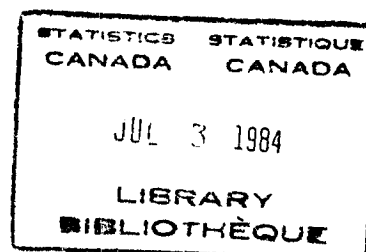


Statistics Canada daily



7-1400-501

Tuesday, July 3, 1984

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Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

March 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons in March 1984 amounted to 7 720 200 cubic metres, up 13.6% from 6 796 500 cubic metres a year earlier. Crude oil and equivalents exported to the United States totalled 1 750 500 cubic metres while imported crude and equivalents for the same month amounted to 1 569 700 cubic metres.

Canadian refineries received 7 396 900 cubic metres of crude petroleum and equivalents in the latest month.

Natural gas net withdrawals in March 1984 amounted to 7 920.9 million cubic metres, up 7.4% from 7 372.2 million cubic metres in March 1983. On the disposition side: exports of natural gas to the United States were 1 730.5 million cubic metres; 5 213.1 million cubic metres were sold to ultimate customers in Canada; and 1 662.2 million cubic metres were used in fields and processing plants.

For further information, order the March 1984 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Preliminary Estimates of Crop and Summerfallow Area

1984

(in thousands of acres)

	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Winter wheat	—	—	150	300	300	300
Durum wheat	200	250	2,800	3,350	500	600
All wheat	4,600	4,500	20,700	20,050	7,700	7,300
Oats	600	650	1,100	1,200	1,600	1,800
Barley	1,800	1,850	3,000	3,500	5,500	5,800
Rye	210	220	450	370	270	210
Flaxseed	750	1,000	300	650	60	90
Canola-rapeseed	950	1,150	2,100	2,900	2,500	2,800
Summerfallow	1,350	1,000	15,900	14,900	4,900	4,700
Corn for grain	190	180	—	—	12	16

	Prairie Provinces		Ontario		Canada	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Winter wheat	450	600	565	510	1,015	1,110
Durum wheat	3,500	4,200	—	—	3,500	4,200
All wheat	33,000	31,850	593	536	33,847	32,663
Oats	3,300	3,650	330	300	4,209	4,524
Barley	10,300	11,150	525	465	11,421	12,226
Rye	930	800	90	86	1,054	910
Flaxseed	1,110	1,740	—	—	1,110	1,740
Canola-rapeseed	5,550	6,850	17	28	5,767	7,163
Summerfallow	22,150	20,600	—	—	22,150	20,600
Corn for grain	202	196	2,000	2,200	2,658	2,934
Soybeans	—	—	900	1,030	900	1,030

Note: Oats and barley includes area for grain in the Prairie provinces.

The fifth report in the Field Crop Reporting Series, "Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1984", is scheduled for release at 3:00 p.m., on August 24, 1984.

Preliminary Estimates of Crop and Summerfallow Area, Canada

1984

Canadian wheat plantings in 1984 are estimated at 32.7 million acres, down 3% from the 1983 record high. Prairie area devoted to spring wheat (excluding durum) decreased 7% from 1983 while durum and winter wheat areas increased by 20% and 33%, respectively.

Western producers expanded the area seeded to canola-rapeseed to 7.1 million acres, increases of 15%

over March intentions and 24% from 1983. An unprecedented run-up in prices since the March intentions report and above-average moisture in many producing areas contributed to boosting the seeded area. Increased seedings of oats, barley, flaxseed and canola-rapeseed were offset this year by reductions in wheat and summerfallow area.

For further information, contact the Crops Section (613-995-4877; after July 18, 613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending June 21, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	2 176 755	2 658 651	4 835 406
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 885 157	2 379 610	4 264 767
% change	15.5	11.7	13.4
Cars, 1984	36,285	37,550	73,835
Cars, 1983	31,353	35,000	66,353
% change	15.7	7.3	11.3
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	167 651	57 494	225 145
Metric tonnes, 1983	135 399	54 981	190 380
% change	23.8	4.6	18.3
Cars, 1984	6,068	2,352	8,420
Cars, 1983	4,487	2,068	6,555
% change	35.2	13.7	28.5
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	52 172 855	59 298 309	111 471 164
Metric tonnes, 1983	43 361 092	49 375 293	92 736 385
% change	20.3	20.1	20.2
Cars, 1984	869,984	839,053	1,709,037
Cars, 1983	722,389	729,048	1,451,437
% change	20.4	15.1	17.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	3 804 031	1 451 447	5 255 478
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 116 762	1 220 168	4 336 930
% change	22.1	19.0	21.2
Cars, 1984	138,282	57,134	195,416
Cars, 1983	104,582	47,143	151,725
% change	32.2	21.2	28.8

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending June 21, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending June 21, 1984 totalled 4.8 million t, an increase of 13.4% from the 1983 figure. Loadings were up in the East by 15.5% and in the West by 11.7%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, advanced in the East by 23.8% and in the West by 4.6%, with an overall national gain of 18.3%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-June 21, 1984 totalled 111.5 million t, up 20.2% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.8%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Storage Batteries — Factory Sales

May 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for the month of May 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the May issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Major Appliances: Production Sales and Stocks

May 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information is now available from the May 1984 issue of the publication *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances*.

Prior to April 1984, the data now reported in this new publication appeared in the publications *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001) and *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002). A new feature is the data on dishwashers and ranges that were not previously collected on a monthly basis.

The reader should be aware that the concepts and methodologies of this new survey are the same as those used in the two previous surveys. Consequently, the time series for the commodities previously covered will be maintained.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact L. Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

65-202 Exports — Merchandise Trade, 1983
(Canada: \$38.95; Other Countries: \$46.70)

Service Bulletins:

56-001 Communications, Vol. 14, No. 2, Telecommunication Statistics, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

81-002 Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 4, University Financial Statistics, 1982-83
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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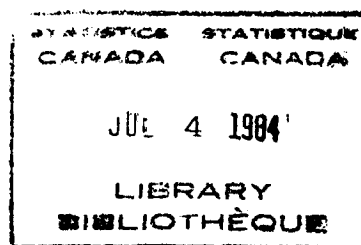
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Wednesday, July 4, 1984

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Selected Statistics Canada Publications on Communications

To mark the celebration of World Communications Year, Statistics Canada is releasing a selected bibliography of its many publications providing statistical information on the communications industry.

This document, prepared by the Advisory Services Staff of the Toronto Regional Office of Statistics Canada, is available without charge from the Central Inquiries Service (613-992-3151), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or any of the regional reference centres.



Local Government Employment

First Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Local governments across Canada employed a total of 292,446 persons in general government services at the end of March 1984, an increase of 1.5% over the 288,045 reported at the end of the previous quarter and up 1.8% from the number employed in March 1983.

Gross payrolls of local governments for the first quarter of 1984 amounted to \$1,642,388,000, an increase of 0.3% over the \$1,637,155,000 reported for the previous quarter and up 5.0% from the January-March 1983 period.

Data are presently available from matrices 2725 and 2726 of the CANSIM data bank and from the January-March 1984 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$4.40/\$17.60), or contact the Employment and International Section (613-995-8201), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes — Production

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,938,254 phonograph records in May 1984, up from 3,762,686 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes rose to 2,385,985 in the latest period from 2,227,156 in May 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending June 30, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending June 30, 1984 totalled 268 097 tonnes, a decrease of 5.3% from the preceding week's total of 283 202 tonnes but up 5.8% from the year-earlier level of 253 390 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 161.3 in the current week, 170.4 a week earlier and 152.4 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Asphalt Roofing Shipments

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of asphalt shingles in May 1984 were 3 332 178 metric bundles, an increase of 25.7% from 2 650 907 metric bundles in May 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Small Electrical Appliances: Production, Shipments, Stocks

May 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for the month of May 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the May issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 21-001 Farm Cash Receipts**, January-March 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 23-003 Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry**, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-001 Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-022 Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-024 Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-009 Electric Lamps (Light Sources)**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 45-002 Coal and Coke Statistics**, March 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 47-001 Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 55-002 Gas Utilities**, March 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 57-203 Electricity Bills — For Domestic, Commercial and Small Power Service**, 1984
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 63-007 New Motor Vehicle Sales**, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

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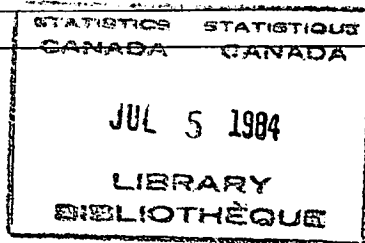
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Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1982

Annual estimates of Provincial Gross Domestic Product at factor cost for goods-producing industries plus education and related services, health and welfare services, accommodation and food services, provincial administration and local administration for the period 1971 to 1982 are now available from CANSIM matrix 4006.

Annual constant (1971) price estimates of Provincial Gross Domestic Product at factor cost are also available from CANSIM matrix 4007 for the following industries: agriculture; fishing, hunting and trapping; manufacturing; electric power; gas distribution; education and related services; health and welfare services; accommodation and food services; provincial administration and local administration.

For further information, order *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1982* (catalogue 61-202), or contact M. Vallières (613-995-0581), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review

(Based on data available as of June 20, 1984, excluding GNP data)¹

Aggregate demand continued to decelerate in the first quarter of 1984, and modest growth is indicated for the second quarter and beyond. The restrained growth reflects a number of cross-currents in macroeconomic activity. Although the U.S. economy decelerated in the second quarter, it is still growing at a rapid rate. Canadian exports to that country have also decelerated, but continue to provide impetus to export-oriented industries. Also, there are some indications that the period of large declines in business investment may be coming to an end. Sluggish growth of total domestic demand, however, has resulted in restrained growth in the industries that produce for domestic markets. At the same time, the resulting slack in the utilization of manpower and capacity has continued to check wage and price inflation.

The weak outlook for domestic demand increases the significance of the recent indications of a moderation of external demand. Exports to the United States have begun to lose some of their vigor of late, as the rapid expansion of the auto and housing sectors has softened following an upturn in interest rates. Nevertheless, the U.S. economy is still growing at a brisk rate, which will continue to support our exports in the short term. Shipments to Europe declined sharply entering the second quarter as the recovery in Europe has been interrupted by widespread labour disputes. The more moderate growth of industrial activity in the OECD region in the second quarter was evident in restrained price increases in April and May for non-food commodities, following signs of a revival in the first quarter.

The modest first quarter increase in business investment and the slight growth recorded in the survey of investment intentions of large firms in 1984 suggest that the period of large cuts in outlays is past. The outlook for investment remains guarded, however, as a number of the cyclical determinants of investment weakened in the first quarter. The notion of continued sluggish investment demand is supported by the recent slackening evident in related indicators such as building permits, contract awards, and import demand for machinery and equipment. The upturn of profits in the recovery has not resulted in an increase in investment sufficient to counterbalance the weakness of household demand. This discrepancy between business revenues and investment in plant and equipment reflects a number of factors, including the relatively small number of industries recording higher profits (notably in the non-financial sector of the economy) and capacity utilization, and the ongoing need for firms to reduce debt burdens and to repair balance sheets at a time of weakening bond and stock market prices. The most encouraging sign of an increase in capital spending in the short term is in inventories, where a slight recovery of manufacturing employment in April and May is suggestive that the reduction of manufacturing stocks in the first quarter was not prolonged into the second quarter.

The weak outlook for household demand partly reflects the erosion of the share of GNP accruing to labour income, which dipped to 55% in the first quarter, the lowest level since 1974. This weakness reflects the steady deceleration of nominal wage rates and sluggish employment growth, as well as increased work stoppages of late. The resulting slow growth of real disposable incomes has limited the growth of consumer demand for non-durable goods in the past year. The strong gains in demand for durable goods — especially motor vehicles — have been financed by a reduction in personal savings and increased consumer credit. These increases may be hard to sustain into the second quarter, when interest rates and unemployment rose noticeably.

The slow growth of labour income is at least partly attributable to the actions taken by firms to reduce costs to help rebuild profits. These actions are most evident in the restrained growth of full-time employment and stocks in the recovery, as well as in the efforts of firms to restrain wage increases. The benefits of these efforts are evident in stable unit labour costs — which is unusual this far into an expansion — and in a near-complete recovery to pre-recession levels of the share of GNP accruing to corporate profits (9.4% in the first quarter compared to a trough of 5.5% during 1982; this increase of four percentage points corresponds closely with the drop for labour income to 55% from 58.6% over this period).

- Real **domestic product** edged up by 0.2% in March, putting the first quarter gain in output at 0.6%. The diffusion index for RDP slid to 63.6 from 71.6 during the course of the quarter, with the declines originating largely in the manufacturing and trade sectors. Higher activity in the auto sector dominated growth in the first quarter while labour stoppages in the paper industry shaved about 0.2% off quarterly output.

- Output and employment should grow slowly in the second quarter, as the **labour force** survey measure of employment rose 0.2% in April and again in May. Construction and manufacturing led the gain, after declining in the first quarter, although the increase was largely confined to Central Canada. An inflow of all types of workers by age and sex into the labour force, however, pushed the unemployment rate up to 11.7% from 11.4%, reaching its highest level in almost a year.

- **Personal disposable income** inched up 0.7% in the first quarter. Disposable income has risen about 2% relative to the implicit price index for personal expenditure in the past year.

- Following an upturn in January and February, which was briefly echoed in construction employment in April, **housing** activity softened anew early in the second quarter. Housing starts in urban areas fell to 104,000 units at annual rates in April, and residential building permits augur further weakness as they wilted by 4.2%. House sales also appear to have slipped in April, when mortgage rates began to rise noticeably. Only Ontario has resisted the weakening trend of home-building, due to low vacancy rates for multiple housing.

(continued)

- **Retail sales** rebounded by 1.5% in volume in March, following sluggish Christmas and winter sales. For the first quarter as a whole, sales growth slowed to 0.4% from 1.8% in the fourth quarter. Car sales led the gain in March, although a slowing trend of auto demand appears to be confirmed in a sharp decline for April.

- Despite moderate gains in the non-filtered version, the short-term trend of real **new orders received by manufacturers** eased further to 0.5% in March. This abrupt deceleration from nearly 3% in the span of three months has been most evident in the auto industry within transportation equipment, which is particularly interest rate-sensitive. The weakness in household-related industries also is apparent in the drop of the filtered diffusion index to 65% in March from 90% in December. The coincident indicators of manufacturing activity progressed steadily, as **shipments** increased 1.3% in volume (compared to an average of 1.5% in the previous six months) and employment recovered gradually in April and May.

- The slackening pace of new orders was mirrored in the growth of real **unfilled orders**, which eased to 3.4% in March. The volume of manufacturing inventories was pared, partly in apparent anticipation of a slowdown in shipments growth and partly due to labour disputes in the paper and allied industry. Total **stocks** declined by \$19 million in March, and \$48 million in the first quarter, despite a sizeable accumulation in the motor vehicle industry in February and March.

- **Corporate profits** before taxes increased 7.9% in the first quarter, raising its share of GNP to 9.4%, only slightly below the pre-recession level of 10.6%. Most of the first quarter gain, however, occurred in the financial sector, as profits of non-financial corporations rose only 2.4%. Moreover, 20 of the 46 major industry groups have recorded declining profits in each of the last two quarters.

- **Capacity utilization** in manufacturing slipped to 71.7% in the first quarter, as in addition to labour disputes in the paper industry, shipments slowed in a majority of industries. As a result, the low level of capacity utilization and sluggish profit growth in most manufacturing industries should continue to dampen business investment in Canada.

- The short-term trend of **merchandise export** growth has moderated to 1.9% from 3.2% over the past three months, with the inclusion of April data. Exports of crude and fabricated materials to Europe continued to decline rapidly, aggravated by widespread industrial labour strife in the EEC nations. Perhaps of more significance for the short-term evolution of exports were the signs of a deceleration in American demand (to 2.9% from 3.5%), notably in the auto industry.

- The short-term trend of **imports** continued to ease in August to 2.0% from 3.7%, reflecting the slowing trend of domestic demand. Demand for crude and fabricated materials declined slightly, while the slowdown in end products (to 2.6%) is largely reflective of a softening of auto activity in Canada in the second quarter.

- The large margin of slack evident in the statistics on unemployment and capacity utilization should serve to prevent an upturn in **inflation** in the near term. Industrial selling prices rose an average 0.7% in the first quarter and 0.4% in April. Most of the first quarter increase reflected higher international commodity market prices, which appear to be dissipating over the course of April and May. The moderate underlying trend of inflation is summarized in the unadjusted Consumer Price Index, up 0.2% in each of the three months ending in May after gains near 0.5% at the turn of the year.

According to the Canadian leading indicator in March, economic activity in the second quarter should continue to grow at about the same modest rate recorded in the first quarter of 1984. The growth of the index (+1.17%) equalled the average monthly gain since the turn of the year, with five components declining. The gain of 1.5% in the non-filtered version in March reflects strength in the motor vehicle component and vigor in external demand, which should continue to account for most of the growth in manufacturing activity in the short term. The indicators of domestic demand, however, and particularly those with the longest leads at turning points, continued to signal a slowdown of output and incomes in Canada.

¹ All references are to seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise stated. Also, the data have been processed specifically for the purpose of current analysis. For example, in some cases end-point seasonal adjustment methodology has been used instead of the projected factor method employed in the numbers published by the data source. For this reason numbers cited in this report may differ from those published by the data source.

For the detailed analysis as well as a news summary of major domestic and international developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; other countries: \$3.30/\$33.00). For further information contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices, by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

1970 S.I.C.	Industry	Apr. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984
1-11	Gross Domestic Product	116,926.8	122,900.3	121,921.1	122,142.1	122,685.8
1	Agriculture	3,253.7	3,261.8	3,345.4	3,337.3	3,329.2
2	Forestry	801.4	1,065.2	925.9	886.4	690.3
3	Fishing and trapping	202.6	192.1	202.9	190.9	194.5
4	Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,842.0	3,307.7	3,359.0	3,422.7	3,439.6
5	Manufacturing industries	23,701.6	26,491.4	25,613.6	25,619.1	25,865.7
6	Construction industry	6,502.4	6,370.1	6,292.5	6,340.7	6,346.8
7	Transportation, communication and other utilities	16,028.7	17,095.1	16,941.9	16,974.4	17,081.3
8	Trade	14,252.1	15,224.6	15,216.9	15,092.9	15,364.8
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	16,453.6	16,479.6	16,505.4	16,604.7	16,703.4
10	Community, business and personal service industries	24,357.7	24,841.9	24,940.7	25,090.4	25,101.5
11	Public administration and defence	8,531.0	8,570.9	8,576.8	8,582.7	8,568.8
	Industry groupings:					
	Goods-producing industries	41,296.5	45,053.2	43,972.1	44,132.2	44,176.6
	Service-producing industries	75,630.4	77,847.1	77,949.0	78,509.9	78,509.2
	Commercial industries	97,751.1	103,582.8	102,578.5	102,824.1	103,383.1
	Non-commercial industries	19,175.8	19,317.5	19,342.5	19,318.0	19,302.7
	Industrial production	30,536.3	34,164.0	33,205.4	33,377.0	33,615.8
	Groupings of Industries by demand category:					
	Consumer goods and services	40,909.8	42,687.8	42,476.6	42,581.4	42,538.3
	Non-durable goods	12,469.3	12,783.4	12,725.6	12,828.6	12,957.3
	Durable goods	5,560.7	6,821.1	6,580.2	6,418.7	6,264.1
	Services	22,879.8	23,083.3	23,170.7	23,334.1	23,317.0
	Capital formation	12,744.8	13,199.7	13,052.0	13,175.4	13,361.0
	Construction	7,900.7	7,823.7	7,759.8	7,880.0	7,905.0
	Machinery and equipment	4,844.1	5,376.0	5,292.2	5,295.4	5,456.0
	Intermediate inputs	44,639.0	48,240.7	47,595.6	47,613.1	48,029.9
	Raw materials	5,726.8	6,221.0	6,218.0	6,129.0	5,899.2
	Construction-oriented industries	3,189.3	3,291.9	3,259.8	3,181.9	3,377.3
	Energy	6,267.1	6,917.9	6,759.4	6,949.2	7,011.2
	Other goods	11,499.2	12,996.1	12,563.5	12,560.0	12,738.3
	Other services	17,956.6	18,813.9	18,794.9	18,793.0	19,003.9
	Government	18,633.3	18,772.0	18,796.9	18,772.2	18,756.6

Gross Domestic Product

April, 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Gross Domestic Product in constant 1971 prices advanced 0.4% in April 1984 to \$122.7 billion at annual rates from \$122.1 billion in March. Industrial production rose 0.7% in April to \$33.6 billion from \$33.4 billion in March, although output for the mining, manufacturing and utilities component remained below the level reached in January of this year.

The April growth in GDP was led by significant gains in three major areas: manufacturing, trade, and transport industries. The growth in manufacturing was almost entirely due to increased production in the paper and allied industries, and wood products industries (output of these two industries had been sharply reduced in the January-March period due to a labour dispute in British Columbia). Elsewhere in manufacturing, moderate production increases were reported by manufacturers of miscellaneous machinery, office and store machinery, pharmaceuticals, and industrial chemicals. But manufacturers of motor vehicles and

motor vehicle parts and accessories both reported significant output declines in April and motor vehicle exports fell sharply from the March level. Automobile and truck production in April 1984 was at its lowest level since September 1983, while production of motor vehicle parts and accessories had slipped to almost the same low level as in October 1983.

Trade — including both wholesale and retail trade — advanced by a substantial 1.8% in April 1984, posting the strongest monthly increase since June 1983. Wholesalers of automotive products, industrial machinery and equipment, and farm machinery reported significant output gains. In retail trade, increases were widespread.

Growth in the transportation, communication and other utilities sector in April was primarily due to output gains in railway, truck, and pipeline transport, grain elevators, and telephone systems. Railway transport output rose 5.0%, the strongest monthly (continued)

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry (Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	Apr. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984
Industrial Production	30,536.3	34,164.0	33,205.4	33,377.0	33,615.8
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,842.0	3,307.7	3,359.0	3,422.7	3,439.6
Metal mines	825.0	1,033.3	1,068.1	1,059.2	994.6
Mineral fuels	1,416.9	1,586.2	1,605.8	1,655.5	1,737.4
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	285.6	325.9	321.6	317.2	335.3
Services incidental to mining	228.4	276.5	279.7	305.0	281.4
Manufacturing Industries	23,701.6	26,491.4	25,613.6	25,619.1	25,865.7
Food and beverage industries	3,246.7	3,230.5	3,242.2	3,274.1	3,255.0
Tobacco products industries	195.3	192.2	190.8	195.8	180.8
Rubber and plastic products industries	849.6	991.4	964.3	992.2	994.6
Leather industries	171.4	196.4	191.0	193.0	196.5
Textile industries	806.4	767.6	735.8	753.3	748.9
Knitting mills	216.0	186.2	199.1	201.2	199.6
Clothing industries	736.1	726.9	718.5	717.6	754.9
Wood industries	1,216.5	1,288.6	1,223.8	1,184.3	1,329.6
Furniture and fixture industries	416.3	488.9	469.0	441.5	446.7
Paper and allied industries	1,871.7	2,097.0	1,818.5	1,738.3	1,973.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,470.7	1,572.4	1,562.9	1,555.5	1,575.9
Primary metal industries	1,676.2	2,049.9	2,006.6	2,020.9	2,035.7
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,665.4	1,735.5	1,746.4	1,772.0	1,798.9
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,124.2	1,417.1	1,350.2	1,379.7	1,485.7
Transportation equipment industries	3,007.9	4,071.6	3,897.2	3,869.4	3,534.5
Electrical products industries	1,638.7	1,865.1	1,759.4	1,787.1	1,723.0
Non-metallic mineral products industries	763.1	804.6	821.2	818.8	848.9
Petroleum and coal products industries	200.3	228.6	226.5	222.3	222.6
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,782.3	1,901.0	1,817.5	1,845.3	1,905.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	646.8	679.8	672.5	656.7	654.7
Electric power, gas and water utilities	3,992.7	4,364.9	4,232.8	4,335.2	4,310.5
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	11,508.4	13,721.2	13,273.9	13,273.6	13,202.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	12,193.3	12,770.1	12,339.7	12,345.4	12,662.8

advance since August 1983; increased carloadings of agricultural, forestry and mining products accounted for much of the gain.

A moderate advance in finance industries during April was due to output increases by security brokers and dealers, and insurance and real estate agencies.

Construction industry output edged slightly higher in April, following the 0.8% gain of March.

One major area of weakness in April was the forestry sector which reported declining output for the third consecutive month. Production of sawlogs declined substantially.

Users should note that Gross Domestic Product by Industry data have been revised, beginning in 1980, to incorporate revisions to data underlying the GDP estimates, to introduce some changes in methodology and in the case of the monthly and quarterly series, to

include new seasonal factors. These revisions are included in catalogue 61-213, *Gross Domestic Product by Industry 1983* for the period 1980-1983, and in the April 1984 issue of catalogue 61-005 for 1983 and 1984.

For further information, order the April 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ron Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on pages 6 and 7)

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984
Gross Domestic Product	140.4	147.6	146.4	146.7	147.4
Agriculture	120.7	121.0	124.1	123.8	123.5
Forestry	119.7	159.1	138.3	132.4	103.1
Fishing and trapping	137.5	130.3	137.6	129.5	131.9
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	90.3	105.1	106.8	108.8	109.3
Manufacturing industries	124.5	139.1	134.5	134.5	135.8
Construction industry	111.2	109.0	107.6	108.5	108.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	158.9	169.5	168.0	168.3	169.4
Transportation	132.3	143.3	142.7	141.6	143.4
Storage	125.6	131.8	129.8	124.9	136.0
Communication	196.7	200.9	201.6	201.4	202.0
Electric power, gas and water utilities	182.0	199.0	192.9	197.6	196.5
Trade	145.3	155.3	155.2	153.9	156.7
Wholesale trade	144.7	154.7	155.3	152.6	155.2
Retail trade	145.8	155.7	155.1	154.9	157.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	171.6	171.9	172.1	173.2	174.2
Finance industries	188.1	179.3	177.9	179.1	181.1
Insurance carriers	202.2	195.0	196.5	195.8	194.5
Insurance agencies and real estate industry	176.7	178.3	179.3	180.9	182.8
Community, business and personal industries	151.5	154.5	155.1	156.0	156.1
Education and related services	112.6	113.4	113.7	113.1	113.2
Health and welfare services	147.5	150.9	151.1	151.5	151.5
Amusement and recreation services	200.2	202.3	204.7	204.7	205.1
Services to business management	277.6	288.2	289.9	293.2	294.1
Personal services	122.0	121.8	122.3	122.4	122.9
Accommodation and food services	131.7	133.3	134.3	138.6	137.5
Public administration and defence	138.7	139.3	139.4	139.5	139.3
Federal administration	124.7	125.4	125.7	125.8	125.9
Provincial administration	162.3	162.0	161.6	160.0	159.5
Local administration	143.4	145.0	145.1	147.1	146.5
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	122.4	133.5	130.3	130.8	130.9
Service-producing industries	152.7	157.2	157.4	157.5	158.5
Commercial industries	143.7	152.3	150.8	151.2	152.0
Non-commercial industries	125.7	126.6	126.8	126.6	126.5
Industrial production	125.2	140.1	136.2	136.9	137.9
Durable manufacturing industries	119.3	142.3	137.6	137.6	136.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	129.8	135.9	131.3	131.4	134.8
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	151.6	158.2	157.4	157.8	157.6
Non-durable goods	133.9	137.2	136.6	137.7	139.1
Durable goods	148.2	181.8	175.3	171.0	166.9
Services	164.4	165.8	166.5	167.6	167.5
Capital formation	130.2	134.8	133.3	134.6	136.5
Construction	121.8	120.6	119.6	121.4	121.8
Machinery and equipment	146.7	162.8	160.3	160.4	165.2
Intermediate inputs	140.9	152.3	150.2	150.3	151.6
Raw materials	106.3	115.5	115.4	113.7	109.5
Construction-oriented industries	118.9	122.8	121.6	118.7	126.0
Energy	140.6	155.2	151.6	155.9	157.3
Other goods	124.3	140.5	135.8	135.7	137.7
Other services	181.3	190.0	189.8	189.8	191.9
Government	125.9	126.8	127.0	126.8	126.7

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Industrial Production)
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. 1983	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984
Industrial Production	125.2	140.1	136.2	136.9	137.9
Mines (Including milling), quarries and oil wells	90.3	105.1	106.8	108.8	109.3
Metal mines	62.7	78.5	81.1	80.4	75.5
Mineral fuels	110.8	124.1	125.6	129.5	135.9
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	95.8	109.3	107.8	106.4	112.4
Services incidental to mining	136.2	164.9	166.8	181.9	167.8
Manufacturing Industries	124.5	139.1	134.5	134.5	135.8
Food and beverage industries	123.0	122.4	122.8	124.0	123.3
Tobacco products industries	108.3	106.6	105.8	108.6	100.3
Rubber and plastic products industries	157.5	183.8	178.8	183.9	184.4
Leather industries	98.3	112.6	109.5	110.7	112.7
Textile industries	122.9	117.0	112.2	114.9	114.2
Knitting mills	121.3	104.6	111.8	113.0	112.1
Clothing industries	121.8	120.3	118.9	118.7	124.9
Wood industries	146.4	155.0	147.2	142.5	160.0
Furniture and fixture industries	119.1	139.8	134.1	126.3	127.8
Paper and allied industries	119.5	133.9	116.1	111.0	126.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries	160.1	171.1	170.1	169.3	171.5
Primary metal industries	101.2	123.7	121.1	122.0	122.9
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	101.5	105.8	106.4	108.0	109.6
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	134.5	169.5	161.5	165.0	177.7
Transportation equipment industries	133.8	181.1	173.4	172.1	157.2
Electrical products industries	122.6	139.5	131.6	133.7	128.9
Non-metallic mineral products industries	102.3	107.9	110.1	109.8	113.8
Petroleum and coal products industries	76.3	87.1	86.3	84.7	84.8
Chemical and chemical products industries	157.6	168.1	160.7	163.1	168.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	118.8	124.9	123.5	120.6	120.3
Electric power, gas and water utilities	182.0	199.0	192.9	197.6	196.5
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	119.3	142.3	137.6	137.6	136.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	129.8	135.9	131.3	131.4	134.8

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

First quarter 1984
(Millions of dollars)

	Sales		Net income before taxes		Net income after taxes and extraordinary items	
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹
All Industries						
First quarter 1984	145,633	148,748	8,255	8,444	4,547	4,737
Fourth quarter 1983	—	143,809	—	8,176	—	3,553
First quarter 1983	127,414	—	5,651	—	2,931	—
Mining Industries						
First quarter 1984	8,177	8,057	1,751	1,656	621	620
Fourth quarter 1983	—	7,645	—	1,566	—	-338
First quarter 1983	7,003	—	1,381	—	538	—
Manufacturing Industries						
First quarter 1984	60,462	62,250	3,482	3,739	1,987	2,193
Fourth quarter 1983	—	59,946	—	3,683	—	2,228
First quarter 1983	51,907	—	1,768	—	888	—
Other Industries						
First quarter 1984	76,994	78,441	3,022	3,049	1,939	1,924
Fourth quarter 1983	—	76,218	—	2,927	—	1,663
First quarter 1983	68,504	—	2,502	—	1,505	—

¹Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Final first quarter 1984 data show seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits of Canadian industrial corporations rose 3.3% from the fourth quarter of 1983 to \$8.4 billion, following a 6.7% increase in the preceding quarter. This marks the second consecutive quarter of decelerated growth in corporate profits, as the increases for the first three quarters of 1983 were 20.2%, 13.5% and 15.6%. However, the current level of pre-tax profits, despite the slowdown in growth, is at its highest level since the second quarter 1981 total of \$8.7 billion, although still below the \$9.3 billion recorded in the first quarter of 1980.

On a year-over-year basis, pre-tax profits increased 46.1% to \$8.3 billion currently from \$5.7 billion in the first quarter of 1983, spurred by a 14.3% increase in sales.

Balance sheet data (available for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million) show that long-term corporate liquidity, as measured by long-term debt (excluding affiliated debt) to equity, continued to improve. This ratio, which indicates the extent to which corporations make use of borrowed funds compared to shareholders' equity, stood at 53.6% in the first quarter of 1984, compared to the 57.9% high of the fourth quarter of 1982 and 54.5% last quarter. Over the past year, corporations have relied heavily on equity financing rather than debt financing as borne out by the \$10.9 billion increase in shareholders' equity for the period compared to the \$1.8 billion increase in long-term debt.

The working capital ratio — an indicator of short-term liquidity — at 1.44 times remained basically flat for the eighth quarter in a row. The actual level of working capital rose to \$35.6 billion currently from the recessionary \$30.7 billion of the fourth quarter of 1982, and last quarter's \$33.9 billion.

Dividends paid by corporations in the first quarter of 1984 totalled \$1,637 million, up from \$1,333 million a year earlier, but down from the traditionally high fourth quarter figure of \$2,225 million. The dividend coverage ratio (dividends to net profit) declined to 45.0% currently from 58.5% in the first quarter of 1983.

**Sector and Industry Highlights
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)**

In the **mining sector**, seasonally adjusted profits before taxes and extraordinary items increased \$90 million quarter-to-quarter to total \$1,656 million, while net income rose to a \$620 million profit from a loss of \$338 million. This large change is caused by extraordinary losses reported in the mineral fuels industry in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Metal mining industry pre-tax profits increased to \$213 million currently from \$143 million in the fourth quarter of 1983, prompted by a 2.5% quarterly increase in sales.

In the **manufacturing sector**, pre-tax profits rose \$56 million to \$3,739 million in the first quarter of 1984. Net profits declined slightly, dropping \$35 million to a level of \$2,193 million currently. These profit figures were (continued)

Industries Showing the Largest Quarter-to-Quarter Changes in Pre-tax Profits

Fourth Quarter 1983 to First Quarter 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

	Net Income Before Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items			Net Income After Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items		
	Q4 1983	Q1 1984	Change	Q4 1983	Q1 1984	Change
Increases						
1. Transportation equipment	770	931	161	539	631	92
2. Metal mines	143	213	70	121	127	6
3. Wholesale ind. machinery	39	101	62	7	65	58
4. Petroleum and coal	950	1,007	57	309	377	68
5. Services to business mgmt.	306	361	55	191	204	13
6. Gas Distribution	105	156	51	52	85	33
Decreases						
1. Electrical products	258	164	-94	175	118	-57
2. Paper	106	43	-63	61	45	-16
Sub total	2,677	2,976	299	1,455	1,652	197
All other industries	5,499	5,468	-31	2,098	3,085	987 ¹
Total all industries	8,176	8,444	268	3,553	4,737	1,184

¹ The Mineral Fuels Industry experienced a \$954 million increase in net profit because of large extraordinary losses in fourth quarter 1983.

generated on a 3.8% quarterly increase in sales. Leading the way were the transportation equipment and petroleum and coal industries, while the electrical products and paper industries posted significant pre-tax profit declines.

Transportation equipment industry sales increased 15.7% over the last quarter — illustrating the continued strength of the automobile sector. Pre-tax profits rose to \$931 million from \$770 million, representing the largest quarter-to-quarter increase of the 44 industries. Exports of transportation equipment were again strong.

Petroleum and coal industry profits before taxes and extraordinary items were up \$57 million to a current figure of \$1,007 million from last quarter's \$950 million. Sales of this industry increased 3.2% quarter-to-quarter to \$8,250 million. Solid demand for natural gas has helped results in both the mineral fuels and petroleum and coal industries.

The **electrical products** industry experienced a \$94 million decline in pre-tax profits, dropping to \$164 million from \$258 million. Although sales of this industry posted a marginal 0.6% quarterly increase, higher operating expenses eroded the quarter's profits.

Paper industry pre-tax profits dropped substantially to \$43 million in the first quarter of 1984 from \$106 million last quarter, in spite of a slight increase in sales. Labour disruptions in British Columbia affected first quarter results of both the wood and paper industries.

In the **trade and services sector**, profits before taxes and extraordinary items posted a \$122 million increase from last quarter to \$3,049 million in the first quarter of 1984. Net profit of the sector jumped \$261 million over last quarter to \$1,924 million currently, partly caused by prior quarter extraordinary asset writeoffs in the pipeline industry. Sales in the trade and services sector increased 2.9% in the quarter.

Users should note that these revised data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing, real estate, construction and finance industries. Complete income statement information, as well as balance sheets and income statements for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million is available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now on CANSIM and will be available in catalogue no.61-003. For further information, contact Tom Maxwell or Bill Potter (613-995-9751), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Note to Data Users

In keeping with Statistics Canada's efforts to reduce respondent burden, the 1981 and 1982 estimates of wholesale trade were produced using a new approach which consists of a survey of all agents and brokers and of large and medium-size wholesale merchant establishments, supplemented with information from administrative records for small businesses. The survey-administrative records program is designed to yield annually some of the data that were previously derived from a quinquennial Census of Merchandising and Services. Users should note that this is a new program and as such is subject to improvement in the future. For additional information, consult the 1981 or 1982 issue of *Wholesale Trade Statistics*, Catalogue No. 63-226.

The annual wholesale trade survey provides users with data on sales at both the establishment and location levels. The establishment concept is based primarily on the system of accounting used in the business. The location is defined as the physical outlet in which the business activity takes place. Only one establishment report is requested from those multi-unit firms that cross interprovincial boundaries. The establishment report, representing a summation of all trading locations, is classified to the province where the head office is located.

When undertaking interprovincial comparisons of wholesaling activity, users are advised to use location rather than establishment level data since these data are not biased towards those provinces with a large concentration of head offices.

Total Wholesale Trade Establishments, Canada

Principal Statistics, by Standard Industrial Classification, 1982

Standard Industrial Classification	Number of Establishments	Volume of Trade ¹	Net Sales and Receipts ²	Purchases	Year-end Inventories	Salaries and Wages
millions of dollars						
All trades — Total	49,522	170,061.1	135,599.5	108,059.8	19,162.1	8,962.3
Farm products	1,136	29,808.4	14,844.3	12,780.3	1,891.6	386.6
Coal and coke	70	33.2	32.0	25.2	5.5	1.7
Petroleum products	4,135	29,464.3	25,317.5	20,268.9	2,611.8	850.3
Paper and paper products	534	3,041.0	2,669.3	2,153.1	208.4	197.5
General merchandise	509	496.8	379.9	310.9	61.3	21.5
Food	4,182	24,705.7	21,861.7	19,597.4	1,364.3	926.7
Tobacco products	136	2,058.8	2,019.0	1,881.8	156.5	69.7
Drugs and toilet preparations	529	1,891.6	1,773.7	1,423.1	185.8	134.2
Apparel and dry goods	1,941	3,537.3	2,070.7	1,453.5	369.1	216.1
Household furniture and house furnishings	907	1,907.6	1,534.1	1,048.7	346.3	165.1
Motor vehicles and accessories	2,470	9,782.0	9,398.5	6,926.9	1,766.2	819.5
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	2,529	7,803.0	6,969.2	5,100.2	1,128.5	697.8
Farm machinery and equipment	2,404	4,690.5	4,592.9	3,626.3	1,616.7	329.6
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	7,619	13,663.5	12,838.2	8,546.1	3,258.4	1,851.9
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	1,990	4,223.1	3,740.8	2,756.9	723.4	373.0
Metals and metal products	575	7,718.1	4,257.6	3,540.3	566.1	222.3
Lumber and building materials	4,524	9,342.6	8,643.3	6,865.3	1,157.3	743.2
Scrap and waste materials	1,685	828.4	817.1	565.1	90.2	94.5
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	11,647	15,065.1	11,839.7	9,189.5	1,654.7	861.0

¹ Volume of Trade: Net sales and receipts plus value of goods bought or sold on commission.

² Net Sales and Receipts: Own account sales, commissions and all other trading revenue.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Wholesale Trade

1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary results indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus value of goods bought or sold on a commission basis) of the wholesale trade sector for the year 1982 amounted to \$170.1 billion, down 3.6% from the \$176.4 billion reported in 1981. Wholesale merchants accounted for \$143.0 billion, or 84.1% of the total volume of trade, while agents

and brokers — the other segment of the wholesale trade sector — accounted for \$27.1 billion, or 15.9%.

Net sales and receipts totalled \$135.6 billion in 1982, down 3.3% from the \$140.3 billion reported in 1981. Closing inventories were \$19.2 billion in 1982 compared to \$21.7 billion in 1981, a decline of 11.7%.

The decline in wholesale trade in 1982 reflected weakness both in domestic demand by retailers and industrial and commercial users as well as by foreign (continued)

Wholesale Merchants Establishments, Canada

Principal Statistics, by Standard Industrial Classification, 1982

Standard Industrial Classification	Number of Establishments	Volume of Trade ¹	Net Sales and Receipts ²	Purchases	Year-end inventories	Salaries and Wages
millions of dollars						
All merchants — Total	44,513	142,984.0	134,415.5	107,735.9	19,105.7	8,648.8
Farm products	964	18,843.1	14,613.9	12,722.0	1,884.2	311.4
Coal and coke	1,875	25,165.5	25,132.5	20,293.2	2,617.2	807.1
Petroleum products						
Paper and paper products	483	2,706.6	2,659.5	2,151.8	208.2	194.8
General merchandise	497	459.1	377.8	310.6	61.2	20.8
Food	3,926	22,116.2	21,642.7	19,485.1	1,351.8	884.7
Tobacco products	624	3,872.3	3,785.6	3,304.0	342.2	200.6
Drugs and toilet preparations						
Apparel and dry goods	1,266	2,052.3	1,990.6	1,447.7	366.9	185.4
Household furniture and house furnishings	716	1,542.8	1,516.6	1,048.0	346.1	157.6
Motor vehicles and accessories	2,389	9,410.1	9,376.6	6,926.1	1,765.6	810.1
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	2,343	7,073.1	6,921.1	5,091.1	1,127.1	683.0
Farm machinery and equipment	2,380	4,641.0	4,582.1	3,618.3	1,613.4	328.3
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	7,382	13,108.2	12,758.1	8,512.5	3,250.9	1,827.8
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	1,803	3,772.7	3,695.7	2,739.3	721.3	360.9
Metals and metal products	542	5,246.7	4,219.3	3,521.3	562.9	215.7
Lumber and building materials	4,445	8,831.1	8,621.4	6,860.8	1,156.8	737.6
Scrap and waste materials	1,680	818.0	816.2	565.1	90.2	94.2
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	11,198	13,325.2	11,705.6	9,139.0	1,639.8	828.9

¹ Volume of Trade: Net sales and receipts plus value of goods bought or sold on commission.² Net Sales and Receipts: Own account sales, commissions and all other trading revenue.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

markets for goods handled by Canadian wholesalers. The decrease would be more substantial if the estimates were discounted for price increases: inflation as measured by the Industry Selling Price Index was 6.0% in 1982, while the Consumer Price Goods Index rose by 9.4%.

Wholesale Merchants

Net sales and receipts of wholesale merchant establishments in 1982 totalled \$134.4 billion, a decline of 3.4% from the \$139.2 billion reported in 1981. Only four of the 19 trade groups reported sales increases from a year earlier: coal and petroleum products (6.5%), food (6.4%), tobacco products and drugs and toilet preparations (9.2%), and electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (6.2%). On a location basis, the only provinces to post sales gains from 1981 were: Newfoundland (3.6%), Nova Scotia (12.3%) and Saskatchewan (0.7%).

Closing inventories were \$19.1 billion compared to \$21.7 billion in 1981, a decline of 11.9%. Declines from a year earlier were reported by all trade groups except food (2.5%), tobacco products and drugs and toilet preparations (6.3%), and farm machinery and equipment (2.9%).

Agents and Brokers

The volume of trade reported by agents and brokers in 1982 amounted to \$27.1 billion, a decrease of 7.1% from 1981. Despite the decrease in the volume of trade, agents and brokers registered a marginally higher level of commissions earned in 1982 — an increase of 0.1% to \$791.0 million.

Wholesaling by Manufacturers

In addition to the wholesaling done by establishments classified to the wholesale trade sector there is also a

substantial volume of wholesaling (as a secondary activity) done by establishments classified to the manufacturing sector. Many manufacturers, especially those with foreign affiliations, in addition to their domestic manufacturing activity also act as wholesale merchants of commodities — often imported from their foreign affiliate — which supplement, complement or are associated with their domestic product lines.

The accompanying table shows the value and distribution of such wholesaling activity by manufacturers, according to comparable wholesale Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C.) groups, for the years 1981 and 1982. For the year 1982, the \$19.4 billion in wholesale sales reported by 6,186 manufacturing establishments represents a decline of 10.4% from the \$21.7 billion reported in 1981. In contrast, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture reported to the 1982 Census of Manufacturers totalled \$188.0 billion, down 1.5% from the \$190.9 billion reported in 1981. The number of manufacturing establishments engaged in wholesaling as a secondary activity remained constant in 1982 and 1981, and in both years represented 17.2% of the total number of manufacturing establishments in Canada.

For further information, order the 1982 issue of *Wholesale Trade Statistics* (catalogue no. 63-226), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on pages 12 and 13)

Agents and Brokers Establishments, Canada

Principal Statistics, by Standard Industrial Classification, 1982

Standard Industrial Classification	Number of Establishments	Volume of Trade ¹	Net Sales and Receipts ²	Gross Commissions Earned for Buying or Selling Merchandise for Others	Value of Goods Bought or Sold on Commission (Excluding Commissions)
millions of dollars					
All agents and brokers — Total	5,009	27,077.1	1,184.0	791.0	25,893.1
Farm products	172	10,965.3	230.3	158.2	10,735.0
Coal and coke	2,330	4,332.0	217.0	215.8	4,115.0
Petroleum products					
Paper and paper products	51	334.4	9.8	6.9	324.6
General merchandise	12	37.7	2.1	1.6	35.6
Food	256	2,589.5	219.1	89.8	2,370.5
Tobacco products	41	78.1	7.1	5.9	71.0
Drugs and toilet preparations					
Apparel and dry goods	675	1,485.0	80.1	71.3	1,404.9
Household furniture and house furnishings	191	364.8	17.5	16.4	347.3
Motor vehicles and accessories	81	371.9	21.9	20.6	350.0
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	186	729.9	48.1	35.0	681.9
Farm machinery and equipment	24	49.5	10.9	1.9	38.6
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	237	555.3	80.1	37.7	475.2
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	187	450.4	45.1	24.2	405.3
Metals and metal products	33	2,471.5	38.3	12.6	2,433.2
Lumber and building materials	79	511.5	21.9	17.1	489.6
Scrap and waste materials	5	10.3	0.8	0.7	9.5
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	449	1,739.9	134.1	75.4	1,605.8

¹ Volume of Trade: Net sales and receipts plus value of goods bought or sold on commission.² Net Sales and Receipts: Own account sales, commissions and all other trading revenue.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Total Wholesale Trade Establishments, by Province

Principal Statistics, 1982

Provinces	Number of Establishments	Volume of Trade ¹	Net Sales and Receipts ²	Purchases	Year-end Inventories	Salaries and Wages
millions of dollars						
Canada	49,522	170,061.1	135,599.5	108,059.8	19,162.1	8,962.3
Newfoundland	701	1,420.6	1,161.2	940.3	168.3	82.9
Prince Edward Island	190	262.1	205.1	151.3	24.0	16.2
Nova Scotia	1,320	2,241.0	1,814.5	1,426.7	230.6	147.4
New Brunswick	1,067	3,462.7	3,147.3	2,495.5	789.6	178.2
Quebec	12,462	34,129.1	27,875.2	22,757.7	3,558.1	1,935.8
Ontario	17,822	62,854.6	53,133.3	40,826.8	7,141.8	3,714.2
Manitoba	2,380	21,512.3	14,894.1	12,812.1	2,558.1	513.0
Saskatchewan	2,198	7,811.4	5,375.2	4,168.1	848.5	360.4
Alberta	4,960	17,384.4	13,660.0	10,865.1	1,997.3	943.1
British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories	6,422	18,982.7	14,333.5	11,616.1	1,845.8	1,071.1

¹ Volume of Trade: Net sales and receipts plus value of goods bought or sold on commission.² Net Sales and Receipts: Own account sales, commissions and all other trading revenue.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Wholesaling by Manufacturers, Canadaby Wholesale Standard Industrial Classification
1982 and 1981

	Sales		Percentage Change 1982/1981
Standard Industrial Classification	1981	1982	
	(millions of dollars)		
All trades — Total	21,692.0	19,439.7	-10.4
Farm products	367.3	401.8	9.4
Coal and coke	13.3	6.3	-52.6
Petroleum products	1,221.4	867.8	-29.0
Paper and paper products	332.5	449.8	35.3
General merchandise	—	—	—
Food	3,227.0	3,400.0	5.4
Tobacco products	28.0	36.4	30.0
Drugs and toilet preparations	345.3	347.8	0.7
Apparel and dry goods	531.9	509.3	-4.2
Household furniture and house furnishings	121.1	91.8	-24.2
Motor vehicles and accessories	6,174.2	4,818.4	-22.0
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	1,388.9	1,314.2	-5.4
Farm machinery and equipment	127.7	62.7	-50.9
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	2,198.7	1,960.8	-10.8
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	343.2	263.8	-23.1
Metals and metal products	1,443.0	1,196.4	-17.1
Lumber and building materials	980.8	745.6	-24.0
Scrap and waste materials	—	—	—
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	2,847.7	2,966.8	4.2

Total Wholesale Trade Locations, by Province

Principal Statistics, 1982

Provinces	Number of Locations	Net Sales and Receipts ¹
		\$ millions
Canada	59,925	135,341.9
Newfoundland	937	1,447.8
Prince Edward Island	238	348.6
Nova Scotia	1,713	3,069.1
New Brunswick	1,388	2,683.0
Quebec	14,265	31,261.1
Ontario	20,565	44,655.5
Manitoba	2,909	13,505.3
Saskatchewan	2,983	5,737.6
Alberta	6,867	16,433.5
British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories	8,060	16,200.3

¹ Net Sales and Receipts: Own account sales, commissions and all other trading revenue.

Note: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

Rigid Insulating Board Shipments

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of rigid insulating board in May 1984 were 4 189 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis), decrease of 9.7% from 4 640 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) a year earlier.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Footwear Production

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of footwear of all kinds for the month of May 1984 totalled 4,207,146 pairs.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

32-013 *The Sugar Situation*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Service Bulletin:

54-003 *Water Transport*, Vol. 14, No. 3, Coastwise Shipping by Vessels of Foreign Registries, January-March 1984 and 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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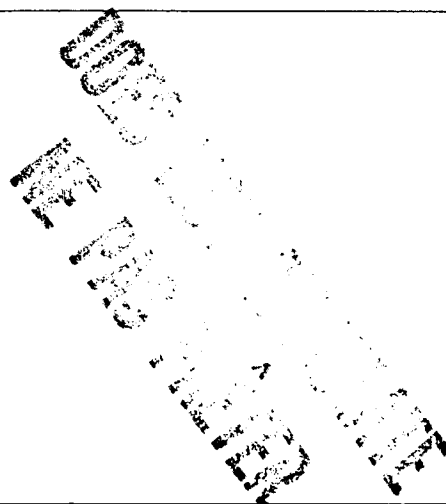
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

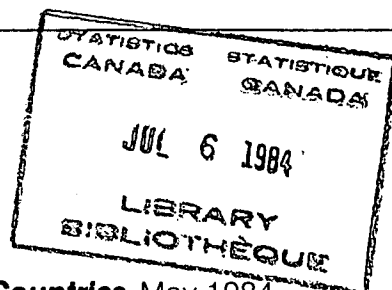
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Statistics Canada daily



7-1400-501

Friday, July 6, 1984



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Local Government Finance: Revenue and Expenditure, 1984

Local government revenue and expenditure forecasts for 1984 are available at 13:00 hours today from matrices 2764 to 2776 of the CANSIM network or by contacting the Public Finance Division (613-995-9897), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

May 1984

Residence of travellers	Total				Long-term Travellers ¹			
	May		January-May		May		January-May	
	Number 1984	% Change from 1983	Number 1984	% Change from 1983	Number 1984	% Change from 1983	Number 1984	% Change from 1983
Non-residents								
All countries	2,861,501	-0.2	9,770,727	-1.3	1,074,891	1.6	2,998,728	3.8
United States	2,696,088	-0.5	9,312,534	-1.7	924,285	1.0	2,578,381	3.2
Other countries	165,413	4.7	458,193	7.5	150,606	5.7	420,347	7.4
Europe, total	101,129	2.7	265,396	4.4	93,192	4.0	243,536	4.3
Belgium	1,422	-0.9	4,182	1.4	1,331	—	3,817	-2.1
France	9,406	11.6	26,581	6.5	8,734	11.1	24,667	6.9
Germany (W)	18,141	-3.2	44,695	7.0	15,755	-1.8	39,039	6.7
Italy	5,071	10.4	15,848	13.9	4,398	23.8	13,367	14.1
Netherlands	7,674	13.9	16,457	8.5	7,269	14.8	15,662	9.8
Sweden	1,953	15.1	6,128	9.2	1,710	24.4	5,490	14.9
Switzerland	4,667	11.5	12,160	13.3	4,222	10.0	11,265	12.5
United Kingdom	37,515	-5.0	91,623	-5.0	35,540	-4.6	85,864	-5.7
Asia, total	37,948	12.1	104,029	17.8	33,053	14.0	93,918	19.0
Hong Kong	3,256	8.5	12,978	22.1	3,162	9.6	12,534	20.9
Israel	2,999	-12.8	7,760	-1.6	2,406	-14.8	6,820	-1.6
Japan	13,941	14.4	38,282	17.1	11,676	17.8	33,259	19.4
Bermuda & Caribbean, total	5,502	-5.8	19,595	1.3	5,383	-4.8	18,994	1.2
South America, total	4,463	-8.9	17,180	-7.0	4,122	-7.0	16,005	-6.8
Africa, total	3,836	6.3	11,389	-2.7	3,678	6.2	11,023	-2.5
Central & North America, total	3,581	21.8	13,735	27.3	3,114	14.8	12,375	23.9
Mexico	2,241	24.6	8,374	33.8	2,042	25.1	7,460	31.1
Oceania and Other Isl., total	8,954	6.0	26,869	13.5	8,064	5.6	24,496	11.8
Australia	6,949	7.2	20,910	11.6	6,209	6.3	19,005	9.7
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,220,529	-8.0	15,305,914	1.3	1,002,015	-6.1	5,227,115	3.9
United States	3,078,689	-8.6	14,405,753	0.5	860,175	-7.9	4,326,954	1.5
Other Countries	141,840	6.7	900,161	17.2	141,840	6.7	900,161	17.2

¹Figures for the "United States" include: total plane; auto and bus, one or more nights; and total train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

May 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for May 1984 show that 2.7 million United States residents entered Canada, down 0.5% from a year earlier. Visitors from other countries increased by 4.7% to 165,000. In total, non-resident entries numbered 2.9 million in May 1984, 0.2% below the same month last year. Canadian residents re-entering this country after visits to the U.S. numbered 3.1 million, down 8.6% from May 1983, while residents returning from other countries increased by 6.7% to

142,000. During the month, total Canadian residents returning to this country numbered 3.2 million, down 8.0% from May 1983.

For the first five months of 1984, the international flows were as follows: 9.3 million U.S. residents entered Canada, down 1.7% from January-May 1983; visitors from other countries increased by 7.5% to 458,000; Canadians returning from the U.S. increased by 0.5% to 14.4 million and resident re-entries from other countries numbered 900,000 up 17.2% from 1983.

(continued)

In May 1984, long-term (tourist) entries from the United States (which include overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all entries by boat, plane and train) increased by 1.0% to 924,000. Residents from other countries (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and intending to stay less than 24 hours) numbered 151,000, up 5.7% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 860,000 in May 1984, down 7.9% from last year, while residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased by 6.7% to 142,000.

On a year-to-date basis, tourist entries from the U.S. increased by 3.2% to 2.6 million. Tourists from other

countries numbered 420,000, up 7.4% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 4.3 million in the January-May 1984 period, up 1.5%, and residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased by 17.2% to 900,000.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for May 1984 for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes from 1983. For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

		1983		1984	
		Year-to-date	May	Year-to-date	May
Carriers Reporting		18	18	19	18
Passenger Revenue Earned					
Intercity & Rural Services	\$	90,167,651r	18,890,544r	87,042,622	16,311,860
Urban-Suburban Services	\$	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	\$	24,621,111r	5,800,891r	26,730,895	6,324,875
Fare Passengers Carried					
Intercity & Rural Services ³	No.	12,296,713r	2,388,394r	11,854,027	2,136,241
Urban-Suburban Services	No.	x	x	x	x
Other Services (e.g. charter)	No.	¹	¹	¹	¹
Total Distance Run					
Intercity & Rural Services	km	78 699 624r	15 688 296r	77 402 408	15 168 217
Urban-Suburban Services	km	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	km	16 747 386r	4 042 743r	18 216 720	4 281 056
Fuel Consumed					
Diesel Oil	L	33 671 511r	6 834 789r	33 057 577	6 593 884
Gasoline	L	6 239 710r	1 300 400r	6 167 639	1 326 138
Propane	L	3 993	855	4 037	855

¹ The numbers of fare passengers carried for Other Services are not kept by all carriers.

² Urban and Suburban Services were grouped with Other Services to meet confidentiality requirements.

³ Passengers purchasing a ticket which is good for passage on more than one route may be reported more than once. For this reason, the number of "Fare Passengers Carried" may exceed the number of individuals actually travelling by Intercity Bus.

r Revised figures.

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

May 1984 — Published only in *Statistics Canada Daily*

The accompanying table contains statistics on passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations.

The following observations apply to the data in this release:

- Data relating to other services such as charter or contract are specific to the surveyed passenger bus carriers and are not indicative of overall charter and contract operations.

- Total distance run in a revenue service includes distance run empty which was necessary to provide the revenue service.

- Conditions specifically enumerated in the footnotes at the end of the table would affect comparison of data.

For further information, contact the head, Surface Transport Unit (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Urban Transit

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian urban transit systems (66) collected 108,179,896 initial passenger fares in May 1984. The total distance run was 57 268 558 kilometres and operating revenues amounted to \$62.5 million.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the head (613-995-1976), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Financial Flows Accounts

First Quarter 1984

Information on the Financial Flows Accounts for the first quarter of 1984 is now available.

For further information, contact the Financial Flows Section (613-995-0851), or CANSIM (613-995-7406).

Cement Shipments

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 827 898 tonnes of Portland cement during the month of May 1984, up from 815 040 tonnes in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Major Grains — Exports

May 1984 — Advance Information

Export clearances of the major grains during May 1984 were as follows:

- Total wheat, 2 345 400 tonnes
- Oats, 5 200 tonnes
- Barley, 573 300 tonnes
- Rye, 37 700 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 46 600 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 154 900 tonnes.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Wages in Canada

May 1984 — Advance Information

Average hourly farm wages in Canada (without board, lodging, or house provided) at May 15, 1984 were an estimated \$5.14, up 4% from \$4.94 at May 15, 1983. The highest average wage was paid in Saskatchewan (\$6.00 per hour), while the lowest was paid in Quebec (\$4.53).

Average daily wages (without board) were estimated at \$42.60, and monthly wages (without board) at \$950.00.

Users should note that the Farm Wages in Canada series provides quarterly estimates of average cash wages paid to hired agricultural labour, as of the 15th day of February, May, August and November.

It should be noted that quarterly comparisons may not be valid, as the number, and skills of hired labour vary throughout the year: an increase in the average wage rate may not be a function of higher wages, but may be a reflection of a greater proportion of skilled workers in the labour force. For example, highly skilled farm managers, and employees working with livestock tend to be retained throughout the winter, while less skilled labour — for example, fruit harvesters — are only employed in the summer.

The wage estimates detailed above are based on a mail survey of 5,653 farmers, who reported that they had hired agricultural labour at the time of the 1981 Census of Agriculture. In cases where the farmer was no longer an employer, he or she was asked to report the going rates in the neighbourhood.

Data on hourly, daily and monthly wages (with and without board) are available on CANSIM today. For further information on farm wage rates, order *Farm Wages in Canada* (21-002, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Elizabeth Leckie (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Average Wages of Farm Help Per Hour (Without Board)

as at May 15, 1984

	\$
Maritimes (P.E.I., N.S., N.B.)	4.54
Quebec	4.53
Ontario	4.84
Manitoba	5.47
Saskatchewan	6.00
Alberta	5.56
British Columbia	5.99
Canada	5.14

Fruit and Vegetable Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Featured in this month's issue of the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* publication are the results of the 1984 contracted acreage survey of Canadian vegetable processors. Also in this issue are the first estimates of planted potato area.

The total area in 1984 of processing vegetables planted under contract is 157,664 acres, broken down as follows:

- Asparagus, 1,078 acres
- Beans, 15,022 acres
- Broccoli, 1,008 acres
- Brussels sprouts, 1,041 acres
- Cabbage, 438 acres
- Carrots, 1,809 acres
- Cauliflower, 1,183 acres
- Corn, 48,613 acres

- Cucumbers, 6,182 acres
- Peas, 50,937 acres
- Tomatoes, 30,353 acres.

Users should note that 1984 area of processing vegetables is available on a provincial basis in cases where confidentiality requirements are met.

For further information, order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (catalogue 22-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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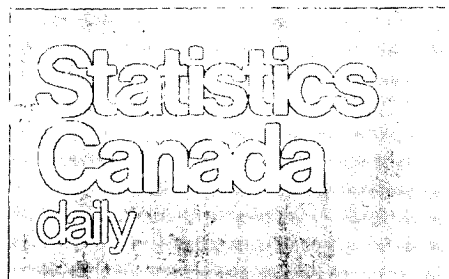
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Publications Released

65-001 *Summary of External Trade*, April 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

65-007 *Imports by Commodities*, April 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

67-001 *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)



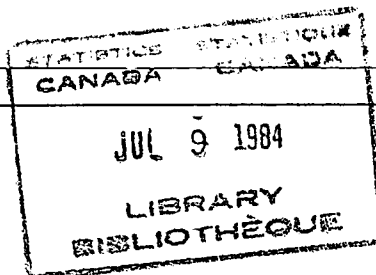
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Statistics Canada daily



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Department Store Sales by Regions

May 1984

Department stores in Canada had sales totalling \$927.8 million in May 1984, an increase of 10.2% from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for January-May 1984 reached \$3,885.9 million, up 7.0% from the year-earlier period.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month were as follows, with percentage changes from May 1983 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$335.0 million (+11.9%)
- Quebec, \$181.9 million (+13.5%)

- British Columbia, \$141.5 million (+3.4%)
- Alberta, \$124.3 million (+5.5%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$65.3 million (+12.7%)
- Manitoba, \$48.3 million (+12.8%)
- Saskatchewan, \$29.0 million (+16.4%).

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

Labour Force Information

June 1984

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 11.2% in June 1984, down from 11.7% in May. The participation rate declined to 64.6% from 64.7% in the preceding month, while the employment/population ratio increased to 57.4% from 57.2%.

Employment for the week ending June 16 was estimated at 10,975,000 persons, an increase of 49,000 over the level recorded in May. Employment rose by 53,000 for those in the 25 years of age and over category (by 38,000 for males and 15,000 for females). Employment increased by 26,000 in manufacturing and by 17,000 in finance, insurance and real estate but declined by 9,000 in agriculture. On a provincial basis, employment increased by 13,000 in Alberta, by 4,000 in Newfoundland and also posted marginal increases in all the remaining provinces except Quebec and Manitoba.

Unemployment totalled 1,379,000 in June, a drop of 63,000 from the level in May. Unemployment declined by 31,000 for males aged 15 to 24, by 20,000 for females in this age group and by 11,000 for males 25 years of age and over. By province, unemployment decreased by 38,000 in Ontario, by 21,000 in Quebec and by 4,000 in Newfoundland.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in June were as follows, with May rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 19.3% (21.1%); Prince Edward Island, 12.8% (14.2%); Nova Scotia, 12.6% (12.2%); New Brunswick, 15.1% (14.9%); Quebec, 12.6% (13.2%); Ontario, 8.6% (9.3%); Manitoba, 8.0% (7.8%); Saskatchewan, 8.0% (8.0%); Alberta, 11.8% (12.0%) and British Columbia, 15.7% (15.6%).

Unadjusted, the level of employment for Canada in June 1984 was 11,316,000, an increase of 243,000 (+2.2%) from a year earlier. Unemployment decreased

by 100,000 (-6.8%) over the 12-month period, moving down to 1,362,000 from 1,462,000. The unemployment rate was 10.7% in the latest month, down from 11.7% in June 1983, while the participation rate remained unchanged at 66.3% and the employment/population ratio increased to 59.1% from 58.6% in the preceding year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.85/\$38.50). (see graph on next page)

University Financial Statistics

1982-83

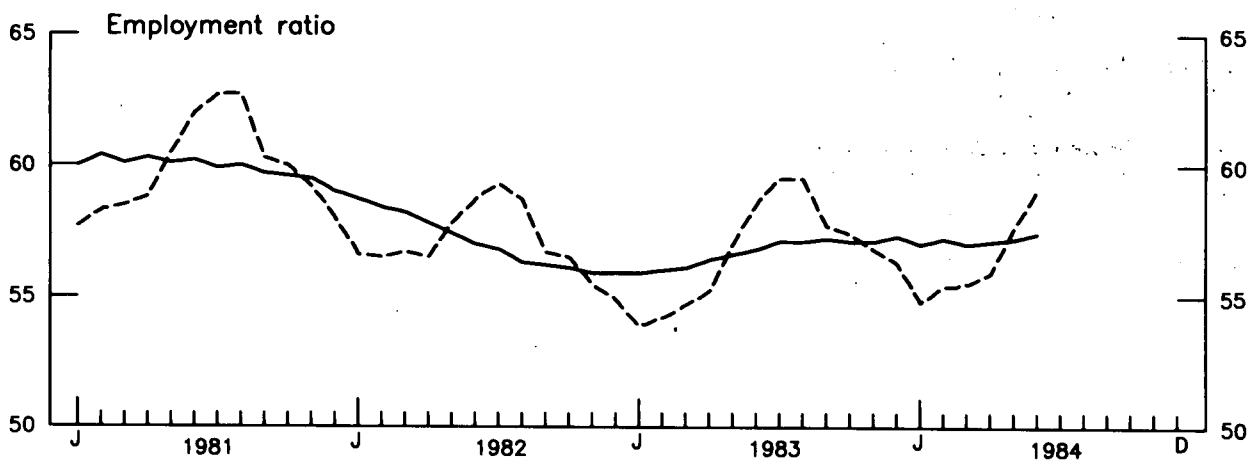
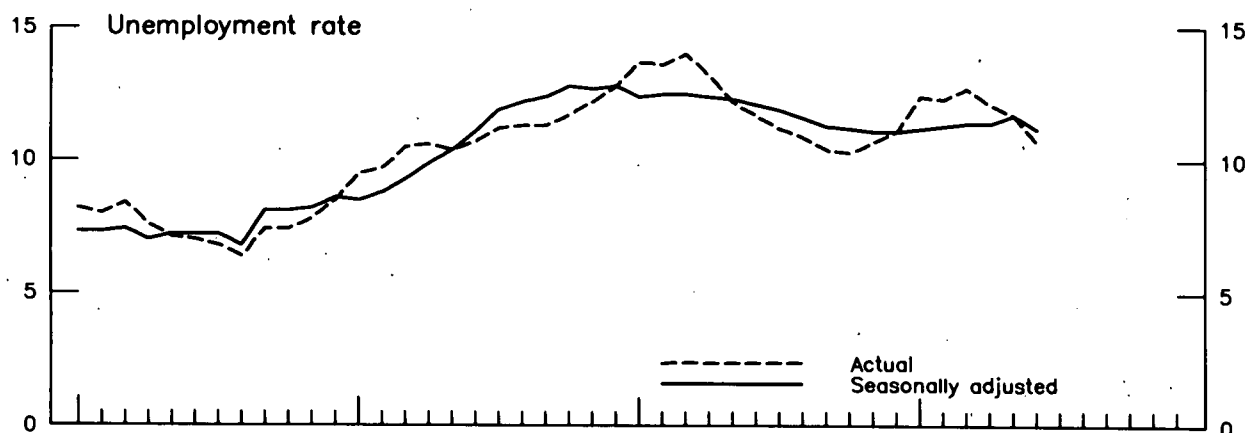
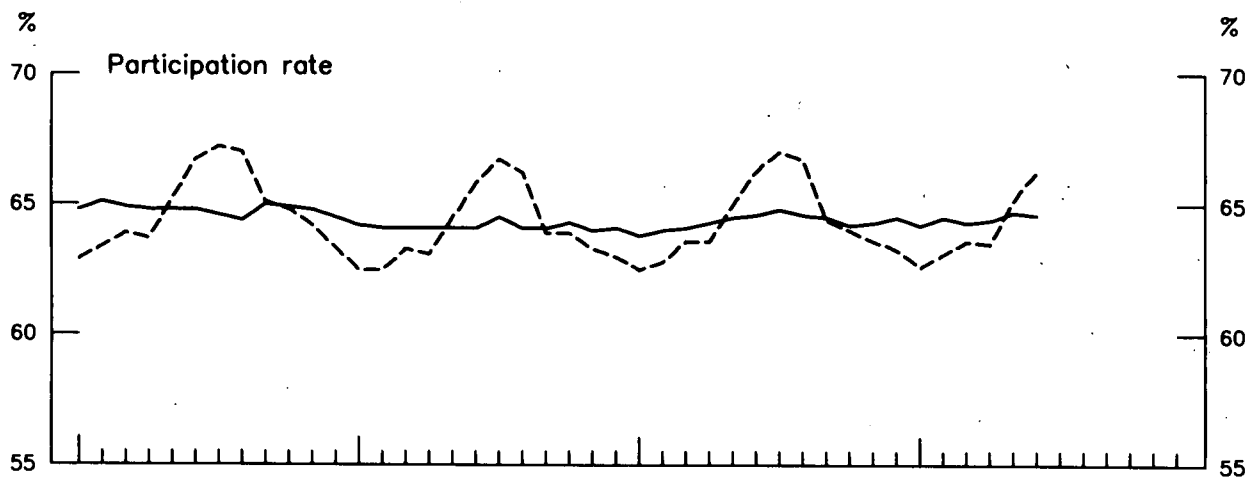
Highlights of Canadian university financial statistics for the 1982-83 academic year include:

- University expenditures rose 14% in 1982-83 to reach \$5 billion or 1.4% of the Gross National Product (GNP).
- University spending accounted for approximately 20% of all education expenditures in Canada. Universities employed 10% of full-time teachers and served 8% of Canada's full-time students.
- Provincial governments contributed 69% of university revenues, and tuition fees made up 11%.
- At the national level, 76% or close to \$4 million of university operating expenditures was allocated to employee salaries and fringe benefits. The proportion ranged from 66% in Newfoundland to a high of 79% in British Columbia.
- For the second consecutive year, universities in Alberta showed the largest increase in spending. Primarily because of higher capital expenditures, Alberta's university spending rose 30% in 1982-83, compared with a 21% increase in 1981-82. The lowest increase in spending for 1982-83 was 1.4% recorded at Nova Scotia's universities.

To obtain copies of the *Education Statistics Service Bulletin*, University Financial Statistics, 1982-83 or for more information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-995-9813), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



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Publications Released

- 21-001 *Farm Cash Receipts*, January-April 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 22-201 *Grain Trade of Canada*, 1982-83**
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- 23-202 *Production of Poultry and Eggs*, 1983**
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 35-003 *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia*, April 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-004 *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers*, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-004 *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation*, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-003 *Railway Operating Statistics*, December 1983**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 54-004 *International Seaborne Shipping Statistics*, Second Quarter 1982**
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 63-002 *Department Store Sales and Stocks*, March 1984**
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 63-004 *Department Store Sales by Regions*, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 63-008 *Wholesale Trade*, April 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 63-011 *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics*, April 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- Service Bulletins:**
- 51-004 *Aviation Statistics Centre*, Vol. 16, No. 6, Canadian Air Transport Industry**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 53-006 *Road Transport*, Vol. 13, No. 2, For-hire Trucking Statistics 1981 — Commodity Origin and Destination**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 88-001 *Science Statistics*, Vol. 8, No. 9, Federal Government Personnel Engaged in Scientific Activities, 1976-77 to 1984-85**
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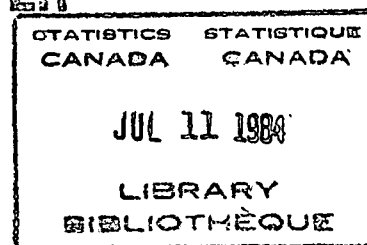
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- 11 **Preliminary Data Survey Heritage Institutions**, 1982
- 11 **Gypsum Products**, May 1984
- 11 **Pulpwood and Wood Residue**, May 1984
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Microdata Tape on 1982 Family Expenditure

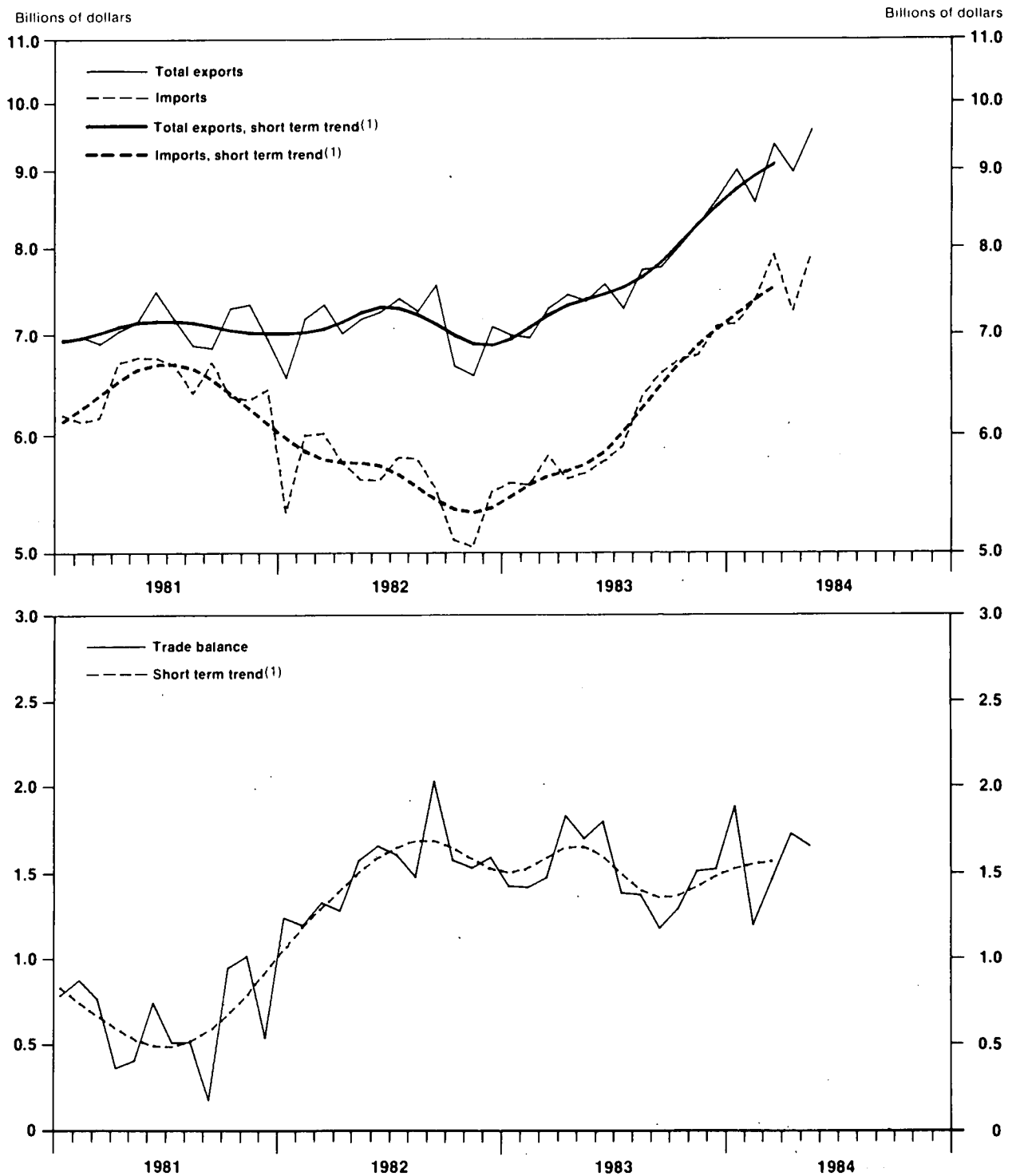
A microdata tape that contains information on expenditures of families and unattached individuals in Canada for the calendar year 1982 is now available. The tape will also include characteristics of the spending unit as well as a description of the dwelling unit and its head and spouse. The data included on the tape were collected in the Survey of Family Expenditures in 1982. Results from this survey will be published in *Family Expenditure in Canada 1982* (catalogue no. 62-555) later this year.

This is the second tape on expenditures to be released from the Survey of Family Expenditures. It contains approximately 10,900 records of spending units. All records have been thoroughly screened, and in a few cases either excluded or modified to assure the anonymity of respondents. Each tape costs \$300.

For further information, contact Tom Greenberg (613-996-5397), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



**Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis**



(1) The short term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last two months is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade

May 1984

Month to Month (Table 1)

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, Canada's total exports increased 6.8% or \$610 million to \$9.5 billion in May 1984; this continued pattern of wide fluctuations, following a \$400 million decrease in April and a \$805 million increase in March after six months of continuous increases up to January 1984 (an overall gain of \$1.7 billion). Imports increased 9.5% or \$680 million to \$7.9 billion in May, following a \$665 million decrease in April and an overall increase of \$2.3 billion over the 11 months up to March 1984. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus retracted by \$70 million to \$1.6 billion in May, after increases of \$260 million in April and \$270 million in March and a drop of \$690 million in February.

For the first five months of 1984, Canada registered a merchandise trade surplus of \$7.9 billion, \$100 million higher than in the corresponding period last year. Total exports increased 26% or \$9.4 billion and imports rose 33% or \$9.3 billion.

Canadian trade with the United States was even stronger than in the same period in 1983: exports increased \$8.8 billion during January-May 1984, while imports increased \$6.8 billion. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus with the United States rose by \$2.0 billion. However, this gain was partly counterbalanced by a \$1.0 billion reduction in the merchandise trade surplus with "other countries" as a result of an equivalent increase in imports from this sector (see Table 2).

Short Term Trend (Graphs)

Growth in the short term trend for total exports, which accelerated with increases moving up from 1.0% in July 1983 to 3.1% in November 1983, slowed to an increase of 1.9% in March 1984. The imports short term trend, which had recovered sooner and more strongly than total exports with gains moving up from 1.1% in May to 3.7% in August 1983, also slowed with increases decelerating from 3.5% in September 1983 to 2.0% in March 1984. As a result, the trend for the merchandise trade surplus, after an April/May 1983 peak at \$1.64 billion, retracted by \$300 million up to September, accelerated slightly up to December and then continued to increase but at a slower pace with gains down from \$50 million in January to \$15 million in March 1984, reaching a monthly level of \$1.55 billion.

Commodity Analysis

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis (Table 3)

The main contributors to the overall \$610 million increase in total exports in May 1984 were iron ores, concentrates and scrap, wheat, newsprint and wood-pulp. As well, combined exports of all end products except industrial machinery and passenger automobiles provided a total \$180 million increase. There were no significant exports decreases in May.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis (Table 4)

The \$680 million imports increase in May 1984 reflected widespread increases among fabricated materials and end products. In end products, imports increases for machinery and equipment were partly offset by a decrease in motor vehicle parts. Another contributor to the May import increase was metal ores, concentrates and scrap which increased \$95 million. Partly counterbalancing this, crude petroleum imports dropped \$145 million to \$170 million, close to the low levels prevailing in mid-1983.

Trading Partner Analysis (Table 2)

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis

Canada's exports to the United States, after continuous increases over the six months to January 1984 of \$1.4 billion, fluctuated widely up to May — up \$845 million in March, down \$405 million in April and up \$450 million in May.

Total exports to the rest of the world, which had remained stable at \$2.0 billion from February to April, increased \$160 million in May. This increase originated from exports to the "E.E.C." countries including the United Kingdom, Japan and "Other" countries. Partly counterbalancing this, exports to "Other O.E.C.D." countries declined \$45 million in May.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis

Imports from all areas were higher in May 1984. Imports from the United States, which have fluctuated widely since February 1984, were up \$285 million in May after being down \$450 million in April and are still on an upward trend. Imports from Japan have fluctuated widely since January 1984 about a trend that has remained flat at a level of about \$420 million a month.

Imports from "Other E.E.C." countries, which registered a substantial gain in May, have been on a strong upward trend since February 1983. Imports from "Other" countries increased \$85 million in May after declines of \$45 million in March and \$35 million in April. Both imports from the United Kingdom and from "Other O.E.C.D." countries have continued to fluctuate widely in recent months up to May.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact G. Blaney (613-995-6305), Trade Information Unit, or François Bordé (613-995-6115), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on pages 4 to 7)

Table 1

Merchandise Trade of Canada

May 1984

Balance of Payments Basis

	Total Exports ¹ Raw	Imports Raw	Total Exports ¹ S.A. \$ millions	Imports S.A.	Balance S.A.	Period-to-Period Change ²		
						Total Exports ¹ S.A. %	Imports S.A. %	Balance S.A. \$ millions
1978	53,364	49,047	53,364	49,047	4,317	19.9	18.1	1,343
1979	65,582	61,156	65,582	61,156	4,425	22.9	24.7	109
1980	76,680	67,901	76,680	67,901	8,779	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,468	77,140	84,468	77,140	7,328	10.2	13.6	-1,451
1982	84,540	66,726	84,540	66,726	17,814	0.1	-13.5	10,486
1983	90,825	73,120	90,825	73,120	17,705	7.4	9.6	-109
1982								
First Quarter	20,299	17,045	20,936	17,252	3,684	-2.4	-9.3	1,263
Second Quarter	22,466	17,980	21,313	16,868	4,445	1.8	-2.2	762
Third Quarter	20,967	16,135	22,082	17,029	5,053	3.6	1.0	608
Fourth Quarter	20,808	15,567	20,208	15,577	4,631	-8.5	-8.5	-422
1983								
First Quarter	20,531	16,593	21,133	16,872	4,261	4.6	8.3	-370
Second Quarter	23,506	18,414	22,242	16,963	5,279	5.2	0.5	1,018
Third Quarter	21,534	17,867	22,655	18,772	3,883	1.9	10.7	-1,396
Fourth Quarter	25,254	20,246	24,795	20,514	4,281	9.4	9.3	398
1984								
First Quarter	26,135	22,037	26,804	22,298	4,507	8.1	8.7	225
1983								
January	6,423	5,115	6,957	5,552	1,405	-1.3	1.4	-165
February	6,623	5,260	6,930	5,531	1,400	-0.4	-0.4	-5
March	7,485	6,218	7,246	5,789	1,457	4.6	4.7	58
April	7,368	5,990	7,396	5,583	1,813	2.1	-3.6	356
May	7,917	6,118	7,322	5,640	1,682	-1.0	1.0	-131
June	8,222	6,306	7,524	5,740	1,784	2.8	1.8	101
July	6,725	5,533	7,240	5,873	1,367	-3.8	2.3	-417
August	7,051	5,944	7,693	6,336	1,357	6.3	7.9	-10
September	7,758	6,389	7,722	6,563	1,160	0.4	3.6	-197
October	8,128	6,961	7,977	6,703	1,274	3.3	2.1	114
November	8,858	7,049	8,249	6,751	1,499	3.4	0.7	225
December	8,267	6,237	8,568	7,060	1,509	3.9	4.6	10
1984								
January	8,353	6,598	8,955	7,082	1,873	4.5	0.3	365
February	8,438	7,296	8,521	7,338	1,182	-4.9	3.6	-691
March	9,343	8,144	9,328	7,877	1,451	9.5	7.3	269
April	9,143	7,850	8,926	7,214	1,712	-4.3	-8.4	262
May	10,311	8,555	9,537	7,896	1,641	6.8	9.5	-71
Year to date								
1983	35,816	28,701	35,851	28,095	7,757	2.3	-1.6	1,264
1984	45,589	38,442	45,268	37,407	7,860	26.3	33.1	103

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.² Year to year, quarter to quarter, month to month.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

May 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date	Change Over	
	Apr.	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	May		Previous Year	
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions		\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	6,916.9	7,365.5	-5.6	6.5	-407.4	448.6	34,850.8	33.6	8,758.9
Japan	384.5	408.1	-8.2	6.1	-34.2	23.6	2,067.2	14.7	265.5
United Kingdom	171.9	219.0	-17.2	27.4	-35.8	47.1	1,018.1	7.0	66.5
"Other E.E.C." countries	321.0	393.6	1.8	22.6	5.8	72.6	1,771.6	10.0	160.8
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	205.7	159.1	20.4	-22.7	34.9	-46.6	829.0	25.4	167.7
"Other" countries	926.2	991.9	3.9	7.1	34.7	65.7	4,730.8	-0.1	-3.3
Total	8,926.2	9,537.2	-4.3	6.8	-402.0	611.0	45,267.5	26.3	9,416.1
Imports from:									
United States	5,307.8	5,590.6	-7.8	5.3	-451.9	282.8	27,197.3	33.2	6,779.6
Japan	347.8	480.7	-24.3	38.2	-111.8	132.9	2,069.4	22.4	378.9
United Kingdom	141.4	167.8	-34.5	18.7	-74.6	26.4	919.2	41.6	270.1
"Other E.E.C." countries	436.7	576.6	-5.5	32.0	-25.4	139.9	2,367.2	54.1	831.0
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	184.5	198.8	21.6	7.8	32.8	14.3	889.2	5.6	46.8
"Other" countries	795.6	881.4	-3.9	10.8	-32.6	85.8	3,965.0	34.0	1,006.3
Total	7,213.8	7,895.9	-8.4	9.5	-663.5	682.1	37,407.3	33.1	9,312.7
Balance with:									
United States	1,609.1	1,774.9			44.5	165.8	7,653.5		1,979.3
Japan	36.7	-72.6			77.6	-109.3	-2.2		-113.4
United Kingdom	30.5	51.2			38.8	20.7	98.9		-203.6
"Other E.E.C." countries	-115.7	-183.0			31.2	-67.3	-595.6		-670.2
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	21.2	-39.7			2.1	-60.9	-60.2		120.9
"Other" countries	130.6	110.5			67.3	-20.1	765.8		-1,009.6
Total	1,712.4	1,641.3			261.5	-71.1	7,860.2		103.4

Special Note

Starting with the April 1984 *Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade* release, the following changes have been implemented:

1) Monthly seasonally adjusted export and import data for approximately 60 commodity groups and six principal trading areas are now published on a balance-of-payments basis in line with the concepts and definitions of the National Accounts. Previously, the balance-of-payments adjustments were not allocated to commodity and country sub-aggregations but were applied to export and import totals only.

2) Total exports and imports on a seasonally adjusted basis are calculated as the sum of these seasonally adjusted commodity groups. Where stable seasonality cannot be identified, the series is not seasonally adjusted. Previously the total was seasonally adjusted directly from raw data at the total level only.

Seasonally adjusted commodity and country values, on a balance-of-payments basis, will also be published in the *Summary of External Trade*, starting with the April 1984 issue.

Raw and seasonally adjusted values on the new basis are available in the following CANSIM matrices:

	Matrix	Revised back to
• Total exports, imports and the trade balance	30	1980
• Total exports, sections and 62 commodities	3685	1971
• Six country groupings	3685	1973
• Total imports, sections and 61 commodities	3651	1971
• Six country groupings	3651	1973

Raw and seasonally adjusted price and volume indexes for the new commodity groups on a balance-of-payments basis will also be available on CANSIM shortly. The present CANSIM matrices for price and volume data on a customs basis (3680, 3681, 3715, 3716, 3682 and 3717) will be maintained until at least the end of 1984 to allow for a transition period.

Table 3

Total Exports by Commodity

May 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	Apr. \$ millions	May \$ millions	Apr. %	May %	Apr. \$ millions	May \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Live animals	40.5	39.3	23.1	-3.0	7.6	-1.2	177.3	4.2	7.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	830.7	895.3	8.8	7.8	67.5	64.6	4,074.2	-6.6	-288.5
Fish and fish preparations	123.8	138.3	-7.5	11.7	-10.1	14.5	651.6	-7.4	-52.1
Barley	91.5	67.3	67.6	-26.4	36.9	-24.2	318.6	1.7	5.3
Wheat	290.5	378.9	1.5	30.4	4.3	88.4	1,632.4	-21.0	-433.1
Wheat flour	6.5	28.2	-17.7	333.8	-1.4	21.7	56.4	34.9	14.6
Other cereals unmilled	16.4	7.1	-16.8	-56.7	-3.3	-9.3	83.7	92.4	40.2
Other cereal preparations	16.8	19.2	-29.1	14.3	-6.9	2.4	98.8	-3.3	-3.4
Meat and meat preparations	68.4	67.8	6.5	-0.9	4.2	-0.6	322.4	-3.3	-11.1
Alcoholic beverages	54.9	57.5	1.1	4.7	0.6	2.6	257.5	22.7	47.6
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	161.9	131.0	36.4	-19.1	43.2	-30.9	652.8	18.8	103.5
Crude materials, inedible	1,480.0	1,602.4	-0.5	8.3	-7.5	122.4	7,201.8	23.4	1,366.6
Rapeseed	57.5	47.3	-21.8	-17.7	-16.0	-10.2	345.0	149.1	206.5
Other crude vegetable products	29.6	33.5	-16.6	13.2	-5.9	3.9	173.7	7.2	11.7
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	18.6	137.5	-88.3	639.2	-139.7	118.9	509.0	16.2	70.9
Copper ores, concentrates and scrap	37.6	53.1	-14.2	41.2	-6.2	15.5	224.1	20.9	38.7
Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap	55.1	33.8	1.5	-38.7	0.8	-21.3	236.3	186.4	153.8
Zinc ores, concentrates and scrap	4.0	43.3	-81.0	982.5	-17.0	39.3	98.6	19.1	15.8
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	81.4	89.9	51.3	10.4	27.6	8.5	377.4	13.8	45.9
Crude petroleum	493.3	489.7	36.9	-0.7	133.0	-3.6	1,868.5	45.2	581.5
Natural gas	343.8	364.2	9.7	5.9	30.3	20.4	1,682.5	-7.8	-142.9
Coal and other bituminous substances	153.5	121.4	-9.7	-20.9	-16.5	-32.1	723.8	35.3	188.9
Asbestos unmanufactured	50.3	40.3	21.2	-19.9	8.8	-10.0	238.3	21.9	42.8
Other crude animal products	27.8	33.9	6.1	21.9	1.6	6.1	134.8	39.1	37.9
Other crude wood products	27.5	28.3	-8.6	2.9	-2.6	0.8	129.9	11.8	13.7
Other crude non-metallic minerals	85.5	69.2	-3.4	-19.1	-3.0	-16.3	376.6	27.9	82.1
Other crude materials, inedible	14.5	17.0	-15.7	17.2	-2.7	2.5	83.3	30.2	19.3
Fabricated materials, inedible	2,829.3	3,024.9	0.1	6.9	3.9	195.6	14,163.0	21.8	2,536.1
Lumber	347.0	345.8	-5.1	-0.3	-18.6	-1.2	1,763.5	13.5	209.7
Other wood fabricated materials	70.9	66.6	0.1	-6.1	0.1	-4.3	375.0	30.6	87.9
Woodpulp and similar pulp	271.4	323.7	40.3	19.3	78.0	52.3	1,336.9	16.8	192.7
Newsprint paper	332.9	407.6	1.4	22.4	4.5	74.7	1,747.0	12.1	188.4
Other paper and paperboard	87.5	115.9	-7.3	32.5	-6.9	28.4	491.0	26.6	103.2
Inorganic chemicals	110.3	91.1	4.1	-17.4	4.3	-19.2	508.9	8.2	38.7
Organic chemicals	125.7	115.2	-2.5	-8.4	-3.2	-10.5	596.6	9.1	50.0
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	122.1	108.1	-5.1	-11.5	-6.6	-14.0	591.5	21.3	103.7
Synthetic rubber and plastics	75.2	74.2	5.9	-1.3	4.2	-1.0	347.6	28.5	77.1
Other chemical products	33.2	28.4	1.8	-14.5	0.6	-4.8	143.2	23.2	27.0
Petroleum and coal products	312.9	309.7	8.2	-1.0	23.6	-3.2	1,381.8	19.5	225.5
Primary iron and steel	13.8	31.2	16.9	126.1	2.0	17.4	104.7	23.3	19.8
Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets	84.2	96.4	-9.8	14.5	-9.1	12.2	438.2	50.8	147.6
Other iron and steel & alloys	81.3	86.5	0.4	6.4	0.3	5.2	386.1	60.7	145.8
Aluminum including alloys	143.9	166.7	-16.8	15.8	-29.0	22.8	833.1	30.8	196.3
Copper and alloys	88.9	65.9	3.4	-25.9	2.9	-23.0	356.5	71.3	148.4
Nickel and alloys	52.4	46.8	32.0	-10.7	12.7	-5.6	223.6	50.6	75.1
Precious metals and alloys	103.6	125.3	-37.8	20.9	-62.9	21.7	612.3	0.2	1.5
Zinc and alloys	53.0	67.2	-24.8	26.8	-17.5	14.2	303.6	48.2	98.7
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys	15.9	15.6	8.9	-1.9	1.3	-0.3	71.5	18.4	11.1
Metal fabricated basic products	70.6	78.3	1.3	10.9	0.9	7.7	341.4	28.8	76.3
Electricity	110.8	121.4	22.6	9.6	20.4	10.6	524.2	17.1	76.7
Textile fabricated materials	26.2	24.7	4.0	-5.7	1.0	-1.5	126.0	28.4	27.9
Non-metallic mineral basic products	47.1	61.4	-19.2	30.4	-11.2	14.3	276.0	47.4	88.8
Other fabricated materials	48.5	51.2	33.2	5.6	12.1	2.7	282.8	71.8	118.2
End products, inedible	3,605.2	3,785.9	-10.8	5.0	-436.5	180.7	18,861.8	39.5	5,345.6
Industrial machinery	263.7	253.0	-0.5	-4.1	-1.2	-10.7	1,231.9	22.9	229.9
Agricultural machinery including tractors	53.4	56.1	-19.5	5.1	-12.9	2.7	291.3	19.4	47.3
Passenger autos and chassis	1,011.8	1,010.2	-19.7	-0.2	-248.8	-1.6	5,482.8	44.9	1,699.8
Trucks and other motor vehicles	463.7	501.0	0.3	8.0	1.2	37.3	2,343.1	45.1	728.3
Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts.	852.5	863.1	-2.6	1.2	-22.6	10.6	4,451.1	66.3	1,774.6
Television, telecommunication equipment	184.6	213.8	-20.2	15.8	-46.6	29.2	968.9	42.3	287.9
Aircraft, engines, parts	135.8	163.3	-7.9	20.3	-11.6	27.5	736.2	-4.3	-32.8
Other transportation equipment	76.1	106.1	6.3	39.4	4.5	30.0	404.4	-4.6	-19.3
Office machines and equipment	145.4	153.0	7.1	5.2	9.6	7.6	702.2	32.8	173.5
Other equipment and tools	173.5	186.1	-7.5	7.3	-14.1	12.6	890.9	24.0	172.5
Other consumer goods	152.0	174.8	-2.2	15.0	-3.4	22.8	773.4	19.5	126.1
Other end products, inedible	92.7	105.4	-49.4	13.7	-90.6	12.7	585.6	36.9	157.8
Special transactions trade	28.1	55.6	-22.2	97.9	-8.0	27.5	178.0	90.4	84.5
Unallocated BOP adjustments	112.4	133.8	-20.5	19.0	-29.0	21.4	611.4	147.8	364.7
Total exports	8,926.2	9,537.2	-4.3	6.8	-402.0	611.0	45,267.5	26.3	9,416.1

Table 4

Imports by Commodity

May 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

			Period-to-Period Change				Year-to-Date	Change Over Previous Year	
	Apr.	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	May.			
	\$ millions		%	%	\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ millions	%	\$ millions
Live animals	10.1	7.8	26.2	-22.8	2.1	-2.3	42.1	-19.0	-9.9
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	450.9	502.0	-5.0	11.3	-23.6	51.1	2,356.9	19.4	382.9
Meat and meat preparations	35.5	34.8	-8.0	-2.0	-3.1	-0.7	183.0	20.8	31.5
Fish and marine animals	41.8	41.8	19.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	196.7	24.2	38.3
Fresh fruits and berries	61.7	68.9	-18.6	11.7	-14.1	7.2	353.4	18.0	53.9
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	35.2	41.9	-21.4	19.0	-9.6	6.7	209.4	20.6	35.7
Fresh vegetables	41.2	40.9	-17.6	-0.7	-8.8	-0.3	232.7	22.3	42.4
Other vegetables and vegetable prep.	26.9	29.3	9.8	8.9	2.4	2.4	132.2	25.4	26.8
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food prep.	84.7	103.7	6.3	22.4	5.0	19.0	410.8	24.3	80.3
Dairy products, eggs and honey	10.6	12.7	-12.4	19.8	-1.5	2.1	57.2	20.4	9.7
Corn (maize) shelled	5.5	10.7	-37.5	94.5	-3.3	5.2	32.3	-16.8	-6.5
Other cereals and cereal preparations	21.2	22.4	-7.0	5.7	-1.6	1.2	109.1	36.4	29.1
Sugar and sugar preparations	36.5	37.1	64.4	1.6	14.3	0.6	160.1	3.1	4.8
Fodder, feed, excluding unmilled cereal	17.0	19.8	-12.8	16.5	-2.5	2.8	93.4	25.0	18.7
Beverages	32.0	33.9	-14.9	5.9	-5.6	1.9	170.6	21.7	30.4
Tobacco	1.1	4.1	-65.6	272.7	-2.1	3.0	16.0	-43.3	-12.2
Crude materials, inedible	668.4	647.4	-13.5	-3.1	-104.1	-21.0	3,367.2	23.6	643.5
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	120.7	213.9	-36.3	77.2	-68.7	93.2	777.0	21.8	139.1
Coal and other related products	112.1	107.5	62.0	-4.1	42.9	-4.6	450.4	46.4	142.7
Crude petroleum	318.2	170.9	-8.6	-46.3	-29.9	-147.3	1,446.2	20.7	248.1
Crude animal products	17.4	25.2	-4.9	44.8	-0.9	7.8	95.1	6.7	6.0
Crude vegetable products	33.0	46.4	-34.8	40.6	-17.6	13.4	211.8	28.5	47.0
Crude wood products	12.7	15.7	-11.8	23.6	-1.7	3.0	67.5	40.9	19.6
Cotton	12.5	14.2	56.3	13.6	4.5	1.7	52.4	13.4	6.2
Wool and man-made fibres	12.2	15.6	-21.8	27.9	-3.4	3.4	71.8	-1.2	-0.9
Crude non-metallic minerals	29.6	38.0	-49.7	28.4	-29.3	8.4	195.0	22.4	35.7
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,166.9	1,455.8	-11.2	24.8	-147.6	288.9	6,553.8	25.2	1,321.1
Wood fabricated materials	47.5	58.5	-18.5	23.2	-10.8	11.0	279.5	25.5	56.8
Textile fabricated materials	127.3	146.9	-9.5	15.4	-13.4	19.6	696.0	23.4	132.1
Organic chemicals	109.8	127.7	1.7	16.3	1.8	17.9	596.3	15.5	79.8
Plastic materials	111.4	127.0	-3.1	14.0	-3.6	15.6	573.2	27.1	122.3
Other chemicals and related prod.	166.7	198.4	-11.8	19.0	-22.3	31.7	911.5	20.3	154.0
Petroleum and coal products	50.3	144.9	-66.7	188.1	-100.7	94.6	620.1	71.1	257.7
Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets	68.1	72.7	-20.4	6.8	-17.4	4.6	362.0	44.5	111.5
Other iron and steel products	54.7	67.5	-6.2	23.4	-3.6	12.8	288.4	49.1	95.0
Precious metals including alloys	35.3	31.1	498.3	-11.9	29.4	-4.2	131.6	-62.2	-216.9
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys	84.9	90.3	-6.8	6.4	-6.2	5.4	470.7	55.1	167.3
Metal fabricated basic products	109.9	161.6	3.2	47.0	3.4	51.7	600.6	23.7	115.2
Rubber fabricated materials	18.6	19.5	1.1	4.8	0.2	0.9	91.5	39.1	25.7
Oils, fats, animal and vegetable	14.2	26.6	-21.5	87.3	-3.9	12.4	91.9	29.1	20.7
Non-metallic minerals	71.2	73.2	5.8	2.8	3.9	2.0	341.3	23.0	63.9
Other fabricated materials	97.0	109.9	-4.3	13.3	-4.4	12.9	499.2	37.4	136.0
End products, inedible	4,945.6	5,305.8	-7.3	7.3	-392.3	360.2	25,243.2	38.0	6,950.0
Engines, turbines and elec. motors	55.3	59.1	-7.5	6.9	-4.5	3.8	293.7	16.6	41.9
Drilling mining machinery	48.4	49.5	13.6	2.3	5.8	1.1	235.6	4.0	9.0
Excavating machinery	41.2	59.2	-44.0	43.7	-32.4	18.0	257.6	76.7	111.8
Metal working machinery	76.7	71.7	24.5	-6.5	15.1	-5.0	334.2	35.8	88.1
Other industrial machinery	279.2	328.5	-0.7	17.7	-2.1	49.3	1,470.4	29.3	333.1
Agricultural machinery incl. tractors	140.5	167.6	-1.1	19.3	-1.5	27.1	732.2	34.5	188.0
Passenger autos and chassis	568.4	595.8	-22.0	4.8	-160.3	27.4	3,226.5	41.0	937.7
Trucks and other motor vehicles	205.9	212.3	-2.3	3.1	-4.8	6.4	1,022.3	74.6	436.7
Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts.	1,288.6	1,171.4	-8.0	-9.1	-112.7	-117.2	6,265.7	49.8	2,083.2
Television, radios, phonographs	75.8	84.2	1.6	11.1	1.2	8.4	364.1	56.1	130.9
Other commun. and related equipment	306.1	342.5	0.9	11.9	2.6	36.4	1,516.5	54.1	532.1
Office machines and equipment	331.9	440.0	-2.6	32.6	-8.7	108.1	1,741.2	52.5	599.5
Other equipment and tools	488.9	525.1	0.7	7.4	3.5	36.2	2,463.3	30.3	573.2
Aircraft, engines, parts	200.9	212.8	-19.8	5.9	-49.6	11.9	990.5	16.5	140.0
Other transportation equipment & parts	98.6	137.3	-2.8	39.2	-2.8	38.7	585.6	12.6	65.5
Apparel and apparel accessories	154.1	150.1	-4.8	-2.6	-7.7	-4.0	684.6	38.7	191.0
Footwear	41.8	45.8	-1.9	9.6	-0.8	4.0	203.4	34.3	52.0
Printed matter	102.2	122.0	-5.4	19.4	-5.8	19.8	547.1	13.9	66.8
Watches, sporting goods and toys	66.3	77.8	-8.2	17.3	-5.9	11.5	352.6	6.2	20.6
House furnishings	84.6	96.7	-0.8	14.3	-0.7	12.1	435.4	18.0	66.3
Photographic goods	84.0	106.5	-8.4	26.8	-7.7	22.5	456.2	24.7	90.5
Miscellaneous end products	206.2	249.9	-5.7	21.2	-12.5	43.7	1,064.5	22.0	192.1
Special transactions trade	138.8	167.1	5.7	20.4	7.5	28.3	694.1	66.3	276.8
Unallocated BOP adjustments	-167.0	-189.9	3.4	13.7	-5.5	-22.9	-850.2	42.1	-252.0
Total imports	7,213.7	7,896.0	-8.4	9.5	-663.5	682.3	37,407.1	33.1	9,312.4

New Housing Price Indexes

May 1984 — Advance Information
(1981=100)

	Weights ¹ (1984)	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May. 1983	% Change	
					May '84/ Apr. '84	May '84/ May '83
Canada, total² (22 cities)	100.0	95.5	95.5	94.3	—	1.3
Canada (House Only)		98.0	98.0	96.3	—	1.8
Canada (Land Only)		91.2	91.0	90.6	0.2	0.7
St. John's	0.92	102.3	101.4	99.1	0.9	3.2
Saint John-Moncton	0.68	112.9	112.9	101.1	—	11.7
Quebec	2.02	117.6	117.2	112.1	0.3	4.9
Montreal	8.50	118.7	118.6	110.1	0.1	7.8
Ottawa-Hull	4.33	129.3	128.6	116.0	0.5	11.5
Toronto	28.15	97.7	97.4	96.7	0.3	1.0
Hamilton	2.16	116.2	116.2	110.5	—	5.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.85	110.4	110.4	106.7	—	3.5
Kitchener	1.25	113.4	112.6	108.9	0.7	4.1
London	0.97	108.0	108.0	102.2	—	5.7
Windsor	0.25	98.5	99.0	92.4	-0.5	6.6
Thunder Bay	0.25	110.7	110.7	105.9	—	4.5
Winnipeg	2.27	113.4	113.1	108.1	0.3	4.9
Regina	1.14	108.3	110.2	106.7	-1.7	1.5
Saskatoon	1.56	98.9	98.1	100.6	0.8	-1.7
Calgary	10.69	82.7	82.5	87.7	0.2	-5.7
Edmonton	8.74	86.1	87.9	90.3	-2.0	-4.7
Vancouver	20.03	76.9	76.9	76.1	—	1.1
Victoria	2.78	81.0	81.3	84.4	-0.4	-4.0

¹ The city weights are revised annually at the beginning of each year.

² Surveys in Halifax, Sudbury and Prince George account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Housing Price Index

May 1984 — Advance Information

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) showed no overall movement between April 1984 and May 1984, remaining at the April level of 95.5. This index of housing contractors' selling prices now stands 1.3% higher than the year-earlier level of 94.3. In May, the estimated House Only Index remained at 98.0, while the lower weighted estimated Land Only Index increased 0.2% to 91.2.

Between April and May 1984, the largest increase was recorded for St. John's (0.9%). Increases were also registered for Saskatoon (0.8%), Kitchener (0.7%), Ottawa-Hull (0.5%), Quebec (0.3%), Toronto (0.3%), Winnipeg (0.3%), Calgary (0.2%) and Montreal (0.1%). Significant decreases were recorded for Edmonton (-2.0%) and Regina (-1.7%). Other decreases were recorded for Windsor (-0.5%) and Victoria (-0.4%).

Between May 1983 and May 1984, the largest year-over-year increase was recorded for Saint-John-Moncton (11.7%), followed by Ottawa-Hull (11.5%), Montreal (7.8%), Windsor (6.6%), London (5.7%) and Hamilton (5.2%). Smaller year-over-year increases ranging from 4.9% to 1.0% were recorded for Winnipeg, Quebec, Thunder Bay, Kitchener, St. Catharines-Niagara, St. John's, Regina, Vancouver and Toronto. The largest decrease was registered for Calgary (-5.7%), followed by Edmonton (-4.7%), Victoria (-4.0%) and Saskatoon (-1.7%).

Farm Cash Receipts

January-May 1984 — Advance Information

Farm cash receipts for the period January-May 1984 are currently estimated at \$8,017.6 million, up 3.9% from the revised 1983 January-May estimate of \$7,713.7 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops are estimated at \$3,865.5, 2.5% higher than last year's estimate of \$3,770.0 million. Oats, flaxseed, rye, rapeseed, potatoes and corn were up while receipts for wheat, barley and Canadian Wheat Board payments were down.

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products were estimated at \$3,887.1 million, up 4.1% from the revised 1983 level of \$3,735.7 million.

Other receipts were up 27.4% at \$265.0 million from the previous year's revised total of \$208.0 million.

Estimated farm cash receipts measure the gross cash returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. They also include 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 (21-202).

For further information, order the January-May 1984 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact John Lanthier (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (Because of the intercensal revision taking place at this time, this data is not released on CANSIM.)

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-May 1984
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1984/83 %
Newfoundland	14.0	15.6	11.4
Prince Edward Island	77.0	96.6	25.5
Nova Scotia	92.7	99.2	7.0
New Brunswick	74.9	96.5	28.8
Quebec	1,118.7	1,154.2	3.2
Ontario	1,792.3	2,014.2	12.4
Manitoba	710.9	692.6	-2.6
Saskatchewan	1,869.2	1,857.1	-0.6
Alberta	1,639.3	1,620.7	-1.1
British Columbia	324.7	370.9	14.2
Canada	7,713.7	8,017.6	3.9

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

May 1984 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	% Change	
				May '84/ Apr. '84	May '84/ May '83
Canada, total	306.5	305.8	303.0	0.2	1.2
Materials	286.2	285.9	282.9	0.1	1.2
Labour	329.0	327.8	325.3	0.4	1.1

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index

May 1984 — Advance Information

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index (1971=100) for Canada reached a level of 306.5 in May, up 0.2% from April's level of 305.8. Materials rose 0.1% during the month due to price increases for asphalt compound and acoustic tiles and panels that

more than offset certain decreases, notably for lumber and ready-mix concrete.

The labour component rose to a level of 329.0 in May, up 0.4% from April's level of 327.8.

Comparing May 1984 with May 1983, the Canada total index rose 1.2% (1.2% for materials and 1.1% for labour).

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

May 1984 — Advance Information
1971=100

	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	% change	
				May '84/ Apr. '84	May '84/ May '83
Canada, total	293.3	294.7	290.0	-0.5	1.1
Materials	273.6	276.5	271.3	-1.0	0.8
Labour	328.4	327.3	323.3	0.3	1.6

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

May 1984 — Advance Information

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index (1971=100) for Canada declined to a level of 293.3 in May, down 0.5% from its April level of 294.7. The materials index declined 1.0% during the month due primarily to price decreases for lumber, plywood

and ready-mix concrete that more than offset price increases for wooden windows and mineral wool.

The labour component rose to a level of 328.4 in May, up 0.3% from its April level of 327.3.

Comparing May 1984 with May 1983, the Canada total index rose 1.1% (0.8% for materials and 1.6% for labour).

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984.

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

Total Deplaned plus Enplaned Passengers
(Preliminary Statistics)

July 1983

	July 1983	July 1982	% Change
Toronto International	1,095,800	1,165,096	-5.9
Vancouver International	580,100	603,689	-3.9
Montreal International (Dorval)	440,000	483,762	-9.0
Calgary International	360,300	385,600	-6.6
Winnipeg International	189,300	212,154	-10.8
Edmonton International	184,800	216,667	-14.7
Halifax International	148,900	171,478	-13.2
Ottawa International	130,100	145,030	-10.3
Mirabel International	128,000	119,240	7.3
Edmonton Municipal	51,000	51,488	-0.9

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

July 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for July 1983 are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10

Canadian airports for July 1983, with comparative data for July 1982 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending July 7, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending July 7, 1984 totalled 242 428 tonnes, a decrease of 9.6% from the preceding week's total of 268 097 tonnes and down 4.3% from the year-earlier level of 253 390 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 145.8 in the current week, 161.3 a week earlier and 152.4 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Heritage Institutions

1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary data from the Survey of Heritage Institutions, 1982 are now available on request.

For further information, contact Michèle Cardin (613-993-6862), Cultural Activities and Institutions Section, Education and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Products

May 1984 — Advance Information

In May 1984, manufacturers shipped 18 874 221 square metres of gypsum wallboard compared to 14 706 758 square metres in the same month in 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

May 1984 — Advance Information

Roundwood production increased by 23.3% to 2 928 130 m³ in May 1984 from 2 373 978 m³ a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue increased by 16.0% to 7 969 199 m³ from 6 866 168 m³, the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 13.6% to 18 398 977 m³ from 21 283 866 m³ and receipts of wood residue increased by 29.2% to 3 881 395 m³ from 3 022 688 m³.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

11-003E Canadian Statistical Review, June 1984

(Canada: \$3.80/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

31-001 Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April 1984

(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

32-012 Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, June 1984

(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

45-002 Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1984

(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

51-002 Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1981

(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)

63-005 Retail Trade, April 1984

(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

64-002 Housing Starts and Completions, April 1984

(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

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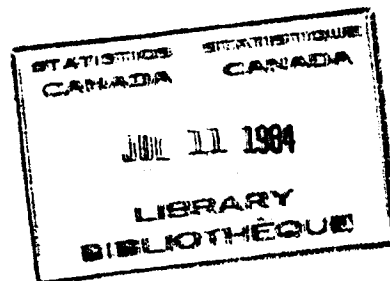
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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7-1400-501

Wednesday, July 11, 1984

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Numbers Change for Statistics Canada Inquiries/Sales Units

As of July 13, 1984, the telephone number for the Statistics Canada Inquiries Service will change to 990-8116 from 992-4734, and that for the Sales Unit will change to 990-8114 from 992-3151.



Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

May 1984

	May 1983	April 1984	May 1984	May '84/ May '83
		\$ millions		%
Canada	864.5	850.6	925.3	7.0
Newfoundland	12.2	10.7	11.3	-7.2
Prince Edward Island	3.2	2.8	3.5	9.6
Nova Scotia	21.7	22.9	23.9	10.0
New Brunswick	15.9	16.0	17.5	10.1
Quebec	207.5	204.1	236.1	13.8
Ontario	343.9	326.9	355.2	3.3
Manitoba	28.9	30.6	32.7	12.9
Saskatchewan	27.5	28.0	28.6	4.3
Alberta	88.5	90.8	90.9	2.7
British Columbia	113.7	115.9	123.5	8.7
Yukon	0.6	0.7	0.8	31.7
Northwest Territories	0.9	1.1	1.1	32.5
Licensed restaurants	376.9	361.3	397.3	5.4
Unlicensed restaurants	254.2	254.4	277.3	9.1
Take-outs	108.7	107.9	118.5	9.1
Caterers	65.4	63.1	64.0	-2.1
Taverns	59.3	64.0	68.2	15.0

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

May 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary restaurant, catering and tavern receipts for May 1984 were \$925.3 million, up 7.0% from May 1983. Revised total receipts for April 1984 were \$850.6 million, an increase of 1.0%.

For further information on provincial totals by kind of business and on chains versus independents, order *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact R. Bennett (613-996-9302), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oils and Fats

May 1984 — Advance Information

Production of all types of deodorized oils in May was 47,352 tonnes. Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine and shortening in the same month were 12,534 and 11,736 tonnes respectively.

For further information, order the May issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.60/\$16), or contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Paper Check Stand Sacks

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 197,340,000 standard grocery bags in May 1984, an increase of 1.3% compared to 194,886,000 the previous year. May 1984 shipments of check stand sacks totalled 93,698,000, an increase of 11.1% compared to 84,366,000.

For further information, contact G. W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary data on steel ingots production for June 1984: 1 242 656 tonnes, an increase of 11.9% compared to 1 110 266 tonnes the previous year. Preliminary data, pig iron production: 826 803 tonnes, an increase of 12.1% compared to 737 472 tonnes.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sugar Situation Sales

June 1984 — Advance Information

For June 1984, Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 108 358 492 kilograms of all types of sugar — 102 889 385 kilograms in domestic sales and 5 469 107 kilograms in export sales.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of Refined Sugar for the same period, (available in approximately 10 days), order the June 1984 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.60/\$16), or contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Power Statistics

April 1984 — Advance Information

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased by 6.9% in April 1984 to 33 355 gigawatt hours from 31 206 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed 0.8% to 3 130 GW.h from 3 104 GW.h and imports declined by -38.4% to 261 GW.h from 424 GW.h.

For the first four months of 1984, net generation of electricity totalled 149 756 GW.h, up 9.7% from the January-April 1983 level of 136 556 GW.h. Exports of electricity were up 2.3% to 12 369 GW.h from 12 090 GW.h and imports decreased by -22.1% to 864 GW.h from 1 110 GW.h.

For further information, order the April 1984 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Sales by Regions

May 1984 (Correction)

The sales in May 1984 of the department stores in British Columbia rose to \$144.0 million, 3.6% above the similar period a year earlier, not \$141.5 million as stated in the May issue of the publication *Department Sales by Regions* and reported by *The Daily* on July 9, 1984.

For further information, contact Merchandising and Services Division (613-996-9304), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

13-579 Population — Historical Tables for Census Education Data, 1971, 1976 and 1981

(Canada: \$8.35; Other Countries: \$10.60)

52-001 Railway Carloadings, April 1984

(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

62-007 Construction Price Statistics, April 1984

(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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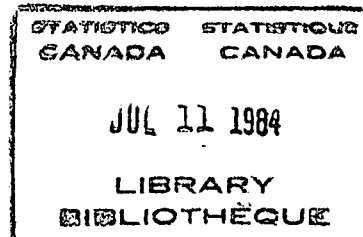
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Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	Apr. 1984f	Mar. 1984p	Feb. 1984r	Apr. 1983
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	131.8	112.5	96.7	124.3
Forestry	131.2	123.7	143.5	111.1
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	475.1	477.0	489.4	446.6
Manufacturing Industries	3,481.4	3,415.2	3,456.0	3,353.8
Construction Industry	847.0	799.4	794.2	874.2
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,931.3	1,896.7	1,893.5	1,799.0
Trade	2,068.2	2,024.2	1,997.9	1,941.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,275.1	1,256.1	1,266.1	1,195.1
Commercial and Personal Services	1,740.3	1,703.7	1,678.3	1,598.5
Education and Related Services	1,858.5	1,856.0	1,846.5	1,723.6
Health and Welfare Services	1,251.5	1,239.8	1,220.9	1,180.4
Federal Administration and Other Government Offices	721.1	721.8	712.1	671.2
Provincial Administration	531.8	536.9	535.7	514.0
Local Administration	426.6	429.1	432.6	412.4
Total Wages and Salaries	16,870.7	16,592.2	16,563.2	15,945.1
Supplementary Labour Income	1,822.4	1,792.8	1,788.9	1,713.8
Labour Income	18,693.0	18,385.0	18,352.1	17,658.8
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	171.4	166.9	169.0	162.2
Forestry	162.0	142.4	165.3	137.6
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	481.4	476.0	489.3	452.8
Manufacturing Industries	3,474.5	3,446.0	3,509.3	3,348.5
Construction Industry	926.2	925.7	936.3	956.8
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,960.6	1,934.1	1,932.8	1,826.5
Trade	2,074.3	2,061.1	2,040.3	1,947.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,271.1	1,246.7	1,267.3	1,191.3
Commercial and Personal Services	1,765.0	1,743.8	1,729.1	1,621.8
Education and Related Services	1,797.8	1,786.3	1,774.9	1,665.8
Health and Welfare Services	1,253.9	1,243.6	1,226.0	1,182.7
Federal Administration and Other Government Offices	725.8	721.7	715.5	675.5
Provincial Administration	550.2	554.3	558.0	531.9
Local Administration	434.5	436.5	443.5	420.4
Total Wages and Salaries	17,095.7	16,926.1	16,983.1	16,166.6
Supplementary Labour Income	1,845.2	1,826.9	1,833.0	1,739.2
Labour Income	18,940.8	18,752.9	18,816.1	17,905.8

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Estimates of Labour Income

April 1984 — Advance Information

Labour income in April 1984 was estimated at \$18,693.0 million, an increase of \$1,034.2 million (5.9%) from April 1983. Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries increased by \$169.6 million between March 1984 and April 1984 to \$17,095.7 million.

Users should note that the estimates of labour income have been revised to January 1981. In addition, several methods of seasonal adjustment have been

applied to the 1983 and 1984 estimates. The revised data with explanatory notes will be published in the January-March issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5.55/\$22.20).

For further information, contact G. Gauthier (613-995-7165), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	Apr. 1984f	Mar. 1984p	Feb. 1984r
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	231.5	227.3	227.7
Prince Edward Island	48.1	47.2	46.4
Nova Scotia	449.0	439.6	437.1
New Brunswick	327.8	318.9	317.3
Quebec	3,920.3	3,880.4	3,856.0
Ontario	7,044.2	6,928.7	6,921.7
Manitoba	659.4	652.1	647.0
Saskatchewan	547.1	532.9	527.5
Alberta	1,666.0	1,663.3	1,679.8
British Columbia	1,907.0	1,830.5	1,833.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	70.3	71.5	69.6
Total Wages and Salaries	16,870.7	16,592.2	16,563.2
Supplementary Labour Income	1,822.4	1,792.8	1,788.9
Labour Income	18,693.0	18,385.0	18,352.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	240.6	240.0	240.2
Prince Edward Island	51.9	51.8	51.9
Nova Scotia	459.1	455.9	455.0
New Brunswick	338.6	333.5	333.0
Quebec	3,974.0	3,955.0	3,936.9
Ontario	7,089.1	7,050.0	7,065.9
Manitoba	670.9	666.6	666.7
Saskatchewan	558.3	553.2	553.2
Alberta	1,715.4	1,694.1	1,713.5
British Columbia	1,909.6	1,835.2	1,884.4
Yukon and Northwest Territories	73.8	76.3	75.0
Total Wages and Salaries	17,095.7	16,926.1	16,983.1
Supplementary Labour Income	1,845.2	1,826.9	1,833.0
Labour Income	18,940.8	18,752.9	18,816.1

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

May 1984

	Total			Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles ³		
	1983	1984	Change	1983	1984	Change	1983	1984	Change
	(Units)		%	(Units)		%	(Units)		%
Canada	109,377	138,643	26.8	87,861	107,927	22.8	21,516	30,716	42.8
Newfoundland	1,880	2,609	38.8	1,473	1,845	25.3	407	764	87.7
Prince Edward Island	641	709	10.6	526	560	6.5	115	149	29.6
Nova Scotia	4,247	5,405	27.3	3,527	4,206	19.3	720	1,199	66.5
New Brunswick	3,209	4,099	27.7	2,528	2,941	16.3	681	1,158	70.0
Quebec	33,290	42,348	27.2	29,320	35,619	21.5	3,970	6,729	69.5
Ontario	39,331	53,460	35.9	32,317	42,503	31.5	7,014	10,957	56.2
Manitoba	4,112	4,410	7.2	2,918	3,106	6.4	1,194	1,304	9.2
Saskatchewan	3,662	3,636	-0.7	2,328	2,244	-3.6	1,334	1,392	4.3
Alberta	9,510	11,216	17.9	6,196	7,228	16.7	3,314	3,988	20.3
British Columbia ²	9,495	10,751	13.2	6,728	7,675	14.1	2,767	3,076	11.2
	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%
Canada	1,187,227	1,683,172	41.8	913,217	1,242,376	36.0	274,010	440,796	60.9
Newfoundland	18,829	28,884	53.4	14,385	19,368	34.6	4,444	9,516	114.1
Prince Edward Island	6,243	7,664	22.8	5,065	5,853	15.6	1,178	1,811	53.7
Nova Scotia	42,259	60,072	42.2	34,331	44,405	29.3	7,928	15,667	97.6
New Brunswick	32,857	47,072	43.3	24,743	31,245	26.3	8,114	15,827	95.1
Quebec	334,895	481,368	43.7	286,605	387,099	35.1	48,290	94,269	95.2
Ontario	438,924	667,547	52.1	351,313	506,682	44.2	87,611	160,865	83.6
Manitoba	45,124	58,627	29.9	30,932	36,811	19.0	14,192	21,816	53.7
Saskatchewan	42,149	48,039	14.0	25,527	28,738	12.6	16,622	19,301	16.1
Alberta	114,547	148,347	29.5	68,632	90,682	32.1	45,915	57,665	25.6
British Columbia ²	111,400	135,552	21.7	71,684	91,493	27.6	39,716	44,059	10.9

¹ These data are unadjusted for seasonal variations.² Data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.³ Includes buses and coaches.**New Motor Vehicle Sales**

May 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

Retail sales of all new motor vehicles sold in Canada increased 26.8% in May 1984 over the same month last year to 138,643 units, the highest level since June 1979. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars and commercial vehicles rose 28.3% and 66.7% respectively over the same month a year earlier with 82,944 and 27,489 units sold. Sales of passenger cars manufactured overseas were 7.7% higher than in May 1983, with 24,983 units sold, and sales of commercial vehicles made overseas dropped 35.7% to 3,227 units.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market held by North American manufacturers in May 1984 (based on unit sales) was 76.8%, up from the 73.6% recorded in May 1983. Japanese manufacturers registered a market share of 16.2% (compared to 21.5% in May 1983), and manufacturers from other countries held 7.0% of the automotive market (compared to 4.9% in May 1983).

Total dollar value of all new motor vehicles sold in May 1984 increased 41.8% from a year earlier, to \$1,683.2 million. North American passenger cars sold were valued at \$930.7 million (up 38.0% over the same month the previous year) and sales of commercial vehicles built in North America totalled \$406.7 million

(up 79.1%). Sales of overseas passenger cars rose 30.6% to \$311.7 million and those of commercial vehicles were 27.3% lower at \$34.1 million.

In terms of units, all provinces — with the exception of Saskatchewan's decrease of 0.7% — reported higher sales in May 1984 over May 1983, ranging from +7.2% in Manitoba to +38.8% in Newfoundland.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, unit sales of passenger cars built in North America (63,068 units) increased 4.4% in May 1984 from April 1984. Seasonally adjusted sales of passenger cars built overseas (18,538 units) increased 7.9% from the previous month, and total commercial vehicles (25,007 units) (domestic and overseas manufactured vehicles) were 3.7% higher than the preceding month.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

May 1984

(Millions of Dollars)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales(+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds	565	398	+167
Common and preferred stocks	383	413	-30
Total — May 1984	948	811	+137
Total — April 1984	808	523	+285
Foreign securities:			
Bonds	510	785	-275
Common and preferred stocks	734	749	-15
Total — May 1984	1,244	1,534	-290
Total — April 1984	1,039	695	+344

Security Transactions with Non-residents

May 1984 — Advance Information

Foreign investment in outstanding Canadian securities increased by \$137 million in May 1984, compared with an increase of \$285 million in April. Net foreign purchases of outstanding Canadian bonds totalled \$167 million in the current month, bringing to nearly \$1 billion the net inflow of foreign capital in the first five months of 1984. This represented a four-fold increase over the same period of 1983. Foreign investment in Canadian bonds was widespread geographically and included net purchases by residents of Japan, Europe

and the Middle East. The net inflow from bond trading in May was partly offset by a net disinvestment by non-residents in Canadian equities leading to a net outflow of \$30 million.

Following an unusual net disinvestment in the month of April, residents increased their holdings of outstanding foreign securities by \$290 million in May, the bulk of which represented purchases of United States government bonds.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact John Motala (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Historical Tables for Census Education Data 1971, 1976 and 1981

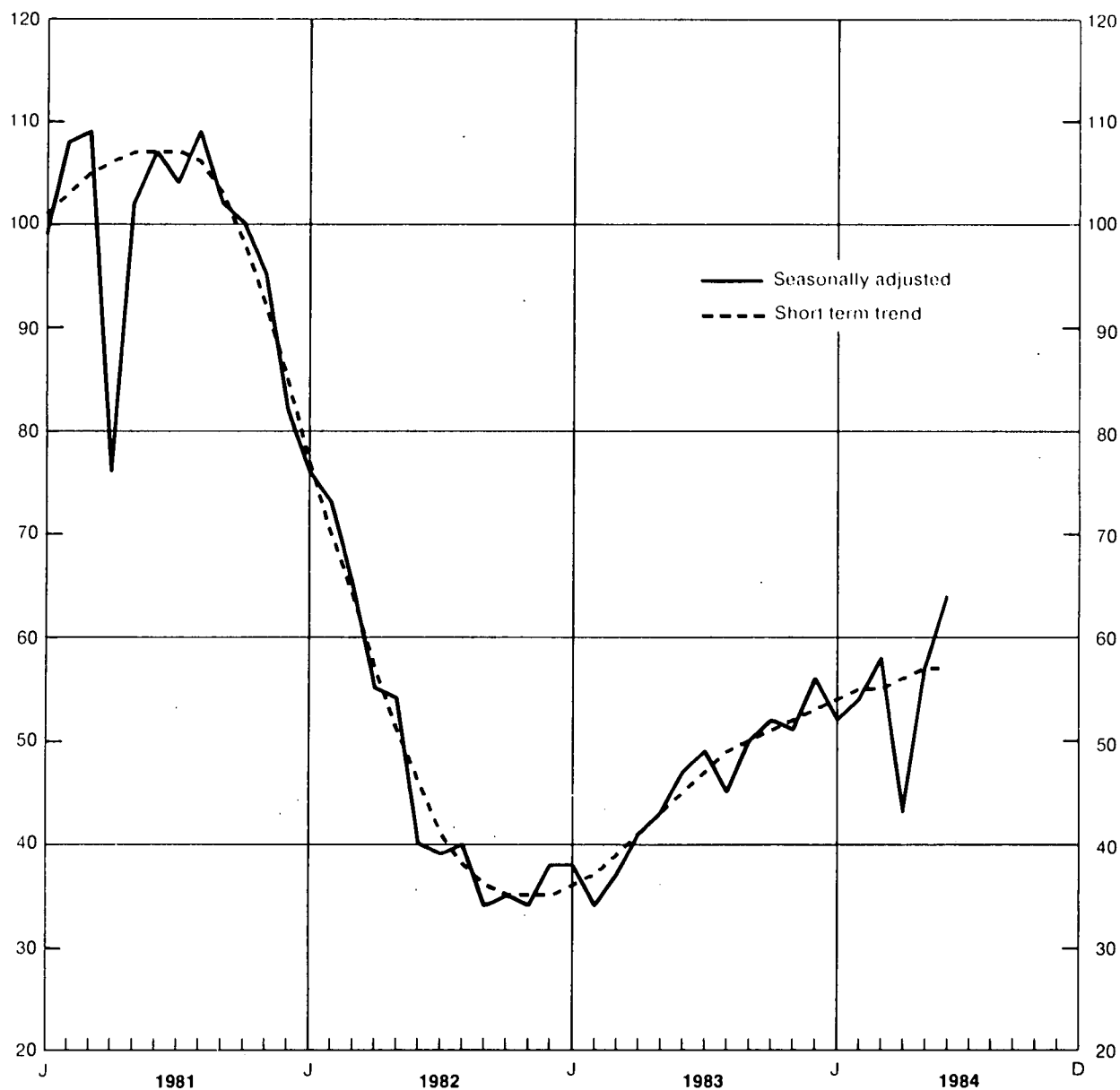
This special bulletin brings together education data from the 1971, 1976 and 1981 population censuses on highest level of schooling, university certificates and degrees, trades/vocational training, median years of schooling and school attendance. In addition to presenting comparable education data for these census years, other selected education related socio-economic data such as labour force activity, industry, occupation, income, immigration status, internal mobility, nuptiality and religion are also shown.

There are 13 tables in all, with seven providing geographic detail at the Canada, province and territory level, and the remainder showing data for Canada and regions. Seven tables show median years of schooling for a broad range of social and economic characteristics — this measure has proven to be a useful and in-demand educational summary statistic, and is being published in extensive tabular form for the first time. In addition, since the 1971 and 1976 population bases have been adjusted to be comparable to the 1981 base, the historical tables contain previously unpublished 1971 and 1976 data. This historical bulletin should serve as a useful reference and research tool for a wide variety of users.

Copies of *Historical Tables for Census Education Data, 1971, 1976 and 1981* (Canada: \$8.85; other countries: \$10.60) are available from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or any of the Bureau's regional reference centres.

For further information, contact George Mori (613-995-8183), Family and Social Section, Housing, Family and Social Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Help-Wanted Index, Canada 1981 to 1984
Seasonally Adjusted and with Short Term Trend
(1981=100)



Note: The short term trend is calculated by the X-11-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program applying a moving average that smoothes the irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data and thus it provides an indicator of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

1978 to 1984

Seasonally Adjusted

(1981=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Canada													
1978	80	84	82	81	76	85	83	87	83	85	98	100	85
1979	91	89	88	90	93	94	84	92	103	115	94	83	93
1980	103	101	97	99	87	88	98	93	94	101	101	96	96
1981	99	108	109	76	102	107	104	109	102	100	95	82	100
1982	76	73	65	55	54	40	39	40	34	35	34	38	49
1983	38	34	37	41	43	47	49	45	50	52	51	56	45
1984	52	54	58	43	57	64							
Atlantic Provinces													
1978	120	79	103	101	89	124	118	106	106	110	135	135	111
1979	111	133	133	146	99	109	65	90	108	162	80	74	109
1980	104	120	104	153	103	91	98	122	127	100	94	119	111
1981	120	114	95	78	85	83	91	105	107	112	132	89	100
1982	64	101	66	66	73	72	59	79	54	58	63	43	66
1983	79	46	65	66	87	86	161	77	65	117	103	143	91
1984	99	94	114	75	124	179							
Quebec													
1978	123	140	134	135	111	130	134	142	128	115	150	158	133
1979	128	114	111	108	119	121	93	101	121	146	111	99	114
1980	126	116	127	121	104	100	127	111	113	119	112	108	116
1981	102	119	115	73	116	109	106	105	96	88	87	80	100
1982	72	76	64	55	52	38	42	44	35	39	37	48	50
1983	48	40	39	51	50	61	48	54	65	66	60	63	54
1984	64	63	67	49	65	72							
Ontario													
1978	60	61	56	60	65	65	64	64	67	73	78	77	66
1979	80	83	79	86	93	88	84	89	104	98	91	81	88
1980	102	106	82	88	78	84	86	82	84	94	96	91	89
1981	95	107	107	69	95	108	103	115	99	110	102	85	100
1982	82	73	71	58	67	45	44	42	37	35	34	40	52
1983	36	35	40	42	42	45	52	45	51	48	54	61	46
1984	53	58	60	44	59	70							
Prairie Provinces													
1978	60	60	61	58	63	61	64	67	65	72	76	79	65
1979	73	76	76	82	80	87	91	96	98	108	96	87	88
1980	89	92	90	92	84	89	94	90	90	91	105	95	92
1981	93	98	103	89	101	109	108	106	104	99	93	90	100
1982	79	72	59	52	44	35	33	29	27	26	29	27	43
1983	28	26	27	28	32	28	31	30	30	32	29	31	29
1984	30	32	34	30	36	34							
British Columbia													
1978	39	39	40	41	41	48	40	42	44	46	42	49	43
1979	45	43	46	46	48	55	63	68	64	67	61	56	55
1980	61	59	65	67	66	67	72	71	74	76	89	86	71
1981	113	100	106	87	104	109	100	101	118	90	85	77	100
1982	73	59	50	42	33	26	22	22	23	23	22	23	35
1983	21	24	23	24	28	29	28	28	28	26	27	28	26
1984	32	31	30	31	40	30							

Help-wanted Index

June 1984 (Published only in the *Daily and Infomat* and on CANSIM)

The Canada seasonally-adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) rose to 64 in June from 57 in May. Regionally, indexes advanced in the Atlantic provinces (from 124 to 179), in Quebec (from 65 to 72) and in Ontario (from 59 to 70). Declines were recorded in the Prairie provinces (from 36 to 34) and in British Columbia (from 40 to 30). (The Canada and Atlantic statistics

were possibly influenced by a large government advertisement placed in a St. John's newspaper).

The short-term trend, a "smoothing" of the irregular fluctuations in the seasonally-adjusted data, showed no movement in June.

Inquiries about the index should be directed to Horst Stiebert (613-990-9900, Ext. 238), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see graph on preceding page)

Railway Carloadings

9-day Period Ending June 30, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	2 525 216	3 536 279	6 061 495
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 566 847	3 130 546	5 697 393
% change	-1.6	13.0	6.4
Cars, 1984	42,846	49,765	92,611
Cars, 1983	42,554	45,970	88,524
% change	0.7	8.3	4.6
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	205 527	74 270	279 797
Metric tonnes, 1983	183 610	73 339	256 949
% change	11.9	1.3	8.9
Cars, 1984	7,462	3,064	10,526
Cars, 1983	6,145	2,702	8,847
% change	21.4	13.4	19.0
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	54 698 071	62 834 588	117 532 659
Metric tonnes, 1983	45 927 939	52 505 839	98 433 778
% change	19.1	19.7	19.4
Cars, 1984	912,830	888,818	1,801,648
Cars, 1983	764,943	775,018	1,539,961
% change	19.3	14.7	17.0
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 009 558	1 525 717	5 535 275
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 300 372	1 293 507	4 593 879
% change	21.5	18.0	20.5
Cars, 1984	145,744	60,198	205,942
Cars, 1983	110,727	49,845	160,572
% change	31.6	20.8	28.3

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings9 Days Ending June 30, 1984 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending June 30, 1984, totalled 6.1 million t. This was an increase of 6.4% from the 1983 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 1.6% and increased in the West by 13.0%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, increased in the East by 11.9% and in the West by 1.3%, with an overall national increase of 8.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight aggregates, 117.5 million t, showed an increase of 19.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.3%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

May 1984 — Advance Information

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 22.5 million tonnes in May 1984, an increase of 23.2% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from the United States, an increase of 7.0% from May 1983.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded for the latest month were: wheat (+26.1%); coal (+55.3%); iron ore and concentrates (+6.2%) and potash (+49.7%).

The total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date figures showed an increase of 20.9% from the 1983 period, and receipts from United States connections increased by 10.6%.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$1.60/\$16). For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

University and College Libraries

1982-83

Data from the 1982-83 survey of university and college libraries are now available. Survey results from 108 institutions indicate the university libraries held a total of 48.8 million books and spent \$250.2 million in operating expenditures. Eighty-six colleges, from all provinces except Quebec, said that they held 3.8 million books and spent \$35.3 million in operating costs.

Anyone wishing further information should contact Marcia Almey (613-993-6862), Culture Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, R.H. Coats Building, 16J, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

School Data from Six Provinces

Preliminary data for the 1983-84 school year are now available from the elementary-secondary teacher system for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Atlantic provinces. For further information, contact Michele Viger (613-995-9795), Elementary-Secondary Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, 15J, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes

May 1984 — Advance Information

Current weighted price and volume indexes (1971=100) on a balance-of-payments basis are now available on CANSIM for both exports and imports in matrices 3643, 3644, 3649, 3650, 3683 and 3684. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to May 1984 for the seven commodity sections and major commodity groupings.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of the *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Zoltan Somogyi or Peter Wang (613-995-6115), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Pipe Tubing and Fittings

May 1984 — Advance Information

Steel pipe production in May 1984 was 121 113 tonnes, an increase of 47.4% from May 1983 (82 189 tonnes).

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Steel Pipe Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Eggs

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian egg production decreased 4.9% to 40.9 million dozen in May 1984, from 43.0 million a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 4.4% to 23.5 million from 24.6 million and the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased 0.5% to 2,083 from 2,094.

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Telephone Statistics

May 1984 — Advance Information

Thirteen major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$755.8 million in May 1984, up 10.4% over May 1983.

Operating expenses were \$536.8 million, an increase of 10.8% over May 1983. Net operating revenue was \$218.9 million, an increase of 9.4% over May 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Statistics
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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily

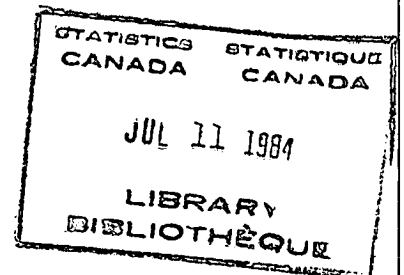
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Friday, July 13, 1984

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- 3 **Index Number of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products**, May 1984
- 2 **Exports by Commodities**, May 1984
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- 2 **Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products**, July 1, 1984
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- 2 **Particle board, Waferboard and Hardboard**, May 1984
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Numbers Change for Statistics Canada Inquiries/Sales Units

As of today, the telephone number for the Statistics Canada Inquiries Service will change to 990-8116 from 992-4734, and that for the Sales Unit will change to 990-8114 from 992-3151.



Rolled Steel Products
Summary of Net Shipments¹
 May 1984

	Domestic	Exports	Total
	Tonnes		
Ingots and semi-finished shapes	30 213	31 924	62 137
Rails and heavy structural shapes	33 797	2 338	36 135
Wire rods	83 670	27 575	111 245
Structural shapes:			
Intermediate	13 523	10 020	23 543
Bar-sized shapes	10 176	3 826	14 002
Concrete reinforcing bars	41 069	166	41 235
Other hot rolled bars	83 766	17 528	101 294
Tie plates and track material	9 202	420	9 622
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	113 593	7 061	120 654
Hot rolled sheets and strip	225 320	47 033	272 353
Cold finished bars	9 178	2 759	11 937
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled			
other, coated	119 163	9 397	128 560
Tin plate and T.P.S.	34 185	8 667	42 852
Galvanized sheets	77 882	21 416	99 298
Total	884 737	190 130	1 074 867

¹ *Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.*

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Exports by Commodities

May 1984 — Advance Information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for May 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian firms produced 110 552 m³ of waferboard in May 1984, an increase of 51.0% compared to 73 219 m³ produced during the same period in 1983.

Canadian firms produced 72 637 m³ of particleboard in May 1984, representing an increase of 7.1% compared to 67 808 m³ produced during the same period in 1983.

Canadian firms produced 56,926 M. square feet 1/8" basis of hardboard in May 1984, an increase of 1.6% compared to 56,004 M. square feet 1/8" basis produced during the same period in 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Construction Type Plywood

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian mills produced 180,788,000 square feet (159 980 m³) 3/8" (9.525 mm) basis of construction type plywood in May 1984, compared to 209,465,000 square feet (185 356 m³) 3/8" (9.525 mm) a year earlier.

January to May 1984 production amounted to 882,591,000 square feet (781 004 m³) 3/8" (9.525 mm).

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

July 1, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products at July 1, 1984 and revised figures for June 1, 1984 are now available.

For further information, order the May issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Airport Activity — Scheduled ServicesTotal Deplaned plus Enplaned Passengers
(Preliminary Statistics)

August 1983

	August 1983	August 1982	% Change
Toronto International	1,176,600	1,228,463	-4.2
Vancouver International	618,500	634,572	-2.5
Montreal International (Dorval)	473,600	508,329	-6.8
Calgary International	350,500	376,961	-7.0
Winnipeg International	195,700	210,689	-7.1
Edmonton International	187,100	219,668	-14.8
Halifax International	153,100	184,643	-17.1
Ottawa International	141,500	154,349	-8.3
Mirabel International	127,000	122,806	3.4
Edmonton Municipal	53,900	50,256	7.3

**Airport Activity —
Scheduled Services**

August 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for August 1983 are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10

Canadian airports for August 1983, with comparative data for August 1982 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices
of Agricultural Products**

(1971=100)

	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May. 1983
Canada	302.6	296.9	290.5
Prince Edward Island	349.0	371.2	330.4
Nova Scotia	288.0	288.2	283.8
New Brunswick	351.0	371.2	310.6
Quebec	297.8	297.8	300.5
Ontario	286.1	283.4	272.8
Manitoba ¹	320.8	310.8	298.1
Saskatchewan ¹	316.4	304.6	307.1
Alberta ¹	310.0	299.3	290.1
British Columbia ¹	289.2	285.8	273.8

¹ Based on current initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for May 1984 and April 1984.

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices
of Agriculture Products**

May 1984 — Advance Information

The May 1984 index number of farm prices of agricultural products for Canada is 302.6 (1971=100), 1.9% higher than the April 1984 number of 296.9 and 4.0% higher than the May 1983 number of 290.5.

The index measures (as closely as can be determined) prices received by producers at the farm gate and

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 Peter Lys (613-995-4895), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Soft Drinks

June 1984 — Advance Information

The total monthly production of soft drinks for June 1984 was 38,759 thousand gallons or 1 762 020 hectolitres compared to 36,233 thousand gallons or 1 647 186 hectolitres in the same month the previous year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 32-209 Dairy Products Industry, 1982**
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 33-002 Footwear Statistics, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-002 Rigid Insulating Board, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-003 Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-005 Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-001 Cement, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-003 Gypsum Products, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 46-002 Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-004 Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, May 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 53-218 Road Motor Vehicles, 1983**
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 55-001 Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 62-004 Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1984**
(Canada: \$4.40/\$17.60; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21.10)
- 67-002 Security Transactions with Non-residents, March 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 73-001P Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1984**
(N/C)
- Service Bulletin:**
- 52-004 Railway Transport, Vol. 14, No. 4, Railway Carloadings, April 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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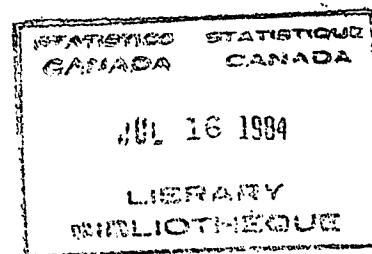
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Monday, July 16, 1984

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- 3 **Oilseeds Review**, May 1984
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As of Friday, July 13, 1984, the telephone number for the Statistics Canada Inquiries Service has changed to 990-8116 from 992-4734, and that for the Sales Unit has changed to 990-8114 from 992-3151.



Retail Trade, All Stores, by Provinces and Selected Metropolitan Areas

May 1984

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			May '84/ May '83	Sales All Stores		May '84/ Apr. '84
	May 1983	Apr. 1984r	May 1984p		Apr. 1984r	May 1984p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Newfoundland	169.5	163.6	187.8	10.7	172.7	173.0	0.2
Prince Edward Island	40.3	41.2	46.7	15.7	44.2	43.4	-1.8
Nova Scotia	289.0	318.2	355.4	22.9	334.8	337.4	0.8
New Brunswick	221.8	229.7	257.7	16.1	240.4	241.2	0.4
Quebec	2,248.5	2,385.1	2,639.1	17.3	2,453.1	2,367.7	-3.5
Ontario	3,317.6	3,370.4	3,736.9	12.6	3,596.3	3,502.0	-2.6
Manitoba	345.3	358.1	383.0	10.9	369.6	356.4	-3.6
Saskatchewan	361.0	355.3	383.6	6.2	374.5	365.3	-2.5
Alberta	937.2	920.5	1,003.3	7.0	977.3	958.9	-1.9
British Columbia	1,025.0	991.7	1,082.9	5.6	1,066.4	1,043.8	-2.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22.4	25.6	27.3	21.8	28.1	27.9	-1.0
Montreal	1,048.4	1,129.3	1,238.5	18.1	1,164.0	1,116.8	-4.0
Toronto	1,216.4	1,235.0	1,351.8	11.1	1,307.2	1,277.9	-2.2
Winnipeg	225.6	237.3	253.6	12.4	246.5	239.2	-3.0
Vancouver	510.9	497.6	540.9	5.8	537.6	521.2	-3.0

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade

May 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

The preliminary estimates of total retail sales in Canada in May 1984 registered a healthy 12.5% increase over the same month a year earlier, reaching \$10,103.5 million in current dollars. Most of the strength in May came from the automotive sector where used car dealers posted sales increases of +27.2% over May last year, followed by motor vehicle dealers (+24.5%) and garages (+22.4%). On the other hand, the only decreases were reported by family shoe stores (-1.7%), general merchandise stores (-1.1%) and household appliance stores (-0.3%). When the automotive group is excluded from the total estimate, retail sales registered a gain of 9.3% over the same month last year.

All provinces and territories showed higher sales when compared to the same month the previous year with gains ranging from 22.9% in Nova Scotia to 5.6% in British Columbia. At the metropolitan area level, sales went up in all cities for which data are published: 18.1% in Montreal, 12.4% in Winnipeg, 11.1% in Toronto and 5.8% in Vancouver.

Cumulative sales for the first five months of 1984 were \$43,806.1 million, up 11.1% over the same period last year.

Revised total sales for April 1984 totalled \$9,159.5 million and represented an increase of 8.9% over April 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, May 1984 retail trade estimates were 2.7% lower than the previous month, with sales of \$9,387.5 million, down from the 3.9% rise recorded in April 1984. Men's clothing stores (+1.8%) and jewellery stores (+0.3%) registered higher sales over last month, but all other kinds of businesses had lower sales. Major drops were posted by family shoe stores (-10.0%), specialty shoe stores (-8.1%) and sporting goods and accessories stores (-7.8%).

Although improved sales were reported in Nova Scotia (+0.8%), New Brunswick (+0.4%) and Newfoundland (+0.2%), decreases were registered by the remaining provinces ranging from -1.0% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to -3.6% in Manitoba. Sales were lower in all metropolitan areas in the survey: -4.0% in Montreal, -3.0% in Winnipeg and Vancouver and -2.2% in Toronto.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see table on next page)

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

May 1984

Kind of Business	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			May '84/ May '83	Sales All Stores		May '84/ Apr. '84
	May 1983	Apr. 1984r	May 1984p		Apr. 1984r	May 1984p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,691.9	1,710.5	1,852.7	9.5	1,838.3	1,799.7	-2.1
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	435.7	442.9	488.9	12.2	485.7	457.2	-5.9
All other food stores	179.0	172.8	184.4	3.0	174.8	170.2	-2.7
Department stores	842.1	842.7	927.8	10.1	952.1	944.5	-0.8
General merchandise stores	192.0	185.9	189.8	-1.1	204.8	189.3	-7.6
General stores	164.7	147.5	169.1	2.6	163.3	156.7	-4.0
Variety stores	88.9	92.1	98.8	11.1	102.1	99.7	-2.4
Motor vehicle dealers	1,715.7	1,931.4	2,136.9	24.5	1,764.2	1,702.5	-3.5
Used car dealers	49.5	59.2	63.0	27.2	51.7	49.3	-4.6
Service stations	736.8	729.5	794.0	7.7	792.2	773.3	-2.4
Garages	114.7	128.0	140.5	22.4	131.0	129.4	-1.2
Automotive parts and accessories stores	235.1	217.6	266.5	13.3	225.2	214.1	-5.0
Men's clothing stores	98.5	95.2	111.1	12.7	106.5	108.4	1.8
Women's clothing stores	177.2	179.1	194.3	9.6	194.2	184.7	-4.9
Family clothing stores	118.7	122.8	127.5	7.4	137.1	127.9	-6.7
Specialty shoe stores	11.9	13.2	13.7	15.7	14.4	13.3	-8.1
Family shoe stores	83.5	79.9	82.1	-1.7	82.9	74.6	-10.0
Hardware stores	91.4	79.9	105.1	15.0	90.5	85.6	-5.3
Household furniture stores	126.4	133.9	147.1	16.3	148.6	140.7	-5.3
Household appliance stores	38.4	33.7	38.2	-0.3	39.6	39.4	-0.5
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	53.8	46.8	55.3	2.8	54.8	53.5	-2.3
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	344.4	366.3	388.0	12.6	388.1	387.8	-0.1
Book and stationery stores	36.9	38.1	40.9	10.6	45.1	44.9	-0.6
Florists	48.2	40.8	51.1	5.9	36.4	33.9	-6.9
Jewellery stores	62.3	52.7	67.6	8.5	69.7	69.9	0.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	143.9	140.1	160.1	11.2	130.7	120.6	-7.8
Personal accessories stores	110.6	109.5	123.9	12.0	127.3	125.3	-1.6
All other stores	985.5	967.8	1,085.1	10.1	1,095.9	1,091.1	-0.4
Total, all stores	8,977.5	9,159.5	10,103.5	12.5	9,647.2	9,387.5	-2.7

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Railway Operating Statistics

January 1984 — Advance Information

The seven major railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$11.4 million in January 1984. Operating revenues of \$554.9 million rose 15.0% from the 1983 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up by 17.5% for January 1984. Freight train-kilometres showed an increase of 17.7% and freight car-kilometres increased 13.8%. The average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.342 cents for January 1984. Revenue passenger-kilometres decreased by 1.4% to 142.0 million.

For further information, order the January 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cereals and Oilseeds Review

May 1984 — Advance Information

The current supply-disposition now available for major Canadian grains includes advance information on Canadian and international grain price data and oilseed crush data. The accompanying situation report in this publication (22-007) describes significant events in the North American grain markets during June 1984.

For further information, contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 600-266 Graham Ave., Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

For-hire Trucking Survey

1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary data from the For-hire Trucking Survey, 1982, are available.

For further information, contact the For-hire Trucking Unit (613-995-1976), or write to Transportation and Communications Division, For-hire Trucking Unit, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 11-207** *Listing of Supplementary Documents*, 1983
(N/C)
- 23-203** *Livestock Animal Products Statistics*, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 26-006** *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production*, March 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-010** *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, June 1, 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-002** *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies*, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 45-001** *Asphalt Roofing*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-001** *The Consumer Price Index*, June 1984 — Available July 17, 1984 at 7 a.m.
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

**Statistics
Canada**
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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

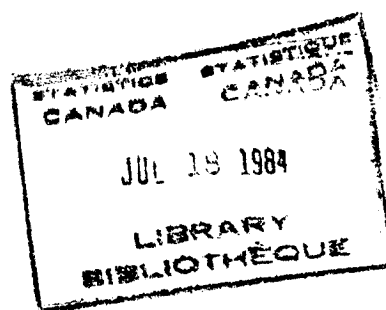
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Estimates of Population for Canada, Provinces and the Territories

July 1, 1982 to April 1, 1984
(in thousands)

Date		Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
1982														
July 1	(PR)	24,656.5	569.1	122.7	852.6	699.6	6,483.9	8,724.3	1,035.2	980.1	2,323.6	2,794.3	23.6	47.5
Oct. 1	(PR)	24,724.1	571.5	123.1	855.2	701.5	6,490.0	8,750.6	1,037.3	983.5	2,336.0	2,803.6	23.6	48.1
1983														
Jan. 1	(PR)	24,784.1	573.2	123.4	856.8	703.6	6,494.4	8,776.6	1,040.9	987.8	2,343.6	2,812.4	23.0	48.4
Apr. 1	(PR)	24,843.4 ¹	574.4	123.6	858.5	705.3	6,507.8	8,799.6	1,044.0	990.2	2,349.1 ¹	2,820.0 ¹	22.3	48.6
July 1	(PR)	24,904.2 ¹	576.9	124.1	860.2	707.5	6,518.1	8,822.5	1,047.4	993.3	2,354.3 ¹	2,829.2 ¹	22.1	48.7
Oct. 1	(PR)	24,965.6 ¹	579.1	124.4	863.2	709.1	6,524.6	8,856.2	1,048.8	996.8	2,351.3 ¹	2,841.1 ¹	22.0	48.9
1984														
Jan. 1	(PP)	25,022.2 ¹	579.4	124.6	866.1	710.5	6,529.3	8,887.0	1,051.5	1,000.0	2,348.9 ¹	2,854.2 ¹	21.6	49.0
Apr. 1	(PP)	25,082.0	578.9	125.0	868.1	712.3	6,540.1	8,916.8	1,054.4	1,003.3	2,349.1	2,863.2	21.7	49.3

¹ These estimates have been modified due to changes in births for January to December 1983.

(PR) Updated postcensal estimates.

(PP) Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: Starting with July 1, 1976, each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Population Estimates, Canada, Provinces and Territories

July 1, 1982 to April 1, 1984 — Advance Information

On April 1, 1984, Canada's population reached an estimated 25,082,000, an increase of 238,600 over April 1, 1983 (a rate of growth equivalent to 9.6 per 1,000). For the one-year period ending on March 31, 1983, the nation's population grew by 264,000 for a rate of 10.7 per 1,000. The further slowdown in the rate of growth reflects the falling off of immigration numbers to 85,200 from 113,400.

At the provincial level, the most important change is the drop in the rate of growth for Alberta. This deceleration, apparent for about two years, translates into zero growth between April 1, 1983 and April 1, 1984, with the province's population remaining at 2,349,100. At the beginning of the 1980s, Alberta's population grew at a rate of 46 per 1,000, approximately five times higher than the rest of Canada. For the 12-month period ending March 31, 1983, Alberta's growth was still the highest in Canada (18.5 per 1,000) but well below its 1980 level. The main reason for the present moderation is the reversal in the flow of interprovincial migration: Alberta gained 2,700 persons in 1982-83 but lost 37,600 in 1983-1984.

Users should note that the updated and preliminary postcensal estimates which will be published in the next few weeks in catalogue no. 91-001 are available from CANSIM. Current quarterly figures on immigration and interprovincial migration can also be retrieved from CANSIM.

To obtain information on population estimates, order catalogue no. 91-001, vol. 12, no. 2, or contact Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T7 or any of the regional reference centres.

Recent Labour Market Developments

An article entitled "Recent Labour Market Developments", published in the June 1984 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.85/\$38.50) reviews labour market developments between January and June 1984, and compares them to the conditions which prevailed prior to the onset of the recession in June 1981 and the situation at the trough of the cycle in December 1982.

Survey results show:

- The participation rate has shown some recovery during the first half of 1984, although the June 1984 rate was 0.2 percentage points below the rate in June 1981;
- Full-time employment, which was more adversely affected by the recession than part-time employment, remains 3.2% below the June 1981 level;
- Employment in construction and in transportation, communications and other utilities was generally below the levels observed in the trough of the recession cycle (December 1982);
- The national unemployment rate, which has been rising since the beginning of 1984, is well above the pre-recession estimate, but lower than the peak period in December 1981.

For further information, contact Ian Macredie (613-990-9452), Labour Force Activity Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

May 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

Department stores in Canada posted sales totalling \$927.8 million in May 1984, up 10.2% over the May 1983 level. Sales were higher in 36 of the 40 departments with the largest increases for furs (+85.3%), toys and games (+28.6%) and women's and misses' coats and suits (+26.9%). The most notable decreases were recorded in piece goods (-7.9%), men's and boys' footwear (-5.5%) and gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (-4.6%).

All provinces showed increased department store sales in May 1984 compared to a year earlier, with advances ranging from 16.4% in Saskatchewan to 3.4% in British Columbia (sales also increased by 10.8% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories). All the metropolitan areas covered showed increased department store sales compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 18.7% in Quebec City to 2.6% in Vancouver.

Sales by major department store organizations in May 1984 totalled \$575.3 million, up 9.7% from May 1983. Junior department store organizations had sales of \$352.5 million, an increase of 11.0% from the same month a year earlier.

Department stores sales constituted 9.2% of all retail sales in Canada in May 1984, a small decrease from the 9.4% share held in May 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of trading days, total department store sales in May 1984 decreased 1.4% to \$944.9 million from the revised April

1984 level of \$958.3 million. Among the 26 departments recording lower sales, the sharpest decreases were reported in infants' and children's wear and nursery equipment (-15.8%), men's and boys' footwear (-15.3%) and furs (-11.2%). The largest increases were recorded in china and glassware (+8.3%), toys and games (+6.4%) and stationery, books and magazines (+6.1%).

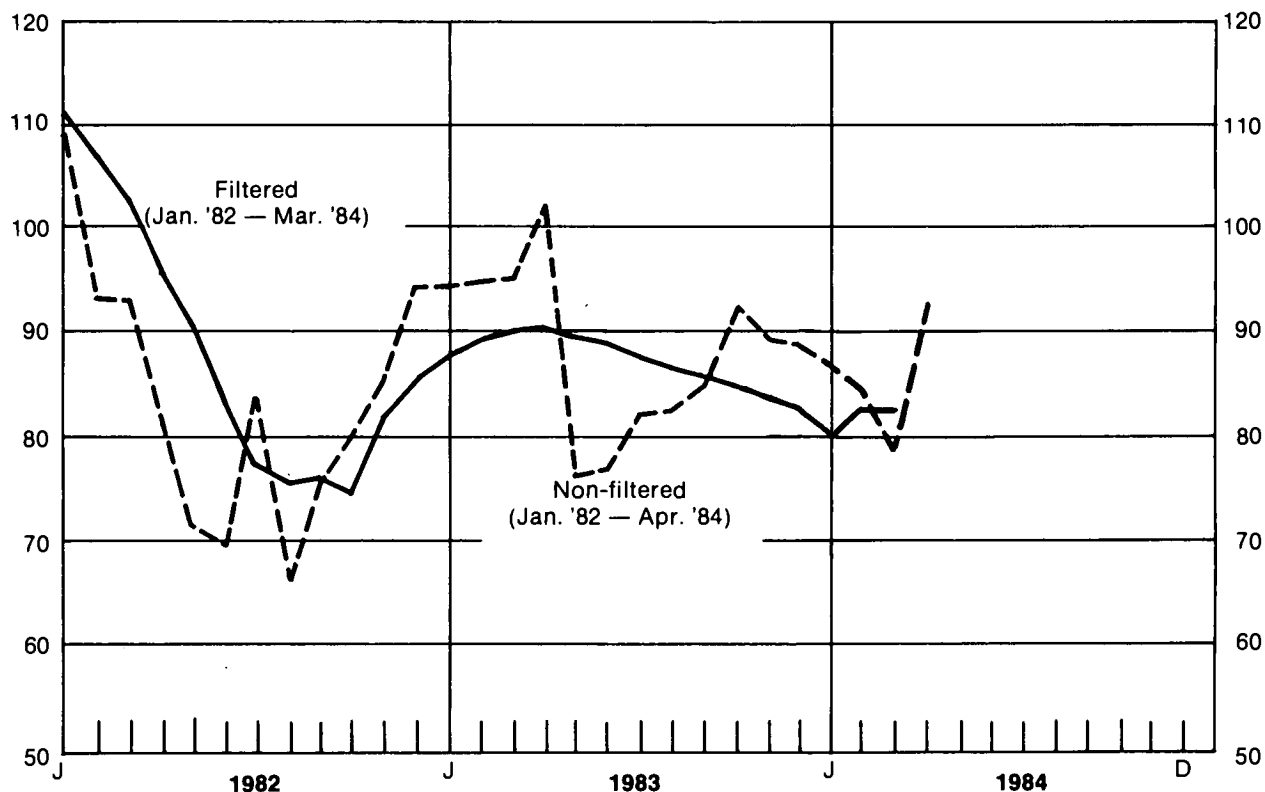
Stocks

The unadjusted selling value of inventories held by department stores in May 1984 was \$3,341.9 million, an increase of 6.1% over the same month a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks decreased 3.4% to a level of \$3,267.6 million in May 1984 from the preceding month's revised value of \$3,383.4 million.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Construction Activity in Canada

1971=100



Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

March 1984 — Advance Information

The leading indicator of building construction activity in Canada (1971=100) declined slightly in March 1984 by 0.4% to 82.2. The virtual levelling-off of the leading indicator in March followed a year of continuing decreases of building construction intentions.

The March filtered index of residential construction at 81.4 was down 0.6% from the preceding month. Building intentions remained relatively weak but stable in the multiple-unit sector but continued to decline in the single-detached dwelling sector. On a regional basis, stability prevailed in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario, while a continuing decline was observed in the other regions.

The non-residential filtered index stood at 82.6 in March, unchanged from the February level. A decline for the industrial component index (-6.1%) in March (continued)

Note for Users

The leading indicator of construction activity is in fact a filtered index of the estimated value of construction work to be carried out, as reported by the Building Permits Survey. This index differs from the unfiltered version by the addition of a smoothing phase following the seasonally adjusting and deflating process of current dollar series. By eliminating the irregular movements which characterize the Building Permits series, the index becomes more reliable, showing the fundamental cyclical movements. Unfortunately, in doing so, the filtering entails a loss of one month in relation to the non-filtered index. For further information on the methodology, refer to the July 1983 issue of *Current Economic Analysis* (Catalogue 13-004E).

The non-filtered index of building construction activity is derived from the seasonally adjusted value of building permits and deflated by the construction input price index.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

March 1984 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	% Change	
							Mar. '84/ Feb. '84	Mar. '84/ Mar. '83
Total Index	82.2	82.5	80.1	90.0	89.1	87.8	-0.4	-8.7
Residential	81.4	81.9	81.8	103.7	101.9	98.8	-0.6	-21.5
Non-residential	82.6	82.6	77.3	71.8	72.1	73.0	0.0	15.0
Industrial	71.9	76.6	74.6	55.1	55.9	57.6	-6.1	30.5
Commercial	105.0	104.6	95.9	74.5	73.2	73.2	0.4	40.9
Governmental	59.6	58.8	55.1	76.0	77.9	79.2	1.4	-21.6

Indexes of Constant Dollar Value of Building Permits Issued, Canada and Regions

April 1984 — Advance Information
1971=100
(Seasonally adjusted, non-filtered)

	Canada									
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Annual		
								1983	1982	
Total Index	92.5	78.6	84.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	92.2	88.1	83.4	131.0
Residential	84.9	84.2	91.4	85.4	95.1	94.7	96.3	97.6	74.1	125.8
Non-residential	102.1	71.5	75.5	88.5	80.9	82.4	87.0	76.0	95.1	137.6
Industrial	92.5	69.5	51.8	110.3	86.8	68.1	62.1	65.1	81.6	139.8
Commercial	135.2	86.9	104.1	106.9	102.2	100.9	111.5	87.4	118.9	192.2
Governmental	71.1	55.9	55.8	58.6	55.4	69.3	72.3	68.8	75.8	77.8

	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		British Columbia	
	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984
Total Index	159.1	130.3	81.0	69.1	92.0	69.9	86.2	80.7	101.2	105.3
Residential	158.9	147.1	85.3	82.5	75.6	77.8	73.2	72.1	106.4	104.0
Non-residential	159.3	113.0	75.6	52.0	112.8	59.8	102.9	91.8	94.0	107.1

offset increases recorded in the commercial (0.4%) and governmental (1.4%) sectors. Industrial construction intentions have been moving erratically since the beginning of the year, with the March index of 71.9 indicating a further downward trend. The commercial filtered index reached 105.0 in March due in part to continuing increases in retail sales that have increased confidence in this sector. The government construction intentions index, in spite of two consecutive monthly increases, is still relatively low at 59.6.

Data users should note that the filtered and non-filtered construction indexes shown in the accompanying tables are available on CANSIM, starting with January 1971 figures. The current indexes also appear in the April 1984 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

For further information, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Refined Petroleum Products Sales **Preliminary Monthly Report**

May 1984

(Thousand Cubic Metres)

	Propane	Butane	Petro- chems	Naphtha Spec.	Aviation Gasoline	Motor Gasoline	Turbo Fuel (Kerosene)	Turbo Fuel (Naphtha)	Stove Oil Kerosene	Diesel
Nfld.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	49.5	12.8	5.1	2.8	44.8
P.E.I.	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	4.5
N.S.	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	101.3	6.0	5.9	4.3	51.1
N.B.	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	73.1	1.6	3.7	1.8	36.4
Que.	22.1	28.0	51.9	7.6	2.8	590.3	54.3	10.0	9.4	209.2
Ont.	39.2	17.1	176.4	19.7	4.3	1 039.5	88.3	16.5	5.3	372.9
Man.	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	130.0	8.6	4.6	2.2	90.7
Sask.	3.4	4.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	173.8	0.5	6.4	0.8	181.0
Alta.	21.0	12.1	0.1	1.7	2.1	389.9	40.3	25.3	1.6	268.9
B.C.	11.5	11.3	5.6	1.5	2.9	349.3	24.6	18.4	4.0	185.9
Yukon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.0
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	2.1	3.6	1.1	9.5
Canada 1984	103.2	74.2	234.6	32.5	17.4	2 918.1	239.2	100.2	34.7	1 457.9
Canada 1983	86.2	62.0	276.0	38.8	16.2	2 864.0	225.6	116.9	32.6	1 336.9
% Canada 1984/1983	19.7	19.6	-15.0	-16.2	7.4	1.8	6.0	-14.2	6.4	9.0

Gasoline by Grade										
	Light Fuel Oil	Heavy Fuel Oil	Asphalt	Coke	Lube Oils & Greases	Other Products	Total Products	Premium	No-lead	Regular
Nfld.	20.9	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	157.3	2.1	24.0	23.3
P.E.I.	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	31.2	0.8	5.2	8.6
N.S.	60.8	65.9	3.8	0.0	2.3	0.1	305.5	8.3	45.6	47.3
N.B.	27.3	49.5	8.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	208.1	3.7	33.0	36.3
Que.	141.7	279.1	26.5	0.0	16.1	0.8	1 449.8	77.9	213.5	298.8
Ont.	60.2	200.6	42.5	3.1	41.5	21.8	2 148.9	85.8	453.6	499.9
Man.	2.7	6.9	1.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	253.6	3.1	39.4	87.4
Sask.	5.1	2.3	15.1	2.9	5.0	0.0	402.4	2.9	34.1	136.8
Alta.	1.4	3.7	38.7	0.1	8.1	1.1	816.1	16.1	105.1	268.6
B.C.	33.8	72.7	13.9	0.0	7.7	0.8	743.9	27.7	86.5	235.0
Yukon	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.8	3.6
N.W.T.	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.6	0.2	0.5	1.4
Canada 1984	367.7	701.2	150.5	6.1	87.4	24.6	6 549.5	228.6	1 041.3	1 647.0
Canada 1983	435.7	610.2	190.1	71.7	80.3	24.2	6 467.4	223.5	957.4	1 682.9
% Canada 1984/1983	-15.6	14.9	-20.8	-91.4	8.8	1.6	1.2	2.2	8.7	-2.1

Refined Petroleum Products — Sales and Production

May 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures show that in May 1984 sales of petroleum products by Canadian refiners and major distributors amounted to 6 549 500 cubic metres, up 1.2% from the level recorded a year earlier.

Sales of the main petroleum products in May were as follows with percentage changes from May 1983 in brackets: motor gasoline, 2 918 100 cubic metres (+1.8%); diesel fuel, 1 457 900 cubic metres (+9.0%); light fuel oil, 367 700 cubic metres (-15.6%) and heavy fuel oil, 701 200 cubic metres (+14.9%).

Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners in May amounted to 6 956 400 cubic metres, up 16.0% from May 1983.

Data for 1984-to-date

For the first five months of 1984, sales of refined petroleum products amounted to 32 091 926 cubic metres, up 2.4% from the January-May 1983 period. Year-to-date sales of the main products were as follows with percentage changes from 1983 in brackets: motor gasoline, 12 947 229 cubic metres (+0.9%); diesel fuel, 5 726 793 cubic metres (+15.5%); light fuel oil, 4 794 064 cubic metres (-1.0%) and heavy fuel oil, 3 242 020 cubic metres (-5.3%).

Year-to-date production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners amounted to 35 685 802 cubic metres, up 10.0% from January-May 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Trusteed Pension Funds

First Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

The book value of assets held in trustee pension funds reached an estimated \$85.9 billion at the end of the first quarter of 1984, an increase of nearly \$3 billion over the previous quarter's assets and \$11.3 billion more than the amount held one year earlier.

Bonds continued to be the most prominent investment vehicle of trustee pension funds, comprising 46.4% of total assets. Equity holdings at 24.8% were slightly higher in relative terms than in the previous quarter, whereas mortgages continued their slow decline to 7.9% of total assets at the end of the first quarter of 1984.

Total income of trustee pension funds for the first quarter of 1984 amounted to \$3.7 billion with 47% of this total made up of investment income, 6% consisting of net gains on sales of securities and virtually all of the balance made up of contributions by employees and

employers. Out of this revenue, expenditures of \$1,034 million were met, leaving a net cash flow of nearly \$2.7 billion.

It should be noted that much recent public debate has centered on the advantages of real estate as an investment medium for pension funds. An examination of the \$11.3 billion or 15% increase in the book value of assets of trustee pension funds from the end of the first quarter of 1983 to March 31, 1984, reveals that direct investments in real estate increased more rapidly than investments in any other vehicle. Whereas investments in mortgages increased by only 3.2%, bonds by 13.6% and equities by 25.7% during this time period, real estate holdings grew by 41.5%.

For further information, order the first quarter 1984 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Hubert Frenken (613-990-9900), Pensions Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending July 14, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending July 14, 1984 totalled 295 603 tonnes, an increase of 21.9% from the preceding week's total of 242 428 tonnes and up 26.9% from the year-earlier level of 232 984 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 177.8 in the current week, 145.8 a week earlier and 140.2 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1982 — Advance Information

Users are advised that estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1982 and the components of change — births, deaths, international and internal migration — are now available.

For further information, order catalogue no. 91-212 or contact Rosemary Bender or Ravi Verma (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T7, or any of the Bureau's regional reference centres.

Imports by Commodities

May 1984 — Advance Information

Commodity-country import trade statistics for May 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruits and Vegetables: Pack and Stocks

May 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables for the month of May 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the May issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly* (32-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Vinyl-asbestos Floor Tiles — Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 3 567 tonnes or 698 350 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in June 1984, compared to 3 670 tonnes or 760 824 square metres in the same period of the previous year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles* (47-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services
Total Deplaned plus Enplaned Passengers
(Preliminary Statistics)
 September 1983

	September 1983	September 1982	% Change
Toronto International	1,062,700	1,045,564	1.6
Vancouver International	527,700	501,234	5.3
Montreal International (Dorval)	431,400	435,519	-0.9
Calgary International	312,600	309,920	0.9
Winnipeg International	163,500	159,346	2.6
Ottawa International	155,400	150,092	3.5
Edmonton International	151,300	161,280	-6.2
Halifax International	133,200	136,313	-2.3
Mirabel International	116,000	106,927	8.5
Edmonton Municipal	61,600	60,135	2.4

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

September 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary September 1983 statistics are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10 Canadian airports for September 1983, with compara-

tive data for September 1982 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPiédro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 21-002 Farm Wages in Canada**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 43-010 Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 51-002 Air Carrier Operations in Canada**, April-June 1981
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 71-001 The Labour Force**, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily

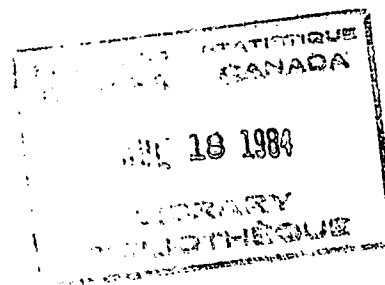
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Natural Gas Sales
Preliminary Monthly Report
 May 1984
 (thousands of cubic metres)

Province	Rate structure			Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	
New Brunswick	13	87	—	100
Quebec	39 495	45 437	184 694	269 626
Ontario	350 479	257 667	729 001	1 337 147
Manitoba	37 330	39 152	37 357	113 839
Saskatchewan	37 951	34 060	92 224	164 235
Alberta	201 986	156 148	731 780	1 089 914
British Columbia	68 520	79 856	189 978	338 354
Canada May 1984	705 774	612 407	1 965 034	3 313 215
Canada May 1983	696 932	594 966	1 867 800	3 159 698
% change	1.3	2.9	5.2	4.9
Year-to-date 1984				
Canada	7 043 750	5 610 783	11 210 568	23 865 101
Year-to-date 1983				
Canada	6 478 299	5 343 503	9 830 262	21 652 064
% change	8.7	5.0	14.0	10.2

Natural Gas Sales

May 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures show that in May 1984 sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 3 313 215 thousand cubic metres, up 4.9% from a year earlier.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales of natural gas in May were broken down as follows with percentage changes from 1983 in brackets: residential sales, 705 774 thousand cubic metres (+1.3%); commercial sales, 612 407 thousand cubic metres (+2.9%) and industrial sales, 1 965 034 thousand cubic metres (+5.2%).

Year-to-date Sales

For the first five months of 1984, sales of natural gas amounted to 23 865 101 thousand cubic metres, up 10.2% from the level recorded during the January-May 1983 period.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales of natural gas in the latest period were broken down as follows with percentage changes from 1983 in brackets: residential sales, 7 043 750 thousand cubic metres (+8.7%); commercial sales, 5 610 783 thousand cubic metres (+5.0%) and industrial sales, 11 210 568 thousand cubic metres (+14.0%).

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981=100)

	Indexes			Percentage Change	
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	May 1984	June 1983
All-items	122.2	121.7	117.4	0.4	4.1
Food	118.3	116.8	112.0	1.3	5.6
All-items excluding food	123.4	123.1	119.0	0.2	3.7
Housing	124.1	124.2	119.5	-0.1	3.8
Clothing	112.5	112.5	110.2	0.0	2.1
Transportation	124.8	123.4	121.4	1.1	2.8
Health and personal care	122.9	122.9	118.2	0.0	4.0
Recreation, reading and education	118.8	119.0	115.3	-0.2	3.0
Tobacco and alcohol	140.1	139.6	129.3	0.4	8.4
Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar	81.8	82.2	85.2		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100	289.5				

Consumer Price Index

June 1984

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1981=100) stood at 122.2 in June 1984, an increase of 0.4% over the May level of 121.7. This latest moderate advance in the index was almost entirely attributable to increases in the food and transportation components which rose 1.3% and 1.1%, respectively. Dampening the impact of these increases were marginal declines in the housing and recreation, reading and education indexes coupled with no overall change in the clothing and health and personal care components. The all-items-excluding-food index rose 0.2% in June, the third consecutive month in which an increase of this moderate order has been registered.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, as measured by comparing the index for June 1984 to that for June 1983, was 4.1%, down considerably from the 4.7% to 4.9% range observed in the previous three months. This marked deceleration in the year-over-year measure was principally attributable to the upward impact that the temporary end of gasoline price wars had on the June 1983 index, an impact not repeated to the same extent in June 1984.

The 1.3% increase in the food index was largely attributable to higher prices for fresh fruit, notably bananas and citrus fruit. Also contributing to this advance were higher prices for pork, beef, poultry, dairy products and for certain vegetables, notably potatoes. The index for food-purchased-from-stores increased 1.6% between May and June, standing 6.1%

above its June 1983 level, up from the 4.6% rate registered in the 12-month period ending in May. The food-purchased-from-restaurants index increased 0.2% and was up 4.2% over its June 1983 level. As a result, the aggregate food index rose 5.6% over its level of June 1983, up from the 4.5% increase recorded in May but lower than what had been registered in the three months previous to then.

The 0.2% advance in the all-items-excluding-food index was largely attributable to the 1.1% rise in the transportation component, two factors being mainly responsible for this increase. Firstly, air fares on many selected and transborder flights increased from their discounted levels and secondly, gasoline prices rose in some cities in southwestern Ontario. Contributing to a much lesser extent were higher prices for cigarettes resulting from budgetary tax measures in the provinces of Quebec and Manitoba. Dampening the impact of these increases were a decline in the housing component, principally the result of promotional sales for furniture and appliances, and a decrease in the recreation, reading and education index, largely attributable to sale prices for home entertainment equipment. Between June 1983 and June 1984, the index for all-items-excluding-food increased by 3.7%, down markedly from the 4.9% recorded in May.

(continued)

Consumer Price Indexes for Canada, Major Components, Selected Sub-groups and Special Aggregates, Not Seasonally Adjusted

(1981=100)

	Indexes	Percentage Change	
		June 1984 from	
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates			
Reclassified by goods and services			
Goods	120.7	0.5	4.2
Durable goods	112.9	-0.6	3.5
Semi-durable goods	114.0	0.3	2.2
Non-durable goods	125.7	1.0	5.0
Non-durable goods excluding food	133.4	0.6	4.1
Goods excluding food	122.1	0.2	3.6
Services	124.6	0.3	3.9
Services excluding shelter	125.5	0.6	4.1
Selected special aggregates			
All-items excluding food	123.4	0.2	3.7
Energy	134.8	1.0	2.3
All-items excluding energy	120.9	0.3	4.2
Food and energy	122.9	1.2	4.6
All-items excluding food and energy	121.9	0.2	3.8
All-items excluding housing	121.3	0.7	4.2
All-items excluding shelter	122.0	0.5	4.2

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods increased 0.5% while that for services rose by 0.3%. As a result, between June 1983 and June 1984, the price level for goods advanced by 4.2% while that for services rose by 3.9%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the all-items index decreased by 0.1% between May and June: the food index increased 0.5% while the all-items-excluding-food index rose 0.1% (see footnote). During the three-month period, March 1984 to June 1984, the all-items index rose at a seasonally adjusted compounded annual rate of 1.6%, unchanged from that observed for the three-month period ending May 1984.

Footnote

This situation where the two component indexes increase while their aggregate decreases is an anomaly which may occasionally appear with the use of the direct seasonal adjustment approach. In this approach, as documented in Appendix 3 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (catalogue 62-010), each of the component and aggregate indexes is adjusted independently; in other words, the seasonally adjusted aggregate index is not the weighted average of its seasonally adjusted component indexes. Other approaches to seasonal adjustment do exist. One such approach is the indirect seasonal adjustment method where the weighted component indexes are aggregated to a total. Using this approach, the seasonally adjusted percentage change for the all-items index in June would have been 0.2%, as derived from the increase of 0.5% for the food index and the rise of 0.1% for the all-items-excluding-food index. The associated seasonally adjusted compounded annual rate of change would have been 2.4%.

City Highlights

Between May and June, consumer price changes in cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.2% in both Quebec City and Thunder Bay to an increase of 0.8% in Winnipeg. The lower than national average increase in Quebec City was due primarily to a decline of 0.6% in food prices; in Thunder Bay, a sharp fall in gasoline prices (price wars) was largely responsible for the overall decline. By contrast, the overall price increase in Winnipeg was substantially higher than the national average mainly because gasoline price wars ended.

(continued on page 6)

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes, Canada¹

Seasonally Adjusted

	January 1984	February 1984	March 1984	April 1984	May 1984	June 1984
All-items	0.8	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.1
Food	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.5
All-items excluding food	0.5	0.7	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1

¹ The seasonally adjusted movements are derived through the direct seasonal adjustment of the published unadjusted data using the X-11-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method. These seasonally-adjusted movements are updated annually following the release of the December data. The use of direct seasonal adjustment procedures may cause the change in the All-items index to fall slightly outside the range of its component indexes. For more information, contact the Consumer Prices Section.

Annualized Percentage Changes, Canada

	Based on Seasonally Adjusted Indexes — Three Months Ending in ¹			Changes Based on Unadjusted Indexes — Same Month a Year Ago		
	April 1984	May 1984	June 1984	April 1984	May 1984	June 1984
All-items	3.6	1.6	1.6	4.9	4.8	4.1
Food	4.9	0.0	-1.2	6.5	4.5	5.6
All-items excluding food	3.2	0.8	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7

¹ The annual rate of change based on seasonally adjusted indexes is calculated by compounding the percentage change over the three month period under review to an annual rate.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City**St. John's**

The all-items index rose 0.3% largely as a result of higher food prices, particularly for certain fresh produce, beef and pork cuts, dairy products and restaurant meals. Advances in owned accommodation charges, furniture prices, air fares and cigarette prices also had a notable impact. Electricity charges declined. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index stemmed largely from higher food prices (especially for fresh fruit) and from increased shelter charges, higher air fares and advances in prices for certain men's wear items. Lower prices for home entertainment equipment and for furniture and appliances had a moderating effect. Between June 1983 and June 1984, the all-items index advanced 4.2%.

Halifax

Increased charges for both rented and owned accommodation, higher air fares and advances in prices for beef, pork and fresh produce were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Partially offsetting these advances were price declines for women's wear items. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Saint John

Increased shelter charges, especially relating to owned accommodation, and higher household furnishing and equipment costs, coupled with an advance in air fares largely accounted for the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Food prices also advanced, particularly for pork, dairy products and fresh and processed fruit. Price declines were observed for gasoline and for certain clothing items. From June 1983 to June 1984, the all-items index advanced 4.5%.

Quebec City

The all-items index fell 0.2% mainly due to lower overall food prices (most notably for beef, chicken, eggs, sugar and soft drinks) and to a decline in prices for furniture and appliances. At the same time, advances in shelter charges, gasoline prices, air fares and cigarette prices had a significant upward impact. Between June 1983 and June 1984, the all-items index registered a 3.6% rise.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.5%, largely reflecting the impact of increased air fares, higher cigarette prices and an advance in overall food prices, especially for chicken, cereal and bakery products and fresh fruit. Prices for women's wear declined. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Ottawa

Higher overall food prices, especially for pork, poultry, milk, bakery products and fresh produce, coupled with increased shelter charges, higher furniture prices and an advance in air fares largely accounted for the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Prices for clothing, appliances and gasoline declined. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.5%.

Toronto

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index largely reflected higher prices for food (particularly for beef, pork and fresh produce), increased shelter charges, higher prices for clothing and for gasoline and an advance in air fares. Household furnishing and equipment costs declined. From June 1983 to June 1984, the all-items index advanced 4.3%.

Thunder Bay

The decline of 0.2% in the all-items index was largely a result of lower prices for gasoline, women's wear and cigarettes, coupled with lower costs for household furnishings and equipment as well as for recreational equipment. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in air fares and in certain men's wear items as well as higher overall food prices, especially for pork, poultry and fresh fruit. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.0%.

Winnipeg

The increase of 0.8% in the all-items index was mainly attributable to price advances for gasoline, air fares and cigarettes, and, to a lesser extent, to increased shelter charges and higher prices for food, especially for fresh fruit. Between June 1983 and June 1984, the all-items index rose 3.2%.

Regina

Higher overall food prices (especially for fresh fruit), increased air fares, higher prices for beer purchased from stores and price advances for furniture and for certain men's wear items largely accounted for the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Declines in owned accommodation charges and in prices for certain women's wear items had a moderating effect. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 5.0%.

(continued on page 8)

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

The indexes in this table measure *within each city* the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. *They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.*¹

	All-items	Food	Housing (1981=100)	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco and alcohol
St. John's								
June 1984 index	122.7	111.1	125.1	120.7	123.8	122.9	119.5	150.7
May 1984 index	122.3	109.8	125.4	121.0	122.9	122.4	119.7	150.2
% change from May 1984	0.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.3
% change from June 1983	5.0	5.1	5.1	1.9	3.7	5.1	4.5	9.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1984 index	120.1	111.5	123.2	111.8	122.0	124.5	121.4	138.1
May 1984 index	119.8	110.9	123.0	110.5	121.5	124.3	122.0	138.3
% change from May 1984	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.1
% change from June 1983	4.2	4.8	4.6	0.8	2.6	6.2	3.4	9.2
Halifax								
June 1984 index	121.4	109.9	125.9	112.9	124.0	129.6	123.9	136.9
May 1984 index	121.2	109.6	125.7	112.7	123.4	129.0	123.9	136.9
% change from May 1984	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
% change from June 1983	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.0	3.2	5.6	6.0	11.5
Saint John								
June 1984 index	122.6	112.6	128.6	110.3	124.5	124.3	123.7	142.6
May 1984 index	122.3	111.9	128.0	110.7	124.6	124.1	123.9	142.7
% change from May 1984	0.2	0.5	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
% change from June 1983	4.5	5.0	5.1	1.3	3.3	5.7	4.3	7.7
Quebec City								
June 1984 index	122.5	116.1	127.5	112.6	126.9	121.9	113.5	137.6
May 1984 index	122.7	116.8	127.8	112.6	126.5	121.9	113.6	136.5
% change from May 1984	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.8
% change from June 1983	3.6	6.0	4.0	2.8	0.8	4.0	1.1	7.6
Montreal								
June 1984 index	123.0	118.3	125.8	112.1	128.9	120.4	117.1	136.4
May 1984 index	122.4	116.9	125.7	112.2	128.3	120.3	117.0	135.1
% change from May 1984	0.5	1.2	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0
% change from June 1983	4.4	6.5	4.7	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.4	8.0
Ottawa								
June 1984 index	122.8	115.2	128.1	112.5	124.2	124.0	118.9	141.0
May 1984 index	122.4	113.8	127.8	113.1	123.4	124.4	119.1	140.9
% change from May 1984	0.3	1.2	0.2	-0.5	0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.1
% change from June 1983	4.5	4.4	6.2	1.8	2.7	5.5	2.5	8.3
Toronto								
June 1984 index	123.7	123.1	123.9	113.7	125.8	123.6	119.2	143.9
May 1984 index	122.8	120.8	124.1	113.5	123.2	123.8	119.5	143.6
% change from May 1984	0.7	1.9	-0.2	0.2	2.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
% change from June 1983	4.3	5.9	4.2	2.2	2.8	4.8	3.4	7.8
Thunder Bay								
June 1984 index	122.1	117.8	125.4	112.2	121.1	125.3	117.9	139.1
May 1984 index	122.3	117.0	125.6	112.8	121.9	125.2	118.6	139.7
% change from May 1984	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.4
% change from June 1983	4.0	5.7	5.2	0.6	0.2	5.3	2.4	8.4
Winnipeg								
June 1984 index	120.2	110.3	124.1	111.6	123.7	119.8	118.6	144.9
May 1984 index	119.3	109.8	124.1	111.1	120.0	120.0	118.4	142.0
% change from May 1984	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	3.1	-0.2	0.2	2.0
% change from June 1983	3.2	1.2	3.5	2.2	3.9	1.9	4.0	8.9
Regina								
June 1984 index	120.6	114.2	125.0	113.7	117.4	127.5	118.3	138.4
May 1984 index	120.3	113.5	125.2	113.6	116.8	127.6	118.5	136.7
% change from May 1984	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	1.2
% change from June 1983	5.0	3.3	4.4	3.4	7.9	5.5	2.6	10.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada (continued)

The indexes in this table measure *within each city* the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. *They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.*¹

	All-items	Food	Housing (1981=100)	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco and alcohol
Saskatoon								
June 1984 index	120.4	112.6	123.9	115.8	119.0	124.7	119.1	137.4
May 1984 index	119.8	111.6	123.7	114.6	118.3	123.8	119.2	135.9
% change from May 1984	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	-0.1	1.1
% change from June 1983	3.9	2.5	3.9	3.0	4.8	5.7	2.2	9.6
Edmonton								
June 1984 index	119.8	116.7	118.8	112.0	121.7	126.5	118.6	144.7
May 1984 index	119.8	115.3	119.3	111.5	122.3	125.7	118.8	144.6
% change from May 1984	0.0	1.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.1
% change from June 1983	1.9	3.8	-0.3	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.6	8.6
Calgary								
June 1984 index	119.7	115.7	118.4	107.2	125.4	128.8	118.5	142.1
May 1984 index	119.4	114.0	118.6	108.4	124.1	128.9	118.8	142.3
% change from May 1984	0.3	1.5	-0.2	-1.1	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
% change from June 1983	1.8	5.1	-1.6	0.8	3.5	4.0	1.5	8.6
Vancouver								
June 1984 index	120.8	118.5	120.4	114.0	123.9	122.3	121.4	131.5
May 1984 index	120.9	117.5	120.8	114.2	124.6	122.5	121.5	131.7
% change from May 1984	-0.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
% change from June 1983	3.9	4.3	2.7	2.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	9.6

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 21 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$6.65/\$26.60).

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.5%, largely reflecting higher food prices (especially for beef and fresh fruit), increased shelter charges, advances in air fares and higher prices for clothing and for beer purchased from stores. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Edmonton

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as advances in food prices, especially for beef and fresh produce, as well as increases in air fares, clothing and personal care supplies were offset by lower prices for gasoline, furniture, appliances and declining shelter charges (notably owned accommodation). Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 1.9%.

Calgary

Main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index were advances in air fares and in overall food prices, most notably for beef, pork, poultry and fresh fruit. Lower shelter charges and a decline in prices for selected men's and women's wear had a dampening effect. Between June 1983 and June 1984, the all-items index increased 1.8%.

Vancouver

The all-items index recorded a marginal decline (-0.1%) mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and household furnishings and equipment, as well as to price declines for recreation items, cigarettes and owned accommodation charges. Partially offsetting these declines were higher air fares and increased food prices, particularly for fresh fruit. Since June 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-995-4078), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending July 7, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	1 930 735	2 769 318	4 700 053
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 264 552	2 013 924	3 278 476
% change	52.7	37.5	43.4
Cars, 1984	31,429	36,974	68,403
Cars, 1983	22,651	29,662	52,313
% change	38.8	24.7	30.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	142 290	48 279	190 569
Metric tonnes, 1983	119 023	41 454	160 477
% change	19.5	16.5	18.8
Cars, 1984	5,412	2,057	7,469
Cars, 1983	3,922	1,587	5,509
% change	38.0	29.6	35.6
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	56 663 222	65 565 205	122 228 427
Metric tonnes, 1983	47 192 491	54 519 763	101 712 254
% change	20.1	20.3	20.2
Cars, 1984	944,642	926,002	1,870,644
Cars, 1983	787,594	804,680	1,592,274
% change	19.9	15.1	17.5
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 151 871	1 566 983	5 718 854
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 419 395	1 334 961	4 754 356
% change	21.4	17.4	20.3
Cars, 1984	151,149	62,108	213,257
Cars, 1983	114,649	51,432	166,081
% change	31.8	20.8	28.4

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending July 7, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending July 7, 1984 totalled 4.7 million t, an increase of 43.4% from the 1983 figure. Loadings were up in the East by 52.7% and in the West by 37.5%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, advanced in the East by 19.5% and in the West by 16.5%, with an overall national gain of 18.8%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-July 7, 1984 totalled 122.2 million t, up 20.2% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.4%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Greenhouse Industry: Sales, Payrolls, Area

1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary 1983 and final 1982 data for the greenhouse industry in Canada are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is now available on market structure, state of demand and production factors such as total investment in the industry, gross yearly payroll and area of glass and plastic.

For further information, contact A. Landry (613-990-8717), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or order the publication *Greenhouse Industry* (22-202, \$6.65), to be available in August.

Greenhouse Management Information, Canada

1982 and 1983

	1982	1983
Sales of ornamentals and vegetables (\$)	256,488,595	271,221,198
Gross yearly payroll (\$)	58,958,931	63,048,032
Fuel Costs (\$)	33,541,735	34,281,590
Area (square feet)	40,583,267	42,746,317

Tobacco Products, Cigarettes and Cigars — Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of cigarettes dropped to 5,130 million in June 1984 from 5,621 million a year earlier.

Production of cigars declined to 28.7 million in the latest month from 30.2 million in June 1983.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Public Libraries in Canada

1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show that the 1,004 institutions reporting to the 1982 survey of public libraries held 50.7 million books and spent \$344.8 million in operating expenditures.

Expenditures on personnel totalled \$216.6 million in 1982, while those on library materials of all types totalled \$57.2 million. Book acquisitions were down by over 8% from the previous year.

For further information, contact Marcia Almey (613-993-6862), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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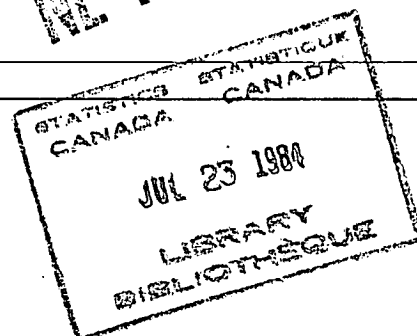
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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7-1400-501

Thursday, July 19, 1984

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May 1984
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Numbers Change for Statistics Canada Inquiries/Sales Units

As of Friday, July 13, 1984, the telephone number for the Statistics Canada Inquiries Service has changed to 990-8116 from 992-4734, and that for the Sales Unit has changed to 990-8114 from 992-3151.



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1981 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r	Mar. 1984	May 1983
	(\$ millions)			
Shipments: Total	19,849.0	18,264.1	19,589.0	17,122.6
Non-durable	10,935.3	9,958.9	10,587.8	9,724.8
Durable	8,913.7	8,305.2	9,001.2	7,397.8
New Orders: Total	20,349.4	18,482.0	19,830.0	17,147.8
Non-durable	11,018.8	10,002.7	10,674.9	9,736.4
Durable	9,330.6	8,479.3	9,155.1	7,411.3
Unfilled Orders: Total	21,977.0	21,476.6	21,258.6	16,364.7
Non-durable	2,303.5	2,220.1	2,176.3	1,997.5
Durable	19,673.4	19,256.5	19,082.3	14,367.1
Inventory Owned: Total	32,609.5	32,471.3	32,161.5	30,137.8
Non-durable	16,628.9	16,704.0	16,550.5	15,881.1
Durable	15,980.7	15,767.3	15,611.1	14,256.7
Inventory Held: Total	33,726.3	33,586.3	33,264.6	31,595.2
Raw materials	13,568.5	13,432.1	13,086.6	12,384.7
Goods in process	8,282.4	8,258.4	8,361.2	7,902.4
Finished products	11,875.4	11,895.8	11,816.8	11,308.0
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments: Total	18,475.8	18,465.6	18,353.8	16,453.7
Non-durable	10,506.4	10,394.2	10,258.3	9,579.3
Durable	7,969.4	8,071.4	8,095.5	6,874.4
New Orders: Total	19,231.1	18,631.4	18,680.4	16,654.7
Non-durable	10,546.4	10,435.4	10,328.6	9,557.0
Durable	8,684.7	8,196.0	8,351.8	7,088.7
Unfilled Orders: Total	21,885.5	21,130.2	20,964.4	16,220.0
Non-durable	2,246.4	2,206.4	2,165.2	1,948.4
Durable	19,639.1	18,923.8	18,799.2	14,271.6
Inventory Owned: Total	32,319.4	31,971.6	31,682.9	29,857.1
Non-durable	16,494.6	16,418.4	16,200.3	15,753.5
Durable	15,824.8	15,553.2	15,482.6	14,103.6
Inventory Held: Total	33,439.9	33,106.4	32,806.0	31,316.0
Raw materials	13,627.8	13,463.7	13,033.1	12,441.3
Goods in process	8,286.9	8,186.1	8,329.6	7,895.2
Finished products	11,525.2	11,456.6	11,443.3	10,979.5
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.81
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

May 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show the seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in Canadian manufacturing industries in May 1984 increased 3.2% to \$19,231.1 million from the revised April level of \$18,631.4 million. New orders in electrical products industries — reflecting the federal government's publicly announced order for radar equipment — were up \$399.3 million and this gain accounted for most of

the 6.0% increase in durable goods industries new orders to \$8,684.7 million from \$8,196.0 million in the preceding month. In non-durable goods industries, new orders received were valued at \$10,546.4 million, up 1.1% from the revised estimate for April of \$10,435.4 million.

The unfilled orders backlog at the end of May was \$21,885.5 million, seasonally adjusted, up 3.6% from the revised April estimate of \$21,130.2 million. Unfilled orders increased 3.8% in durable goods industries to \$19,639.1 million from \$18,923.8 million at the end of (continued)

Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r	Not Seasonally Adjusted % change	Jan.-May 1984p	Jan.-May 1983	% change
	(\$ millions)			(\$ millions)		
Newfoundland	106.9	83.4	28.1	433.6	443.0	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	28.9	20.4	41.9	103.6	105.5	-1.8
Nova Scotia	358.6	352.4	1.8	1,768.0	1,508.2	17.2
New Brunswick	364.0	352.2	3.3	1,883.1	1,253.1	50.3
Quebec	5,068.5	4,663.0	8.7	23,770.0	20,570.3	15.6
Ontario	10,439.5	9,725.1	7.3	48,937.2	39,963.7	22.5
Manitoba	471.2	419.9	12.2	2,107.0	1,920.4	9.7
Saskatchewan	252.7	222.2	13.7	1,087.2	938.1	15.9
Alberta	1,201.7	1,113.7	7.9	5,481.3	4,930.5	11.2
British Columbia	1,554.8	1,309.8	18.7	6,653.6	6,660.3	-0.1
Canada¹	19,849.0	18,284.1	8.7	92,239.1	78,301.9	17.8

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

April and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was up 1.8% to \$2,246.4 million from \$2,206.4 million.

The value of shipments in all Canadian manufacturing industries in May 1984 increased 0.1% to a seasonally adjusted \$18,475.8 million from \$18,465.6 million (revised) in April. Shipments of durable goods industries declined 1.3% to \$7,969.4 million from \$8,071.4 million with an \$88.0 million decrease in transportation equipment industries accounting for most of the loss. Non-durable goods shipments increased 1.1% to \$10,506.4 million from \$10,394.2 million a month earlier: an increase of \$208.0 million in paper and allied industries was partly offset by a \$167.2 million decrease in petroleum and coal products industries.

Inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of May was \$32,319.4 million, seasonally adjusted, up 1.1% from the previous month's revised value of \$31,971.6 million. Total inventory held increased 1.0% to \$33,439.9 million from \$33,106.4 million in April with increases of 1.2% in raw materials, 1.2% in goods in process and 0.6% in finished products.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of May was 1.75:1, up from 1.73:1 in April. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments remained unchanged at 0.62:1.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in May 1984 were estimated at \$19,849.0 million, 8.7% higher than the revised April value of \$18,264.1 million. Cumulative shipments for the first five months of 1984 climbed 17.8% to an estimated \$92,239.1 million from the January-May 1983 level of \$78,301.9 million.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$3.85/\$38.50). Certain preliminary series of shipments data by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact J. Lepage (613-996-7008), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Nursery Trades Industry: Sales and Costs

1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary 1983 and final 1982 data for the nursery trades industry in Canada are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is now available on the costs and sales of the industry as well as a breakdown of sales. Some internal structure analyses are also included.

For further information, contact A. Landry (613-990-8717), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or order *Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry* (catalogue 22-203, \$6.65), to be available in August.

Nursery Management Information, Canada

1982 and 1983

	1982	1983
Sales of nursery stock (\$)	101,922,324	106,101,869
Sales of sod (\$)	35,420,488	36,968,569
Sales of related materials (\$)	12,939,084	14,474,455
Revenue from contract services (\$)	28,644,923	29,516,893
Gross yearly payroll (\$)	50,753,013	52,753,431
Purchases of nursery stock (\$)	28,933,780	28,963,836
Purchases of sod (\$)	962,692	1,217,280
Land in use (acres)	66,226	68,436

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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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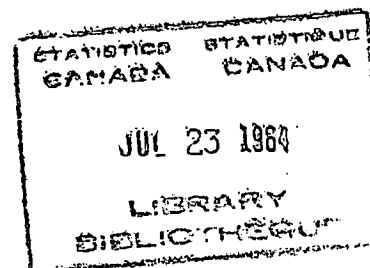
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- 2 *Oilseed Crushings, June 1984*



Farm Net Income, 1971-1983 — Revisions

Farm net income as well as monthly and annual farm cash receipts for the period 1971 to 1983 are now available on CANSIM. Users should note that the estimates have changed slightly from those released at June 1, 1984. The parameters used in calculating Ontario cattle sales for 1982 and 1983 have been revised, resulting in a change in cash receipts. Several minor technical problems and errors in the June 1 release have also been corrected.

For further information, contact Lambert Gauthier or Steven Danford (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Railway Operating Statistics

February 1984 — Advance Information

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income from operations of \$32.8 million in February 1984. Operating revenues of \$569.3 million were up 18.6% from the 1983 level.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up by 23.0% from a year earlier in February 1984, freight train-kilometres showed an increase of 16.7% and freight car-kilometres rose 19.6%. Average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.445 cents. Revenue passenger-kilometres were up by 6.2% to 133.7 million.

For further information, order the February 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oilseed Crushings

June 1984 — Advance Information

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds during the latest months with production of oil and meal were as follows:

- Rapeseed-Canola, June 1984: 61 700 tonnes with 24 529 tonnes of oil produced and 36 667 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, March 1984¹: 74 915 tonnes with 13 246 tonnes of oil produced and 58 784 tonnes of meal produced.

¹ Beginning with the October 1983 crush, soybean crushings statistics are not being released until three months after the reference month.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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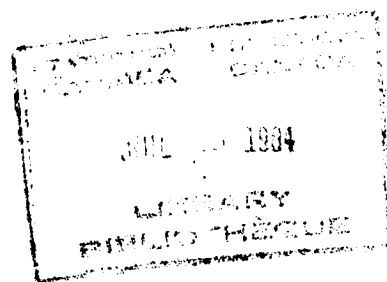
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Sawmills In British Columbia: Production, Shipments and Stocks

May 1984 — Advance Information

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,168.5 million feet board measure (2 757 400 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in May 1984, up from a revised 1,055.6 million feet board measure (2 490 900 cubic metres) in May 1983.

Production during January to May 1984 increased to 5,541.1 million feet board measure (13 075 500 cubic metres) from a revised 5,338.7 million feet board measure (12 597 900 cubic metres) in January-May 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder: Production and Inventories

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of process cheese during the month of June 1984 totalled 6 608 143 kilograms.

Production of instant skim milk powder during the latest month was 573 163 kilograms.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- 25-001** *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-001** *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-006** *Oils and Fats*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-001** *Construction Type Plywood*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-006** *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-205** *Railway Freight Traffic*, Year Ending December 31, 1983
(Canada: \$11.10; Other Countries: \$13.30)
- 65-004** *Exports by Commodities*, May 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- 66-002** *International Travel — Advance Information*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Service Bulletin:

- 53-006** *Road Transport*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Federal, Provincial and Territorial Roads and Highways — Length and Expenditure, 1981-82

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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-593-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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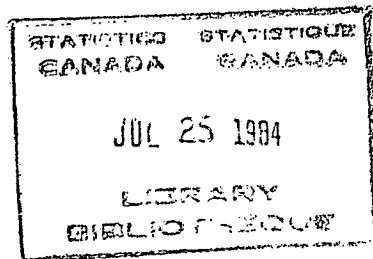
Statistics Canada daily

7-1400-501

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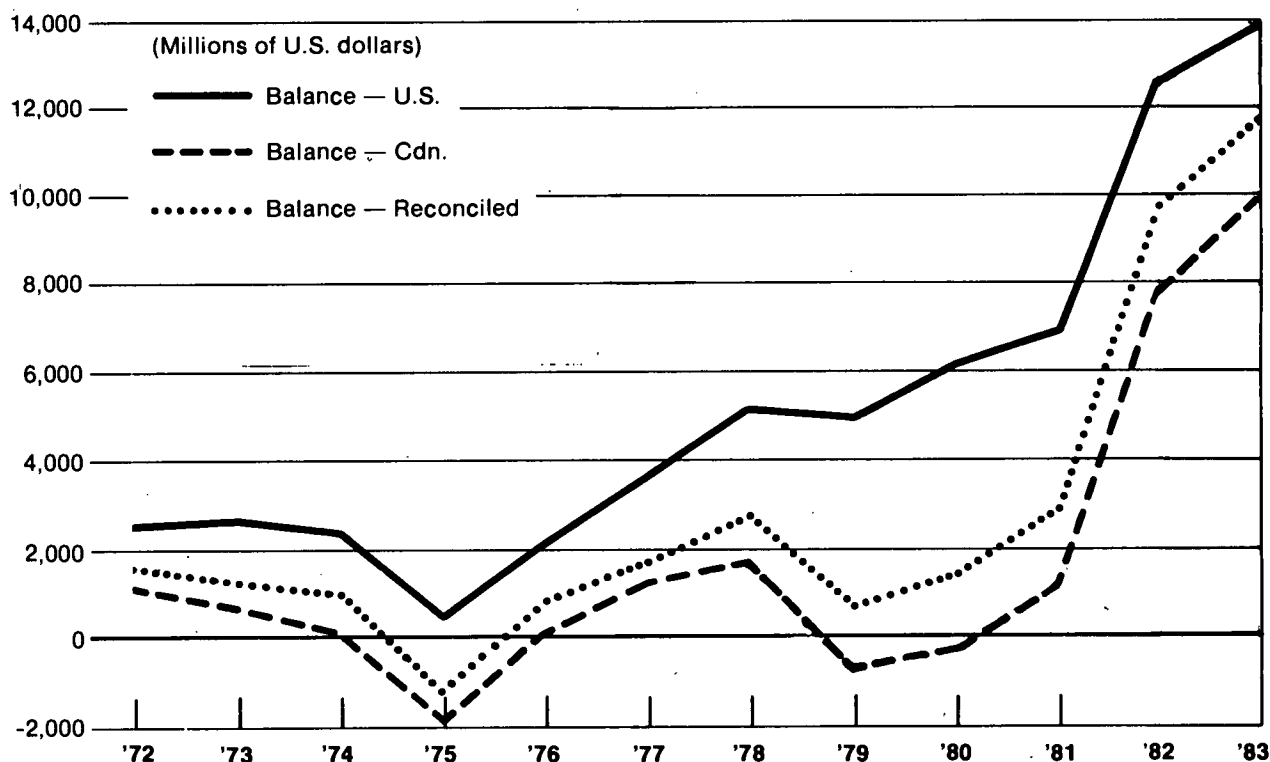
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Merchandise Trade Balance Between the U.S. and Canada



Reconciliation of United States-Canada Merchandise Trade Statistics

1983

Reconciliation of merchandise trade data for Canada and the United States shows Canada had an estimated US\$11.7 billion surplus in trade between the two countries in 1983 (see Table 2). This marks a new record surplus for Canada, up US\$2.0 billion from the previous record surplus of US\$9.7 billion in 1982.

The higher surplus in 1983 was due to a larger increase in exports (+US\$7.0 billion) than in imports (+US\$5.0 billion), while in 1982 it stemmed from a US\$6.5 billion drop in Canadian imports from the United States.

The largest reconciliation adjustments in 1983 were as follows:

- An addition of \$5.1 billion (13.3%) to United States exports, representing a residual estimate for non-receipt of export documents. In 1982, there had been a \$4.2 billion adjustment. (This and other adjustments used to achieve the reconciled figures are shown in Table 1);

- A corresponding Canadian non-response adjustment of \$1.5 billion (2.7%). This adjustment is the same as in 1982;

- An addition of \$1,334 million for timing of United States imports, up \$1,213 million from 1982. This increase in the timing adjustment is attributable to a change in the definition of the statistical month for United States imports: since February 1983, the import date assigned by United States Customs has been the date on which importers took possession of their goods rather than the date on which the goods arrived at the United States border. This definitional change resulted in an understatement of the level of United States imports in the first quarter of 1983 and biased them in subsequent quarters.

(continued)

Table 1

**Reconciliation of the Published Measures of Merchandise Trade
Between Canada and the United States**

1983

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	Northward		Southward	
	Canadian Imports	U.S. Exports	Canadian Exports	U.S. Imports
Published Value	44,016	38,244	53,947	52,130
Adjustments:				
Trade Definition	-102	213	-85	877
Valuation	-798	-43	-38	—
Transportation Charges	-117	-266	-182	-70
Errors	-9	-86	—	186
Timing	92	-31	-16	1,334
Other	49	—	-290	330
Non-receipt of Documents	—	5,101	1,450	—
Reconciled Value	43,132	43,132	54,787	54,787

Details may not sum to totals because of independent rounding.

Notes to Table 1**Published Totals:**

The 1983 data for the U.S. reflect all revisions as shown in the December 1983 issue of the FT990 Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade. The Canadian figures for 1983 reflect the totals as published at the end of the year, plus revisions to date, and include trade with Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Trade Definition:

Adjustments to harmonize definitions of "merchandise trade transactions".

Valuation:

Generally, adjustment of Customs values to transactions values.

Transportation:

Removal of transportation charges included in statistics.

Timing:

Adjustment to harmonize time periods covered by published figures.

Errors:

Net adjustment for processing or respondent errors discovered in reconciliation of transaction records.

Other:

In the case of Canada, mainly the addition of shipments of Central or South American origin to Canada from the United States but credited to the country of origin in Canadian import statistics, and a deduction of tooling charges. In the case of the United States, mainly the addition of re-exports from Canada of goods of third-country origin, which are credited to the country of origin in United States import statistics, and a deduction of tooling charges.

Non-receipt of Documents:

Provides for inclusion of shipments for which statistical documents were not received. This adjustment is generally set equal to the residual difference after all other adjustments have been made, and may include other unidentified adjustments.

Other significant adjustments included:

- A reduction of Canadian imports by \$798 million for goods priced above transaction value, mainly due to crude rubber, plastics, non-electrical machinery and transportation equipment imports;
- An addition of \$330 million to U.S. imports of goods of third-country origin re-exported by Canada, which has been credited to the country of origin in United States import statistics.

For further information, contact F. Bordé (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see table on next page)

Table 2

Measures of Bilateral Trade Between the United States and Canada

1970-1983

(In billions of U.S. dollars)

Figures Published by:	Northward Trade Flow			Southward Trade Flow			Canadian Surplus		
	Canada	U.S.	Reconciled	Canada	U.S.	Reconciled	Canada	U.S.	Reconciled
1970	9.5	9.1	9.1	10.5	11.5	10.6	1.0	2.0	1.4
1971	10.8	10.4	10.6	11.9	12.7	12.0	1.1	2.3	1.4
1972	13.0	12.4	12.6	15.1	14.9	14.2	1.1	2.5	1.5
1973	16.5	15.1	16.1	17.1	17.7	17.3	0.6	2.6	1.2
1974	21.7	19.9	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.1	0.0	2.3	0.9
1975	23.1	21.7	22.8	21.1	22.2	21.4	-1.9	0.4	-1.3
1976	25.9	24.1	25.5	25.9	26.2 ¹	26.2	0.0	2.1	0.7
1977	27.8	25.7	27.6	29.0	29.4	29.3	1.2	3.6	1.6
1978	30.7	28.4	30.3	32.6	33.5	33.1	1.9	5.2	2.7
1979	38.7	33.1	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.5	-0.6	5.0	0.6
1980	41.4	35.4	40.7	41.2	41.5	42.0	-0.2	6.1	1.4
1981	45.2	39.6	44.6	46.4	46.4	47.4	1.2	6.9	2.8
1982	38.9	33.7	38.1	46.8	46.5	47.8	7.9	12.8	9.7
1983	44.0	38.2	43.1	53.9	52.1	54.8	9.9	16.6	11.7

¹ U.S. imports are measured on a Customs basis, except between '76 and '81 inclusive where imports were measured on a free alongside ship (f.a.s.) basis.

Note: Each figure is rounded independently.

Provincial Government Employment

First Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Employees of provincial and territorial governments and government enterprises numbered 555,723 as of March 1984. With comparative figures excluding general government employees in British Columbia due to the unavailability of data for that province for March 1983, there was an overall decrease of 9,499 (-1.8%) from March 1983. General government employees increased by 97, while those in government enterprises declined by 9,596 (-6.2%).

Gross payrolls (including overtime and retroactive payments) for January-March 1984 totalled \$3,527.6 million, an increase of \$67.3 million (2.1%) from the corresponding quarter in 1983 (excluding general government payrolls in British Columbia due to the unavailability of data for the previous year).

The January-March 1984 issue of the publication *Provincial Government Employment* (72-007, \$5.55/\$22.20) will be released at a later date. Data are presently available from CANSIM data bank matrix 2722: monthly data for general government employees by province and territory are in Series .1 to .1.12 and their payrolls in Series .2 to .2.12, and monthly data for government enterprise employees by province and territory in Series .3 to .3.12 and their payrolls in Series .4 to .4.12. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to M. Fathy (613-990-8562), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Frozen Meat Products — Stocks

July 1984 — Advance Information

Total frozen meat in cold storage in Canada at the opening of the first day of July 1984 amounted to 32 661 tonnes, down from 33 819 tonnes last month and 33 059 tonnes a year ago.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact P. L. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended July 21, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending July 21, 1984, totalled 267 138 tonnes, a decrease of 9.6% from the preceding week's total of 295 603 tonnes and up 18.8% from the year-earlier level of 224 944 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 tonnes equalling 100) was 160.7 in the current week, 177.8 a week earlier and 135.3 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Decorative Laminate Sheet

June 1984 — Advance Information

For the quarter ending June 1984, domestic shipments of 1/8 inch, high pressure laminate sheet were 1 616 070 square metres with a value of \$11,331,013. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments were 1 783 268 square metres with a value of \$11,646,575.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$2.75/\$11), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 22-003 Fruit and Vegetable Production**, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 36-003 Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 54-004 International Seaborne Shipping Statistics**, Third Quarter 1982
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 56-002 Telephone Statistics**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 57-001 Electric Power Statistics**, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 61-006 Financial Institutions**, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- 62-007 Construction Price Statistics**, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 62-011 Industry Price Indexes**, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 63-014 Merchandising Inventories**, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 67-002 Security Transactions with Non-residents**, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 72-007 Provincial Government Employment**, October-December 1983
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- 73-201 Benefit Periods Established and Terminated Under the Unemployment Insurance Act**, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

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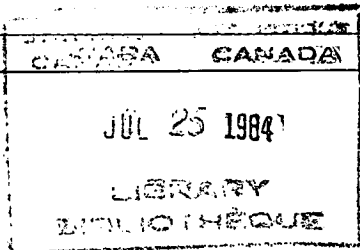
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Statistics Canada daily

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Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry (Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	May 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984
Industrial Production	30,804.8	33,106.7	33,453.1	33,714.4	33,589.3
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,895.4	3,365.0	3,438.5	3,481.0	3,343.8
Metal mines	882.8	1,072.2	1,069.2	994.5	948.3
Mineral fuels	1,421.1	1,605.8	1,652.0	1,775.4	1,699.3
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	295.7	321.7	317.2	337.4	346.3
Services incidental to mining	206.9	281.6	314.4	282.4	264.5
Manufacturing industries	23,848.9	25,508.8	25,679.9	25,928.6	25,893.2
Food and beverage industries	3,185.6	3,235.0	3,267.9	3,254.9	3,258.4
Tobacco products industries	189.9	190.8	195.8	180.8	176.0
Rubber and plastic products industries	836.0	960.8	984.5	1,006.7	1,024.8
Leather industries	168.4	191.0	193.0	197.0	178.2
Textile industries	777.6	720.2	765.0	745.8	770.6
Knitting mills	193.4	199.9	202.8	200.7	206.2
Clothing industries	750.9	721.9	717.4	775.4	743.5
Wood industries	1,236.2	1,224.2	1,184.6	1,329.2	1,288.7
Furniture and fixture industries	413.0	468.9	441.1	452.9	438.3
Paper and allied industries	1,916.4	1,819.0	1,737.8	1,976.4	2,051.9
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,488.4	1,561.9	1,585.9	1,580.4	1,600.5
Primary metal industries	1,751.1	2,008.1	2,026.8	2,021.4	2,041.7
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,662.2	1,708.1	1,717.4	1,758.3	1,800.3
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,204.4	1,379.1	1,412.6	1,498.7	1,428.1
Transportation equipment industries	3,088.6	3,867.2	3,874.9	3,538.6	3,523.4
Electrical products industries	1,607.1	1,739.4	1,783.9	1,725.2	1,698.3
Non-metallic mineral products industries	766.6	818.1	817.2	848.0	815.1
Petroleum and coal products industries	200.0	226.5	222.3	240.7	227.3
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,772.5	1,794.4	1,882.6	1,909.6	1,944.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	640.6	674.1	666.3	687.8	677.4
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,060.5	4,232.8	4,334.6	4,304.8	4,352.4
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	11,729.2	13,213.1	13,258.5	13,172.2	13,033.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	12,119.7	12,295.7	12,421.4	12,756.3	12,859.3

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Industrial Production)

May 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Industrial production (measured in constant 1971 prices) decreased 0.4% in May 1984 to \$33.6 billion from \$33.7 billion in April.

Production declines in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, sawmills, crude petroleum and natural gas, and metal mines were partly offset by output increases in the pulp and paper, electric power, industrial chemicals and publishing and printing industries.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact R. Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Industrial Production)
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984
Industrial Production	126.3	135.8	137.2	138.3	137.8
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	92.0	106.9	109.3	110.6	106.3
Metal mines	67.1	81.4	81.2	75.5	72.0
Mineral fuels	111.2	125.6	129.2	138.9	132.9
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	99.2	107.9	106.4	113.2	116.1
Services incidental to mining	123.4	167.9	187.5	168.4	157.7
Manufacturing Industries	125.3	134.0	134.9	136.2	136.0
Food and beverage industries	120.7	122.5	123.8	123.3	123.4
Tobacco products industries	105.3	105.8	108.6	100.3	97.6
Rubber and plastic products industries	155.0	178.1	182.5	186.6	190.0
Leather industries	96.6	109.5	110.7	113.0	102.2
Textile industries	118.6	109.8	116.6	113.7	117.5
Knitting mills	108.6	112.3	113.8	112.7	115.8
Clothing industries	124.3	119.5	118.7	128.3	123.0
Wood industries	148.7	147.3	142.5	159.9	155.0
Furniture and fixture industries	118.1	134.1	126.2	129.6	125.4
Paper and allied industries	122.3	116.1	110.9	126.2	131.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries	162.0	170.0	172.6	172.0	174.2
Primary metal industries	105.7	121.2	122.3	122.0	123.2
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	101.3	104.1	104.7	107.2	109.7
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	144.0	164.9	168.9	179.2	170.8
Transportation equipment industries	137.4	172.0	172.4	157.4	156.7
Electrical products industries	120.2	130.1	133.5	129.1	127.1
Non-metallic mineral products industries	102.8	109.7	109.6	113.7	109.3
Petroleum and coal products industries	76.2	86.3	84.7	91.7	86.6
Chemical and chemical products industries	156.7	158.6	166.4	168.8	171.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	117.7	123.8	122.4	126.3	124.4
Electric power, gas and water utilities	185.1	192.9	197.6	196.2	198.4
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	121.6	137.0	137.5	136.6	135.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	129.0	130.9	132.2	135.8	136.9

Electric Lamps

June 1984 — Advance Information

Total sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during June 1984 were valued at \$20,983,043.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Electric Lamps (Light Sources)* (43-009, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms

Preliminary information for May 1984 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Preliminary figures for May 1984 show that Canadian production of crude oil (7 362 million litres) rose 18.1% over May 1983 to meet increasing demand in the export and domestic sectors. Canada's oil exports of

2 119 million litres represents an increase of 57.9% over last year. Imports were also higher, reaching 982 million litres. The production by Canadian refineries of refined petroleum products (gasolines, fuel oils, etc.) rose 16.1% to 6 956 million litres while the sales of these products improved by only 1.2%.

In May 1984, natural gas production increased 12.2% to 6 722 million cubic metres. Exports were 18.9% higher than May of 1983. These exports reached 1 614 million cubic metres and sales in Canada totalled 3 313 million cubic metres, an increase of 4.9%.

Coal mines in Canada produced 4 865 kilotonnes of bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite, an increase of 30.1% over May 1983. Exports rose 23.5%. Electricity production rose 11.2%.

For further information, contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Energy Statistics**Production, Exports and Imports of Selected Energy Forms**

May 1984

Units	Coal ¹ Kilo- tonnes	Crude Oil and Equivalents Million Litres	Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals Million Cubic Metres	Electricity Million Kilowatts	Refined Petroleum Products Million Litres	Gas Plant NGL's Million Litres
Production:						
November 1983	4 325	7 390	7 776	35 500	7 404	1 164
December 1983	4 296	7 581	9 753	40 715	7 476	1 320
January 1984	4 667	7 194	9 561	41 717	7 955	1 379
February 1984	4 552	7 069	7 653	36 192	7 408	1 151
March 1984	4 676	7 720	7 291	38 513	7 428	1 281
April 1984	4 242	7 260	8 023	33 381	6 344	1 155
May 1984	4 865	7 362	6 722	33 197	6 956	1 092
May 1983	3 739	6 234	5 990	29 865	5 992	990
Year to date 1984	23 002	36 605	39 250	183 000	36 091	6 058
Year to date 1983	17 878	32 018	36 368	166 427	32 451	5 344
Year 1983	44 785	83 924	83 293	395 501	86 337	12 792
Exports:						
November 1983	1 452	1 537	1 839	3 331	547	680
December 1983	1 508	1 523	2 577	3 355	618	930
January 1984	1 701	1 536	2 531	3 261	604	973
February 1984	1 894	1 409	1 750	3 003	573	677
March 1984	2 078	1 751	1 630	2 975	826	698
April 1984	2 005	2 082	1 698	3 130	736	526
May 1984	1 878	2 119	1 614	3 306	783	468
May 1983	1 521	1 342	1 358	2 766	708	613
Year to date 1984	9 556	8 897	9 223	15 675	3 522	3 342
Year to date 1983	6 439	6 285	9 174	14 856	2 595	3 367
Year 1983	17 008	16 875	20 171	38 411	7 338	7 686
Imports:						
November 1983	2 152	876	--	178	429	
December 1983	1 723	901	--	151	581	
January 1984	13	1 770	1	188	499	
February 1984	7	1 323	--	187	377	
March 1984	521	1 547	--	229	318	
April 1984	2 875	691	1	261	149	
May 1984	2 402	982	1	233	192	
May 1983	1 449	458	--	542	100	
Year to date 1984	5 818	6 176	3	1 098	1 535	
Year to date 1983	2 353	4 823	1	1 653	824	
Year 1983	14 345	14 353	5	2 758	3 252	

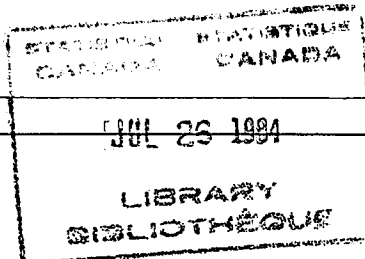
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¹ Landed imports.**Publication Released****61-001 Cheques Cashed, May 1984**

(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Statistics Canada daily

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Canadian Leading Indicators Percentage Changes of Filtered Data

	Composite Leading Index (10 Series)		Average Workweek Manufacturing (Hours)	Residential Construction Index ¹	United States Leading Index	Real Money Supply (M1) ²
	Filtered	Not Filtered				
1982						
July	-1.44	-.9	-.21	-7.78	.14	-.60
August	-.91	1.7	-.17	-7.33	.18	-.91
September	-.45	.1	-.27	-6.01	.35	-.94
October	.12	1.8	-.22	-.45	.50	-.92
November	.71	1.9	-.20	7.17	.58	-.84
December	1.41	3.3	-.09	10.54	.67	-.04
1983						
January	2.29	4.8	.10	14.06	1.04	.52
February	2.76	2.1	.30	12.15	1.34	1.08
March	2.85	1.5	.41	11.34	1.62	1.06
April	3.05	3.9	.46	9.41	1.73	1.06
May	3.13	2.8	.42	6.46	1.72	1.10
June	2.77	.3	.34	1.46	1.73	.81
July	2.54	2.5	.29	-1.49	1.59	.65
August	2.10	.4	.36	-4.35	1.35	.40
September	1.87	2.2	.31	-5.23	1.16	.37
October	1.40	-.6	.21	-5.43	1.09	.12
November	1.23	2.2	.16	-4.96	.92	.04
December	1.11	1.0	.04	-5.09	.76	-.09
1984						
January	1.20	2.3	-.04	-2.87	.64	-.17
February	1.17	.6	-.03	-.92	.67	-.28
March	1.24	1.9	.00	-.52	.63	-.18
April	1.12	.0	-.09	-.79	.59	-.05
	New Orders Durable Goods \$ 1971	Furniture and Appliance Sales \$ 1971	New Motor Vehicle Sales \$ 1971	Ratio Shipments/ Finished Inventories Manufacturing ³	Index of Stock Prices ⁴	Pct. Chg. in Price Per Unit Labour Cost Manufacturing ³
1982						
July	-.11	-1.24	-3.01	-.004	-3.77	.01
August	.12	-1.29	-1.64	.010	-1.26	.07
September	-.72	-.64	-.32	.007	.37	.12
October	-1.91	.51	-2.59	-.003	3.11	.14
November	-1.08	1.27	-1.01	-.004	5.38	.14
December	-2.03	2.19	2.65	.003	7.55	.12
1983						
January	-.36	3.10	1.58	.012	8.05	.12
February	.39	2.54	.23	.014	7.92	.13
March	.40	1.30	1.83	.017	7.03	.13
April	1.07	.57	3.53	.024	6.59	.16
May	2.18	1.88	3.68	.030	5.48	.16
June	2.24	2.54	3.24	.034	3.94	.14
July	2.28	4.65	2.43	.034	2.60	.11
August	3.09	4.28	2.14	.030	1.67	.08
September	10.68	2.09	1.39	.024	1.13	.05
October	5.18	1.28	1.64	.017	.29	.03
November	2.91	.58	3.57	.013	.79	.02
December	.85	.47	3.88	.011	1.09	.03
1984						
January	.90	-.01	4.52	.018	.67	.04
February	-.53	-.34	3.30	.012	-.16	.06
March	-.37	.01	2.58	.011	-.93	.08
April	-.56	.27	1.02	.009	-1.76	.08

Source: Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada (613) 992-4441.

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ Difference from previous month.

⁴ Toronto Stock Exchange (300 stock index excluding oil and gas component).

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

April 1984 — Advance Information

According to the Composite Leading Index in April, the pace of economic growth will continue into the second quarter at the more moderate rate registered in the first quarter. Prospects for growth through the second half of the year remain more problematic, as declines were recorded for those components with the longest lead times. The index eased slightly to 1.12% from 1.24% last month, and the non-filtered version¹ was virtually unchanged in the month at 160.4. Growth continued to be concentrated in the motor vehicle component, which has assumed a dominant role in economic growth since the fourth quarter of 1983, and to a lesser extent in export demand and the proxy of profit margins. The slowing trend of the economy was most evident in the components related to domestic demand, manufacturing production and financial markets.

The outlook for consumer demand remained uninflating, despite signs of an increase in labour income in the second quarter, as furniture and appliance sales edged up 0.27% and the growth of new motor vehicle sales slowed sharply for the third straight month, from 2.58% in March to 1.02% in April. The downturn of the index of residential construction² was more pronounced in April (-0.79%) than last month, and further weakness can be anticipated in light of the steady slide into May of residential building permits issued in all areas of Canada outside Ontario. In turn, the weak outlook for new housing construction augurs continued slack demand for furniture and appliances. The cautious stance of consumers to boosting outlays reflects the downturn of consumer confidence that began late in 1983, and the increase in interest rates and unemployment in the second quarter.

The leading indicators of manufacturing activity continued to slacken in April, as new orders and the average work week declined marginally. In the short-term, the effect of slowing demand on output has been mitigated by the lean state of inventories and the high level of unfilled orders, as the increase in manufacturing employment into June shows that firms have not as yet begun to respond to the waning of incoming orders. The weakness in new orders had been most evident for industries oriented to household demand in Canada since late in 1983, although more recently, industries related to export demand in the United States also have slackened perceptibly. Growth in manufacturing output in the second quarter also will be sustained by stockpiling in the eventuality of labour disputes. The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods advanced from 1.66 to 1.67 in the latest month, the highest level since late 1979.

The percent change of price per unit labour cost, a proxy for profit margins, continued to advance steadily (up 0.08 to +1.03%). In fact, the 1.03% growth for this component is the most rapid on record in the post-war era, as this component has contributed the most to the growth of the leading index in the current recovery. As the rate of growth of industry selling prices rose slightly, most of this divergence reflects the unprecedented decline of manufacturing unit labour costs. Unit labour costs fell 0.78% in the latest

month, the eighth consecutive decline, during which period there has been a cumulative decline of 4.9%. Firms continued to restrain wages and hiring in April; the employment index for manufacturing stood at 111.35, the lowest level since 1964.

Prospects remained encouraging for growth in external demand, as the leading index for the United States rose 0.59%. The recent softening of household demand in the United States has been largely offset by the steady expansion of capital investment and moderate price inflation. The recent upturn of interest rates in the United States will reinforce the signs of a weakening of activity in the auto and housing sectors, which has already been reflected in a drop of Canadian exports in April and May compared to the first quarter.

The financial market indicators continued to sag in April, as the real money supply (M1) declined marginally (-0.05%) and the Toronto Stock index dropped by 1.76%. The non-filtered version of stock prices fell by 3.9% in April. All but one of the subcomponents of the TSE has declined since the turn of the year, as investors have channelled funds into the relatively more attractive yields available in money and bond market instruments and into foreign stock markets (notably in the United States). Like many OECD nations, the restrained level of domestic economic activity probably has deterred the monetary authorities from raising interest rates in lock-step with those in the United States, and the U.S. dollar rose to new highs in foreign exchange markets.

¹ *The purpose of filtering is to reduce irregular movements in the data so that one can better judge whether the current movement represents a change in the business cycle. Unfortunately, all such filtering entails a loss of timeliness in warning of cyclical changes.*

All references to leading indicators are to filtered data unless otherwise stated.

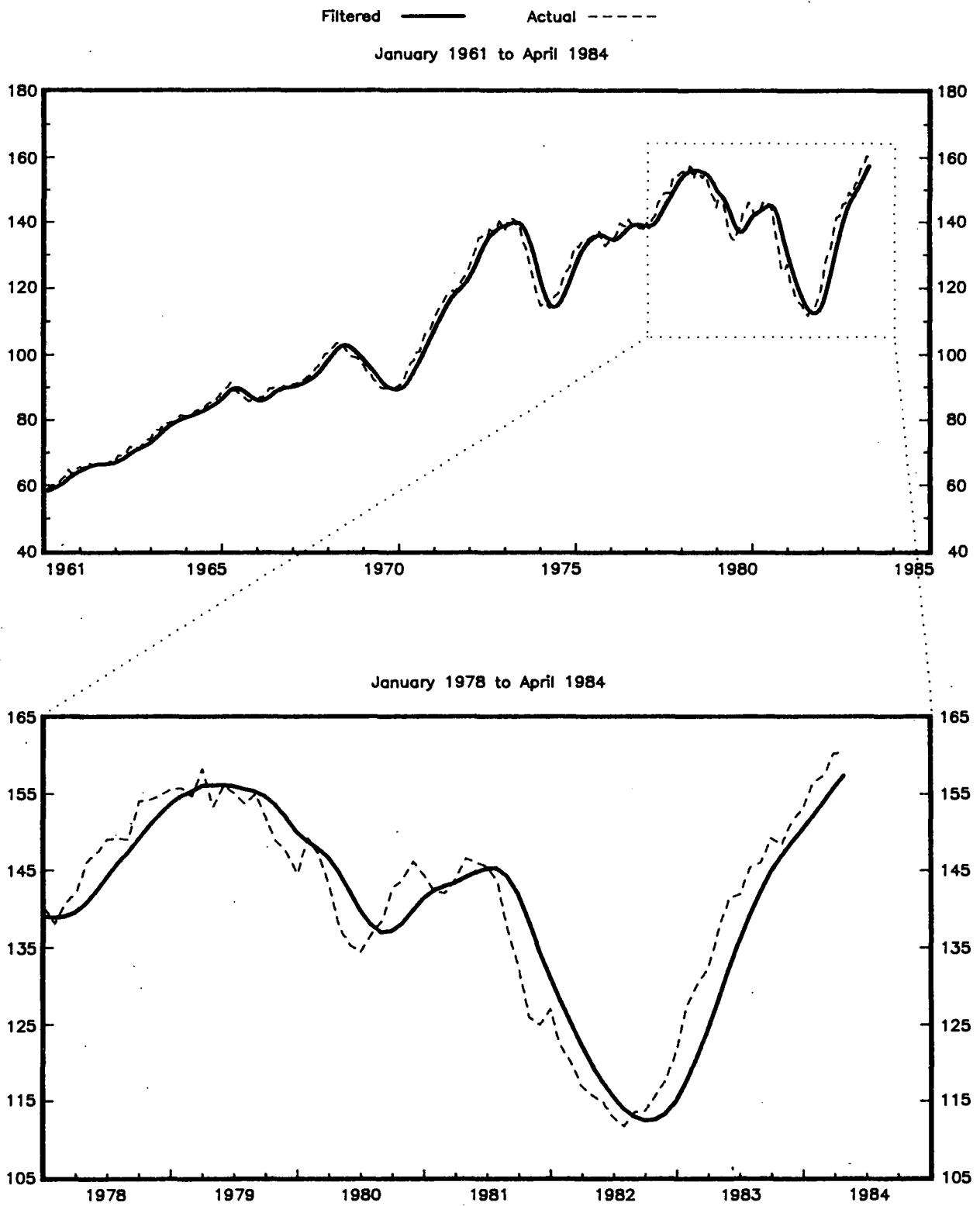
We have attempted to minimize this loss in timeliness by filtering the leading index and its components with minimum phase shift filters so as to minimize false signals and maximize lead time. See D. Rhoades, "Converting Timeliness into Reliability in Economic Time Series or Minimum Phase-shift Filtering of Economic Time Series", Canadian Statistical Review, February 1980.

Over the period January 1952 to January 1982, the unfiltered index exhibited a six-month average lead at business cycle peaks, a two-month lead at troughs, and emitted 64 false signals. The filtered index emitted only 10 false signals over this period and had a five-month average lead at peaks and a one-month lag at troughs. Of the 361 months in the period January 1952 to January 1982, the 10 false signals in the filtered version represents an error rate of 2.8%, whereas the 64 false signals in the non-filtered series represents an error rate of 17.8%.

² *This index is a composite of urban housing starts, residential building permits and mortgage loan approvals.*

For further information, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33.00), or contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see graph on next page)

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, Current Economic Analysis (13-004E)

Comparisons, Capital Expenditures, Canada

(Millions of dollars)

	1984 revised intentions with original 1984 intentions		1984 revised intentions with 1983 preliminary actual	
	\$ change	% change	\$ change	% change
Agriculture and fishing	-256.2	-5.3	7.1	0.2
Forestry	2.6	1.2	83.5	57.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	151.1	1.5	565.3	5.9
Construction industry	-31.6	-2.4	-30.7	-2.4
Manufacturing	607.4	7.1	390.1	4.4
Utilities	-115.4	-0.8	-890.4	-5.6
Trade	214.2	10.9	233.7	12.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	316.7	10.1	-8.9	-0.2
Commercial services	237.6	5.5	589.0	15.0
Total Business	1,126.4	2.3	938.7	1.9
Institutions	20.7	0.7	-3.2	-0.1
Government departments	280.1	3.0	835.5	9.6
Social (excl. housing)	300.8	2.4	832.3	7.0
Housing (construction)	-1,161.0	-8.8	-869.1	-6.8
Total Capital	266.2	0.4	901.9	1.2
Other comparisons:				
Total construction	-894.4	-1.9	-680.5	-1.5
Non-residential construction	266.6	0.8	188.6	0.6
Total machinery and equipment	1,160.6	4.0	1,582.4	5.6

**Private and Public Investment
In Canada**

Mid-Year Review 1984

Following a mid-year review of 1984 capital expenditures in Canada, the total is now expected to be \$75,327 million, of which \$266 million or 0.4% is above the March 2, 1984 estimate of \$75,061 million. The mid-year 1984 estimated increase of 1.2% over 1983 is close to expectations at the beginning of the year. The 1983 total — \$74,425 million — was down 3% from 1982's \$76,761 million. All the amounts referred to are in current dollars without an adjustment for price changes during the years covered.

Two major components contributing to the mid-year estimates work against each other, reducing the size of the overall estimated increase. Business capital spending is showing an increase of \$1,127 million or 2.3% in the new estimate of \$50,696 million (compared with the totals of \$49,757 million in 1983 and \$55,354 million in 1982). This increase in business spending is, however, offset by a decrease of \$1,161 million in the estimate for housing. The social capital of institutions and governments shows a further gain of \$301 million or 2.4% at the new level of \$12,629 million, compared with the earlier 1984 estimate of \$12,328 million (\$11,796 million and \$11,258 million for 1983 and 1982 respectively).

In the expenditures on all new construction, a downward revision of 1.9% results in a new 1984 estimate of \$45,424 million that reflects a drop of \$1,161 million (8.8%) for housing and a gain of \$267 million (0.8%) for non-residential construction from the ear-

lier estimates for 1984. Housing is now based on an expected 143,200 starts compared with the 166,000 starts projected earlier for 1984, resulting in the new level of \$12,003 million compared with \$13,164 million projected last January for the current year. In 1983, residential construction was reported at \$12,872 million (based on 162,645 starts) and \$10,149 million in 1982 (based on 125,860 starts). The rest of the construction program for non-residential buildings and for engineering structures is now estimated at \$33,421 million for 1984 compared with the \$33,154 million expected for 1984 at the beginning of the year. The totals for 1983 and 1982 were \$33,232 million and \$36,369 million.

In contrast with the limited gain in construction, the additional intended expenditures for machinery and equipment show a marked increase for 1984, particularly for the business sector. The new estimate at \$29,903 million is 4.0% above the level expected earlier for the current year (\$28,743 million). The estimated increase over the \$28,321 million in 1983 is now 5.6% (after a decline of 6.4% last year over the \$30,244 million in 1982).

The strengths in the business sector are derived mostly from manufacturing and also from the trade-finance-commercial group of industries. Increases in estimates for manufacturing can be attributed mainly to additional machinery purchases for industries such (continued)

Comparisons, Capital Expenditures, Provinces and Territories

(Millions of dollars)

	1984 revised intentions with original 1984 intentions		1984 revised intentions with 1983 preliminary actual	
	\$ change	% change	\$ change	% change
Atlantic region:				
Newfoundland	-77.1	-4.6	-85.0	-5.1
Prince Edward Island	-35.0	-14.7	-13.9	-6.4
Nova Scotia	49.4	1.9	-35.3	-1.3
New Brunswick	29.9	1.8	201.1	13.2
Sub-total	-32.8	-0.5	66.9	1.1
Quebec	387.3	2.6	1,306.8	9.5
Ontario	288.7	1.2	1,294.8	5.7
Prairie region:				
Manitoba	83.7	3.5	338.3	15.7
Saskatchewan	1.8	—	138.5	3.6
Alberta	-175.6	-1.3	-1,458.3	-9.9
Sub-total	-90.1	-0.4	-981.5	-4.7
British Columbia	-253.9	-2.9	-792.7	-8.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	-33.0	-1.9	7.6	0.4
Canada	266.2	0.4	901.9	1.2

as paper products, food and beverages, wood products and transportation equipment. For the primary metals group, most of the estimated increase in machinery resulted from later information, re-allocating expenditures to machinery from the construction category. Concerning total spending for all manufacturing, the estimated increase of \$607 million (+7.1%) produces a new 1984 expectation of \$9,192 million, compared with the earlier estimate of \$8,584 million. The new estimate represents an increase of 4.4% over the \$8,802 million in 1983, compared with the drop of 2.5% that had been expected. (The total for 1982 was \$11,493 million.)

The trade-finance-commercial group shows increased spending during 1984 in all three areas. Additional work by the real estate group is reflected on the construction side and leasing activity in the commercial services group contributes most to the increase for machinery. A number of the other industry groups in the business sector show decreases. Transportation and communications showing small gains are more than offset by a downward revision of \$188 million (-2.6%) for electric power. Overall, the utilities are down by 0.8%, from the earlier estimate for 1984, deepening a decrease from 1983 to 5.6% (-\$890 million). The primary industries group is also expected to be lower than indicated earlier for 1984. A decrease of \$256 million for agriculture and fishing in the current estimate for 1984 reduces that expected total to the 1983 level. The decrease is not counteracted by an additional amount of \$151 million (1.5%) for non-metal

mining and petroleum and gas; all mining (including petroleum and gas wells) at \$10,172 million, is now estimated at 5.9% (\$565 million) above 1983's \$9,607 million level.

In the social capital group, the 1984 estimate for institutions does not change significantly. The governments group is now shown at \$9,522 million, 3.0% above the \$9,242 million first estimated for 1984 and 9.6% above \$8,687 million in 1983. By level, federal government departments are now expected to have capital outlays of \$2,441 million, with provincial departments at \$3,104 million and municipalities at \$3,977 million.

Provincially, the following are the revised year-over-year changes for 1984 with the mid-year changes to the earlier 1984 estimates in parenthesis: Manitoba 15.7% (3.5%), New Brunswick 13.2% (1.8%), Quebec 9.5% (2.6%), Ontario 5.7% (1.2%), Saskatchewan 3.6% (0.1%), Yukon and Northwest Territories 0.4% (-1.9%), Nova Scotia -1.3% (+1.9%), Newfoundland -5.1% (-4.6%), Prince Edward Island -6.4% (-14.7%), British Columbia -8.5% (-2.9%), Alberta -9.9% (-1.3%).

Additional statistics for the provinces by industry or according to private or public categories can be obtained from the CANSIM data bank. Users are reminded to use the special matrices reserved for mid-year data rather than the regular matrices containing the historical final data, preliminary estimates for 1982 and first estimates of spending intentions for 1983. Other information can be obtained by contacting Duncan Lusick or Justin Lacroix (613-990-9815), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Regional offices of Statistics Canada may also be contacted. (see tables on page 7-8)

Summary by Sectors, Canada1983 to 1984¹

(Millions of dollars)

		Capital expenditures		
		Con- struc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Total
Agriculture and fishing	1983	1,389.3	3,152.4	4,541.7
	1984	1,421.3	3,383.7	4,805.0
	1984	1,292.8	3,256.0	4,548.8
Forestry	1983	91.6	52.7	144.3
	1984	119.7	105.5	225.2
	1984	121.7	106.1	227.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1983	7,777.3	1,830.0	9,607.3
	1984	8,391.6	1,629.9	10,021.5
	1984	8,375.5	1,797.1	10,172.6
Construction industry	1983	207.1	1,088.9	1,296.0
	1984	207.3	1,089.6	1,296.9
	1984	202.3	1,063.0	1,265.3
Manufacturing	1983	1,869.1	6,932.6	8,801.7
	1984	1,912.8	6,671.6	8,584.4
	1984	1,782.7	7,409.1	9,191.8
Utilities	1983	8,078.3	7,955.4	16,033.7
	1984	7,566.1	7,692.6	15,258.7
	1984	7,531.2	7,612.1	15,143.3
Trade, wholesale and retail	1983	607.8	1,340.7	1,948.5
	1984	488.6	1,479.4	1,968.0
	1984	566.6	1,615.6	2,182.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	1983	2,892.3	559.0	3,451.3
	1984	2,607.9	517.8	3,125.7
	1984	2,853.6	588.8	3,442.4
Commercial services	1983	633.0	3,299.5	3,932.5
	1984	569.3	3,714.6	4,283.9
	1984	580.6	3,940.9	4,521.5
Institutions	1983	2,297.3	812.2	3,109.5
	1984	2,198.1	887.5	3,085.6
	1984	2,215.8	890.5	3,106.3
Government departments	1983	7,389.2	1,297.7	8,686.9
	1984	7,671.6	1,570.7	9,242.3
	1984	7,898.1	1,624.3	9,522.4
Housing	1983	12,871.8	—	12,871.8
	1984	13,163.7	—	13,163.7
	1984	12,002.7	—	12,002.7
Total	1983	46,104.1	28,321.1	74,425.2
	1984	46,318.0	28,742.9	75,060.9
	1984	45,423.6	29,903.5	75,327.1

¹ Preliminary actual 1983, followed by intentions 1984, and then revised intentions 1984.

Summary of Provinces and Territories1983 to 1984¹

(Millions of dollars)

		Capital expenditures		
		Con- struc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Total
Atlantic region:				
Newfoundland	1983	1,251.2	421.2	1,672.4
	1984	1,265.6	398.9	1,664.5
	1984	1,191.0	396.4	1,587.4
Prince Edward Island	1983	124.9	91.3	216.2
	1984	142.0	95.3	237.3
	1984	121.6	80.7	202.3
Nova Scotia	1983	1,662.0	1,047.6	2,709.6
	1984	1,865.4	759.5	2,624.9
	1984	1,847.2	827.1	2,674.3
New Brunswick	1983	929.5	591.4	1,520.9
	1984	1,118.8	573.3	1,692.1
	1984	1,117.4	604.6	1,722.0
Sub-total	1983	3,967.6	2,151.5	6,119.1
	1984	4,391.8	1,827.0	6,218.8
	1984	4,277.2	1,908.8	6,186.0
Quebec	1983	8,687.5	5,061.0	13,748.5
	1984	9,017.7	5,650.3	14,668.0
	1984	8,876.3	6,179.0	15,055.3
Ontario	1983	11,662.4	11,182.1	22,844.5
	1984	12,144.1	11,706.5	23,850.6
	1984	12,114.1	12,025.2	24,139.3
Prairie region:	1983	1,234.4	925.4	2,159.8
	1984	1,344.5	1,069.9	2,414.4
	1984	1,427.0	1,071.1	2,498.1
Saskatchewan	1983	2,405.0	1,446.5	3,851.5
	1984	2,413.1	1,575.1	3,988.2
	1984	2,338.1	1,651.9	3,990.0
Alberta	1983	10,223.0	4,476.0	14,699.0
	1984	9,488.5	3,927.8	13,416.3
	1984	9,247.0	3,993.7	13,240.7
Sub-total	1983	13,862.4	6,847.9	20,710.3
	1984	13,246.1	6,572.8	19,818.9
	1984	13,012.1	6,716.7	19,728.8
British Columbia	1983	6,606.6	2,680.7	9,287.3
	1984	5,974.7	2,773.8	8,748.5
	1984	5,642.9	2,851.7	8,494.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1983	1,317.6	397.9	1,715.5
	1984	1,543.6	212.5	1,756.1
	1984	1,501.0	222.1	1,723.1
Canada	1983	46,104.1	28,321.1	74,425.2
	1984	46,318.0	28,742.9	75,060.9
	1984	45,423.6	29,903.5	75,327.1

¹ Preliminary actual 1983, followed by intentions 1984, and then revised intentions 1984.

Provinces and Territories, Public Investment
1983 to 1984¹
(Millions of dollars)

		Capital expenditures		
		Con- struc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Total
Atlantic region:				
Newfoundland	1983	632.3	216.2	848.5
	1984	623.6	197.7	821.3
	1984	528.8	198.3	727.1
Prince Edward Island	1983	45.0	17.4	62.4
	1984	53.6	16.8	70.4
	1984	45.2	14.2	59.4
Nova Scotia	1983	702.7	353.1	1,055.8
	1984	770.4	252.9	1,023.3
	1984	722.7	335.8	1,058.5
New Brunswick	1983	376.9	114.8	491.7
	1984	518.9	177.3	696.2
	1984	503.8	159.2	663.0
Sub-total	1983	1,756.9	701.5	2,458.4
	1984	1,966.5	644.7	2,611.2
	1984	1,800.5	707.5	2,508.0
Quebec	1983	3,935.2	1,436.6	5,371.8
	1984	4,075.9	1,579.6	5,655.5
	1984	4,111.2	1,569.6	5,680.8
Ontario	1983	3,548.9	3,399.5	6,948.4
	1984	3,748.1	3,391.7	7,139.8
	1984	3,750.8	3,328.8	7,079.6
Prairie region:				
Manitoba	1983	404.1	273.2	677.3
	1984	459.9	354.4	814.3
	1984	513.7	342.7	856.4
Saskatchewan	1983	1,049.4	429.5	1,478.9
	1984	939.6	448.1	1,387.7
	1984	965.7	517.5	1,483.2
Alberta	1983	3,119.1	845.0	3,964.1
	1984	2,713.5	883.7	3,597.2
	1984	2,668.6	876.0	3,544.6
Sub-total	1983	4,572.6	1,547.7	6,120.3
	1984	4,113.0	1,686.2	5,799.2
	1984	4,148.0	1,736.2	5,884.2
British Columbia	1983	2,576.2	932.0	3,508.2
	1984	2,199.3	866.1	3,065.4
	1984	2,259.1	802.7	3,061.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1983	220.1	55.4	275.5
	1984	252.3	51.7	304.0
	1984	267.3	47.9	315.2
Canada	1983	16,609.9	8,072.7	24,682.6
	1984	16,355.1	8,220.0	24,575.1
	1984	16,336.9	8,192.7	24,529.6

¹ Preliminary actual 1983, followed by intentions 1984, and then revised intentions 1984.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1984 — Advance Information

The preliminary estimates of employment for Canada industrial aggregate¹ increased by 1.7% from April to May 1984. All industry divisions registered increases with the exception of public administration which decreased. All provinces and territories contributed to the increase.

Average weekly earnings, at the Canada industrial aggregate level, increased by 0.6% from \$399.69 in April to \$401.97 in May. Increases were registered in all industry divisions except forestry and public administration which decreased. All provinces and territories increased except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Goods producing industries are composed of forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, manufacturing and construction.

Service producing industries include transportation communication and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, community, business and personal services (except religious organizations and private households) and public administration (except military personnel).

Detailed information for April and May will be published in the May 1984 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50), or may be obtained by calling the Labour Division (613-990-9900).

(see table on next page)

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1984

Industry Group — Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees						Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r	May 1983	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r	May 1983	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r	May 1983	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r	May 1983
	thousands			dollars			number			dollars		
Forestry	52.7	43.9	51.3	546.64	567.63	504.98	38.3	38.4	38.0	16.15	16.70	15.08
Mines, quarries and oil wells	145.9	142.1	147.6	657.24	655.99	618.25	38.8	38.0	38.8	15.04	15.10	14.10
Manufacturing	1,674.1	1,646.1	1,747.6	464.66	463.07	434.71	38.7	38.5	38.3	11.15	11.14	10.49
Durables	780.0	767.4	810.0	499.00	498.17	464.22	39.8	39.7	39.2	11.83	11.84	11.15
Non-durables	894.1	878.7	937.6	434.70	432.40	409.21	37.5	37.3	37.4	10.44	10.41	9.82
Construction	361.7	321.0	351.7	464.67	463.33	484.21	36.3	35.6	36.3	13.60	14.01	14.00
Building	279.3	249.3	284.0	466.50	463.98	464.08	36.0	35.2	35.5	13.61	13.95	13.89
Engineering	82.4	71.7	67.7	458.48	461.07	568.61	37.8	37.4	39.9	13.54	14.29	14.42
Goods-producing Industries	2,234.3	2,153.1	2,298.3	479.17	477.97	455.64	38.3	38.0	38.0	11.81	11.81	11.29
Transportation, communication and other utilities	788.3	782.0	794.3	519.57	519.03	490.38	38.1	38.0	37.4	12.97	12.99	12.45
Transportation	439.6	436.0	443.6	482.20	479.75	460.65	37.9	37.7	36.9	12.57	12.56	12.07
Storage	14.7	14.2	13.0	508.75	483.51	492.52	39.9	37.3	38.3	13.51	12.99	12.97
Communication	218.6	217.8	223.5	538.05	537.68	497.56	36.0	35.7	36.4	13.20	13.29	12.86
Electric power, gas and water utilities	115.3	113.9	114.2	628.41	638.21	591.61	40.2	40.7	40.0	14.64	14.46	13.67
Trade	1,533.2	1,498.3	1,484.3	293.90	291.74	280.28	28.9	28.4	28.4	7.81	7.80	7.52
Wholesale	461.3	449.4	457.8	397.83	398.84	374.48	36.6	36.1	35.5	9.09	9.10	8.61
Retail	1,071.8	1,048.9	1,026.5	249.17	245.86	238.27	27.3	26.7	26.8	7.43	7.42	7.19
Finance, insurance and real estate	533.6	525.3	516.6	418.20	410.36	397.57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	2,969.9	2,952.4	2,872.9	342.08	339.71	332.65	27.2	26.9	27.1	8.65	8.66	8.37
Public administration	646.0	646.4	658.4	509.93	510.17	483.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing Industries	6,471.0	6,404.4	6,326.5	375.32	373.38	361.16	29.2	28.8	28.8	9.05	9.07	8.73
Industrial aggregate	8,705.3	8,557.4	8,624.8	401.97	399.69	386.34	32.5	32.1	32.3	10.23	10.22	9.87
Industrial aggregate — Provinces	124.9	121.1	128.1	387.01	386.70	365.75	35.5	34.9	35.6	8.99	9.01	8.49
Newfoundland	29.5	28.3	29.1	322.91	321.28	315.15	32.8	31.8	33.2	7.16	7.27	6.81
Prince Edward Island	249.0	242.5	238.3	355.13	354.83	339.68	32.8	32.8	32.7	8.81	8.87	8.46
Nova Scotia	186.3	177.0	187.0	367.03	369.90	344.84	33.6	33.0	33.6	9.01	9.32	8.62
New Brunswick	2,167.3	2,130.4	2,139.2	394.62	391.25	381.09	33.6	33.2	33.3	9.87	9.84	9.59
Quebec	3,561.4	3,509.8	3,487.4	400.44	398.64	381.86	32.8	32.6	32.7	10.02	10.02	9.50
Ontario	349.6	343.5	349.7	374.66	373.47	349.37	31.8	31.1	31.0	9.55	9.59	8.78
Manitoba	272.4	266.0	265.1	383.78	384.92	370.70	29.4	29.2	29.2	10.18	10.25	9.84
Saskatchewan	810.1	796.5	831.1	435.32	430.45	421.29	30.7	29.8	30.5	10.91	10.83	11.03
Alberta	929.2	917.9	946.5	432.29	429.24	424.25	30.3	29.9	30.2	12.43	12.44	12.31
British Columbia	8.4	8.0	7.4	471.40	471.09	439.79	33.8	33.0	30.5	13.09	13.03	11.32
Yukon	17.1	16.6	15.9	549.87	544.24	524.00	35.1	33.7	34.3	13.63	13.88	12.94
Northwest Territories	8,705.3	8,557.4	8,624.8	401.97	399.69	386.34	32.5	32.1	32.3	10.23	10.22	9.87
Canada												

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending July 14, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	2 019 871	2 809 246	4 829 117
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 332 165	2 244 619	3 576 784
% change	51.6	25.2	35.0
Cars, 1984	33,909	39,602	73,511
Cars, 1983	24,708	33,757	58,465
% change	37.2	17.3	25.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	160 807	56 477	217 284
Metric tonnes, 1983	144 594	48 447	193 041
% change	11.2	16.6	25.6
Cars, 1984	6,153	2,403	8,556
Cars, 1983	4,806	1,945	6,751
% change	28.0	23.5	26.7
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	58 664 878	68 374 451	127 039 329
Metric tonnes, 1983	48 524 656	56 764 382	105 289 038
% change	20.9	20.5	20.7
Cars, 1984	978,314	965,604	1,943,918
Cars, 1983	812,302	838,437	1,650,739
% change	20.4	15.2	17.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 312 456	1 623 460	5 935 916
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 563 989	1 383 408	4 947 397
% change	21.0	17.4	20.0
Cars, 1984	157,291	64,511	221,802
Cars, 1983	119,455	53,377	172,832
% change	31.7	20.9	28.3

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

7 Days Ended July 14, 1984 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending July 14, 1984, totalled 4.8 million t. This was an increase of 35.0% from a year earlier. Loadings increased in the east by 51.6% and in the west by 25.2%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages (included above) increased in the east by 11.2% and in the west by 16.6%, with an overall national increase of 25.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight aggregates, 127.0 million t, showed an increase of 20.7% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.3%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Deliveries of Major Grains

June 1984 — Advance Information

The Prairie total for producer deliveries of major grains during June 1984 (in '000 tonnes) included wheat (bar durum) 2 213.2, durum 197.0, oats 38.6, barley 570.1, rye 68.5, flaxseed 18.7 and rapeseed 13.0.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Products

Production June 1983-1984 and January to June 1983-1984
and Stocks at July 1, 1983-1984

	Production				Stocks	
	June		Jan.-June		July 1	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
	tonnes					
Creamery Butter						
Maritimes	380	522	1 915	2 321	279	733
Quebec	5 971	6 076	26 840	27 093	31 024	22 102
Ontario	2 619	2 992	16 803	17 934	2 378	5 157
Western Prov.	1 512	1 533	9 746	9 426	3 477	3 066
Canada	10 482	11 123	55 304	56 774	37 158	31 058
Cheddar Cheese						
Maritimes	617	639	2 984	3 367	546	843
Quebec	3 621	3 117	20 061	20 646	20 769	18 075
Ontario	3 895	3 499	17 766	17 632	12 703	15 102
Western Prov.	1 557	1 868	8 554	9 531	5 141	5 720
Canada	9 690	9 123	49 365	51 176	39 159	39 740
Skim Milk Powder						
Canada	14 475	16 859	66 939	70 043	45 070	28 205

Also available are ice cream mix production and concentrated milk production.

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

May 1984 — Advance Information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in May 1984 to 678,158,000 feet board measure (287 387 cubic metres) from 577,145,000 feet board measure (244 580 cubic metres) after revisions in May 1983.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1984 totalled 1,102,737,000 feet board measure (467 314 cubic metres).

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Mineral Wool

June 1984 — Advance Information

During June 1984, manufacturers shipped 5 301 611 square metres of mineral wool (all re-factors).

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 13-004E Current Economic Analysis**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 22-007 Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 31-003 Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**, First quarter 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- 32-011 Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-022 Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-011 Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 45-004 Refined Petroleum Products**, April 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 47-001 Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 64-001 Building Permits**, April 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 81-258S Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities**, 1983-84
(N/C)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

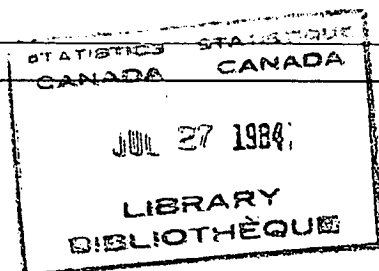
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Published under the authority of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada should be credited when reproducing or quoting any part of this document.

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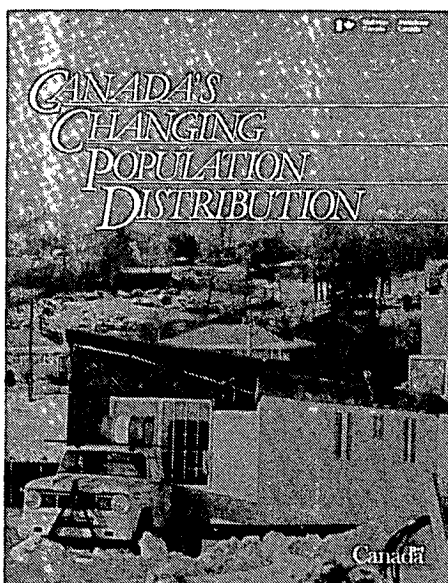
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Population Shifts

Twenty of the 210 census divisions (counties, regional municipalities, regional districts, etc.) that gained population between 1976 and 1981 did so at a rate of 20% or more, while three of 56 census divisions that lost population did so at the rate of 10% or more, says *Canada's Changing Population Distribution*.

Find details of this new \$5.50 publication inside.



Gross Domestic Product by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

1970 S.I.C.	Industry	May 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984
1-11	Gross Domestic Product	117,918.5	121,817.7	122,155.3	122,713.5	123,263.6
1	Agriculture	3,216.0	3,340.0	3,337.3	3,302.2	3,345.4
2	Forestry	824.2	925.9	886.4	690.3	834.2
3	Fishing and trapping	222.1	202.9	190.9	194.5	196.7
4	Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,895.4	3,365.0	3,438.5	3,481.0	3,343.8
5	Manufacturing industries	23,848.9	25,508.8	25,679.9	25,928.6	25,893.2
6	Construction industry	6,827.8	6,292.5	6,286.5	6,316.8	6,410.4
7	Transportation, communication and other utilities	16,176.8	16,941.2	17,030.9	17,110.5	17,392.6
8	Trade	14,492.1	15,221.0	15,134.8	15,330.5	15,293.1
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	16,454.0	16,504.8	16,536.8	16,686.7	16,785.5
10	Community, business and personal service industries	24,424.5	24,938.7	25,050.6	25,093.8	25,196.9
11	Public administration and defence	8,536.7	8,576.8	8,582.7	8,578.6	8,572.0
	Industry groupings:					
	Goods-producing industries	41,894.9	43,868.0	44,154.2	44,218.2	44,375.9
	Service-producing industries	76,023.6	77,949.7	78,001.2	78,495.3	78,887.7
	Commercial industries	98,732.0	102,475.1	102,853.3	103,424.0	104,008.9
	Non-commercial industries	19,186.5	19,342.5	19,302.0	19,289.5	19,254.7
	Industrial production	30,804.8	33,106.7	33,453.1	33,714.4	33,589.3
	Groupings of industries by demand category:					
	Consumer goods and services	41,199.1	42,419.7	42,597.7	42,542.0	42,447.3
	Non-durable goods	12,571.9	12,697.6	12,887.1	12,955.2	12,821.5
	Durable goods	5,698.5	6,555.4	6,462.5	6,275.1	6,160.7
	Services	22,928.7	23,166.8	23,248.1	23,311.7	23,465.1
	Capital formation	13,107.1	13,084.4	13,156.9	13,378.7	13,455.3
	Construction	8,233.6	7,761.7	7,825.6	7,880.2	8,077.7
	Machinery and equipment	4,873.6	5,322.8	5,331.3	5,498.5	5,377.7
	Intermediate inputs	44,970.8	47,516.7	47,644.6	48,049.4	48,652.5
	Raw materials	5,795.3	6,216.9	6,139.1	5,874.8	6,018.3
	Construction-oriented industries	3,172.3	3,206.5	3,122.5	3,325.6	3,272.9
	Energy	6,359.0	6,759.4	6,945.6	7,067.3	7,130.6
	Other goods	11,608.0	12,538.1	12,583.6	12,750.5	13,049.9
	Other services	18,036.2	18,795.8	18,853.8	19,031.2	19,180.8
	Government	18,641.4	18,796.9	18,756.1	18,743.4	18,708.5

Gross Domestic Product by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted Data), May 1984 — Advance Information

Gross domestic production, in constant 1971 prices, advanced 0.4% in May 1984 to \$123.2 billion from \$122.7 billion in April. Industrial production posted a 0.4% decline during May. Among the service-producing industries, gains were recorded by industries providing transportation, finance and community, business and personal services. In the goods-producing industries, output increases in forestry, public utilities and construction were partially offset by declines in mining and manufacturing.

Transportation industries recording production increases included air, water, railway and pipeline transport. Output of telephone systems also increased.

The output gain in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was primarily due to increased activity among insurance and real estate agencies. In the community, business and personal services sector, the gain was due largely to an increase in the accommodation and food service industry.

Following decline in March and April due to labour disputes, the forestry industry recovered some ground in May due to increased sawlog and pulpwood production.

The gain in public utilities was due to increased electric power generation. In construction, both residential and non-residential building activity recorded increases.

Mining output declined, with production of both metal mines and mineral fuels down substantially. Manufacturers' output was off slightly during the month with declines reported by producers of wood, machinery, transportation, electrical and non-metallic mineral products. Producers of paper and allied products and chemical products reported growth in the month.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact R. Martel (613-990-9145), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	May 1983	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984
Gross Domestic Product	141.6	146.3	146.7	147.4	148.0
Agriculture	119.3	123.9	123.8	122.5	124.1
Forestry	123.1	138.3	132.4	103.1	124.6
Fishing and trapping	150.7	137.6	129.5	131.9	133.4
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	92.0	106.9	109.3	110.6	106.3
Manufacturing industries	125.3	134.0	134.9	136.2	136.0
Construction industry	116.8	107.6	107.5	108.0	109.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	160.4	168.0	168.9	169.6	172.4
Transportation	133.0	142.7	141.4	143.0	146.6
Storage	128.9	129.8	130.0	141.1	142.9
Communication	198.0	201.6	203.8	203.9	205.6
Electric power, gas and water utilities	185.1	192.9	197.6	196.2	198.4
Trade	147.8	155.2	154.3	156.3	156.0
Wholesale trade	143.9	155.4	152.6	154.3	154.5
Retail trade	150.6	155.1	155.6	157.8	157.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	171.6	172.1	172.5	174.0	175.1
Finance industries	185.0	177.9	179.0	179.2	176.6
Insurance carriers	201.7	196.5	195.3	194.5	193.0
Insurance agencies and real estate agencies	178.8	179.3	179.0	183.1	188.3
Community, business and personal service industries	151.9	155.1	155.8	156.0	156.7
Education and related services	112.8	113.7	113.3	113.4	113.3
Health and welfare services	148.1	151.1	151.6	151.5	151.6
Amusement and recreation services	194.7	204.7	203.3	206.2	205.2
Services to business management	278.9	289.9	293.9	295.8	296.3
Personal services	122.4	122.3	122.4	122.9	123.0
Accommodation and food services	132.8	134.2	138.1	136.6	141.2
Public administration and defence	138.8	139.4	139.5	139.4	139.3
Federal administration	125.0	125.7	125.8	125.9	125.8
Provincial administration	162.0	161.6	160.0	159.5	160.0
Local administration	143.4	145.1	147.1	147.2	146.3
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	124.2	130.0	130.9	131.1	131.5
Service-producing industries	153.5	157.4	157.5	158.5	159.3
Commercial industries	145.2	150.7	151.2	152.1	152.9
Non-commercial industries	125.8	126.8	126.5	126.4	126.2
Industrial production	126.3	135.8	137.2	138.3	137.8
Durable manufacturing industries	121.6	137.0	137.5	136.6	135.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	129.0	130.9	132.2	135.8	136.9
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	152.7	157.2	157.8	157.6	157.3
Non-durable goods	135.0	136.3	138.3	139.1	137.6
Durable goods	151.8	174.7	172.2	167.2	164.2
Services	164.7	166.4	167.0	167.5	168.6
Capital formation	133.9	133.6	134.4	136.7	137.4
Construction	126.9	119.6	120.6	121.4	124.5
Machinery and equipment	147.6	161.2	161.5	166.5	162.9
Intermediate inputs	141.9	150.0	150.4	151.7	153.6
Raw materials	107.6	115.4	113.9	109.0	111.7
Construction-oriented industries	118.3	119.6	116.5	124.0	122.1
Energy	142.7	151.6	155.8	158.5	160.0
Other goods	125.5	135.5	136.0	137.8	141.0
Other services	182.1	189.8	190.4	192.2	193.7
Government	126.0	127.0	126.7	126.7	126.4

Revised 1984 Outlook for Realized Net Farm Income

Statistics Canada, in collaboration with Agriculture Canada, and in consultation with provincial analysts and agribusiness officials, is now releasing a revised Outlook of Realized Net Farm Income for 1984. This information updates the projections released at the Canadian Agricultural Outlook Conference in December 1983. The next update will be released in December 1984.

Highlights:

- Realized net farm income in 1984 is expected to decrease by 3.0% to \$3.43 billion.
- Farm cash receipts in 1984 are expected to increase to \$19.62 billion.
- Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges in 1984 are expected to rise by 6.5% to \$16.44 billion.

Realized Net Farm Income, Canada and Provinces

1984

(Millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Crop receipts	5.2	120.1	51.8	89.8	480.0	1,872.7	1,060.0	3,328.0	2,053.2	307.9	9,368.7
Livestock receipts	32.4	79.9	187.8	129.3	2,226.6	3,287.6	666.9	721.5	1,770.4	577.1	9,679.5
Other cash receipts	0.1	6.7	14.5	9.9	244.9	169.4	24.5	24.6	22.2	52.5	569.3
Total cash receipts	37.7	206.7	254.1	229.0	2,951.5	5,329.7	1,751.4	4,074.1	3,845.8	937.5	19,617.5
Income-in-kind	0.5	2.9	6.2	4.4	54.4	69.4	19.0	39.3	40.8	20.7	257.6
Realized gross income	38.2	209.6	260.3	233.4	3,005.9	5,399.1	1,770.4	4,113.4	3,886.6	958.2	19,875.1
Operating expenses	29.3	128.0	186.6	152.8	2,104.8	3,737.1	1,308.5	2,575.2	2,636.1	751.5	13,609.9
Depreciation charges	2.0	19.7	23.7	19.7	269.9	650.9	275.7	740.1	720.9	110.6	2,833.2
Total operating and depreciation charges	31.3	147.7	210.3	172.5	2,374.7	4,388.0	1,584.2	3,315.3	3,357.0	862.1	16,443.1
Realized net income	6.9	61.9	50.0	60.9	631.2	1,011.1	186.2	798.1	529.6	96.1	3,432.0
Realized net income 1984/1983 % change	-13.7	48.4	4.4	57.0	5.2	11.7	-35.5	-8.9	-12.8	-21.9	-3.0

Realized Net Farm Income, Canada and Provinces

1983

(Millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Crop receipts	5.2	93.0	48.6	65.7	419.8	1,792.8	1,099.6	3,260.8	2,018.4	310.2	9,114.1
Livestock receipts	31.0	75.6	179.8	119.6	2,097.7	3,101.0	606.8	672.0	1,659.8	545.8	9,089.1
Other cash receipts	--	7.3	10.9	9.8	232.9	124.7	37.1	27.3	26.7	45.6	522.3
Total cash receipts	36.2	175.9	239.3	195.1	2,750.4	5,018.5	1,743.5	3,960.1	3,704.9	901.6	18,725.5
Income-in-kind	0.5	2.9	6.2	4.2	59.0	68.0	19.3	38.4	36.1	21.4	256.0
Realized gross income	36.7	178.8	245.5	199.3	2,809.4	5,086.5	1,762.8	3,998.5	3,741.0	923.0	18,981.5
Operating expenses	36.7	118.0	174.4	141.3	1,945.8	3,543.2	1,209.8	2,411.3	2,435.7	691.1	12,697.3
Depreciation charges	2.0	19.1	23.2	19.2	263.6	638.0	264.5	710.7	697.7	108.8	2,746.8
Total operating and depreciation charges	28.7	137.1	197.6	160.5	2,209.4	4,181.2	1,474.3	3,122.0	3,133.4	799.9	15,444.1
Realized net income	8.0	41.7	47.9	38.8	600.0	905.3	288.5	876.5	607.6	123.1	3,537.4

Realized Net Farm Income

1984 Outlook Update

Realized net farm income is projected to decrease 3.0% in 1984 to \$3.43 billion from \$3.54 billion in 1983. Although farm cash receipts may rise 4.8% from 1983 to 1984, farm operating expenses and depreciation charges are projected to increase 6.5%, resulting in a decline in realized net farm income.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts are now projected to increase by 2.8% in 1984 to \$9.37 billion from the \$9.11 billion reached in

1983. Wheat receipts may decline due to lower initial prices and weakening world demand. Barley receipts are projected to decrease due to lower prices caused by larger U.S. corn supplies, and lower marketings. However, these declines may be offset by projected increases in receipts for rye, rapeseed, potatoes, and tobacco. Rapeseed receipts will increase because of (continued)

higher export prices and marketings due to world shortages of edible oils. Corn receipts in 1984 are projected to decline because of lower prices in 1984/1985 caused by larger U.S. corn supplies. Marketings in Ontario may decline as more corn is used for feed. Potato receipts are projected to increase in 1984 due to higher prices for the 1983/1984 crop and 1984/1985 production above 1983/1984 levels.

Livestock Receipts

Cash receipts for cattle are projected to increase in 1984 to \$3.32 billion. An increase in prices is expected to offset the slight decrease projected in cattle marketings. For hogs, both prices and marketings are projected to increase in 1984. Tighter U.S. supplies should result in higher prices for hogs and cattle. Receipts for dairy products were lower in 1983 because of cuts in quota. Production in 1984 is projected to increase over 1983 as quota levels are increased. Receipts for chicken are projected to increase in 1984 as a result of strong consumer demand and increasing prices. Increased egg prices may offset decreased production quotas, resulting in higher 1984 egg receipts. The overall result will be a 6.5% increase in livestock cash receipts.

Farm Expenses

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges are expected to rise by 6.5% in 1984 to \$16.44 billion.

Feed, the largest component, is projected to increase by 9.5%, while interest will be 11.0% higher. Higher interest rates have caused this substantial rise in interest costs. Fertilizer costs are 17.0% higher because of increases in prices and quantities purchased. Total machinery expenses are projected to be up by 6.9% due to a 7.6% rise in fuel costs and a 6.0% increase in machinery repairs and other machinery costs.

Note to Users

The current outlook incorporates information available up to July 20, 1984. In addition, users should note that these projections exclude any Western Grain Stabilization Act payout. Users are reminded that market conditions may change substantially during the next few months and, as a result, the projections may deviate from those contained in today's release. Users are also urged to contact the analysts named below in order to obtain an assessment of the impact on the projections, if they suspect that this is the case.

For additional details, contact Steven Danford or Lambert Gauthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or Fu-Lai Tung (613-995-9554), Production Development Policy Division, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa K1A 0C5.

Canada's Changing Population Distribution

Canada's Changing Population Distribution, a new publication from Statistics Canada, highlights major changes in the geographic distribution of Canada's population.

Canada's population grew 12.9% between 1971 and 1981, the lowest 10-year increase since the 1930s. From 1901, the proportion of Canadians living in the Atlantic Provinces has declined steadily and the proportion living in British Columbia has increased continuously.

In the five-year period from 1976 to 1981, Alberta showed the strongest growth, accounting for 29.6% of the growth in Canada's population, and Ontario and Quebec accounted for 26.7% and 15.1% respectively.

During these five years, there was a continuation of a trend that first emerged in the early 1970s — the share of Canadians living in rural areas inched upwards. However, much of this rural growth occurred close to the large urban areas.

Canada's Changing Population Distribution (99-931, \$5.50 in Canada, \$6.60 elsewhere) shows that, although interprovincial differences in proportions of old people, young people and immigrants are shrinking, the provinces are steadily becoming more diverse with respect to the proportions of residents who speak "Only French".

The publication is part of the Census Content Series of non-technical publications featuring many charts, graphs and maps and will be of interest to teachers and students of geography and social studies. For copies, please send a cheque or money order (payable to the Receiver General for Canada) to: Publications Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 182 690 thousand square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in June 1984, an increase of 5.5% compared with 173 112 thousand square metres the previous year.

January to June 1984 shipments totalled 970 922 thousand square metres compared with 854 150 thousand square metres in 1983, an increase of 13.6%.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-90-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series Release Dates, August 1984

Key economic series data for July 1984 are expected to be released according to the following schedule. Under certain circumstances peculiar to each series, the release date might be changed.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1984, to be published July 23 to July 31;
Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1984, to be published July 25 to July 31;
Wholesale Trade, May 1984, to be published July 26 to August 2;
Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, June 1984, to be published July 30 to August 8;
Unemployment Insurance, May 1984, to be published July 31;
Building Permits, June 1984, to be published August 1 to August 13;
Labour Income, May 1984, to be published August 3 to August 15;
Retail Trade, June 1984, to be published August 7 to August 13;
Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, June 1984, to be published August 9;
Farm Cash Receipts, January-June 1984, to be published August 9 to August 17;
Labour Force Survey, July 1984, to be published August 10;
Inventories, Shipments and Orders, June 1984, to be published August 15 to August 23;
The Consumer Price Index, July 1984, to be published August 17;
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, May 1984, to be published August 20 to August 27;
Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, July 1984, to be published August 20 to August 27;

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), June 1984, to be published August 23 to August 29;
Gross National Product, April-June 1984, to be published August 27 to August 31;
Wholesale Trade, June 1984, to be published August 27 to September 5;
Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1984, to be published August 29 to September 7;
Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, July 1984, to be published August 29 to September 7;
Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1984, to be published August 30 to September 6;
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1984, to be published August 31;
Unemployment Insurance, June 1984, to be published August 31;
Industry Selling Price Index, June 1984, to be published August 31 to September 7.

The September 1984 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the Statistics Canada Daily and on CANSIM on August 29, 1984. The schedule of Key Economic Series is now available on CANSIM and can be retrieved by using the command DATES. The schedule will be issued once per month as noted above.

For further information, contact Caroline Little (613-992-1548), Technical Services Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

61-005 Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 1984
 (Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

65-001 Summary of External Trade, May 1984
 (Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

72-002 Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1984
 (Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

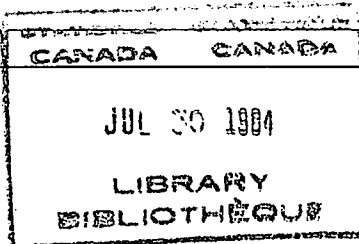
99-931 Canada's Changing Population Distribution, 1981 Census of Canada
 (Canada: \$5.50; Other Countries: \$6.60)

Statistics Canada daily

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- 5 ***Production of Selected Biscuits***, June 1984
- 5 ***Gypsum Products***, June 1984
- 6 ***Publication Released***



New Housing Price Indexes

June 1984 — Advance Information
(1981=100)

	Weights ¹ (1984)	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	% Change	
					June '84/ May '84	June '84/ June '83
Canada, total² (22 cities)	100.0	95.3	95.5	94.5	-0.2	0.8
Canada (House Only)		97.6	98.0	96.6	-0.4	1.0
Canada (Land Only)		91.1	91.2	91.0	-0.1	0.1
St. John's	0.92	103.4	102.3	98.3	1.1	5.2
Saint John-Moncton	0.68	112.9	112.9	101.5	—	11.2
Quebec	2.02	118.1	117.6	113.0	0.4	4.5
Montreal	8.50	118.7	118.7	111.6	—	6.4
Ottawa-Hull	4.33	128.8	129.3	116.0	-0.4	11.0
Toronto	28.15	97.7	97.7	97.2	—	0.5
Hamilton	2.16	116.2	116.2	110.5	—	5.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.85	110.4	110.4	106.7	—	3.5
Kitchener	1.25	113.4	113.4	108.9	—	4.1
London	0.97	108.0	108.0	102.9	—	5.0
Windsor	0.25	98.9	98.5	92.4	0.4	7.0
Winnipeg	2.27	113.4	113.4	108.1	—	4.9
Regina	1.14	108.3	108.3	106.7	—	1.5
Saskatoon	1.56	98.9	98.9	100.6	—	-1.7
Calgary	10.69	81.4	82.7	87.5	-1.6	-7.0
Edmonton	8.74	85.2	86.1	90.3	-1.0	-5.6
Vancouver	20.03	76.9	76.9	76.0	—	1.2
Victoria	2.78	80.6	81.0	85.2	-0.5	-5.4

¹ The city weights are revised annually at the beginning of each year.

² Surveys in Halifax, Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Prince George account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Housing Price Index

June 1984 — Advance Information

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) decreased -0.2% in June 1984 to a level of 95.3 from 95.5 in May. This Index of housing contractors' selling prices now stands 0.8% higher than the year earlier level of 94.5. In June, the estimated house only index decreased -0.4% to 97.6 and the estimated land only index decreased -0.1% to 91.1.

Between May and June 1984, the largest decrease was recorded for Calgary (-1.6%). Decreases were also recorded for Edmonton (-1.0%), Victoria (-0.5%) and Ottawa (-0.4%). Increases were recorded for St. John's (1.1%), Québec (0.4%) and Windsor (0.4%).

Between June 1983 and June 1984, the largest year-over-year increase was recorded for St. John-

Moncton (11.2%), followed by Ottawa-Hull (11.0%), Windsor (7.0%), Montreal (6.4%), St. John's (5.2%), Hamilton (5.2%) and London (5.0%). Smaller year-over-year increases ranging from 4.9% to 0.5% were recorded for Winnipeg, Quebec, Kitchener, St. Catharines-Niagara, Regina, Vancouver and Toronto. The largest decrease was registered for Calgary (-7.0%), followed by Edmonton (-5.6%), Victoria (-5.4%) and Saskatoon (-1.7%).

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981=100)

				Percentage Change	
	2nd Quarter 1984	1st Quarter 1984	2nd Quarter 1983	2nd Qtr. '84/ 1st Qtr. '84	2nd Qtr. '84/ 2nd Qtr. '83
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input(p)	108.9	106.7	105.1	2.1	3.6
Building and fencing	122.3	120.0	117.0	1.9	4.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	115.1	115.2	112.2	-0.1	2.6
Crop production	106.2	103.9	101.8	2.2	4.3
Animal production	107.4	103.9	104.3	3.4	3.0
Supplies and services	120.3	119.3	115.8	0.8	3.9
Hired farm labour	117.7	116.6	112.5	0.9	4.6
Property taxes(p)	112.2	112.2	117.4	—	-4.4
Interest(p)*	89.9	86.7	83.7	3.7	7.4
Farm rent(p)	108.1	108.1	109.5	—	-1.3
Western Canada					
Total farm input(p)	107.4	107.4	104.2	—	3.1
Building and fencing	114.2	115.9	114.3	-1.5	-0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.3	117.6	114.9	-0.3	2.1
Crop production	99.1	97.7	95.7	1.4	3.6
Animal production	102.5	104.5	101.4	-1.9	1.1
Supplies and services	119.6	118.4	114.1	1.0	4.8
Hired farm labour	114.5	112.8	110.0	1.5	4.1
Property taxes(p)	130.6	130.6	124.4	—	5.0
Interest(p)*	93.0	89.8	84.8	3.6	9.7
Farm rent(p)	103.3	103.3	98.3	—	5.1
Canada					
Total farm input(p)	108.1	107.1	104.6	0.9	3.4
Building and fencing	118.4	118.0	115.7	0.3	2.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.6	116.8	114.0	-0.2	2.3
Crop production	101.9	100.1	98.1	1.8	3.9
Animal production	105.0	104.2	102.9	0.8	2.0
Supplies and services	119.9	118.8	114.9	0.9	4.4
Hired farm labour	116.3	115.0	111.4	1.1	4.4
Property taxes(p)	124.2	124.2	122.0	—	1.8
Interest(p)*	91.7	88.5	84.3	3.6	8.8
Farm rent(p)	104.4	104.4	100.8	—	3.6

p Preliminary figures.

p* Preliminary for 1983-84.

— Nil.

For further information, order the second quarter 1984 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$4.40/\$17.60), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Input Price Index**Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information**

The Farm Input Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 108.1 in the second quarter of 1984, up 0.9% from the revised first quarter level of 107.1. The quarterly movement differed between the eastern and western regions of Canada. Between the second quarters of 1983 and 1984 the index rose 3.4%.

The increase of 0.9% in the latest quarter was attributable largely to increases in interest (3.6%), animal production (0.8%) and crop production (1.8%). Except for machinery and motor vehicles, which fell marginally (-0.2%) because of a decline in petroleum prices, the other component groups all rose slightly.

The increase in the animal production index was mainly attributable to increases in prices for weaning pigs (9.6%) and feeds which rose 1.9% as a consequence of increases for eastern grain feed and prepa-

red feeds. These increases were partially offset by a decline of 1.9% in the feeder cattle index.

In crop production there were a number of moderate price declines principally for grain seed, pesticide and twine. However, the 4.2% increase for fertilizer accounted for the overall increase in the crop production index in the quarter.

In eastern Canada, the index rose 2.1% in the second quarter, due mainly to the increases for animal production, interest and crop production. In western Canada, the index was unchanged in the quarter, largely because of a 3.5% decline in the heavily weighted western feeder cattle component. This decline mainly offset the increases, the largest of which were for interest and crop production.

On a year-to-year basis, the indexes in eastern and western Canada showed a similar movement, 3.6% and 3.1% respectively.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

May 1984

Industry Group — Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees						Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
	1984p	1984r	1983	1984p	1984r	1983	1984p	1984r	1983	1984p	1984r	1983
	thousands			dollars			number			dollars		
Forestry	52.7	43.9	51.3	546.64	567.63	504.98	38.3	38.4	38.0	16.15	16.70	15.08
Mines, quarries and oil wells	145.9	142.1	147.6	657.24	655.99	618.25	38.8	38.0	38.8	15.04	15.10	14.10
Manufacturing	1,674.1	1,646.1	1,747.6	464.66	463.07	434.71	38.7	38.5	38.3	11.15	11.14	10.49
Durables	780.0	767.4	810.0	499.00	498.17	464.22	39.8	39.7	39.2	11.83	11.84	11.15
Non-durables	894.1	878.7	937.6	434.70	432.40	409.21	37.5	37.3	37.4	10.44	10.41	9.82
Construction	361.7	321.0	351.7	464.67	463.33	484.21	36.3	35.6	36.3	13.60	14.01	14.00
Building	279.3	249.3	284.0	466.50	463.98	464.08	36.0	35.2	35.5	13.61	13.95	13.89
Engineering	82.4	71.7	67.7	458.48	461.07	568.61	37.8	37.4	39.9	13.54	14.29	14.42
Goods-producing industries	2,234.3	2,153.1	2,298.3	479.17	477.97	455.64	38.3	38.0	38.0	11.81	11.81	11.29
Transportation, communication and other utilities	788.3	782.0	794.3	519.57	519.03	490.38	38.1	38.0	37.4	12.97	12.99	12.45
Transportation	439.6	436.0	443.6	482.20	479.75	460.65	37.9	37.7	36.9	12.57	12.56	12.07
Storage	14.7	14.2	13.0	508.75	483.51	492.52	39.9	37.3	38.3	13.51	12.99	12.97
Communication	218.6	217.8	223.5	538.05	537.68	497.56	36.0	35.7	36.4	13.20	13.29	12.86
Electric power, gas and water utilities	115.3	113.9	114.2	628.41	638.21	591.61	40.2	40.7	40.0	14.64	14.46	13.67
Trade	1,533.2	1,498.3	1,484.3	293.90	291.74	280.28	28.9	28.4	28.4	7.81	7.80	7.52
Wholesale	461.3	449.4	457.8	397.83	398.84	374.48	36.6	36.1	35.5	9.09	9.10	8.61
Retail	1,071.8	1,048.9	1,026.5	249.17	245.86	238.27	27.3	26.7	26.8	7.43	7.42	7.19
Finance, insurance and real estate	533.6	525.3	516.6	418.20	410.36	397.57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	2,969.9	2,952.4	2,872.9	342.08	339.71	332.65	27.2	26.9	27.1	8.65	8.66	8.37
Public administration	646.0	646.4	658.4	509.93	510.17	483.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	6,471.0	6,404.4	6,326.5	375.32	373.38	361.16	29.2	28.8	28.8	9.05	9.07	8.73
Industrial aggregate	8,705.3	8,557.4	8,624.8	401.97	399.69	386.34	32.5	32.1	32.3	10.23	10.22	9.87
Industrial aggregate — Provinces												
Newfoundland	124.9	121.1	128.1	387.01	386.70	365.75	35.5	34.9	35.6	8.99	9.01	8.49
Prince Edward Island	29.5	28.3	29.1	322.91	321.28	315.15	32.8	31.8	33.2	7.16	7.27	6.81
Nova Scotia	249.0	242.5	238.3	355.13	354.83	339.68	32.8	32.8	32.7	8.81	8.87	8.46
New Brunswick	186.3	177.0	187.0	367.03	369.90	344.84	33.6	33.0	33.6	9.01	9.32	8.62
Quebec	2,167.3	2,130.4	2,139.2	394.62	391.25	381.09	33.6	33.2	33.3	9.87	9.84	9.59
Ontario	3,561.4	3,509.8	3,487.4	400.44	398.64	381.86	32.8	32.6	32.7	10.02	10.02	9.50
Manitoba	349.6	343.5	349.7	374.66	373.47	349.37	31.8	31.1	31.0	9.55	9.59	8.78
Saskatchewan	272.4	266.0	265.1	383.78	384.92	370.70	29.4	29.2	29.2	10.18	10.25	9.84
Alberta	810.1	796.5	831.1	435.32	430.45	421.29	30.7	29.8	30.5	10.91	10.83	11.03
British Columbia	929.2	917.9	946.5	432.29	429.24	424.25	30.3	29.9	30.2	12.43	12.44	12.31
Yukon	8.4	8.0	7.4	471.40	471.09	439.79	33.8	33.0	30.5	13.09	13.03	11.32
Northwest Territories	17.1	16.6	15.9	549.87	544.24	524.00	35.1	33.7	34.3	13.63	13.88	12.94
Canada	8,705.3	8,557.4	8,624.8	401.97	399.69	386.34	32.5	32.1	32.3	10.23	10.22	9.87

This corrected table replaces the table found on page 9 of the July 26 edition. It aligns the figures with the proper industry group.

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Gas Utilities

April 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show sales of natural gas amounted to 4 008.7 million cubic metres in April 1984, an increase of 1.4% from 3 951.8 million cubic metres a year earlier.

Reported exports to the United States were 1 698.6 million cubic metres during April 1984, an increase of 6.9% from 1 588.6 million cubic metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the April 1984 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-004, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Gary Smallridge (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Coal and Coke Statistics

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of coal increased by 30.4% to 4 877 kilotonnes in May 1984 from 3 739 KT a year earlier. Exports of coal increased by 65.6% to 2 519 KT from 1 521 KT, and landed imports were up 65.8% to 2 402 KT from 1 449 KT in May 1983.

Production of coal in the first five months of 1984 totalled 23 036 KT, up 28.9% from 17 878 KT in the January-May 1983 period. Exports of coal rose 58.4% to 10 197 KT from 6 439 KT and landed imports were up 147.3% to 5 820 KT from 2 354 KT.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Selected Biscuits

June 1984 — Advance Information

During the quarter ended June 1984, production of biscuits (all types) was 35 087 793 kg. (77 355 344 pounds).

For further information, order the June quarter 1984 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$2.75/\$11), or contact B. Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Products

June 1984 — Advance Information

During June 1984, manufacturers shipped 20 588 364 square metres of gypsum wallboard compared with 18 623 700 square metres in the same month the previous year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

This publication can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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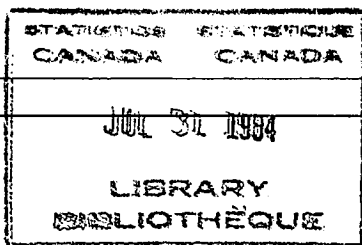
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-593-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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7-1400-501

Tuesday, July 31, 1984

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1983 Preliminary Crime Statistics Released

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics today released preliminary crime statistics for 1983.

Dr. Gaylen Duncan, Executive Director of the Centre, reported that Criminal Code offences reported by Canadian police forces decreased 2.7% between 1982 (2,203,668) and 1983 (2,143,256). This is the first yearly decrease ever recorded in Criminal Code offences since the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in 1962.

Property crime again constituted the majority of Criminal Code offences, accounting for two-thirds of these offences in 1983. Some 839,599 theft (over and under \$200) offences were reported by police in Canada during 1983, making this offence category the single most common Criminal Code offence, representing 39% of the 1983 total. Other totals for common Criminal Code offences include break and enter, 361,516; wilful damage to private property, 263,715; and fraud, 118,074.

In releasing its data, the Centre has prepared two reports, consisting of two non-catalogued bulletins entitled *Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics — Statistical Highlights 1982-1983* and *Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics — Statistical Review 1977-1983*. Salient statistics from these releases are included on page 2 of today's *Daily*.



Preliminary Crime Statistics for Canada 1982 and 1983

Canada	Number of Actual Offences ¹		Rate ² Actual Offences		Percentage Change 1982-1983	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	Number	Rate ²
Crimes of violence	168,646	170,624	685	686	1.2	0
Crimes against property	1,466,923	1,419,653	5,955	5,704	-3.2	-4.2
Other crimes	568,099	552,979	2,306	2,222	-2.7	-3.6
Criminal Code total	2,203,668	2,143,256	8,946	8,611	-2.7	-3.7
Federal statutes on narcotic/drugs	64,636	54,791	262	220	-15.2	-16.0
Other federal statutes	48,229	45,760	196	184	-5.1	-6.1
Provincial statutes	434,351	408,818	1,763	1,643	-5.9	-6.8
Municipal by-laws	87,956	90,367	357	363	2.7	1.7
Total	2,838,840	2,742,992	11,525	11,021	-3.4	-4.4

¹ Actual offences are those reported or known to the police, for which their investigation established that an offence did occur.

² Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using June 1 population estimates, and have been rounded to remove the decimal.

Crime Statistics

1983 — Advance Information

In 1983, Criminal Code offences reported by police forces through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program decreased 2.7% to 2,143,256 from 2,203,668 in 1982. Canada's crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) decreased 3.7% to 8,611 in 1983 from 8,946 in 1982.

Violent offences, totalling 170,624 or 8% of total Criminal Code offences, increased by 1.2% in 1983. The violent crime rate per 100,000 population, however, remained virtually unchanged between 1982 and 1983 at 685 and 686 respectively. Total robbery offences decreased rather sharply (11.2%) during the 1982-1983 period. Nearly one in three (31%) of robberies reported by the police in Canada during 1983 involved the use of a firearm, down from the 33% recorded in 1982 and the 39% in 1977.

Property crime offences decreased 3.2% during the year from 1,466,923 in 1982 to 1,419,653 in 1983. Highlighting this decrease were break and enter (down 2.3%) and theft over and under \$200 (down 3.0%). These offences accounted for 84.6% of total property crime offences in 1983.

In 1983, 54,791 narcotic/drug offences were reported by police to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, down 15.2% from 1982 (64,636). Cannabis offences, which constituted the majority within this category (79.8%), declined by 18.5% between 1982 (53,658) and 1983 (43,747). Heroin and cocaine offences increased 28.5% and 19.5% respectively during the 1982-1983 period.

Total offences (including Criminal Code, Federal Statutes, Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-laws) decreased 3.4% in Canada between 1982 and 1983.

For further information, contact D. Venables (613-993-6521) or R. Allen (613-990-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Traffic Enforcement Statistics

1983 — Advance Information

During 1983, police departments in Canada recorded 250,348 Criminal Code traffic offences, a decrease of 6.3% over 1982 (267,290).

Offences of failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident (76,146) and driving while impaired (148,873), which represented 89.9% of all Criminal Code traffic offences in 1983, declined 16.7% and 0.6% respectively over 1982. Provincial traffic offences reported by the police totalled 158,662 in 1983, a decrease of 5.3% over 1982 (167,516).

For further information, contact D. Venables or R. Allen (613-990-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

July 1984 — Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily and Infomat*

Canadian manufacturers reporting to the July Business Conditions Survey generally expect production to be lower in the third quarter of 1984 than in the previous quarter. The results show that respondents representing 33% of manufacturing shipments expect lower production from July to September and only those representing 22% forecast higher production. Those representing 44% of manufacturing output anticipate production to remain at about the same level.

When results are classified by the type of market served, manufacturers of durable consumer goods and other, intermediate, goods, plus those in the export-based industries, forecast that on balance production will be lower. However, manufacturers in the other three categories — non-durable consumer goods, machinery and equipment and construction materials and supplies — forecast higher production in the third quarter.

Manufacturers in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta on balance expect lower production levels in the third quarter. Little change is anticipated in Quebec but increases in output are forecast in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The results of the July survey also indicate that there is little overall change in the receipt of new orders. Manufacturers representing 53% of manufacturing output report that the receipt of new orders remains at about the same number whereas those representing 23% report a rise in the number and those representing 24% report a decline. The largest quarter-to-quarter changes in new orders received are reported by the other, intermediate, goods-producing industries and export-based industries where there was a large decline in the proportion of manufacturers reporting increased new orders and a substantial increase in the proportion reporting fewer new orders.

In July, the backlog of unfilled orders at the Canada level was reported to be larger than normal by respondents representing 21% of manufacturing output,

smaller than normal for 24% and about normal for 56%. Manufacturers in all economic use groups, except for non-durable consumer goods and in export-based industries, indicated that on balance the backlog of unfilled orders was smaller than normal. Ontario was the only province where manufacturers on balance indicated a bigger-than-normal backlog of unfilled orders.

Manufacturers continue to be very cautious about inventory build-up. In the latest survey, respondents representing 95% of manufacturing output perceived levels of stocks of finished goods to be either too high or about right. Only those representing 5% reported that levels of inventories were too low.

Regarding production impediments, a shortage of working capital continues as a major cause of production difficulties. However, respondents representing 85% of manufacturing output reported experiencing no difficulties.

Data users should note that the response to the July survey represented more than 5,800 manufacturing establishments whose shipments accounted for over 48% of all shipments reported to the 1981 Census of Manufacturers. The April 1984 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of the April results.

Historical data from the Business Conditions Survey are available from matrices 2840, 2841 and 2842 of the CANSIM data bank (CANSIM Division, 613-990-8200). For further information, contact T. Newton (613-990-9832), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Business Conditions Survey — Canadian Manufacturing by Economic Use Group

July 1984

Date	Expected production, next 3 months compared to last 3			New Orders Level			Unfilled Orders Backlog			Finished Product Inventory			Sources of Production Difficulties					
	Higher	Lower	About Same	Rising	Declining	About Same	Higher than Normal	Lower than Normal	About Normal	Too High	Too Low	About Right	Working Capital	Skilled Labour	Unskilled Labour	Raw Materials	Other Difficulties	No Difficulties
Percentage of weighted response																		
All Manufacturing Industries																		
July/'83	30	30	40	35	21	44	21	35	44	19	6	74	8	2	0	4	4	83
Oct./'83	29	22	50	35	16	48	24	33	43	21	9	70	6	2	0	4	4	85
Jan./'84	29	24	48	33	16	51	22	30	49	19	6	75	7	2	0	4	3	85
April/'84	46	11	43	40	15	45	23	22	55	20	6	74	6	3	0	5	4	84
July/'84	22	33	44	23	24	53	21	24	56	23	5	72	6	3	0	3	5	85
Durable Consumer Goods																		
July/'83	49	24	27	48	16	36	22	36	42	25	8	67	6	4	0	7	1	82
Oct./'83	43	19	38	50	18	31	38	17	45	22	16	62	6	5	1	6	2	85
Jan./'84	26	34	39	26	29	45	16	35	50	31	4	66	10	2	0	2	0	86
April/'84	30	19	51	26	33	41	17	40	43	38	4	59	11	3	1	8	1	79
July/'84	27	36	38	27	28	45	15	30	55	34	5	61	7	2	0	5	8	79
Non-durable Consumer Goods																		
July/'83	43	21	37	27	24	49	6	16	79	17	7	76	8	3	0	6	5	80
Oct./'83	25	29	46	20	14	66	9	13	79	14	7	79	5	2	0	7	2	86
Jan./'84	22	33	45	24	22	54	7	23	70	13	6	81	4	2	0	9	1	86
April/'84	37	12	51	20	21	60	4	13	83	19	4	77	6	2	0	8	1	87
July/'84	30	25	45	29	14	57	13	13	74	25	3	73	8	3	0	6	8	81
Machinery and Equipment																		
July/'83	27	44	29	24	38	37	8	63	29	35	6	58	5	5	0	4	6	82
Oct./'83	22	29	49	23	31	46	11	69	20	33	10	57	9	3	0	3	4	83
Jan./'84	17	34	49	28	29	42	9	60	31	35	8	57	14	4	0	3	3	77
April/'84	29	21	49	31	24	45	14	49	38	33	4	63	5	5	0	4	2	86
July/'84	30	27	43	35	24	41	10	37	53	33	2	65	5	4	0	5	2	85
Construction Materials and Supplies																		
July/'83	29	25	47	28	35	38	16	57	26	21	10	68	8	2	0	4	3	83
Oct./'83	20	41	39	19	40	41	11	55	34	19	11	70	6	3	1	3	4	86
Jan./'84	14	47	38	17	35	48	7	52	41	23	5	72	6	2	0	2	2	88
April/'84	43	16	41	30	23	48	11	48	41	22	6	72	8	2	0	2	5	84
July/'84	33	27	39	31	27	42	13	45	42	30	7	63	8	5	1	2	6	79
Other Intermediate Goods																		
July/'83	19	28	53	30	19	51	14	32	53	16	8	76	8	2	0	3	1	87
Oct./'83	35	16	49	34	13	53	17	31	52	22	10	69	6	4	1	3	4	83
Jan./'84	25	16	59	33	10	56	11	22	67	18	9	73	10	2	0	2	3	85
April/'84	43	10	47	46	10	45	19	16	65	18	7	75	6	3	0	5	1	86
July/'84	17	42	41	18	33	49	10	27	63	26	7	67	3	4	0	2	3	89
Export-based Industries																		
July/'83	28	39	33	54	10	36	44	31	25	17	2	81	8	1	0	3	8	81
Oct./'83	29	12	59	62	8	30	49	28	22	25	7	68	6	1	0	4	6	85
Jan./'84	49	10	41	50	5	45	54	21	26	16	3	81	4	2	0	2	7	85
April/'84	68	3	29	64	6	29	47	14	39	13	10	76	6	2	0	3	10	80
July/'84	15	34	51	15	22	64	43	14	44	11	4	85	6	1	0	2	4	88

Note: The survey reflects management's opinion of expected production, current orders and inventory levels, and also current sources of production difficulties. Respondents were asked to allow for normal seasonal fluctuations. Individual replies were weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments as reported to the Census of Manufactures; these weighted replies were then summed and expressed as a percentage of all similarly weighted response to the particular question. Because of rounding and inclusion of reports indicating more than one source of difficulty, category totals may differ from 100%.

Business Conditions Survey — Canadian Manufacturing by Province

July 1984

Date	Expected production, next 3 months compared to last 3			New Orders Level			Unfilled Orders Backlog			Finished Product Inventory			Sources of Production Difficulties							
	Higher	Lower	About Same	Rising	Declining	About Same	Higher than Normal	Lower than Normal	About Normal	Too High	Too Low	About Right	Working Capital	Shortages					Other Difficulties	No Difficulties
														Skilled Labour	Unskilled Labour	Raw Materials				
Percentage of weighted response																				
Nova Scotia																				
July/'83	53	29	19	39	13	47	5	46	49	26	7	67	9	6	0	8	4	83		
Oct./'83	17	55	28	36	25	39	5	49	47	18	19	63	5	2	0	22	14	59		
Jan./'84	11	45	44	21	46	33	1	59	41	21	19	60	8	1	0	6	11	75		
April/'84	30	29	41	30	19	51	12	31	57	27	5	69	10	2	0	9	10	71		
July/'84	44	22	34	9	38	53	7	34	60	29	3	68	5	1	0	3	7	84		
New Brunswick																				
July/'83	22	36	42	18	8	74	6	40	54	8	4	88	21	1	0	2	0	75		
Oct./'83	30	14	56	25	15	60	6	31	63	10	5	85	15	1	0	3	0	81		
Jan./'84	14	64	22	18	29	52	4	70	26	10	2	88	18	5	0	17	1	60		
April/'84	40	13	47	51	12	36	26	28	46	5	1	94	36	1	0	3	0	60		
July/'84	37	45	18	9	22	69	4	12	84	6	5	89	13	2	0	19	1	66		
Quebec																				
July/'83	29	24	47	24	24	52	15	38	47	25	6	69	5	2	0	4	7	82		
Oct./'83	25	23	52	24	19	58	16	40	44	26	8	66	5	2	0	4	5	86		
Jan./'84	20	28	51	21	18	61	13	29	58	20	6	74	6	1	0	2	2	88		
April/'84	38	12	50	30	18	52	16	27	57	21	4	75	7	2	0	4	1	88		
July/'84	24	23	53	25	18	57	16	24	59	23	5	72	2	2	0	4	4	88		
Ontario																				
July/'83	28	36	37	45	18	36	29	29	42	16	6	77	7	2	0	3	4	84		
Oct./'83	34	17	49	46	12	43	34	26	41	20	10	70	5	3	0	3	3	86		
Jan./'84	32	18	50	43	11	46	31	24	45	18	6	76	6	2	0	4	4	84		
April/'84	52	9	39	49	13	39	28	18	54	20	5	75	4	3	0	4	3	88		
July/'84	17	39	44	22	26	52	26	20	54	22	5	73	6	4	0	2	5	86		
Manitoba																				
July/'83	31	33	36	25	22	53	10	36	54	10	6	84	16	5	0	4	0	75		
Oct./'83	24	21	54	40	16	44	8	46	46	26	3	71	17	6	0	6	0	74		
Jan./'84	23	30	48	16	19	65	7	27	66	20	3	77	19	21	0	18	0	53		
April/'84	36	25	39	32	21	46	8	36	56	17	8	76	13	15	0	21	2	58		
July/'84	31	38	30	22	19	59	10	43	48	15	3	82	4	6	0	7	10	75		
Saskatchewan																				
July/'83	35	11	54	31	13	56	1	42	57	19	28	53	9	1	0	1	2	90		
Oct./'83	21	19	60	9	9	83	4	47	49	21	25	54	7	1	0	3	0	89		
Jan./'84	35	15	50	11	35	54	4	42	54	6	33	61	7	1	0	3	0	89		
April/'84	52	10	39	21	33	46	16	13	71	20	2	78	8	1	0	3	0	90		
July/'84	39	27	34	16	26	58	1	48	51	44	4	52	15	3	0	2	3	79		
Alberta																				
July/'83	23	34	43	20	33	47	5	57	39	29	5	66	13	6	0	8	1	74		
Oct./'83	27	34	39	16	35	49	3	58	38	22	4	74	9	3	0	21	3	70		
Jan./'84	24	36	40	17	33	50	12	49	39	18	4	78	11	0	0	2	1	86		
April/'84	35	22	43	35	21	43	8	39	53	18	6	76	12	3	0	11	1	74		
July/'84	28	34	38	26	38	36	9	31	61	21	7	72	8	2	0	4	6	80		
British Columbia																				
July/'83	41	20	39	24	26	50	7	55	38	27	3	70	11	1	0	7	5	78		
Oct./'83	25	32	43	24	29	47	4	55	42	30	2	68	15	2	0	6	7	76		
Jan./'84	28	30	42	18	29	53	5	40	55	26	3	71	10	0	0	5	2	84		
April/'84	46	9	45	25	17	58	18	38	43	25	22	53	11	1	0	8	21	63		
July/'84	37	27	36	21	31	48	18	46	36	30	4	65	13	1	0	7	10	74		

Note: Results for the most recent survey are preliminary. Those for previous surveys are revised to include responses received after the first release of results. Results are not shown for provinces from where too few responses have been received to generate reliable estimates.

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing (1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹	
		June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June '84/ May '84	June '84/ June '83	June '84/ May '84	June '84/ June '83
Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing	100.0	310.9*	310.5*	299.3	0.1	3.9	0.13	3.9
SIC Major Groups:								
1. Food and Beverage Industries	19.9	322.6	321.6	304.2	0.3	6.0	0.06	1.2
2. Tobacco Products Industries	1.1	246.2	244.7	238.0	0.6	3.4	—	—
3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	2.5	250.8	250.6	246.3	0.1	1.8	—	—
4. Leather Industries	0.9	296.2	295.5	278.1	0.2	6.5	—	0.1
5. Textile Industries	3.5	248.2	247.7	239.3	0.2	3.7	—	0.1
6. Knitting Mills	0.9	200.7	199.8	196.1	0.5	2.3	—	—
8. Wood Industries	4.7	258.6	264.7	288.3	-2.3	-10.3	-0.09	-0.5
9. Furniture and Fixture Industries	1.6	307.9	307.4	294.5	0.2	4.6	—	0.1
10. Paper and Allied Industries	8.2	340.9	338.8	305.5	0.6	11.6	0.06	1.0
12. Primary Metal Industries	8.4	329.1	330.5	315.3	-0.4	4.4	-0.04	0.4
13. Metal Fabricating Industries	7.5	295.6	294.6	284.7	0.3	3.8	0.02	0.3
14. Machinery Industries	4.4	269.1	268.7	262.8	0.1	2.4	—	0.1
16. Electrical Products Industries	6.8	231.2	231.0	224.2	0.1	3.1	—	0.2
17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	3.2	330.1	326.9	318.7	1.0	3.6	0.03	0.1
18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³	4.2	694.7	691.2	685.6	0.5	1.3	0.05	0.1
19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	6.6	329.5	329.8	315.2	-0.1	4.5	—	0.3
Other Major Groups ⁴	15.6	259.9	259.9	253.3	—	2.6	—	0.3

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ This shows the amount by which the movement of each index would move the total, in the absence of any change in the other indexes.

² Group weights are based on 1971 value of shipments (Census of Manufacturers 1971).

³ Major group 18 is estimated for the current month.

⁴ Included are the following major groups: 7. Clothing Industries; 15. Transportation Equipment Industries; 20. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industry Selling Price Index

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show that the Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) stood at 310.9 in June 1984, up 0.1% from the revised level of 310.5 for May. With this small increase for the month, the year-over-year advance — from June 1983 to June 1984 — was 3.9%, the first time since December 1983 that the annual rate has been below 4%. Marginal as it is, the 0.1% monthly change actually masks some dramatic, though divergent, price movements. Increases in the paper and allied industries (0.6%), the petroleum and coal products industry (0.5%) and the food and beverage industry (0.3%) were largely offset by declines in the wood (-2.3%) and primary metals (-0.4%) industries.

The paper and allied industries component index climbed 0.6% in June to a level 11.6% higher than a year earlier. Most of the increase for the month was due to a 0.8% rise in the pulp and paper mills index and, more specifically, an average 2.7% jump in the prices of the various types of sulphate and soda wood pulp.

According to preliminary estimates, the petroleum and coal products industry index rose by 0.5% in June, primarily in response to higher gasoline prices. The estimated year-over-year increase was 1.3%.

The food and beverage industry index edged up

0.3% in June and is now 6.0% higher than it was in June 1983. Most of the monthly advance stemmed from increases of 0.8% in the slaughtering and meat processors index, reflecting a 2.5% rise in pork prices, and 1.7% in the miscellaneous food processors index, due primarily to a 15.6% surge in margarine prices. These increases were partly offset by a 3.1% drop in the fish products industry index, owing to more abundant domestic supplies of fresh-water fish at this time of the year.

The wood industry index fell 2.3% in June to a level 10.3% lower than in June 1983. Declines of 3.1% in the sawmills and planing mills index, largely due to 8.8% and 3.1% cuts in cedar and Douglas fir prices respectively, and 4.4% in the veneer and plywood mills index were responsible for much of the monthly drop.

The primary metals index dipped 0.4% in June but remained 4.4% above its June 1983 level. The main factor in the decrease was a 1.1% drop in the smelting and refining index. In particular, copper and precious metals prices fell 1.8% and 0.4% respectively.

In June 1984, the proportion of industry indexes that posted gains (60%) was higher than in May (55%). The proportion of indexes showing no change slipped to 26% from 30% in the preceding month and the proportion that registered declines (14%) remained virtually the same as in May (15%).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	May 1983	% Change From	
					Apr. 1984	May 1983
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	925,992	888,913	950,226	931,852	4	-1
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,781	5,512	5,894	6,147	5	-6
Average weekly benefit (\$)	161	162	162	154	-1	4
Claims received (000)	249	227	248	228	10	9
Beneficiaries² (000)	1,174p	1,307p	1,387f	1,281f	-10	-8
	January to May		1983	% Change From		
	1984	1983		1984/1983		
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	4,772,855	5,065,683				-6
Weeks of benefit (000)	29,622	33,379				-11
Average weekly benefit (\$)	162	155				4
Claims received (000)	1,366	1,382				-1
Beneficiaries — Monthly average² (000)	1,327p	1,468f				-10

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, some seasonal fishermen and some work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

p Preliminary figures.

f Final figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

For further information, order the *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.65/\$26.60), or contact H. Stiebert (613-995-7165, Ext. 238), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Preliminary Report on Unemployment Insurance Statistics

May 1984 — Advance Information

Unemployment insurance benefits¹ paid out during the month of May 1984 totalled almost \$926 million, up 4% from April but down 1% from the same month a year earlier. Between January and May, \$4,773 million was paid to claimants, a 6% decrease compared with the same period in 1983.

The number of beneficiaries¹ stood at 1,174,000 in May, a decrease of 10% from April and 8% from May 1983.

During May 249,000 claims have been received. This number increased by 10% and 9% over April 1984 and May 1983 respectively. Considering all claims received during the five-month period from January to May, the number decreased to 1,366,000 from 1,382,000 in 1983.

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be related directly to the benefit payments. Whereas the latter figure covers all payments made during a month, the number of beneficiaries relates to persons who qualified for benefits for a specific week each month, regardless of when they received payment.

Building Permits

May 1984

	Number of Dwelling Units			Value of Residential and Non-residential Construction				
	Singles	Multiples	Total	Residen- tial	Indus- trial	Commer- cial	Institu- tional and govern- mental	Total
						(\$000)		
Newfoundland	188	87	275	14,801	439	1,297	1,027	17,564
Prince Edward Island	77	48	125	5,683	421	877	109	7,090
Nova Scotia	592	198	790	45,009	2,333	7,188	1,947	56,477
New Brunswick	460	63	523	26,668	595	5,184	2,295	34,742
Quebec	1,978	1,558	3,536	194,753	11,894	30,713	22,358	259,718
Ontario	3,990	1,417	5,407	388,199	43,693	146,874	61,548	640,314
Manitoba	502	182	684	40,279	1,503	5,465	615	47,862
Saskatchewan	317	257	574	36,710	6,764	20,285	11,491	75,250
Alberta	713	163	876	60,928	15,253	33,859	30,216	140,256
British Columbia	881	947	1,828	116,760	4,423	25,804	5,480	152,467
Yukon	16	—	16	617	—	569	281	1,467
Northwest Territories	2	—	2	257	—	1,233	153	1,643
Canada — Unadjusted	9,716	4,920	14,636	930,664	87,318	279,348	137,520	1,434,850
Canada — Adjusted	6,080	4,911	10,991	676,350	81,588	275,528	170,714	1,204,180
Metropolitan Areas	5,809	3,019	8,828	618,069	46,193	220,259	87,219	971,740
Calgary	218	—	218	16,009	213	20,284	6,011	42,517
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	62	43	105	6,307	304	531	19	7,161
Edmonton	237	1	238	20,235	1,365	6,857	657	29,114
Halifax	229	176	405	25,510	1,237	5,676	150	32,573
Hamilton	138	89	227	16,001	3,856	563	622	21,042
Hull	142	104	246	15,344	77	898	225	16,544
Kitchener	108	12	120	7,545	2,479	987	61	11,072
London	121	5	126	8,761	1,155	3,829	499	14,244
Montreal	785	479	1,264	74,808	6,856	14,412	12,399	108,475
Oshawa	117	2	119	7,264	336	422	707	8,729
Ottawa	488	336	824	56,551	1,255	5,491	1,238	64,535
Quebec City	219	158	377	21,762	600	2,968	1,501	26,831
Regina	92	2	94	7,342	1,797	1,806	10,450	21,395
St. Catharines-Niagara	99	16	115	8,785	710	1,792	1,719	13,006
Saint John	54	3	57	4,751	300	1,265	1,593	7,909
St. John's	93	32	125	7,115	7	423	400	7,945
Saskatoon	99	233	332	18,921	575	11,061	94	30,651
Sudbury	26	4	30	2,557	74	519	191	3,341
Thunder Bay	57	14	71	5,142	118	575	58	5,893
Toronto	1,587	397	1,984	171,157	19,519	114,699	44,594	349,969
Trois-Rivières	47	57	104	5,312	3	975	500	6,790
Vancouver	277	668	945	63,954	864	17,484	2,192	84,494
Victoria	119	74	193	13,663	113	2,201	756	16,733
Windsor	42	5	47	4,245	965	994	19	6,223
Winnipeg	353	109	462	29,028	1,415	3,547	564	34,554

Preliminary figures.

For further information, order *Building Permits*, May 1984 (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact R. Couillard (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% Change	
	Apr. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1983	May 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	May 84/ Apr. 84	May 84/ May 83
Residential	1,329.6	888.8	884.4	930.7	993.4	624.7	667.6	676.4	1.3	8.3
Industrial	62.0	79.7	108.1	87.3	64.7	71.3	107.1	81.6	-24.2	14.3
Commercial	183.1	235.6	314.9	279.3	209.4	218.1	332.9	275.5	-17.2	26.3
Institutional & Govt.	78.0	137.1	163.2	137.5	87.3	158.4	173.1	170.7	-1.4	7.8
Total	1,652.7	1,341.2	1,470.6	1,434.8	1,354.8	1,072.5	1,280.7	1,204.1	-6.0	12.3

Cumulative Building Permits, Provinces and Canada

	1983					1984				
	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total
Canada: Jan.-May	4,033.6	308.3	876.0	711.2	5,929.1	3,311.5	369.2	1,230.3	644.8	5,555.8
Unadjusted										
Newfoundland	30.4	0.6	5.2	6.8	43.0	33.2	0.9	8.9	5.8	48.8
Prince Edward Island	14.9	1.3	9.1	2.3	27.6	14.0	1.5	4.0	6.3	25.8
Nova Scotia	127.7	4.1	13.6	28.0	173.4	122.2	9.1	55.3	16.2	202.8
New Brunswick	58.7	6.7	15.9	18.5	99.8	55.8	3.0	20.5	12.0	91.3
Quebec	883.6	69.8	128.9	84.1	1,166.4	729.7	85.1	170.9	93.2	1,078.9
Ontario	1,380.3	149.7	282.5	227.0	2,039.5	1,332.7	185.6	509.8	257.4	2,285.5
Manitoba	139.4	7.0	25.4	20.5	192.3	142.9	4.8	46.5	20.0	214.2
Saskatchewan	225.3	7.0	33.2	30.1	295.6	129.5	9.9	51.0	45.6	236.0
Alberta	440.0	31.5	183.8	177.2	836.5	229.3	33.1	166.8	139.2	568.4
British Columbia	725.4	30.5	177.0	110.3	1,043.2	519.6	36.2	193.4	46.8	796.0
N.W.T. and Yukon	3.9	—	1.5	6.4	11.8	2.5	0.2	3.1	2.2	8.0

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)

	Relative Importance	Index			Percent Change	
		June 1984 ¹	May 1984 ¹	June 1983	June '84/ May '84	June '84/ June '83
Raw materials total	100.0	217.0	217.9	210.8	-0.4	2.9
Vegetable products	12	146.6	146.9	130.4	-0.2	12.4
Animals and animal products	23	166.9	170.4	159.6	-2.1	4.6
Textile products	1	154.7	154.0	139.0	0.5	11.3
Wood products	11	154.8	153.6	145.2	0.8	6.6
Ferrous materials	3	151.7	151.5	135.9	0.1	11.6
Non-ferrous metals	6	180.2	183.0	173.5	-1.5	3.9
Non-metallic minerals	4	191.2	191.2	184.6	—	3.6
Coal, crude oil and natural gas	40	301.3	301.2	301.0	—	0.1
Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas	60	162.4	163.8	152.3	-0.9	6.6

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* ((62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Raw Materials Price Index

June 1984 — Advance Information

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) decreased in June to a preliminary level of 217.0, down 0.4% from its revised level of 217.9 in May. Of the eight component indexes in the Raw Materials Price Index, three posted declines ranging from 0.2% to 2.1%, three registered increases of less than one percent and two remained unchanged. The main contributors to the decrease in the Raw Materials Price Index in June were the component indexes for animals and animal products, down 2.1% and non-ferrous metals, down 1.5%, which more than offset an increase of 0.8% in wood materials.

Over the twelve-month period ending June 1984, the Raw Materials Price Index rose 2.9%. Over the same period, the Raw Materials Price Index, excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas, rose 6.6% after declining 0.9% during June.

The animal and animal products index fell 2.1% in June, its first decline in seven months. The index now stands 4.6% above its level of a year earlier. The decrease for the month was primarily caused by lower livestock prices — cattle and calf prices fell 3.3% and hog prices edged down 0.6%.

The index for non-ferrous metals dipped 1.5% in June but still remains 3.9% above its level of a year ago. Contributing to the monthly decrease were moderately lower precious metal prices. Base metal prices also made a contribution to the index decline as the mostly

fractional price increases within the base metals group were more than offset by some substantial price drops. For example, non-ferrous scrap prices slipped 2.2% during the latest month.

A rise of 0.8% in the wood material index during June mainly resulted from a 2.8% escalation in pulpwood prices. Over the twelve-month period ending in June 1984, the wood materials index has risen 6.6%.

Although the impact of the 0.2% decline in the vegetable products index on the Raw Materials Price Index was minor in June, the change was the net result of a great deal of price volatility, such as price declines of 7.3% for oilseeds and 2.0% for fresh vegetables and price increases of 1.8% for grains and 3.4% for fresh fruit.

Steel Ingots

Week Ended July 28, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending July 28, 1984 totalled 244 386 tonnes, a decrease of 8.5% from the preceding week's total of 267 138 tonnes and up 8.1% from the year-earlier level of 226 093 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 tonnes equalling 100 — was 147.0 in the current week, 160.7 a week earlier and 136.0 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Major Grains Exports

June 1984 — Advance Information

Export clearances of the major grains during June 1984 included, in '000 tonnes, wheat (2 595.6), oats (nil), barley (367.6), rye (53.0%), flaxseed (38.8%) and rapeseed (104.0).

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wheat Flour Exports

May 1984 — Advance Information

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during May 1984 included, in '000 tonnes, wheat (67.2) and malt (24.4).

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The Dairy Review

June 1984 — Advance Information

In June 1984, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 11 123 tonnes, an increase of 6.1% compared with June 1983.

An estimated 697 568 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in May 1984, an increase of 4.3% over May 1983.

This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1984 to 3 055 282 kilolitres, an increase of 2.6% over the January-May period a year ago.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of the *Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables

July 1984 — Advance Information

Stocks of fruit, frozen and preservatives, in storage and factories, on July 1, 1984, totalled 17 700 tonnes compared with 20 099 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 42 271 tonnes (43 578 tonnes in 1983).

For further information, order the July 1, 1984 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

13-576 *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1980-1981*
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

23-001 *The Dairy Review, May 1984*
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

32-024 *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, June 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

41-001 *Primary Iron and Steel, May 1984*
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

52-001 *Railway Carloadings, May 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

62-003 *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (1971=100), May 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

63-002 *Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1984*
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

81-222 *Enrolment in Community Colleges, 1982-83*
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

Service Bulletin:

53-006 *Road Transport, Vol. 13, No. 7, Motor Carriers — Freight and Household Goods Movers, 1982*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

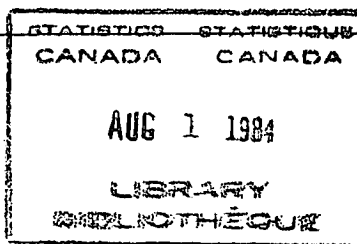
Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily

7-1400-501

Wednesday, August 1, 1984



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Electric Power Statistics

May 1984 — Advance Information

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased by 11.4% in May 1984 to 33 271 gigawatt hours from 29 861 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed 19.5% to 3 306 GW.h from 2 766 GW.h and imports declined by 57.0% to 233 GW.h from 542 GW.h.

For the first five months of 1984, net generation of electricity totalled 183 052 GW.h, up 10.1% from the January-May 1983 level of 166 334 GW.h. Exports of electricity were up 5.5% to 15 675 GW.h from 14 856 GW.h and imports decreased by 33.6% to 1 097 GW.h from 1 653 GW.h.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Confectionery

June 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on confectionery for the quarter ending June 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the June issue of *Confectionery* (32-027, \$2.75/\$11), or contact B. Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Footwear

June 1984 — Advance Information

The total monthly production of footwear of all kinds in June 1984 was 4 281 520 pairs.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cement

June 1984 — Advance Information

During June 1984, manufacturers shipped 939 155 tonnes of Portland cement, compared with 917 754 tonnes in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances

June 1984 — Advance Information

Prior to April 1984, the data now reported under this new title were in publications *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001) and *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002). The data on dishwashers and on ranges were not previously collected on a monthly basis.

The reader should be aware that the concepts and methodologies of this new survey are the same as those used in the two previous surveys. Consequently, the time series for the commodities previously covered will be maintained.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Asphalt Roofing

June 1984 — Advance Information

Shipments of asphalt shingles reached 3 183 188 metric bundles in June 1984, an increase of 10.4% compared with 2 884 144 metric bundles in June 1983.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending July 21, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	1 939 783	2 777 676	4 717 459
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 280 504	2 093 663	3 374 167
% change	51.5	32.7	39.8
Cars, 1984	32,404	39,198	71,602
Cars, 1983	23,417	31,668	55,085
% change	38.4	23.8	30.0
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	151 834	56 375	208 209
Metric tonnes, 1983	137 730	48 859	186 589
% change	10.2	15.4	11.6
Cars, 1984	5,751	2,422	8,173
Cars, 1983	4,461	1,870	6,331
% change	28.9	29.5	29.1
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	60 602 116	71 152 127	131 754 243
Metric tonnes, 1983	49 805 160	58 858 045	108 663 205
% change	21.7	20.9	21.3
Cars, 1984	1,010,692	1,004,802	2,015,494
Cars, 1983	835,719	870,105	1,705,824
% change	20.9	15.5	18.2
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 464 034	1 679 835	6 143 869
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 701 719	1 432 267	5 133 986
% change	20.6	17.3	19.7
Cars, 1984	163,020	66,933	229,953
Cars, 1983	123,916	55,247	179,163
% change	31.6	21.2	28.3

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

7 Days Ended July 21, 1984 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending July 21, 1984, totalled 4.7 million t. This was an increase of 39.8% from the 1983 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 51.5% and in the West by 32.7%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages (included above) increased in the east by 10.2% and in the west by 15.4%, with an overall national increase of 11.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight aggregates, 131.8 million t, showed an increase of 21.3% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.3%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The last SD microfiche table for the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data), thus completing the Basic Series, is now available. It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
SDE81B91	Experienced labour force, 15 years and over, by detailed industry (based on the 1970 classification — "Unspecified or Undefined" distributed among industry divisions and major groups), by sex — place of work, 1981.

Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

21-001 Farm Cash Receipts, January-May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

74-001 Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)

Service Bulletin:

87-001 Culture Communiqué, Vol. 7, No. 2, Performing Musicians and Composers, Preliminary Results
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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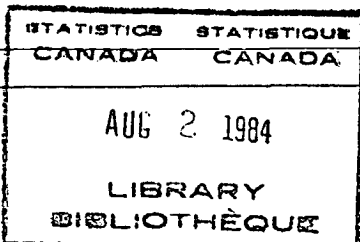
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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7-1400-501

Thursday, August 2, 1984

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Provincial Government Revenue and Expenditure Estimates
1984-85

Provinces	Revenue 1984-85 \$ Millions	Expenditure 1984-85 \$ Millions	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
Newfoundland	2,111.9	2,248.1	-136.2
Prince Edward Island	470.9	457.0	+13.9
Nova Scotia	2,866.4	3,229.8	-363.4
New Brunswick	2,471.2	2,695.7	-224.5
Quebec	27,150.6	28,376.3	-1,225.7
Ontario	25,891.9	27,745.2	-1,853.3
Manitoba	3,557.0	4,094.2	-537.2
Saskatchewan	3,744.0	4,006.7	-262.7
Alberta	13,237.5	12,376.7	+860.8
British Columbia	9,487.0	9,799.3	-312.3
Yukon	157.8	178.7	-20.9
Northwest Territories	586.2	566.0	+20.2
Total	91,732.4	95,773.7	-4,041.3

A summary of Provincial Government Finance Revenue and Expenditure estimates is available on CANSIM.

**Provincial Government Revenue
and Expenditure Estimates**

1984-85 — Advance Information

The gross general revenue of all provincial and territorial governments has been estimated at \$91.7 billion for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1985. Gross general expenditure estimates total \$95.8 billion resulting in a 4.0 billion deficit.

For further information on *Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, 1984-85*, contact G. Huneault (613-990-8559), Public Institutions Division (formerly Public Finance Division), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Education Price Index and Its Two Main Sub-Indices Canada and Provinces

1974-1983
(1981=100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Canada:										
Education price index	48.6	55.9	64.5	69.8	74.9	81.3	89.2	100.0	113.3r	119.5
Salaries and wages	49.3	56.7	65.7	71.4	76.6	82.5	90.0	100.0	113.4r	119.4
Non-salary	45.8	52.5	59.3	63.1	67.7	75.8	85.6	100.0	112.8	119.8
Newfoundland:										
Education price index	45.6	54.8	66.0	72.0	76.7	83.0	89.2	100.0	111.9	120.0
Salaries and wages	45.8	55.8	67.7	74.0	78.7	84.6	90.1	100.0	111.7	120.0
Non-salary	44.5	51.0	59.0	63.7	68.5	76.6	85.5	100.0	112.9	120.0
Prince Edward Island:										
Education price index	46.2	52.4	64.8	71.8	76.5	82.6	89.8	100.0	113.6	122.3
Salaries and wages	46.6	52.9	66.2	73.7	78.3	84.0	90.8	100.0	113.6	122.6
Non-salary	43.8	49.9	56.4	60.8	65.9	74.0	84.2	100.0	113.8	120.3
Nova Scotia:										
Education price index	48.6	54.6	67.0	72.4	75.3	81.0	88.4	100.0	112.1	125.3
Salaries and wages	49.4	55.2	68.5	74.0	76.6	82.0	89.0	100.0	112.2	125.9
Non-salary	43.9	50.5	57.5	62.1	67.0	74.7	84.5	100.0	111.9	120.8
New Brunswick:										
Education price index	47.4	56.1	65.5	71.1	74.5	80.4	87.5	100.0	117.2	126.0
Salaries and wages	48.1	57.4	67.4	73.2	76.2	81.7	88.2	100.0	118.1	127.3
Non-salary	43.6	49.6	55.9	60.4	65.6	73.7	84.0	100.0	111.6	118.7
Quebec:										
Education price index	48.4	55.9	62.9	68.0	74.5	82.2	90.0	100.0	112.3r	112.0
Salaries and wages	49.0	56.4	63.2	68.6	75.7	83.4	91.0	100.0	112.1r	110.2
Non-salary	46.4	53.6	61.5	65.4	69.7	77.8	86.5	100.0	113.1	120.1
Ontario:										
Education price index	48.7	55.6	65.7	71.4	76.3	81.7	89.6	100.0	112.2	122.1
Salaries and wages	49.4	56.3	67.4	73.6	78.5	83.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	122.6
Non-salary	45.9	52.5	58.6	62.1	66.9	75.1	85.3	100.0	112.5	119.5
Manitoba:										
Education price index	49.8	57.1	63.7	68.7	73.0	79.3	88.5	100.0	113.7	122.9
Salaries and wages	50.5	58.0	64.8	70.2	74.4	80.3	89.1	100.0	114.1	123.8
Non-salary	46.7	53.2	58.7	61.7	66.4	74.8	85.5	100.0	111.6	118.3
Saskatchewan:										
Education price index	48.3	54.2	64.2	69.2	74.1	80.5	88.3	100.0	114.3	122.4
Salaries and wages	48.8	54.7	65.5	71.0	75.9	81.7	88.9	100.0	114.7	123.0
Non-salary	46.4	52.9	59.8	63.4	68.0	76.6	86.0	100.0	112.9	120.0
Alberta:										
Education price index	48.3	56.9	63.2	68.4	73.5	79.8	87.6	100.0	115.6	120.4
Salaries and wages	48.9	57.9	64.2	69.6	74.8	80.7	88.1	100.0	116.0	120.6
Non-salary	45.6	52.2	58.8	62.5	67.2	75.5	85.4	100.0	113.4	119.9
British Columbia:										
Education price index	49.7	57.5	64.4	69.0	73.2	79.0	87.3	100.0	117.4	122.7
Salaries and wages	50.8	58.8	66.0	70.6	74.6	80.1	87.9	100.0	118.0	123.0
Non-salary	43.7	50.3	56.1	60.4	65.4	72.9	83.8	100.0	113.5	120.5

r Revised figures.

Education Price Index — Elementary and Secondary Levels

1983 — Advance Information

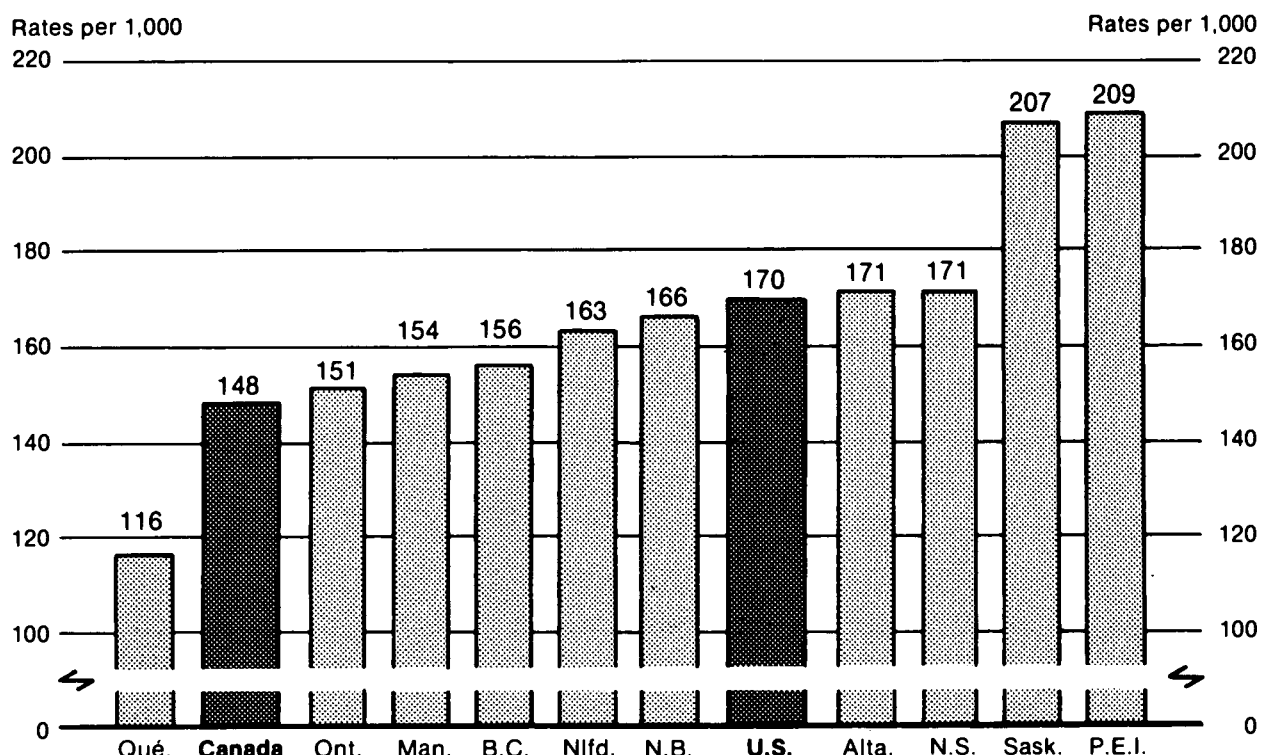
The Education Price Index (EPI) at the elementary and secondary levels rose 5.4% in 1983 (compared with 13.3% in 1982), reaching a level of 119.5 (1981=100). This was the lowest change observed since 1972. On the other hand, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 5.8% in 1983 compared with 10.8% in 1982.

In 1983, a significant slowing down can be observed in the growth of "salaries and wages", which is the main EPI component. It increased by 13.4% in 1982 but only by 5.3% in 1983. The "teachers' salaries" and "non-teachers' salaries" rose 4.8% and 9.0% respectively in 1983 in comparison with 12.5% and 20.6% in 1982. The "non-salary" component also showed a decrease in growth rate, dropping from 12.8% in 1982 to 6.2% in 1983.

As a consequence of the adoption of restrictive budgetary measures, the provincial EPI growth rates have decreased across the country. This was mainly caused by the "teachers' salaries" component. Quebec's EPI fell by 0.2% in 1983 after it had risen by 12.3% in 1982. Besides Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia experienced the lowest growth rates in 1983 with 4.2% and 4.5% respectively compared with 15.6% and 17.4% in 1982. Nova Scotia and Ontario recorded the largest variations (11.7% and 8.8% respectively).

For further information, order the July 1984 service bulletin *Education Statistics* (81-002, \$1.60/\$16), Vol. 6, No. 5, or contact Sylvain Venne (613-990-8356), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Rates of Hospitalization per 1,000 Population, Canada, 1980-81 and United States,⁽¹⁾ 1980



(1) Inpatient utilization of short-stay hospitals by diagnosis, United States, 1980

Hospital Morbidity

1979/80 and 1980/81

Highlights of the publication *Hospital Morbidity, 1979/80 and 1980/81*, released today, include the following:

- A total of 3.57 million patients, excluding newborn infants, were discharged from public, general and allied hospitals in 1980/81. They used 42.7 million days.
- The hospital separation rate for all causes was 148 per 1,000 population in Canada compared with approximately 170 per 1,000 population in the United States of America. The rates ranged from a low of 116 per 1,000 population in Quebec to a high of 209 in Prince Edward Island.
- Patients 65 and over accounted for 22% of all hospitalization and 48% of all days compared with 13% of all hospitalization and 30% of all days in 1961.
- The average length of stay for all patients was 12.0 days. Length of stay ranged from an average of 5.5 days for children under 15 to an average of 25.8 days for patients 65 and over.
- Approximately 23% of all days in hospital were spent treating patients with diseases of the circulatory system. Mental disorders accounted for 9% of all days followed by diseases of the digestive system with about 8.3%.

- The hospitalization rate for ischaemic heart diseases declined by approximately 8% between 1971 and 1980/81 for persons aged 45 and over.

- The rate of hospitalization due to malignant neoplasms of the lung, trachea and bronchus increased by approximately 43% for males 45 and over between 1971 and 1980/81. During the same period, the corresponding rate for women in the same age group increased by 106%.

- Pregnancies accounted for approximately 47% of the discharges for females 15 to 44 years old.

For further information, order *Hospital Morbidity, 1979/80 and 1980/81* (82-206, \$8.85), or contact C. Nair or Julian Moen (613-990-8386), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Value and Volume of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983

	Value				Volume			
	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Total	Spirits	Wines	Beer	Total
	(\$000)				(000 litres)			
Newfoundland	61,645	9,874	113,364	184,883	3 956	1 685	50 625	56 266
Prince Edward Island	16,982	2,893	16,341	36,216	936	486	9 024	10 446
Nova Scotia	109,337	24,505	105,669	239,511	7 077	4 854	60 919	72 850
New Brunswick	63,857	15,564	93,817	173,238	4 103	3 012	52 863	59 978
Quebec	428,243	356,562	580,156	1,364,961	27 906	61 855	555 460	645 221
Ontario	1,029,421	396,003	1,057,222	2,482,646	70 181	80 437	763 955	914 573
Manitoba	144,838	35,896	108,085	288,819	9 341	7 354	79 728	96 423
Saskatchewan	131,647	22,803	115,081	269,531	8 887	5 128	63 696	77 711
Alberta	397,429	114,557	309,046	821,032	27 046	23 839	181 297	232 182
British Columbia	430,322	194,643	358,933	983,898	27 922	43 021	232 043	302 986
Yukon	6,101	2,264	6,680	15,045	335	388	3 060	3 783
Northwest Territories	9,923	2,059	8,217	20,199	567	281	3 603	4 451
Total	2,829,745	1,177,623	2,872,611	6,879,979	188 257	232 340	2 056 273	2 476 870

Value and Volume of Sales of Alcoholic Beverages

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983

	Value (\$000)	Change %	Volume (000 litres)	Change %
Newfoundland	184,883	12.9	56 266	2.2
Prince Edward Island	36,216	11.0	10 446	7.2
Nova Scotia	239,511	10.7	72 850	-0.8
New Brunswick	173,238	11.0	59 978	1.2
Quebec	1,364,961	4.7	645 221	-4.6
Ontario	2,482,646	13.8	914 573	0.6
Manitoba	288,819	17.6	96 423	0.4
Saskatchewan	269,531	13.2	77 711	-1.1
Alberta	821,032	12.2	232 182	-1.2
British Columbia	983,898	8.0	302 986	-1.4
Yukon	15,045	-4.0	3 783	-5.8
Northwest Territories	20,199	13.8	4 451	5.3
Total	6,879,979	10.7	2 476 870	-1.2

Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages In Canada

1982 — Advance Information

Sales of alcoholic beverages reached \$6,880 million in the year ended March 31, 1983. This was \$666 million or 10.7% more than the previous year. Sales-volume decreased to 2 477 million litres in 1983 from 2 508 million.

Imports decreased to \$189 million from \$192 million and the value of exports decreased to \$369 million from \$373 million.

Provincial government revenues from the sale and control of alcoholic beverages rose 12.3% to \$2,172 million.

Further information will be contained in the publication *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1982* (63-202, \$4.50). Advance details can be obtained from R.C. Sauriol (613-990-8556), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Main Operating Statistics for Special Trades Contractors, Canada

1982

(in thousands of dollars)

Item	Total Special Trades Contractors	Mechanical Contractors	Electrical Contractors	Other Special Trades Contractors
Total establishments (number)	95,391	12,752	10,600	72,039
Total operating revenue	\$ 18,675,799	5,452,558	3,064,087	10,159,154
Revenue from construction	\$ 18,359,391	5,372,570	3,016,037	9,970,784
Other revenue	\$ 316,408	79,988	48,050	188,370
Total operating costs	\$ 17,356,386	5,213,898	2,907,039	9,235,449
Payments to sub-contractors	\$ 1,358,334	548,530	94,565	715,239
Materials	\$ 6,526,507	2,086,074	1,292,694	3,147,739
Wages	\$ 4,618,744	1,446,899	867,220	2,304,625
Salaries	\$ 1,271,884	392,218	224,196	655,470
Repairs to machinery and equipment	\$ 363,601	33,561	21,458	308,582
Repairs to buildings and other structures	\$ 42,844	11,097	6,371	25,376
Depreciation	\$ 457,795	72,311	43,230	342,254
Bad debts	\$ 86,122	27,012	16,288	42,822
Other costs	\$ 2,630,555	596,196	341,017	1,693,342
Net operating profit (loss) before taxes	\$ 1,319,413	238,660	157,048	923,705
Profit	\$ 1,570,281	29,970	197,161	1,073,150
Loss	\$ 250,868	61,310	40,113	149,445

The Special Trades Contracting Industry

1982 — Advance Information

The 95,391 establishments classified to the special trades contracting, mechanical contracting and electrical contracting industries had total operating revenues of \$18,675,798,936 in 1982. The total included \$18,359,391,157 of operating revenues derived from new and repair construction activity and \$316,407,779 of revenues from various non-construction sources (e.g., retail and wholesale sales of materials, manufacturing or fabricating activities, etc.).

The accompanying table presents a brief summary of the recently compiled results of the 1982 Censuses of the Special Trades Contracting, Mechanical Contracting and Electrical Contracting Industries. More detailed summaries will be available at a later

date in the publications: *The Special Trades Contracting Industry* (catalogue 64-210), *The Mechanical Contracting Industry* (catalogue 64-204) and *The Electrical Contracting Industry* (catalogue 64-205). The three publications provide statistical information on special trade contractors broken down by some 42 industry groups (e.g., plumbing, masonry, painting and decorating, etc.).

Further selected advance information may be obtained by contacting T. Hewitt or R. Dubeau (613-990-9692), Construction Census Section, Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Storage Batteries

June 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for June 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the above-mentioned publication (43-005, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Domestic Electrical Appliances

June 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for the month of June 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the above-mentioned publication (43-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records/Pre-recorded Tapes

June 1984 — Advance Information

In June 1984, Canadian manufacturers produced 4,088,526 phonograph records compared with 4,994,561 in the same period of the previous year. Production of pre-recorded tapes for the same period was 2,646,725 and 2,764,205 respectively.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

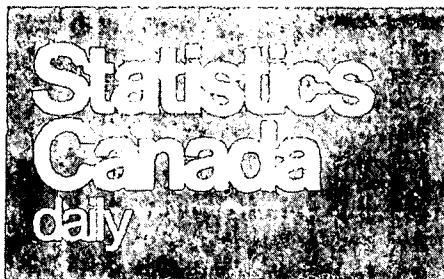
Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 13-002** *Financial Flow Accounts*, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- 47-005** *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet*, Quarter Ended June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 53-003** *Urban Transit*, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 53-215** *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics*, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 65-007** *Imports by Commodities*, May 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- 65-203** *Imports — Merchandise Trade*, 1983
(Canada: \$33.35; Other Countries: \$40)
- 82-206** *Hospital Morbidity*, 1979-80 and 1980-81
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

Service Bulletins:

- 53-006** *Road Transport*, Vol. 13, No. 4, Trucking Activity Survey, 1982
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 81-002** *Education Statistics*, Vol. 6, No. 5, Education Price Index — Selected Inputs, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)



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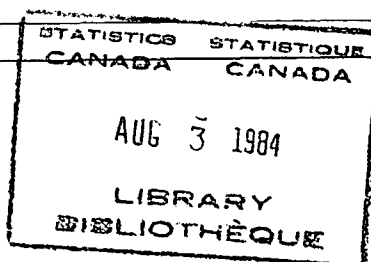
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7-1400-501

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- 8 **Fruit and Vegetable Production**, 1983 and August 1984
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Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review

(Based on data available as of July 20, 1984)¹

The economic indicators available in July signalled a continuation of modest growth in output over the short-term. Final demand appears to have declined slightly in the second quarter with inventory accumulation accounting for all the growth of output. There are signs that the weakening trend of consumer demand for durable goods has been reinforced by the increase of interest rates and a renewed reduction in investment in residential construction is under way. Data for the external sector show a marked slowdown in the volume of exports to the United States following a weakening of shipments to Europe in the first quarter. The build-up of inventories has been reflected in higher output and employment in manufacturing industries in the second quarter.

This increase in manufacturing activity reflects stock-piling in anticipation of possible production difficulties associated with the heavy collective bargaining calendar scheduled for the rest of the year as well as low stock-to-sales ratios. The increased number of person-days lost due to strikes and lockouts throughout the first quarter is indicative of the emerging disharmony in the industrial relations climate. To date, the increase has been confined to one province, although conflicts could intensify further, with over two million workers renewing their contracts this year in the midst of still weak economic conditions. The course of negotiations in several bargaining units reveals that employers are attempting to accentuate the drop in unit labour costs which has occurred since the beginning of 1983. There is some evidence that wage-earners are prepared to moderate their salary demands in return, at least, for more job security. There was a further slowdown of nominal wage settlements in the first quarter, a continuation of the trend that began in the first quarter of 1982, as inflation has subsided recently while labour market conditions remained depressed.

Restrained labour income, rising interest rates and a growing incidence of part-time employment have all contributed to the weak growth of household demand. According to the Labour Force Survey there has been a steady increase of involuntary part-time employment, up from 395,000 employees in December 1982 to 554,000 in June 1984. This increase of 159,000 more than accounts for the improvement in unemployment in the recovery and expansion. The data on fulltime employment by industry underline this development as there has been only a marginal improvement in most industries in the recovery. Most of the gain has occurred in manufacturing; in the construction, trade, and transportation, communication and utility industries, where employment recently has oscillated around the trough levels attained during the last recession. Employment in the central and eastern regions of the country firmed, driven by the manufacturing and primary sectors, but the weakness of services was evident in the west where total employment declined slightly or stabilized in the second quarter.

Real domestic product continued to grow at a modest rate, up 0.4% in April after rising 0.2% in March. A large part of the increase is attributable to the return to work in the paper and allied and wood industries, in

which production had dropped due to a labour dispute in British Columbia. The diffusion index remained at weak levels, reflecting the drop of final domestic demand. Production in the auto sector declined — along with our exports of these goods — in April, as the expansion in the United States lost some of its exceptional vigour.

According to the **Labour Force Survey**, employment rose at a modest rate in the second quarter. The gain of employment accelerated in June, but this was entirely attributable to a rise of part-time employment and was insufficient to noticeably improve labour market conditions in most regions. In the second quarter, employment rose in central and eastern Canada, led by the manufacturing and primary sectors. Employment declined slightly or was little changed in western Canada. The unemployment rate in June (11.2%) approximated that for the fourth quarter of 1983 and the average for the second quarter edged up to 11.4%.

The indicators and the determinants of the **housing market** continued to deteriorate. The steady rise of mortgage rates, in the midst of weak labour market conditions, induced a drop of 5,000 units in building permits and of 18,000 units in mortgage loan approvals in April. Housing starts retreated in virtually every region in June, to 129,000 units in urban centres. Ontario appears to have resisted this trend, particularly for multiple housing in cities where vacancy rates are very low.

There are signs of a flattening out of **consumer demand** in the second quarter after a marked slowdown in the first. The volume of retail sales rose slightly in April (+0.6%) before stabilizing in May. The dominance of auto sales in the recovery appears to be dissipating and purchases of other durable goods such as furniture and appliances as well as non-durable goods probably will decline. The increase of interest rates and unemployment may have reinforced the weakness of outlays, which already had slowed under the influence of declining real wages in 1983 and the hesitant upturn of employment. The downturn of employment in services in the second quarter supports the notion of sluggish consumer demand.

The short-term trend of nominal merchandise **exports** continued to moderate — to 1.8% with the inclusion of data for May — partly reflecting a slight loss of vigour in the expansion in the United States. The monthly data for the volume of exports in April and May were 1.7% below the average for the first quarter, notably for lumber and cars. The merchandise trade surplus will decline in the second quarter as import growth remained relatively stronger (+2.0%). The firming of imports at a time of stagnant final domestic demand is partly attributable to stock-piling.

The volume of **new orders** in manufacturing flattened out in April as few industries have escaped the restraining effect of interest rates, slowing external demand, and lethargic domestic demand. The filtered version of new orders was essentially unchanged (+0.1%), while shipments rose 1.0%. The massive accumulation of stocks in April and May (up over \$2 billion at annual rates) accounts for most of the gain in employment and output in the second quarter. There was a marked increase in stocks in the machinery, paper, food and auto industries.

(continued)

The faltering of domestic demand in the second quarter was evident in the behaviour of consumer prices, which continued to slow markedly despite the upward pressure exerted by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Supply factors remained favourable for a slowdown of *inflation* as unit labour costs continued to drop and as the growth of manufacturing profits slowed. In May, the unadjusted consumer price index rose 0.2% and the industry selling price index was up only 0.1%. Parallel to this moderation of inflation, negotiated wage settlements (excluding those with COLA clauses) in the first quarter eased to 3.9% at annual rates.

According to the Canadian Composite Leading Index in April, the pace of economic growth will continue into the second quarter at the more moderate rate registered in the first quarter. Prospects for growth through the second half of the year remain more problematic as declines were recorded for those components with the longest lead times. The Index eased slightly to 1.12% from 1.24% last month and the non-filtered version was virtually unchanged in the month at 160.4. Growth continued to be concentrated in the motor vehicle component, which has assumed a dominant role in economic growth since the fourth quarter of 1983, and, to a lesser extent, in export demand and the proxy of profit margins. The slowing

trend of the economy was most evident in the components related to domestic demand, manufacturing production and financial markets.

¹ All references are to seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise stated. Also, the data have been processed specifically for the purpose of current analysis. For example, in some cases end-point seasonal adjustment methodology has been used instead of the projected factor method employed in the numbers published by the data source. For this reason, numbers cited in this report may differ from those published by the data source.

For the detailed analysis, plus a news summary of major domestic and international developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33). For further information contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Housing Starts in All Areas

Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
Second Quarter 1983 and 1984

	Actual 1983					SAAR ¹ (000)	Actual 1984					SAAR ¹ (000)
	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total		Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	
1st Quarter	15,373	1,259	1,852	8,524	27,008	161.0	12,488	913	1,816	9,853	25,070	145.0
2nd Quarter												
Canada	44,442	2,546	2,317	14,361	63,666	209.0	27,527	1,623	2,307	9,114	40,571	133.0
Nfld.	1,170	40	52	25	1,287	4.0	835	88	7	68	998	3.0
P.E.I.	166	6	—	76	248	1.0	151	12	5	36	204	1.0
N.S.	1,835	83	16	244	2,178	7.0	879	53	128	203	1,263	4.0
N.B.	2,521	8	85	178	2,792	9.0	815	2	24	72	913	3.0
Que.	9,758	1,476	293	4,841	16,368	54.0	6,656	922	373	4,494	12,445	41.0
Ont.	13,664	512	669	4,105	18,950	62.0	11,131	280	1,173	2,078	14,662	48.0
Man.	1,942	26	50	342	2,360	8.0	1,067	26	38	275	1,406	5.0
Sask.	2,228	48	102	1,093	3,471	11.0	936	98	87	258	1,379	4.0
Alta.	4,797	166	477	1,547	6,987	23.0	1,998	44	95	49	2,186	7.0
B.C.	6,361	181	573	1,910	9,025	30.0	3,059	98	377	1,581	5,115	17.0
Cumulative Jan.-June												
Canada	59,815	3,805	4,169	22,885	90,674		40,015	2,536	4,123	18,967	65,641	
Nfld.	1,570	90	75	194	1,929		1,145	98	10	86	1,339	
P.E.I.	186	12	—	90	288		178	18	5	46	247	
N.S.	2,328	129	70	407	2,934		1,387	101	155	310	1,953	
N.B.	2,734	14	176	210	3,134		949	2	24	96	1,071	
Que.	12,155	2,117	464	6,473	21,209		10,006	1,411	659	8,904	20,980	
Ont.	19,140	807	1,428	7,168	28,543		15,193	383	1,967	4,697	22,240	
Man.	2,531	28	50	820	3,429		1,471	58	94	716	2,339	
Sask.	3,053	56	163	2,024	5,296		1,420	220	124	1,096	2,860	
Alta.	6,902	300	849	3,037	11,088		3,395	64	218	57	3,734	
B.C.	9,216	252	894	2,462	12,824		4,871	181	867	2,959	8,878	

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3.30/\$33), or contact R. Couillard (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

June 1983 and 1984

	Actual 1983					SAAR ¹ (000)	Actual 1984					SAAR ¹ (000)
	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total		Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	
April	8,616	596	623	2,578	12,413	141.0	5,696	377	642	2,336	9,051	104.0
May	14,453	1,052	814	6,238	22,557	222.0	7,593	496	595	2,824	11,508	112.0
June												
Canada	10,097	801	787	4,669	16,354	148.0	7,793	527	709	2,948	11,977	107.0
Nfld.	114	18	—	—	132	1.0	68	12	4	28	112	1.0
P.E.I.	24	6	—	52	82	1.0	38	—	—	12	50	—
N.S.	437	28	6	—	471	4.0	231	10	—	131	372	3.0
N.B.	383	4	27	69	483	5.0	231	2	—	44	277	3.0
Que.	2,419	437	126	1,706	4,688	42.0	1,783	351	118	1,541	3,793	34.0
Ont.	3,549	190	280	909	4,928	45.0	3,544	98	413	531	4,586	41.0
Man.	329	4	46	140	519	5.0	313	6	5	176	500	4.0
Sask.	267	8	30	257	562	5.0	242	10	9	55	316	3.0
Alta.	991	54	38	732	1,815	16.0	539	8	10	17	574	5.0
B.C.	1,584	52	234	804	2,674	24.0	804	30	150	413	1,397	13.0
Cumulative Jan.-June												
Canada	46,053	3,636	4,013	21,200	74,902		31,047	2,172	3,642	17,215	54,076	
Nfld.	562	70	3	194	829		352	74	10	66	502	
P.E.I.	71	12	—	68	151		85	6	—	36	127	
N.S.	1,329	129	64	392	1,914		860	78	155	286	1,379	
N.B.	969	14	176	180	1,339		518	2	13	56	589	
Que.	9,028	2,072	417	6,005	17,522		7,267	1,321	627	8,134	17,349	
Ont.	17,325	799	1,428	6,686	26,238		13,353	360	1,686	4,378	19,777	
Man.	2,222	28	50	685	2,985		1,340	58	85	612	2,095	
Sask.	2,350	52	154	1,990	4,546		999	64	83	793	1,939	
Alta.	5,014	234	834	2,868	8,950		2,508	38	215	21	2,782	
B.C.	7,183	226	887	2,132	10,428		3,765	171	768	2,833	7,537	
Housing starts in all areas												
SAAR¹ (000)	April	179.0	May	260.0	June	186.0	April	129.0	May	137.0	June	132.0

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3.30/\$33), or contact R. Couillard (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for May 1984/1983 — Advance Information

Major Trade Groups	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Apr. 1984/ 1983r	May 1984/ 1983p	Jan.-May 1984/1983p	Apr. 1984/ 1983r	May 1984/ 1983p	May 1983	May 1984
Total all trades	15.6	18.6	16.6	5.9	6.7	1.66	1.49
Food	12.2	14.4	13.2	7.0	8.2	0.71	0.68
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	11.9	20.4	19.3	5.6	8.0	1.00	0.89
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	12.2	13.0	20.9	7.2	6.0	2.32	2.18
Motor vehicles and accessories	24.4	39.2	32.0	18.1	19.5	1.83	1.64
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1.3	-12.9	-2.6	1.6	4.2	3.46	4.60
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	15.0	24.7	69.0	-1.6	1.7	2.43	1.98
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	26.9	28.8	27.8	8.3	7.2	1.85	1.54
Lumber and building materials	0.1	2.7	5.9	12.2	7.2	1.35	1.36
Other wholesalers	25.8	20.6	18.6	7.2	6.5	1.21	1.07
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	18.3	19.2	49.1	13.5	12.9	1.42	1.35
Quebec	18.6	18.2	17.0	7.8	4.2	1.33	1.15
Ontario	19.9	24.1	20.9	6.8	10.1	1.57	1.48
Prairie provinces	9.1	8.1	31.8	1.1	3.0	2.40	2.29
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	6.8	17.7	32.3	7.5	7.0	1.47	1.34

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Wholesale Trade

May 1984 — Advance Information

Sales

Wholesale merchants' sales in May 1984 continued to increase strongly, advancing 18.6% over the same period last year. (Revised sales for April 1984 were up 15.6% from the April 1983 level.)

In May 1984, all trade groups except farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-12.9%) recorded sales increases from a year earlier. The most notable gains were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+39.2%); metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+28.8%); other machinery, equipment and supplies (+24.7%). All regions posted sales increases from a year earlier.

Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants for the first five months of 1984 were up 16.6% over the January-May 1983 period.

Inventories

Wholesale inventories in May 1984 increased by 6.7% from the corresponding period in 1983. (Revised inventories for April 1984 were up 5.9% from the April 1983 level.)

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of May 1984 was 1.49:1, down from 1.66:1 a year earlier.

Data users should note that commencing with May 1984, monthly percentage change estimates of sales and inventories for wholesale merchant establishments will be published regionally and for nine major trade groups only. The suppression of selected information previously provided is due to the relatively small sample size of the existing monthly survey and new information from the 1982 annual survey, which indicates that the estimates for a number of provinces and S.I.C. trade groups are not of satisfactory quality for publication.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-990-9679), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Residential Building Construction Input Price IndexesJune 1984 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	% Change	
				June '84/ May '84	June '84/ June '83
Canada, total	291.8	293.3	294.1	-0.5	-0.8
Materials	271.2	273.6	277.7	-0.9	-2.3
Labour	328.4	328.4	323.4	—	1.5

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

June 1984 — Advance Information

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada declined to 291.8 in June, down 0.5% from its May level of 293.3. The materials index fell 0.9% during the month due primarily to price decreases for lumber and plywood that more than offset price increases for gypsum wallboard, stucco and pipe.

The labour component remained unchanged in June from May's level of 328.4.

Comparing June 1984 with June 1983, the Index declined 0.8%, with a decrease of 2.3% for the materials component and an increase of 1.5% for the labour index.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price IndexesJune 1984 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	% Change	
				June '84/ May '84	June '84/ June '83
Canada, total	308.4	306.5	304.0	0.6	1.4
Materials	289.8	286.2	284.7	1.3	1.8
Labour	329.0	329.0	325.4	—	1.1

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index

June 1984 — Advance Information

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) reached a level of 308.4 in June, up 0.6% from May's level of 306.5. The materials index rose 1.3% during the month due to price increases for conduit, gypsum wallboard and concrete ready-mix that more than offset several decreases, notably for reinforcing concrete bars and plywood.

The labour component remained unchanged in June from May's level of 329.0.

Comparing June 1984 with June 1983, the Index rose 1.4%, with increases of 1.8% for the materials index and 1.1% for the labour component.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

		1983		1984	
		Year-to-date	June	Year-to-date	June
Carriers Reporting		18	18	19	18
Passenger Revenue Earned					
Intercity & Rural Services	\$	110,165,293r	19,997,642r	104,627,696r	16,460,693
Urban-Suburban Services	\$	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	\$	31,665,420r	7,044,309r	33,203,462r	6,407,698
Fare Passengers Carried					
Intercity & Rural Services ³	No.	14,871,535r	2,574,822r	13,998,310r	2,362,463
Urban-Suburban Services	No.	x	x	x	x
Other Services (e.g. charter)	No.	1	1	1	1
Total Distance Run					
Intercity & Rural Services	km	95 202 522r	16 502 898r	92 850 557r	15 761 119
Urban-Suburban Services	km	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	km	21 281 814r	4 534 428r	22 920 078r	4 656 562
Fuel Consumed					
Diesel Oil	L	40 972 428r	7 300 917r	39 595 686r	6 998 060
Gasoline	L	7 355 166r	1 115 456r	7 206 379r	1 023 950
Propane ⁴	L	4 775	782	4 783	746

¹ The numbers of fare passengers carried for Other Services are not kept by all carriers.

² Urban and Suburban Services were grouped with Other Services to meet confidentiality requirements.

³ Passengers purchasing a ticket which is good for passage on more than one route may be reported more than once. For this reason, the number of "Fare Passengers Carried" may exceed the number of individuals actually travelling by Intercity Bus.

r Revised figures.

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

June 1984 — Published only in Statistics Canada Daily

The accompanying table contains statistics on passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations.

The following observations apply to the data in this release:

- Data relating to other services such as charter or contract are specific to the surveyed passenger bus carriers and are not indicative of overall charter and contract operations.
- Total distance run in a revenue service includes distance run empty which was necessary to provide the revenue service.
- Conditions specifically enumerated in the footnotes at the end of the table would affect comparison of data.

For further information, contact the head, Surface Transport Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Urban Transit

June 1984 — Advance Information

In June 1984, 65 urban transit systems collected 115,402,976 initial passenger fares. The total distance run was 58 140 377 km, and their operating revenues amounted to \$66,201,520.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the head (613-990-8700), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oil Pipeline Transport

May 1984 — Advance Information

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during May 1984 increased 15.5% to 11 738 409 cubic metres from 10 165 123 cubic metres for the same month of 1983.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact R. Godin (613-990-9823), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

Fruits and Berries, 1983

	Ontario		British Columbia	
	Production (tonnes)	Value (\$'000)	Production (tonnes)	Value (\$'000)
Apples	165 192	37,070	194 954	32,840
Peaches	27 099	14,076	11 720	3,002
Pears	12 873	4,967	14 672	2,013
Plums and prunes	2 689	1,460	3 447	357
Sweet cherries	1 833	1,483	6 582	3,246
Sour cherries	5 734	6,500	813	726
Grapes	71 048	32,914	13 608	8,400
Raspberries	388	1,862	13 971	n.a.
Strawberries	6 383	9,473	8 074	n.a.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

August 1984 — Advance Information

Results of the 1984 Niagara Objective Sour Cherry and Grape Surveys forecast this year's production of sour cherries will be 4.5% higher than in 1983 and grape production will be 48% higher.

For further information on the latest area, production and value data for fruits and vegetables, order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Rigid Insulating Board

June 1984 — Advance Information

Shipments of rigid insulating board were 4 054 thousand square metres (12.7 mm) basis in June 1984, a decrease of 2.5% compared with 4 158 thousand square metres (12.7 mm) basis the previous year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

April 1984 — Advance Information

Detailed statistics on supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas in Canada for the month of April 1984 are now available.

The salient features are: production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 7 249.5 thousand cubic metres, up 23.1%; exports to 2 081.9 thousand cubic metres, up 68.2%; and imports to 853.8 thousand cubic metres, down 24.9%. Canadian refinery receipts of crude oil totalled 5 314.6 thousand cubic metres, up 10.2%.

During the same month, the net withdrawal of natural gas reached 7 032.2 million cubic metres, up 6.5%. Marketable production of natural gas after treatment at processing plants amounted to 5 488.4 million cubic metres, up 6.7%, while production of natural gas liquids (propane, butanes and ethane) reached 1 119.0 thousand cubic metres, up 11.2%. Exports of natural gas amounted to 2 081.9 million cubic metres, up 31.0%; and sales in Canada to 4 009.3 million cubic metres, up 1.4%.

The above comparisons were calculated against data for the corresponding month of the previous year.

For further information, order the April 1984 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹	
		2Q '84*	1Q '84*	2Q '83*	2Q '84/ 1Q '84	2Q '84/ 2Q '83	2Q '84/ 1Q '83	2Q '84/ 2Q '83
Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100)	100.0	280.6	276.1	269.3	1.6	4.2	1.63	4.2
SIC Divisions:								
1. Agriculture	10.3	269.4	268.6	262.3	0.3	2.7	0.03	0.3
2. Forestry	0.7	300.4	293.8	285.8	2.3	5.1	0.02	--
3. Fishing	0.6	310.9	307.8	295.1	1.0	5.4	0.01	--
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	335.4	329.1	320.8	1.9	4.5	0.15	0.4
5. Manufacturing	30.4	311.0	304.7	297.3	2.1	4.6	0.69	1.5
6. Construction	4.1	273.8	266.6	260.6	2.7	5.1	0.11	0.2
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	271.1	267.6	261.8	1.3	3.6	0.32	0.9
8. Trade	4.8	252.7	248.7	241.7	1.6	4.6	0.07	0.2
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	222.8	220.2	213.8	1.2	4.2	0.01	0.1
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	213.4	210.9	205.3	1.2	4.0	0.09	0.3
11. Public administration	6.2	267.6	263.0	254.0	1.7	5.3	0.10	0.3

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ This shows the amount by which the movement of each index would move the total, in the absence of any change in the other indexes.² Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).**Machinery and Equipment Price Index**

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100) increased to 280.6 in the second quarter of 1984, up 1.6% from the revised first quarter 1984 level of 276.1. The domestic price component rose 0.9% in the latest quarter and the more heavily weighted imported goods component of the Index advanced 2.2%, reflecting mainly a weakening of the Canadian dollar during the period.

Between the second quarters of 1983 and 1984, the Index rose 4.2%, marking the third consecutive occasion on which the annual rate of increase accelerated. The price increase of 3.5% for domestically-produced machinery and equipment was exceeded by the 4.7% rise in the price of imported goods, a rise in part resulting from a Canadian dollar that was generally weaker against the U.S. dollar during the second quarter of 1984 than during the second quarter of 1983.

By industry division, price movements in the latest quarter ranged from 0.3% for machinery and equipment purchased by agriculture to an increase of 2.7%

for goods purchased by the construction industry. The largest contribution to the quarterly price increase was an advance of 2.1% in the manufacturing component, followed by a rise of 1.3% in transportation, communication, storage and utilities and an increase of 1.9% in mines, quarries and oil wells. Machinery and equipment for the same three components accounted for about 70% of the 4.2% year-over-year rise in the Index.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact L. Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publicatlons Released

11-003E Canadian Statistical Review, July 1984

(Canada: \$3.80/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

36-004 Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, June 1984

(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

54-004 International Seaborne Shipping Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1982

(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)

67-002 Security Transactions with Non-residents, May 1984

(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

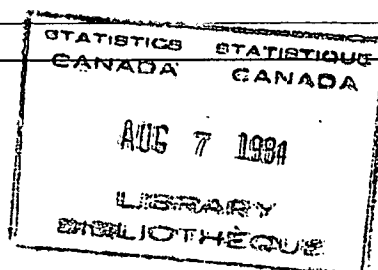
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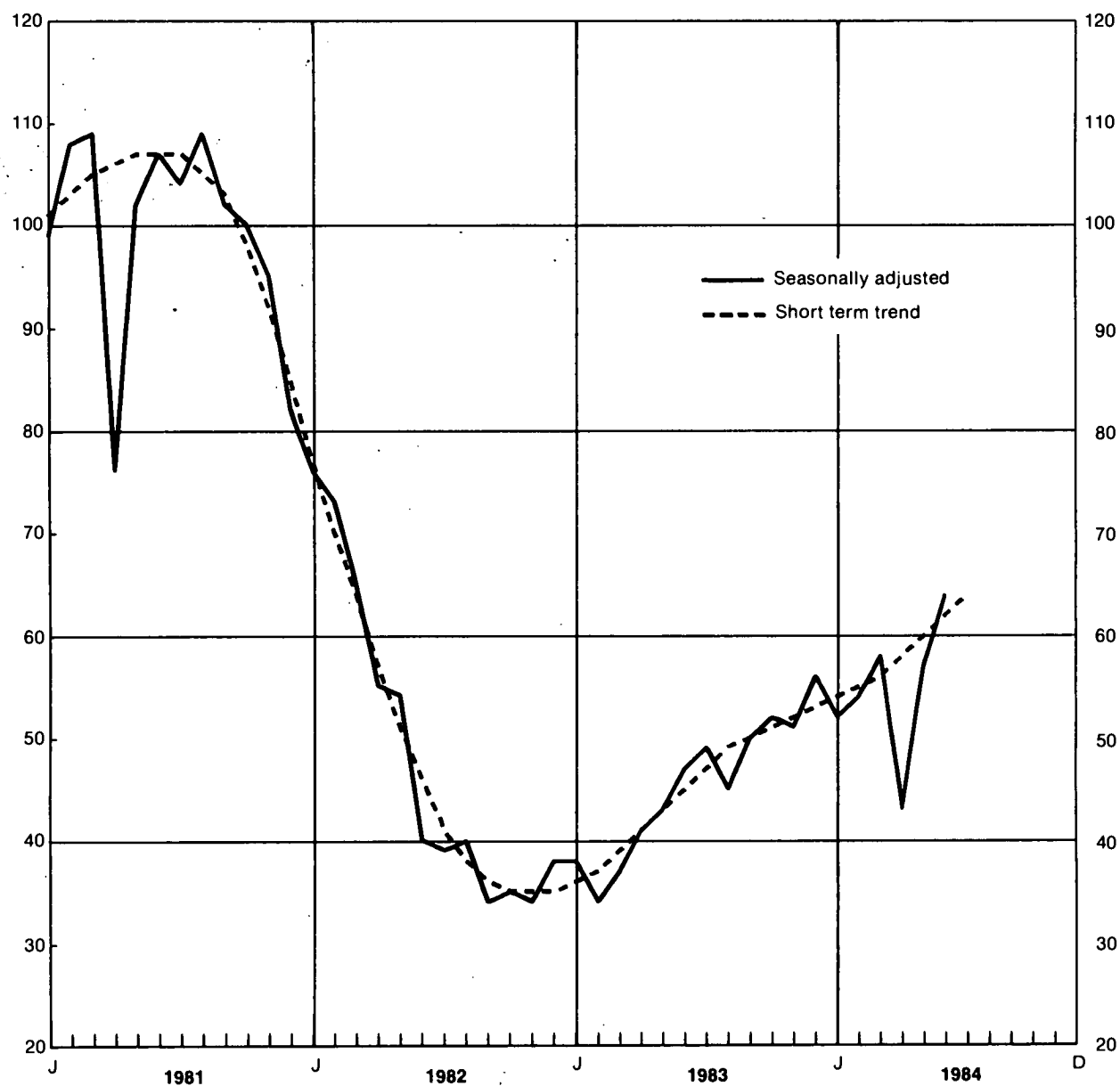
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Help-Wanted Index, Canada 1981 to 1984
Seasonally Adjusted and with Short Term Trend
(1981=100)



Note: The short term trend is calculated by the X-11-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program applying a moving average that smoothes the irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data and thus, it provides an indicator of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

1978 to 1984
Seasonally Adjusted
(1981=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Canada													
1978	80	84	82	81	76	85	83	87	83	85	98	100	85
1979	91	89	88	90	93	94	84	92	103	115	94	83	93
1980	103	101	97	99	87	88	98	93	94	101	101	96	96
1981	99	108	109	76	102	107	104	109	102	100	95	82	100
1982	76	73	65	55	54	40	39	40	34	35	34	38	49
1983	38	34	37	41	43	47	49	45	50	52	51	56	45
1984	52	54	58	43	57	64	66						
Atlantic Provinces													
1978	120	79	103	101	89	124	118	106	106	110	135	135	111
1979	111	133	133	146	99	109	65	90	108	162	80	74	109
1980	104	120	104	153	103	91	98	122	127	100	94	119	111
1981	120	114	95	78	85	83	91	105	107	112	132	89	100
1982	64	101	66	66	73	72	59	79	54	58	63	43	66
1983	79	46	65	66	87	86	161	77	65	117	103	143	91
1984	99	94	114	75	124	179	259						
Quebec													
1978	123	140	134	135	111	130	134	142	128	115	150	158	133
1979	128	114	111	108	119	121	93	101	121	146	111	99	114
1980	126	116	127	121	104	100	127	111	113	119	112	108	116
1981	102	119	115	73	116	109	106	105	96	88	87	80	100
1982	72	76	64	55	52	38	42	44	35	39	37	48	50
1983	48	40	39	51	50	61	48	54	65	66	60	63	54
1984	64	63	67	49	65	72	70						
Ontario													
1978	60	61	56	60	65	65	64	64	67	73	78	77	66
1979	80	83	79	86	93	88	84	89	104	98	91	81	88
1980	102	106	82	88	78	84	86	82	84	94	96	91	89
1981	95	107	107	69	95	108	103	115	99	110	102	85	100
1982	82	73	71	58	67	45	44	42	37	35	34	40	52
1983	36	35	40	42	42	45	52	45	51	48	54	61	46
1984	53	58	60	44	59	70	63						
Prairie Provinces													
1978	60	60	61	58	63	61	64	67	65	72	76	79	65
1979	73	76	76	82	80	87	91	96	98	108	96	87	88
1980	89	92	90	92	84	89	94	90	90	91	105	95	92
1981	93	98	103	89	101	109	108	106	104	99	93	90	100
1982	79	72	59	52	44	35	33	29	27	26	29	27	43
1983	28	26	27	28	32	28	31	30	30	32	29	31	29
1984	30	32	34	30	36	34	38						
British Columbia													
1978	39	39	40	41	41	48	40	42	44	46	42	49	43
1979	45	43	46	46	48	55	63	68	64	67	61	56	55
1980	61	59	65	67	66	67	72	71	74	76	89	86	71
1981	113	100	106	87	104	109	100	101	118	90	85	77	100
1982	73	59	50	42	33	26	22	22	23	23	22	23	35
1983	21	24	23	24	28	29	28	28	28	26	27	28	26
1984	32	31	30	31	40	30	27						

Help-wanted Index

July 1984 (Published only in the *Daily* and *Infomat* and on CANSIM)

The Canada seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) rose slightly to 66 in July 1984 from 64 in June. Regionally, the indexes advanced in the Atlantic provinces (to 259 from 179) and the Prairie provinces (to 38 from 34). Declines in the labour demand measure were observed in Quebec (to 70 from 72), Ontario (to 63 from 70) and British Columbia (to 27 from 30). Similarly to June 1984, the Canada and Atlantic pro-

vinces indexes were again affected by large government advertisements placed in a St. John's newspaper.

The short-term trend, an indicator of the direction of the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index, continued to increase in July.

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

International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

June 1984

Residence of travellers	Total				Long-term Travellers ¹			
	June		January-June		June		January-June	
	Number 1984	% Change from 1983	Number 1984	% Change from 1983	Number 1984	% Change from 1983	Number 1984	% Change from 1983
Non-residents								
All countries	4,061,150	5.6	13,833,125	0.6	1,832,641	11.0	4,832,617	6.4
United States	3,805,470	5.8	13,119,203	0.4	1,599,897	12.2	4,179,477	6.5
Other countries	255,680	2.7	713,922	5.7	232,744	3.1	653,140	5.8
Europe, total	154,831	1.2	420,234	3.2	141,351	1.4	384,894	3.2
Belgium	2,293	10.4	6,475	4.4	2,095	7.1	5,912	1.0
France	16,513	25.8	43,094	13.2	15,469	28.2	40,136	14.2
Germany (W)	27,432	-12.4	72,128	-1.3	23,818	-14.8	62,858	-2.6
Italy	8,450	19.6	24,298	15.8	7,417	28.3	20,784	18.8
Netherlands	9,991	-4.4	26,449	3.2	9,271	-5.6	24,934	3.6
Sweden	3,553	10.1	9,681	9.6	3,113	21.3	8,603	17.2
Switzerland	6,769	12.1	18,929	12.9	6,112	10.0	17,377	11.6
United Kingdom	54,822	-2.0	146,447	-3.9	50,936	-1.9	136,802	-4.3
Asia, total	59,278	8.9	163,307	14.4	52,477	10.1	146,395	15.6
Hong Kong	5,119	18.0	18,097	20.9	4,918	16.9	17,452	19.7
Israel	6,240	-15.8	14,000	-8.5	5,196	-11.7	12,016	-6.3
Japan	22,145	8.7	60,427	13.9	19,195	7.6	52,454	14.8
Bermuda & Caribbean, total	9,240	-3.8	28,835	-0.4	8,983	-4.4	27,977	-0.6
South America, total	7,123	-9.9	24,303	-7.9	6,653	-7.8	22,658	-7.1
Africa, total	6,201	-16.9	17,590	-8.2	5,924	-16.4	16,947	-7.8
Central & North America, total	5,602	18.3	19,370	24.8	5,135	21.6	17,543	23.5
Mexico	4,116	30.7	12,490	32.8	3,726	33.9	11,186	32.0
Oceania and Other Isl., total	13,405	12.2	40,283	13.1	12,221	14.9	36,726	12.8
Australia	10,475	11.3	31,389	11.5	9,519	13.2	28,528	10.8
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,217,156	-5.1	18,521,083	0.1	933,064	-3.6	6,160,692	2.7
United States	3,073,060	-6.1	17,476,808	-0.8	788,968	-7.3	5,116,417	0.1
Other Countries	144,096	22.9	1,044,275	17.9	144,096	22.9	1,044,275	17.9

¹Figures for the "United States" include: total plane, auto and bus, one or more nights; and total train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for June 1984 show that 3.8 million United States residents entered Canada, up 5.8% from a year earlier. Visitors from other countries increased 2.7% to 256,000. In total, non-resident entries numbered 4.1 million in June 1984, 5.6% above the same month last year. Canadian residents re-

entering this country after visits to the U.S. numbered 3.1 million, down 6.1% from June 1983, and residents returning from other countries increased 22.9% to 144,000. During the month, total Canadian residents returning to this country numbered 3.2 million, down 5.1% from June 1983.

For the first six months of 1984, the international flows were as follows: 13.1 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 0.4% from January-June 1983; visitors (continued)

from other countries increased 5.7% to 714,000; Canadians returning from the U.S. decreased 0.8% to 17.5 million and resident re-entries from other countries numbered 1.0 million, up 17.9% from 1983.

In June 1984, long-term (tourist) entries from the United States (which include overnight-or-longer automobile and bus traffic and all entries by boat, plane and train) increased 12.2% to 1.6 million. Residents from other countries (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and intending to stay less than 24 hours) numbered 233,000, up 3.1% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 789,000, down 7.3% from last year, and residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased 22.9% to 144,000.

On a year-to-date basis, tourist entries from the U.S. increased 6.5% to 4.2 million. Tourists from other countries numbered 653,000, up 5.8% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 5.1 million in the January-June 1984 period, up only 0.1% and residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased 17.9% to 1.0 million.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for June 1984 and the year-to-date data for total and long-term traffic and the percentage changes from 1984. For further information, order the June 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 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

June 1984 — Advance Information

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.6 million tonnes in June 1984, an increase of 10.9% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from the United States, an increase of 3.8% from June 1983.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded for the latest month were: wheat (+14.6%); coal (+34.1%); iron ore and concentrates (+15.3%) and grain (other than wheat) (-38.7%).

The total loadings in Canada for the year-to-date figures showed an increase of 19.0% from the 1983 period and receipts from United States connections increased 9.4%.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$1.60/\$16). For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 64 629 tonnes of polyethylene type synthetic resins in June 1984 as compared to 52 371 tonnes a year earlier.

Information on the east-west production of selected chemicals for June 1984 is also available.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Staff of community colleges and vocational schools

1982-83

The data file on characteristics of fulltime education staff of community colleges and vocational schools for the academic year 1982-83 is now complete.

Requests for tabulations should be directed to Raynald Lortie (613-990-8283), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Postsecondary Education Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The annual publication, *Educational Staff of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools*, catalogue 81-254, 1982-83 edition, will be released in October 1984.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

23-003 *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

Service Bulletin:

53-006 *Road Transport*, Vol. 13, No. 5, Trucking Activity Survey, 1982
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

**Statistics
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daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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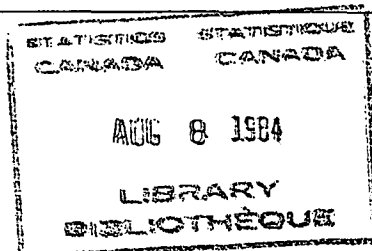
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Statistics Canada daily

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Wednesday, August 8, 1984



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Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending August 4, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending August 4, 1984 totalled 236 002 tonnes, a decrease of 3.4% from the preceding week's total of 244 386 tonnes and down 1.7% from the year-earlier level of 240 198 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 142.0 in the current week, 147.0 a week earlier and 144.5 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

- 31-001 Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries**, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 32-012 Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 35-003 Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-009 Electric Lamps (Light Sources)**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-004 Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 82-211 Therapeutic Abortions**, 1982
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

Service Bulletin:

- 51-004 Aviation Statistics Centre**, Vol. 16, No. 7, Canadian Air Transport Industry, Summary Statistics
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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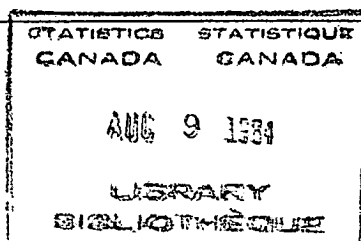
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Statistics Canada daily

7-1400-501

Thursday, August 9, 1984

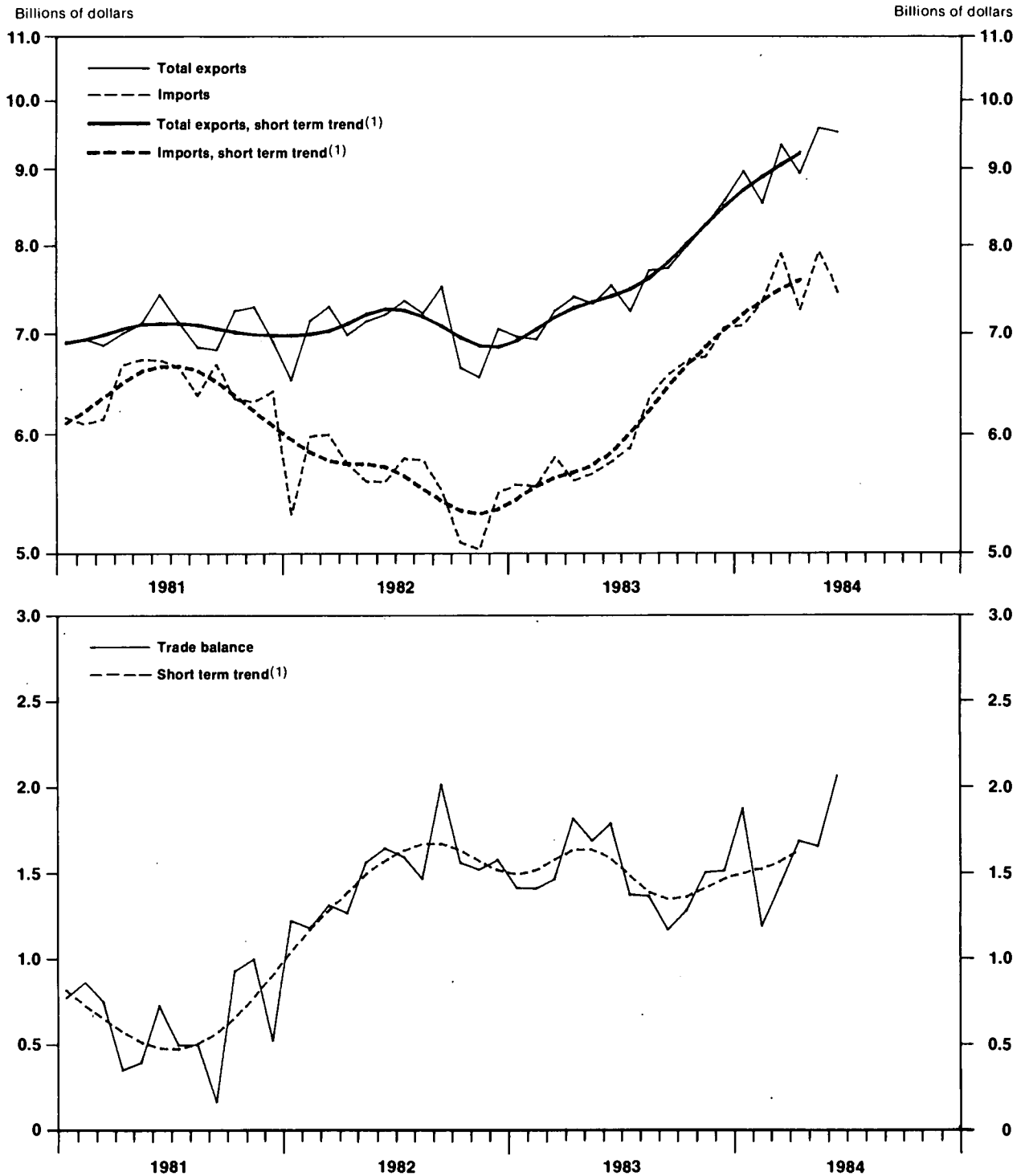


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Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last two months is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade

June 1984 — Advance Information

Month-to-Month

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results show that Canada's total exports slipped 0.6% or \$60 million to \$9.5 billion in June 1984, following a \$650 million increase in May and a \$400 million decline in April. Imports fell 6.0% or \$475 million to \$7.4 billion after increasing \$680 million in May and decreasing \$650 million in April. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus expanded by \$415 million to a record high of \$2.1 billion in June 1984, following a \$30 million contraction in May and a \$250 million increase in April. (The previous record level for the merchandise trade surplus was \$2.0 billion, posted in September 1982.)

For the first six months of 1984, total exports rose by 26.4% or \$11.4 billion to \$54.8 billion, and total imports climbed by 32.8% or \$11.1 billion to \$44.9 billion. This resulted in a merchandise trade surplus for January-June 1984 of \$9.9 billion, up \$355 million from the corresponding period last year.

Quarter-to-Quarter (Table 1)

In the second quarter of 1984, total exports rose 4.5% or \$1.2 billion to \$28.0 billion, following increases of \$2.0 billion in the first quarter of 1984 and \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983. Imports edged up 1.3% or \$295 million to \$22.6 billion after climbing \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1984 and \$1.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1983. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus increased by \$920 million to \$5.4 billion in the second quarter of this year, following gains of \$205 million in the first quarter and \$400 million in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Short-Term Trend (Graphs)

Growth in the short-term trend for total exports, which accelerated with increases moving up from 1.0% in July 1983 to 3.1% in November 1983, slowed again to a rise of 1.8% in April 1984.

The short-term trend for imports, which had recovered sooner and more strongly than total exports, with gains moving up from 1.1% in May to 3.7% in August 1983, also slowed with increases decelerating from 3.5% in September 1983 to 1.3% in April 1984. As a result, the trend for the merchandise trade surplus, after an April/May 1983 peak at \$1.64 billion, contracted by \$300 million up to September, registered an overall increase of \$180 million up to February 1984 and continued to climb more rapidly, with gains moving up from \$40 million in March to \$65 million in April, to a monthly level of \$1,625 million.

Commodity Analysis

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis (Table 3)

The main contributors to the overall \$60 million decrease in total exports in June 1984 were iron ores, concentrates and scrap, natural gas, crude petroleum, and petroleum and coal products (although the latter are still on an upward trend). These declines were partially offset by increases in exports of passenger cars, wheat and industrial machinery.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis (Table 4)

The main reasons for the \$475 million drop in imports in June 1984 were: a widespread decline in inedible end products — but especially for office machines and equipment; a decrease in other transportation equipment (although the trend is still rising) and a \$120 million slump in aircraft imports following the purchase of four Boeing 767s. Declines in imports of metals in ores, concentrates and scrap, metal fabricated basic products (although the short-term trends are still rising) and petroleum products also contributed to the decrease in total imports. These declines were partly counterbalanced by an increase in crude petroleum imports (however, since the November 1983 peak, the short-term trend for crude petroleum imports has been falling at the rate of 2.4% per month).

Trading Partner Analysis (Table 2)

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis

Canada's exports to the United States, after continuous increases over a six-month period ending in January 1984 that took the level up \$1.4 billion, fluctuated widely up to May and declined slightly in June. Total exports to the rest of the world, which had remained stable at \$2.0 billion from February to April, rose by \$190 million in May and \$25 million in June. The June slowdown was due to a decrease in exports to the "EEC" countries including the United Kingdom and "Other" countries; exports to Japan and "Other OECD" countries regained some strength.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis

Imports from all areas except the United Kingdom were down in June. Imports from the United States, which have fluctuated widely since March 1984, slowed sharply. (Despite recent declines in imports from "Other EEC" countries, Japan, "Other OECD" countries and "Other" countries, the short-term trends are still rising.) After a \$75 million decrease in April, imports from the United Kingdom climbed \$25 million in May and \$40 million in June.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or François Bordé (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 4 to 7)

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada

June 1984
Balance of Payments Basis

	Total Exports ¹ Raw	Imports Raw	Total Exports ¹ S.A. \$ millions	Imports S.A.	Balance S.A.	Period-to-Period Change ²		
						Total Exports ¹ S.A. %	Imports S.A. %	Balance S.A. \$ millions
1978	53,364	49,047	53,364	49,047	4,317	19.9	18.1	1,343
1979	65,582	61,156	65,582	61,156	4,425	22.9	24.7	109
1980	76,680	67,901	76,680	67,901	8,779	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,468	77,140	84,468	77,140	7,328	10.2	13.6	-1,451
1982	84,540	66,726	84,540	66,726	17,814	0.1	-13.5	10,486
1983	90,825	73,120	90,825	73,120	17,705	7.4	9.6	-109
1982								
First Quarter	20,299	17,045	20,936	17,252	3,684	-2.4	-9.3	1,263
Second Quarter	22,466	17,980	21,313	16,868	4,445	1.8	-2.2	762
Third Quarter	20,967	16,135	22,082	17,029	5,053	3.6	1.0	608
Fourth Quarter	20,808	15,567	20,208	15,577	4,631	-8.5	-8.5	-422
1983								
First Quarter	20,531	16,593	21,133	16,872	4,261	4.6	8.3	-370
Second Quarter	23,506	18,414	22,242	16,963	5,279	5.2	0.5	1,018
Third Quarter	21,534	17,867	22,655	18,772	3,883	1.9	10.7	-1,396
Fourth Quarter	25,254	20,246	24,795	20,514	4,281	9.4	9.3	398
1984								
First Quarter	26,132	22,056	26,801	22,314	4,487	8.1	8.8	206
Second Quarter	29,542	24,349	28,016	22,609	5,407	4.5	1.3	920
1983								
January	6,423	5,115	6,957	5,552	1,405	-1.3	1.4	-165
February	6,623	5,260	6,930	5,531	1,400	-0.4	-0.4	-5
March	7,485	6,218	7,246	5,789	1,457	4.6	4.7	58
April	7,368	5,990	7,396	5,583	1,813	2.1	-3.6	356
May	7,917	6,118	7,322	5,640	1,682	-1.0	1.0	-131
June	8,222	6,306	7,524	5,740	1,784	2.8	1.8	101
July	6,725	5,533	7,240	5,873	1,367	-3.8	2.3	-417
August	7,051	5,944	7,693	6,336	1,357	6.3	7.9	-10
September	7,758	6,389	7,722	6,563	1,160	0.4	3.6	-197
October	8,128	6,961	7,977	6,703	1,274	3.3	2.1	114
November	8,858	7,049	8,249	6,751	1,499	3.4	0.7	225
December	8,267	6,237	8,568	7,060	1,509	3.9	4.6	10
1984								
January	8,353	6,598	8,955	7,083	1,872	4.5	0.3	364
February	8,438	7,297	8,521	7,339	1,182	-4.9	3.6	-691
March	9,340	8,162	9,325	7,892	1,433	9.4	7.5	251
April	9,143	7,884	8,926	7,243	1,683	-4.3	-8.2	250
May	10,347	8,572	9,574	7,921	1,653	7.3	9.4	-29
June	10,053	7,894	9,515	7,445	2,070	-0.6	-6.0	417
Year to date								
1983	44,038	35,007	43,375	33,835	9,541	2.7	-0.8	1,411
1984	55,674	46,405	54,817	44,923	9,894	26.4	32.8	354

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.

² Year to year, quarter to quarter, month to month.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

June 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	May \$ millions	June \$ millions	May %	June %	May \$ millions	June \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	7,376.9	7,289.6	6.7	-1.2	460.1	-87.3	42,148.1	33.3	10,530.4
Japan	439.2	495.2	14.2	12.8	54.7	56.0	2,593.5	17.9	393.2
United Kingdom	219.5	217.1	27.7	-1.1	47.6	-2.4	1,235.7	6.8	79.1
"Other E.E.C." countries	392.3	361.6	22.2	-7.8	71.3	-30.7	2,131.9	8.1	160.6
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	153.9	168.7	-25.2	9.6	-51.8	14.8	992.5	21.4	174.9
"Other" countries	992.3	983.2	7.1	-0.9	66.1	-9.1	5,714.8	1.8	103.0
Total	9,574.1	9,515.4	7.3	-0.6	648.0	-58.7	54,816.5	26.4	11,441.2
Imports from:									
United States	5,615.5	5,298.8	5.9	-5.6	311.9	-316.7	32,532.8	32.0	7,885.0
Japan	484.1	483.8	27.0	-0.1	102.8	-0.3	2,590.0	28.9	580.3
United Kingdom	166.2	203.9	17.5	22.7	24.8	37.7	1,121.4	42.9	336.8
"Other E.E.C." countries	574.7	445.7	31.6	-22.4	138.0	-129.0	2,811.3	51.7	958.5
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	198.6	196.7	7.6	-1.0	14.1	-1.9	1,085.5	8.5	85.0
"Other" countries	881.4	816.2	10.8	-7.4	85.8	-65.2	4,781.5	35.1	1,242.1
Total	7,920.5	7,445.1	9.4	-6.0	677.4	-475.4	44,922.5	32.8	11,087.7
Balance with:									
United States	1,761.4	1,990.8			148.2	229.4	9,615.3		2,645.4
Japan	-44.9	11.4			-48.1	56.3	3.5		-187.1
United Kingdom	53.3	13.2			22.8	-40.1	114.3		-257.7
"Other E.E.C." countries	-182.4	-84.1			-66.7	98.3	-679.4		-797.9
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	-44.7	-28.0			-65.9	16.7	-93.0		89.9
"Other" countries	110.9	167.0			-19.7	56.1	933.3		-1,139.1
Total	1,653.6	2,070.3			-29.4	416.7	9,894.0		353.5

Special Note

Starting with the April 1984 *Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade* release, the following changes have been implemented:

- 1) Monthly seasonally adjusted export and import data for approximately 60 commodity groups and six principal trading areas are now published on a balance-of-payments basis in line with the concepts and definitions of the National Accounts. Previously, the balance-of-payments adjustments were not allocated to commodity and country sub-aggregations but were applied to export and import totals only.
- 2) Total exports and imports on a seasonally adjusted basis are calculated as the sum of these seasonally adjusted commodity groups. Where stable seasonality cannot be identified, the series is not seasonally adjusted. Previously the total was seasonally adjusted directly from raw data at the total level only.

Seasonally adjusted commodity and country values, on a balance-of-payments basis, will also be published in the *Summary of External Trade*, starting with the April 1984 issue.

Raw and seasonally adjusted values on the new basis are available in the following CANSIM matrices:

	Matrix	Revised back to
• Total exports, imports and the trade balance	30	1980
• Total exports, sections and 62 commodities	3685	1971
• Six country groupings	3685	1973
• Total imports, sections and 61 commodities	3651	1971
• Six country groupings	3651	1973

Raw and seasonally adjusted price and volume indexes for the new commodity groups on a balance-of-payments basis will also be available on CANSIM shortly. The present CANSIM matrices for price and volume data on a customs basis (3680, 3681, 3715, 3716, 3682 and 3717) will be maintained until at least the end of 1984 to allow for a transition period.

Table 3

Total Exports by Commodity

June 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	May \$ millions	June \$ millions	May %	June %	May \$ millions	June \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Live animals	39.3	53.5	-3.0	36.1	-1.2	14.2	230.8	12.8	26.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	894.1	911.8	7.6	2.0	63.4	17.7	4,984.8	-3.5	-182.0
Fish and fish preparations	138.3	127.5	11.7	-7.8	14.5	-10.8	779.1	-9.0	-77.0
Barley	68.3	54.0	-25.4	-20.9	-23.2	-14.3	373.6	-1.2	-4.6
Wheat	376.7	455.9	29.7	21.0	86.2	79.2	2,086.1	-13.0	-312.5
Wheat flour	28.2	5.0	333.8	-82.3	-21.7	-23.2	61.4	35.5	16.1
Other cereals unmilled	7.1	6.6	-56.7	-7.0	-9.3	-0.5	90.3	64.8	35.5
Other cereal preparations	19.2	21.0	14.3	9.4	2.4	1.8	119.8	-3.1	-3.8
Meat and meat preparations	67.8	59.0	-9.9	-13.0	-0.6	-8.8	381.4	-3.0	-11.6
Alcoholic beverages	57.5	45.4	4.7	-21.0	2.6	-12.1	302.9	19.4	49.3
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	131.0	137.4	-19.1	4.9	-30.9	6.4	790.2	19.1	126.6
Crude materials, inedible	1,635.1	1,344.0	10.5	-17.8	155.1	-291.1	8,578.5	21.9	1,538.6
Rapeseed	75.1	59.2	30.6	-21.2	17.6	-15.9	432.0	146.9	257.0
Other crude vegetable products	33.2	35.5	12.2	6.9	3.6	2.3	208.9	15.0	27.3
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	137.5	25.9	639.2	-81.2	118.9	-111.6	534.9	3.1	16.0
Copper ores, concentrates and scrap	53.1	28.0	41.2	-47.3	15.5	-25.1	252.1	9.7	22.2
Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap	33.8	47.2	-38.7	39.6	-21.3	13.4	283.5	101.9	143.1
Zinc ores, concentrates and scrap	43.3	34.3	982.5	-20.8	39.3	-9.0	132.9	4.7	6.0
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	89.9	66.8	10.4	-25.7	8.5	-23.1	444.2	15.3	59.1
Crude petroleum	492.6	383.9	-0.1	-22.1	-0.7	-108.7	2,255.3	37.8	618.9
Natural gas	366.5	319.9	6.6	-12.7	22.7	-46.6	2,004.7	-4.3	-89.5
Coal and other bituminous substances	121.4	138.1	-20.9	13.8	-32.1	16.7	861.9	36.2	228.9
Asbestos unmanufactured	40.3	44.9	-19.9	11.4	-10.0	4.6	283.2	18.7	44.6
Other crude animal products	33.9	34.3	21.9	1.2	6.1	0.4	169.1	44.9	52.4
Other crude wood products	28.3	34.8	2.9	23.0	0.8	6.5	164.7	22.2	29.9
Other crude non-metallic minerals	69.2	73.7	-19.1	6.5	-16.3	4.5	450.3	28.3	99.4
Other crude materials, inedible	17.0	17.5	17.2	2.9	2.5	0.5	100.8	30.1	23.3
Fabricated materials, inedible	3,030.2	3,017.8	7.1	-0.4	201.0	-12.4	17,182.8	21.0	2,985.4
Lumber	345.8	353.0	-0.3	2.1	-1.2	7.2	2,116.5	10.8	205.7
Other wood fabricated materials	66.6	77.1	-6.1	15.8	-4.3	10.5	452.1	28.8	101.1
Woodpulp and similar pulp	323.7	337.4	19.3	4.2	52.3	13.7	1,674.3	19.6	274.3
Newsprint paper	407.5	431.8	22.4	6.0	74.7	24.3	2,178.4	14.5	276.0
Other paper and paperboard	115.9	108.6	32.5	-6.3	28.4	-7.3	599.6	25.4	121.6
Inorganic chemicals	91.1	109.6	-17.4	20.3	-19.2	18.5	618.5	13.2	72.3
Organic chemicals	115.2	118.9	-8.4	3.2	-10.5	3.7	715.5	13.6	85.4
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	108.1	107.2	-11.5	-0.8	-14.0	-0.9	698.7	25.6	142.2
Synthetic rubber and plastics	74.2	87.9	-1.3	18.5	-1.0	13.7	435.5	30.4	101.6
Other chemical products	28.4	31.3	-14.5	10.2	-4.8	2.9	174.5	20.2	29.3
Petroleum and coal products	309.7	262.2	-1.0	-15.3	-3.2	-47.5	1,644.0	17.0	238.4
Primary iron and steel	31.2	12.7	126.1	-59.3	17.4	-18.5	117.4	6.1	6.7
Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets	96.4	82.2	14.5	-14.7	12.2	-14.2	520.4	49.9	173.2
Other iron and steel & alloys	86.5	80.9	6.4	-6.5	5.2	-5.6	467.0	58.4	172.1
Aluminum including alloys	166.7	169.1	15.8	1.4	22.8	2.4	1,002.2	31.9	242.5
Copper and alloys	65.9	55.5	-25.9	-15.8	-23.0	-10.4	412.0	32.9	102.1
Nickel and alloys	46.8	32.2	-10.7	-31.2	-5.6	-14.6	255.8	28.7	57.1
Precious metals and alloys	125.3	125.7	20.9	0.3	21.7	0.4	735.0	-2.3	-17.3
Zinc and alloys	67.2	56.1	26.8	-16.5	14.2	-11.1	359.7	47.4	115.6
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys	15.6	20.7	-1.9	32.7	-0.3	5.1	92.2	22.6	17.0
Metal fabricated basic products	78.3	67.4	10.9	-13.9	7.7	-10.9	408.8	24.4	80.1
Electricity	126.8	159.3	14.4	25.6	16.0	32.5	688.9	19.1	110.7
Textile fabricated materials	24.7	27.6	-5.7	11.7	-1.5	2.9	153.6	29.5	35.0
Non-metallic mineral basic products	61.4	61.0	30.4	-0.7	14.3	-0.4	337.0	47.9	109.1
Other fabricated materials	51.2	42.4	5.6	-17.2	2.7	-8.8	325.2	69.7	133.6
End products, inedible	3,785.9	4,028.8	5.0	6.4	180.7	242.9	22,890.6	40.1	6,547.8
Industrial machinery	253.0	297.1	-4.1	17.4	-10.7	44.1	1,529.0	18.3	236.4
Agricultural machinery including tractors	56.1	71.4	5.1	27.3	2.7	15.3	362.7	24.2	70.6
Passenger autos and chassis	1,010.2	1,131.6	-0.2	12.0	-1.6	121.4	6,614.4	45.6	2,071.3
Trucks and other motor vehicles	501.0	496.5	8.0	-0.9	37.3	-4.5	2,839.6	45.8	891.8
Motor vehicle parts, incl. eng. & eng. parts	863.1	837.4	1.2	-3.0	10.6	-25.7	5,288.5	61.9	2,021.0
Television, telecommunication equipment	213.8	223.5	15.8	4.5	29.2	9.7	1,192.4	46.4	377.9
Aircraft, engines, parts	163.3	159.5	20.3	-2.3	27.5	-3.8	895.7	-2.9	-26.5
Other transportation equipment	106.1	180.5	39.4	70.1	30.0	74.4	584.9	22.1	105.8
Office machines and equipment	153.0	161.7	5.2	5.7	7.6	8.7	863.9	34.8	223.1
Other equipment and tools	186.1	167.8	7.3	-9.8	12.6	-18.3	1,058.7	22.0	190.9
Other consumer goods	174.8	154.8	15.0	-11.4	22.8	-20.0	928.2	18.9	147.5
Other end products, inedible	105.4	147.0	13.7	39.5	12.7	41.6	732.6	48.1	238.0
Special transactions trade	55.6	32.2	97.9	-42.1	27.5	-23.4	210.2	73.7	89.2
Unallocated BOP adjustments	133.8	127.3	19.0	-4.9	21.4	-6.5	738.7	144.0	435.9
Total exports	9,574.0	9,515.4	7.3	-0.6	647.9	-58.6	54,816.4	26.4	11,441.0

Table 4

Imports by Commodity

June 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	May \$ millions	June \$ millions	May %	June %	May \$ millions	June \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Live animals	7.8	9.6	-22.8	23.1	-2.3	1.8	51.7	-19.6	-12.6
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	500.8	463.5	11.1	-7.4	49.9	-37.3	2,819.2	18.7	443.9
Meat and meat preparations	34.7	28.7	-2.3	-17.3	-0.8	-6.0	211.6	15.4	28.3
Fish and marine animals	42.1	37.4	0.7	-11.2	0.3	-4.7	234.4	22.0	42.2
Fresh fruits and berries	68.9	64.8	11.7	-6.0	7.2	-4.1	418.2	17.5	62.2
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	41.9	37.2	19.0	-11.2	6.7	-4.7	246.6	19.1	39.5
Fresh vegetables	40.9	40.4	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3	-0.5	273.1	18.7	43.1
Other vegetables and vegetable prep.	29.1	27.6	8.2	-5.2	2.2	-1.5	159.6	22.1	28.9
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food prep.	103.5	99.0	22.2	-4.3	18.8	-4.5	509.7	28.2	112.1
Dairy products, eggs and honey	12.7	11.1	19.8	-12.6	2.1	-1.6	68.3	16.4	9.6
Corn (maize) shelled	10.8	6.3	96.4	-41.7	5.3	-4.5	38.7	-22.9	-11.5
Other cereals and cereal preparations	22.1	21.9	4.2	-0.9	0.9	-0.2	130.6	32.2	31.8
Sugar and sugar preparations	36.9	31.6	1.1	-14.4	0.4	-5.3	191.5	9.2	16.2
Fodder, feed, excluding unmilled cereal	19.7	20.7	15.9	5.1	2.7	1.0	114.0	21.7	20.3
Beverages	33.4	33.3	4.4	-0.3	1.4	-0.1	203.4	20.7	34.9
Tobacco	4.1	3.5	272.7	-14.6	3.0	-0.6	19.5	-41.3	-13.7
Crude materials, inedible	666.0	715.3	0.1	7.4	0.6	49.3	4,114.4	28.3	907.9
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	213.5	156.2	73.9	-26.8	90.7	-57.3	934.6	23.5	177.7
Coal and other related products	107.5	114.8	-4.1	6.8	-4.6	7.3	565.2	49.2	186.3
Crude petroleum	190.7	307.9	-39.1	61.5	-122.4	117.2	1,785.4	30.2	414.3
Crude animal products	25.0	22.5	43.7	-10.0	7.6	-2.5	117.4	7.0	7.7
Crude vegetable products	46.3	39.8	40.3	-14.0	13.3	-6.5	251.5	24.9	50.2
Crude wood products	15.7	15.1	23.6	-3.8	3.0	-0.6	82.6	45.9	26.0
Cotton	14.2	9.3	13.6	-34.5	1.7	-4.9	61.7	12.8	7.0
Wool and man-made fibres	15.4	11.5	26.2	-25.3	3.2	-3.9	83.1	-5.7	-5.0
Crude non-metallic minerals	37.7	38.2	27.4	1.3	8.1	0.5	232.9	23.1	43.7
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,452.3	1,357.5	24.4	-6.5	285.2	-94.8	7,909.9	24.8	1,569.8
Wood fabricated materials	58.6	50.0	23.4	-14.7	11.1	-8.6	329.6	19.5	53.7
Textile fabricated materials	146.8	150.9	15.3	2.8	19.5	4.1	847.4	23.3	160.2
Organic chemicals	125.4	122.7	14.2	-2.2	15.6	-2.7	717.1	15.5	96.4
Plastic materials	125.4	121.8	12.6	-2.9	14.0	-3.6	693.5	24.4	136.2
Other chemicals and related prod.	200.6	195.5	20.2	-2.5	33.7	-5.1	1,109.1	20.7	190.1
Petroleum and coal products	145.2	73.5	188.7	-49.4	94.9	-71.7	693.9	65.7	275.2
Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets	71.8	75.4	5.6	5.0	3.8	3.6	436.5	45.2	135.9
Other iron and steel products	67.1	60.4	22.7	-10.0	12.4	-6.7	348.6	47.1	111.6
Precious metals including alloys	31.6	78.3	-10.5	147.8	-3.7	46.7	210.4	-51.0	-219.4
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys	90.2	90.5	6.2	0.3	5.3	0.3	561.1	53.2	194.9
Metal fabricated basic products	160.9	112.4	46.3	-30.1	50.9	-48.5	712.4	24.3	139.1
Rubber fabricated materials	19.6	19.9	5.4	1.5	1.0	0.3	111.5	39.4	31.5
Oils, fats, animal and vegetable	26.3	23.9	85.2	-9.1	12.1	-2.4	115.2	32.3	28.1
Non-metallic minerals	73.4	73.2	3.1	-0.3	2.2	-0.2	414.8	22.5	76.2
Other fabricated materials	109.4	109.1	12.8	-0.3	12.4	-0.3	607.9	35.8	160.1
End products, inedible	5,336.4	4,944.0	7.2	-7.4	358.6	-392.4	30,250.4	37.0	8,175.9
Engines, turbines and elec. motors	58.8	65.1	6.3	10.7	3.5	6.3	358.5	16.4	50.6
Drilling mining machinery	49.7	50.2	2.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	286.0	4.9	13.3
Excavating machinery	58.2	39.7	41.3	-31.8	17.0	-18.5	296.3	61.3	112.6
Metal working machinery	70.0	67.3	-8.7	-3.9	-6.7	-2.7	399.8	32.0	96.9
Other industrial machinery	323.6	320.3	15.9	-1.0	44.4	-3.3	1,785.8	29.0	401.3
Agricultural machinery incl. tractors	168.1	157.5	19.6	-6.3	27.6	-10.6	890.2	31.8	214.8
Passenger autos and chassis	595.8	602.4	4.8	1.1	27.4	6.6	3,828.9	40.0	1,094.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	211.6	184.2	2.8	-12.9	5.7	-27.4	1,205.9	70.8	499.9
Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts.	1,173.1	1,173.8	-9.0	0.1	-115.5	0.7	7,441.2	49.2	2,452.3
Television, radios, phonographs	82.9	78.7	9.4	-5.1	7.1	-4.2	441.5	55.5	157.6
Other commun. and related equipment	340.8	311.0	11.3	-8.7	34.7	-29.8	1,825.8	53.9	639.5
Office machines and equipment	437.2	365.3	31.7	-16.4	105.3	-71.9	2,103.7	50.1	702.5
Other equipment and tools	527.1	499.9	7.8	-5.2	38.2	-27.2	2,965.1	29.0	666.5
Aircraft, engines, parts	251.5	133.9	25.2	-46.8	50.6	-117.6	1,163.1	15.0	151.7
Other transportation equipment & parts	139.9	97.3	7.0	-30.5	9.2	-42.6	717.7	15.2	94.7
Apparel and apparel accessories	149.6	144.2	-2.9	-3.6	-4.5	-5.4	828.3	38.1	228.4
Footwear	45.5	39.0	8.9	-14.3	3.7	-6.5	242.1	27.8	52.6
Printed matter	121.6	120.1	19.0	-1.2	19.4	-1.5	666.8	14.3	83.6
Watches, sporting goods and toys	77.6	82.5	17.0	6.3	11.3	4.9	435.0	10.4	40.8
House furnishings	96.6	92.6	14.2	-4.1	12.0	-4.0	527.4	18.4	82.1
Photographic goods	106.4	91.8	26.7	-13.7	22.4	-14.6	547.9	23.3	103.6
Miscellaneous end products	250.8	227.2	21.6	-9.4	44.5	-23.6	1,293.4	22.3	236.1
Special transactions trade	147.1	123.1	6.0	-16.3	8.3	-24.0	795.9	58.1	292.6
Unallocated BOP adjustments	-189.9	-167.7	13.7	-11.7	-22.9	22.2	-1,017.9	39.8	-289.6
Total Imports	7,920.5	7,445.3	9.4	-6.0	677.4	-475.2	44,922.7	32.8	11,087.9

Department Store Sales by Regions

June 1984 — Advance Information

Department stores in Canada had sales totalling \$941.3 million in June 1984, up 2.3% from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for the first six months of 1984 reached \$4,827.2 million, an increase of 6.0% over the January-June 1983 period.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month were as follows, with percentage changes from June 1983 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$348.6 million (+3.2%)
- Quebec, \$178.3 million (+7.8%)

- British Columbia, \$144.5 million (-4.8%)
- Alberta, \$124.8 million (-2.1%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$66.5 million (+2.9%)
- Manitoba, \$49.3 million (+6.5%)
- Saskatchewan, \$29.5 million (+9.7%).

Data users should note that the British Columbia figures include as well those for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. See the June 1984 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.60/\$16), or for further information, contact the Merchandising and Services Division (613-990-9665), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Union Wage Rates for Construction

June 1984

(In dollars)

City	Trade					
	Bricklayer		Plasterer		Cement Finisher	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	15.37	17.96	15.15	17.62	15.37	17.86
Halifax	13.27	15.58	13.39	14.46	13.27	15.58
Saint John	14.73	17.15	14.73	17.15	14.73	17.15
Montreal	16.54	18.87	15.91	18.17	15.11	17.29
Ottawa	17.57	20.13	15.42	17.86	15.98	18.46
Toronto	17.72	21.42	16.36	19.30	16.18	19.28
Thunder Bay	17.20	20.29	16.14	19.06	15.31	18.23
Winnipeg	17.05	19.46	16.15	18.37	15.00	17.10
Regina	17.80	20.47	17.80	20.47	16.12	18.93
Edmonton	18.70	21.57	18.85	21.34	17.66	20.28
Vancouver	18.52	22.97	19.54	22.79	18.07	22.32

B = Basic wage rate.

B&S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Union Wage Rate Indexes for Construction Trades

June 1984 — Advance Information

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) remained unchanged in June 1984 from the May level of 127.5.

On a year-over-year basis, the total Union Wage Rate Index for construction registered an increase of 1.1% over the June 1983 index of 126.1. By city, the largest year-over-year increase in union wage rates was

recorded in Halifax (14.7%); there was no change registered in cities in the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, while increases ranging from 0.5% to 8.5% were posted in the remaining cities covered.

Users should note that the June rates for three trades in 11 of the 22 cities surveyed are presented in the accompanying table.

(see also text and tables on next page)

Union Wage Rate Indexes

(Basic plus Supplements)

May 1984 — Advance Information

1981=100

	May 1984	April 1984	May 1983	% change	
				May '84/ April '84	May '84/ May '83
Canada	127.5	127.2	126.1	0.2	1.1
St. John's	133.3	126.9	122.9	5.0	8.5
Halifax	134.2	125.1	114.7	7.3	17.0
Saint John	130.4	130.4	122.0	—	6.9
Quebec	125.1	125.1	125.1	—	—
Chicoutimi	124.6	124.6	124.6	—	—
Montreal	124.9	124.9	124.9	—	—
Ottawa	128.5	128.4	127.4	0.1	0.9
Toronto	125.5	125.5	124.7	—	0.6
Hamilton	126.0	126.0	125.4	—	0.5
St. Catharines	127.4	127.3	126.6	0.1	0.6
Kitchener	129.6	129.6	128.9	—	0.5
London	129.6	129.5	128.6	0.1	0.8
Windsor	126.9	126.9	126.2	—	0.6
Sudbury	128.2	128.1	127.5	0.1	0.5
Thunder Bay	127.5	127.5	126.9	—	0.5
Winnipeg	129.5	129.5	129.5	—	—
Regina	132.7	132.7	125.0	—	6.2
Saskatoon	132.7	132.7	125.2	—	6.0
Calgary	129.8	129.8	128.6	—	0.9
Edmonton	130.5	130.5	128.7	—	1.4
Vancouver	126.5	126.5	126.5	—	—
Victoria	125.9	125.9	125.9	—	—

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Union Wage Rate Indexes for Construction Trades

May 1984 — Advance Information

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (1981=100) for construction trades (including supplements) increased by 0.2% to 127.5 in May 1984 from 127.2 in April 1984. The city index for Halifax advanced 7.3% and that for St. John's by 5.0%; marginal increases of 0.1% also occurred in several cities in Ontario.

On a year-over-year basis, the total Union Wage Rate Index stood 1.1% above the May 1983 level of

126.1. On a city basis, the largest annual increases were in Halifax, St. John's and Saint John in the East, and Regina and Saskatoon in the West. In the other cities covered, the year-over-year upward shift was about 1.0%.

It should be noted that in the period to which these figures relate, new agreements had not been ratified in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec and New Brunswick; as a consequence, the final rate of the old agreement continued to be included in the index. The Nova Scotia (Halifax) changes result from contracts implemented subsequent to May 1983. The indexes for Ontario cities and Manitoba (Winnipeg) reflect new contract settlements which, in most cases, provide no change in rates in the first year of the contract.

Growth in Private Education

1971-72 to 1983-84

Unlike the trend for public school education, enrolment in private schools continues to increase: in 1983-84 private school enrolment reached 229,000 students, an increase of 1.5% over the preceding year and 60% since 1970-71.

Since 1971-72, the year in which public school enrolment began a consistent and sustained decline,

private schools have attracted increasingly larger numbers of students. In 1983-84, however, private school growth moderated, as did the losses in public school systems.

For further information, order the *Education Statistics Service Bulletin* (81-002, \$1.60/\$16), Vol. 6, No. 6, Continuing Growth in Private Education.

Telephone Systems: Revenues and Expenses

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$747.4 million in June 1984, up 7.9% from a year earlier. Operating expenses increased 5.3% over the 12-month period to \$519.5 million. Net operating

revenue at \$227.9 million showed a gain of 14.5% over June 1983.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

32-026 *Production of Selected Biscuits*, Quarter Ending June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)

44-003 *Gypsum Products*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

63-004 *Department Store Sales by Regions*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Service Bulletins:

53-006 *Road Transport*, Vol. 13, No. 6, Trucking Activity Survey, 1982
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

81-002 *Education Statistics*, Vol. 6, No. 6, Continuing Growth in Private Education, 1971-72 to 1983-84
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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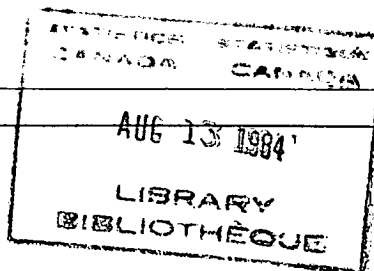
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily

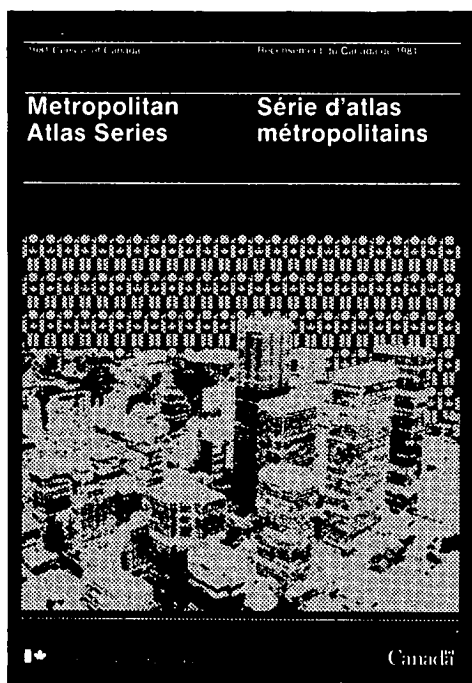


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Friday, August 10, 1984

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Metropolitan Atlas Series

Statistics Canada has combined advanced computer-mapping techniques with 1981 Census data to produce the thematic maps and graphs of *The Metropolitan Atlas Series*. Data on 33 statistical themes including population, housing, place of work and income are illustrated by census tract for the census metropolitan areas of St. John's, Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

The Metropolitan Atlas Series (catalogue nos. 99-918 to 99-930) — a set of 12 publications, each priced at \$8.50 in Canada and \$10.20 elsewhere — can be ordered from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or from the Bureau's nearest regional reference centre. For further information on how these atlases were produced, contact Rick Mitchell (613-990-9707), or Gordon Deecker (613-990-9711).



New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

June 1984

	Total			Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles ³		
	1983	1984 Change		1983	1984 Change		1983	1984 Change	
	(Units)	%		(Units)	%		(Units)	%	
Canada	112,812	133,057	17.9	88,519	102,250	15.5	24,293	30,807	26.8
Newfoundland	2,210	2,504	13.3	1,627	1,834	12.7	583	670	14.9
Prince Edward Island	540	778	44.1	419	621	48.2	121	157	29.8
Nova Scotia	4,032	5,617	39.3	3,193	4,333	35.7	839	1,284	53.0
New Brunswick	3,216	4,083	27.0	2,280	2,908	27.5	936	1,175	25.5
Quebec	31,138	35,511	14.0	26,574	29,769	12.0	4,564	5,742	25.8
Ontario	42,869	51,916	21.1	35,113	41,025	16.8	7,756	10,891	40.4
Manitoba	3,961	5,144	29.9	2,909	3,553	22.1	1,052	1,591	51.2
Saskatchewan	3,976	4,072	2.4	2,527	2,424	-4.1	1,449	1,648	13.7
Alberta	10,600	11,998	13.2	6,786	7,721	13.8	3,814	4,277	12.1
British Columbia ²	10,270	11,434	11.3	7,091	8,062	13.7	3,179	3,372	6.1
	(\$000)	%		(\$000)	%		(\$000)	%	
Canada	1,251,451	1,620,562	29.5	941,411	1,158,933	23.1	310,040	461,629	48.9
Newfoundland	22,579	28,259	25.2	16,143	19,290	19.5	6,436	8,969	39.4
Prince Edward Island	5,383	8,252	53.3	4,103	6,285	53.2	1,280	1,967	53.7
Nova Scotia	40,910	63,428	55.0	31,542	45,505	44.3	9,368	17,923	91.3
New Brunswick	33,592	48,398	44.1	22,783	31,092	36.5	10,809	17,306	60.1
Quebec	323,396	413,413	27.8	266,807	320,677	20.2	56,589	92,736	63.9
Ontario	481,149	638,631	32.7	383,743	476,002	24.0	97,406	162,629	67.0
Manitoba	45,162	63,946	41.6	32,131	42,658	32.8	13,031	21,288	63.4
Saskatchewan	47,043	55,515	18.0	29,133	31,023	6.5	17,910	24,492	36.8
Alberta	130,049	159,848	22.9	77,110	93,159	20.8	52,939	66,689	26.0
British Columbia ²	122,188	140,872	15.3	77,916	93,242	19.7	44,272	47,630	7.6

¹ These data are not adjusted for seasonal variations.² Data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.³ Includes buses and coaches.**New Motor Vehicle Sales**

June 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

Retail sales in Canada of all new motor vehicles totalled 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 18.4% to 24,318 units while sales of overseas commercial vehicles fell 34.8% to 3,455 units.

In June 1984, the market share of North American manufacturers (based on unit sales of passenger cars) was 76.2% compared to 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 29.5% from a year earlier to \$1,620.6 million. North American passenger cars sold for \$873.3 million (up 21.0%) and commercial vehicles for \$424.5 million (up 63.4%) while sales of passenger cars from overseas increased 29.9% to \$285.7 million and those of commercial vehicles fell by 26.1% to \$37.2 million.

All provinces reported sales increases (in terms of units) in June 1984 over June 1983 with advances ranging from 2.4% in Saskatchewan to 44.1% in Prince Edward Island.

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%).

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, unit sales of passenger cars built in North America at 63,243 units in June 1984 increased 0.3% from May 1984. Seasonally adjusted sales of overseas manufactured passenger cars (22,233 units) increased 19.9% from the previous month, while total commercial vehicles (25,091 units) were 0.3% higher than in the preceding month.

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.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

June 1984 — Advance Information

	June 1983	May 1984	June 1984	June '84/ June '83
		\$ millions		%
Canada	914.9	928.3	980.5	7.2
Newfoundland	12.8	11.5	11.9	-7.5
Prince Edward Island	3.8	3.5	4.4	13.8
Nova Scotia	23.6	24.0	26.2	11.0
New Brunswick	17.6	17.7	19.4	10.5
Quebec	219.4	232.8	248.9	13.4
Ontario	358.5	360.2	376.5	5.0
Manitoba	30.7	32.6	34.1	11.1
Saskatchewan	29.5	28.7	30.3	3.0
Alberta	94.0	91.4	94.9	1.0
British Columbia	123.2	123.7	131.8	7.0
Yukon	0.8	0.8	0.9	16.4
Northwest Territories	1.0	1.3	1.3	26.1
Licensed restaurants	394.9	397.8	420.5	6.5
Unlicensed restaurants	273.1	276.7	293.1	7.3
Take-outs	117.9	120.6	129.4	9.8
Caterers	65.3	65.2	68.5	4.9
Taverns	63.7	68.0	69.1	8.4

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns — Receipts

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for June 1984 show restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments in Canada had receipts totalling \$980.5 million, up 7.2% from June 1983.

Revised total receipts of these businesses for May 1984 were \$928.3 million, an increase of 7.4% over May 1983.

For further information on provincial totals by kind of business and on chains versus independents, order the June 1984 issue of *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics* (63-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Ed Yablonski (613-990-9662), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes

June 1984 — Advance Information

Current weighted price and volume indexes (1971=100) on a balance-of-payments basis are now available on CANSIM for both exports and imports in matrices 3643, 3644, 3649, 3650, 3683 and 3684. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to June 1984 for the seven commodity sections and major commodity groupings.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Zoltan Somogyi or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Egg Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian egg production decreased 3.7% to 40.2 million dozen in June 1984 from 41.7 million dozen a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 4.0% to 23.4 million from 24.4 million, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased 0.3% to 2,056 from 2,050.

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

June 1984 — Advance Information

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 (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

(1971=100)

	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Canada	302.4	302.4	288.4
Prince Edward Island	351.3	349.5	298.1
Nova Scotia	289.6	289.6	282.1
New Brunswick	356.1	352.9	305.3
Quebec	305.5	299.2	300.2
Ontario	283.2	284.8	269.2
Manitoba ¹	318.1	320.5	296.0
Saskatchewan ¹	313.6	316.4	306.2
Alberta ¹	310.9	309.7	286.9
British Columbia ¹	289.6	288.8	281.8

¹ Based on current initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for June 1984 and May 1984.

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Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

13-001 National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)

32-013 The Sugar Situation, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

63-005 Retail Trade, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

63-011 Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

99-919 Metropolitan Atlas Series — Toronto, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

99-921 Metropolitan Atlas Series — Vancouver, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

99-922 Metropolitan Atlas Series — Winnipeg, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

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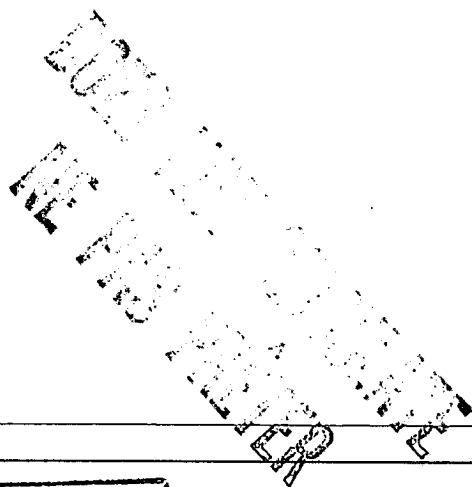
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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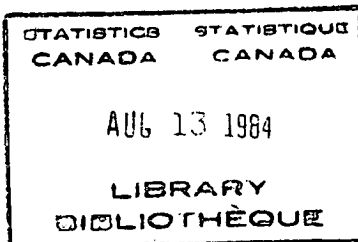
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Statistics Canada daily



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Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

June 1984

Kind of Business	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			June '84/ June '83	Sales All Stores		June '84/ May '84
	June 1983	May 1984r	June 1984p		May 1984r	June 1984p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,837.1	1,868.3	1,991.9	8.4	1,812.1	1,814.3	0.1
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	480.4	490.9	522.2	8.7	459.7	471.2	2.5
All other food stores	188.8	191.7	194.1	2.8	175.4	176.5	0.6
Department stores	920.2	927.8	941.3	2.3	944.7	957.3	1.3
General merchandise stores	191.6	192.7	186.9	-2.4	190.9	193.9	1.6
General stores	185.7	168.9	180.5	-2.8	155.8	156.4	0.4
Variety stores	102.0	98.9	104.6	2.5	99.9	99.7	-0.2
Motor vehicle dealers	1,733.6	2,162.3	2,036.7	17.4	1,725.7	1,753.5	1.6
Used car dealers	48.4	62.3	58.7	21.2	49.9	52.3	4.9
Service stations	810.0	790.7	812.8	0.3	767.9	768.1	--
Garages	125.7	145.6	137.9	9.6	131.6	128.0	-2.8
Automotive parts and accessories stores	262.0	257.5	262.6	0.2	208.1	209.8	0.8
Men's clothing stores	114.0	111.0	118.0	3.5	108.3	105.9	-2.2
Women's clothing stores	189.2	200.4	211.8	11.9	191.5	201.5	5.3
Family clothing stores	129.6	128.2	137.0	5.7	128.4	130.6	1.7
Specialty shoe stores	12.7	13.8	14.1	10.9	13.3	13.8	3.7
Family shoe stores	86.0	88.7	88.7	3.0	81.4	84.8	4.1
Hardware stores	106.7	104.9	112.2	5.1	85.7	87.1	1.7
Household furniture stores	141.0	143.9	142.1	0.7	137.2	133.0	-3.0
Household appliance stores	40.7	37.8	38.8	-4.5	38.9	38.6	-0.8
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	59.8	54.5	56.6	-5.2	52.7	52.6	-0.1
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	365.0	389.7	391.7	7.3	387.6	386.9	-0.2
Book and stationery stores	37.0	40.5	40.4	9.1	44.7	44.8	0.3
Florists	33.8	50.8	35.6	5.2	33.9	34.2	1.1
Jewellery stores	66.6	68.7	68.5	2.9	70.7	69.7	-1.4
Sporting goods and accessories stores	157.4	173.0	175.7	11.6	126.8	127.1	0.3
Personal accessories stores	122.2	122.2	131.8	7.9	124.0	126.0	1.6
All other stores	1,096.3	1,084.4	1,173.9	7.0	1,089.5	1,090.4	0.1
Total, all stores	9,643.3	10,169.9	10,367.1	7.5	9,436.3	9,508.3	0.8

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade

June 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

Preliminary June 1984 estimates show total retail sales in Canada without seasonal adjustment amounted to \$10,367.1 million in current dollars, a 7.5% increase over June 1983 sales. (Revised figures for May 1984 show retail sales reached \$10,169.9 million, up 13.2% over the year-earlier level.) The most notable year-over-year gains in June were reported by used car dealers (+21.2%), motor vehicle dealers (+17.4%) and women's clothing stores (+11.9%). Major drops were posted by furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (-5.2%), household appliance stores (-4.5%) and general stores (-2.8%).

All provinces and territories showed increased sales in June 1984 as compared to the same month the previous year, with advances ranging from 11.7% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 1.4% in Saskatchewan. At the metropolitan area level, sales were higher in all cities for which data are published: Montreal (+13.2%); Winnipeg (+10.5%); Vancouver (+8.8%) and Toronto (+8.0%).

Total retail sales for the second quarter of 1984 at \$29,696.6 million were 9.9% higher than the second quarter 1983 level of \$27,026.7 million.

(continued)

Retail Trade, All Stores, by Provinces and Selected Metropolitan Areas

June 1984

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			June '84/ June '83	Sales All Stores		June '84/ May '84
	June 1983	May 1984r	June 1984p		May 1984r	June 1984p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Newfoundland	182.0	189.7	186.5	2.5	174.2	174.3	0.1
Prince Edward Island	44.4	47.5	48.9	10.0	43.9	44.0	0.2
Nova Scotia	321.1	357.0	356.8	11.1	337.2	330.0	-2.2
New Brunswick	251.0	259.0	255.4	1.7	240.4	232.5	-3.3
Quebec	2,372.9	2,667.5	2,618.3	10.3	2,382.4	2,417.3	1.5
Ontario	3,588.3	3,775.8	3,896.9	8.5	3,528.7	3,552.2	0.7
Manitoba	368.2	384.8	397.4	7.9	360.1	369.5	2.6
Saskatchewan	391.3	377.5	396.9	1.4	359.8	365.6	1.6
Alberta	1,016.5	995.0	1,033.5	1.6	950.5	949.0	-0.2
British Columbia	1,079.1	1,088.0	1,144.7	6.0	1,049.1	1,065.5	1.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	28.5	28.0	31.8	11.7	27.5	27.2	-1.1
Canada	9,643.3	10,169.9	10,367.1	7.5	9,436.3	9,508.3	0.8
Montreal	1,099.4	1,251.6	1,245.1	13.2	1,128.4	1,156.6	2.5
Toronto	1,310.3	1,365.7	1,416.0	8.0	1,290.1	1,303.9	1.1
Winnipeg	236.0	254.2	261.0	10.5	241.3	246.9	2.3
Vancouver	532.3	545.5	579.5	8.8	527.3	547.0	3.7

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Cumulative retail sales for the first six months of 1984 totalled \$54,239.7 million, up 10.5% over the January-June 1983 period.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, the June 1984 retail trade estimate of \$9,508.3 million was 0.8% higher than the previous month. The most significant increases were recorded by women's clothing stores (+5.3%), used car dealers (+4.9%) and family shoe stores (+4.1%) while major declines were reported by household furniture stores (-3.0%), garages (-2.8%) and men's clothing stores (-2.2%).

With the exception of New Brunswick (-3.3%), Nova Scotia (-2.2%), the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-1.1%) and Alberta (-0.2%) which registered lower

sales, the remaining provinces reported increased sales in June 1984 over May 1984, with gains ranging from 0.1% in Newfoundland to 2.6% in Manitoba. Sales were also higher in all the metropolitan areas surveyed: Vancouver (+3.7%); Montreal (+2.5%); Winnipeg (+2.3%) and Toronto (+1.1%).

For further information, order the June 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 K1A 0T6.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	May 1984f	Apr. 1984p	Mar. 1984r	May 1983
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	175.5	131.8	112.5	163.8
Forestry	150.0	129.7	123.7	133.6
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	489.4	477.3	477.0	462.8
Manufacturing Industries	3,599.9	3,491.4	3,415.2	3,475.8
Construction Industry	945.9	849.2	799.4	955.4
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,959.6	1,935.2	1,896.7	1,844.0
Trade	2,136.8	2,073.6	2,024.2	1,994.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,325.8	1,278.1	1,256.1	1,214.7
Commercial and Personal Services	1,795.6	1,742.4	1,703.7	1,666.6
Education and Related Services	1,853.4	1,859.1	1,856.0	1,753.6
Health and Welfare Services	1,274.8	1,253.4	1,239.8	1,215.5
Federal Administration and Other Government Offices	724.6	721.5	721.8	680.8
Provincial Administration	538.7	531.7	536.9	539.5
Local Administration	431.4	434.4	429.1	416.3
Total Wages and Salaries	17,401.4	16,908.5	16,592.2	16,517.0
Supplementary Labour Income	1,880.0	1,826.5	1,792.8	1,776.5
Labour Income	19,281.3	18,735.0	18,385.0	18,293.5
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	172.4	171.4	166.9	162.5
Forestry	155.2	160.2	142.4	138.9
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	485.8	483.6	476.0	459.4
Manufacturing Industries	3,548.8	3,484.5	3,446.0	3,427.7
Construction Industry	944.3	928.6	925.7	954.0
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,941.1	1,964.6	1,934.1	1,827.0
Trade	2,122.0	2,079.7	2,061.1	1,980.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,317.1	1,274.1	1,246.7	1,206.8
Commercial and Personal Services	1,774.5	1,767.2	1,743.8	1,647.3
Education and Related Services	1,802.2	1,798.4	1,786.3	1,704.6
Health and Welfare Services	1,265.1	1,255.7	1,243.6	1,206.4
Federal Administration and Other Government Offices	722.8	726.2	721.7	679.0
Provincial Administration	540.7	550.2	554.3	541.6
Local Administration	430.7	442.4	436.5	415.7
Total Wages and Salaries	17,228.0	17,133.8	16,926.1	16,357.7
Supplementary Labour Income	1,859.4	1,849.3	1,826.9	1,760.0
Labour Income	19,087.4	18,983.0	18,752.9	18,117.7

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Estimates of Labour Income

May 1984 — Advance Information

Labour income for the month of May 1984 was estimated at \$19,281.3 million, an increase of \$987.8 million or 5.4% from May 1983.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries increased by \$94.2 million between April 1984 and May 1984 to a level of \$17,228.0 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 0T6.
(see table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	May 1984f	Apr. 1984p	Mar. 1984r
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	240.5	233.1	227.3
Prince Edward Island	50.6	48.1	47.2
Nova Scotia	469.7	449.7	439.6
New Brunswick	347.1	327.3	318.9
Quebec	4,046.4	3,930.3	3,880.4
Ontario	7,225.8	7,057.3	6,928.7
Manitoba	678.8	662.1	652.1
Saskatchewan	567.6	548.6	532.9
Alberta	1,712.4	1,669.2	1,663.3
British Columbia	1,989.3	1,912.3	1,830.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	73.1	70.3	71.5
Total Wages and Salaries	17,401.4	16,908.5	16,592.2
Supplementary Labour Income	1,880.0	1,826.5	1,792.8
Labour Income	19,281.3	18,735.0	18,385.0
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	237.1	242.3	240.0
Prince Edward Island	49.7	51.9	51.8
Nova Scotia	463.0	459.8	455.9
New Brunswick	341.0	338.2	333.5
Quebec	4,006.2	3,984.1	3,955.0
Ontario	7,162.8	7,102.2	7,050.0
Manitoba	672.2	673.7	666.6
Saskatchewan	555.3	559.9	553.2
Alberta	1,724.6	1,718.7	1,694.1
British Columbia	1,952.4	1,915.0	1,835.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	74.9	73.7	76.3
Total Wages and Salaries	17,228.0	17,133.8	16,926.1
Supplementary Labour Income	1,859.4	1,849.3	1,826.9
Labour Income	19,087.4	18,983.0	18,752.9

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Labour Force Information

July 1984

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 86,000 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).

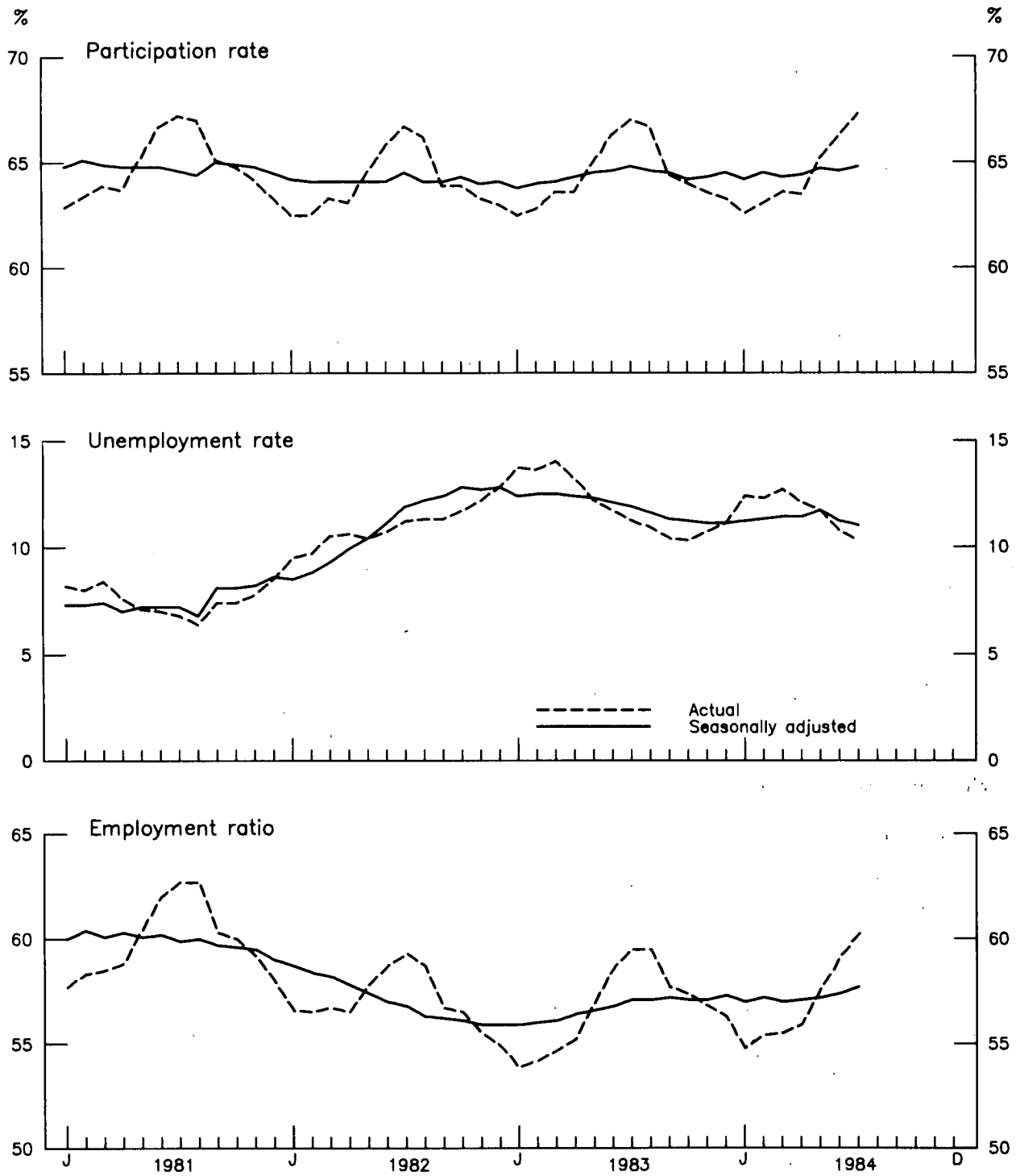
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in July were as follows, with June rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 19.5% (19.3%); Prince Edward Island, 11.9% (12.8%); Nova Scotia, 12.1% (12.6%); New Brunswick, 14.4% (15.1%); Quebec, 12.1% (12.6%); Ontario, 8.8% (8.6%); Manitoba, 7.8% (8.0%); Saskatchewan, 8.0% (8.0); Alberta, 11.0% (11.8%) 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 10.3% in the latest month, down from 11.2% 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). (see graph on next page)

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending July 31, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	2 357 969	3 719 058	6 077 027
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 748 326	2 948 545	4 696 871
% change	34.9	26.1	29.4
Cars, 1984	39,705	51,877	91,582
Cars, 1983	29,737	42,924	72,661
% change	33.5	20.9	26.0
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	189 718	71 815	261 533
Metric tonnes, 1983	173 196	68 963	242 159
% change	9.5	4.1	8.0
Cars, 1984	7,203	3,004	10,207
Cars, 1983	5,595	2,610	8,205
% change	28.7	15.1	24.4
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	62 488 367	74 871 185	137 359 552
Metric tonnes, 1983	51 553 486	61 806 590	113 360 076
% change	21.2	21.1	21.2
Cars, 1984	1,045,126	1,056,679	2,101,805
Cars, 1983	865,456	913,029	1,778,485
% change	20.8	15.7	18.2
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 653 705	1 751 650	6 405 355
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 874 915	1 501 230	5 376 145
% change	20.1	16.7	19.1
Cars, 1984	170,229	69,937	240,166
Cars, 1983	129,511	57,857	187,368
% change	31.4	20.9	28.2

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending July 31, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period ending July 31, 1984 totalled 6.1 million t, an increase of 29.4% from the 1983 figure. Loadings were up in the East by 34.9% and in the West by 26.1%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, advanced in the East by 9.5% and in the West by 4.1%, with an overall national gain of 8.0%.

Rail freight loadings for January-July 1984 totalled 137.4 million t, up 21.2% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.2%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard — Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Waferboard production in Canada climbed 46.8% 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.

Canadian firms produced 43,861,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis of hardboard, down 31.3% from the June 1983 level of 63,801,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003; \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sugar Sales

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 91 105 520 kilograms of all types of sugar for July 1984. Domestic sales amounted to 83 636 864 kilograms and export sales were 7 468 656 kilograms.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the July issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.60/\$16), available in about 10 days, or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cereals and Oilseeds Review

June 1984 — Advance Information

The most current supply-disposition data for the major Canadian grains are now available, as well as advance information on Canadian and international grain prices and oilseed crushings. The June issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50) also includes the situation report, which describes significant events in the North American grain markets during the month of July 1984.

For further information, contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 600-266 Graham Ave., Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oils and Fats: Production and Sales

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of all types of deodorized oils in June 1984 totalled 44 700 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine in the same month were 13 801 tonnes and shortening sales amounted to 8 887 tonnes.

For further information, order the June issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publicatlons Released

- 45-002 Coal and Coke Statistics**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 62-010 Consumer Prices and Price Indexes**, April-June 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 63-007 New Motor Vehicle Sales**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 64-002 Housing Starts and Completions**, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 99-925 Metropolitan Atlas Series: Edmonton**, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

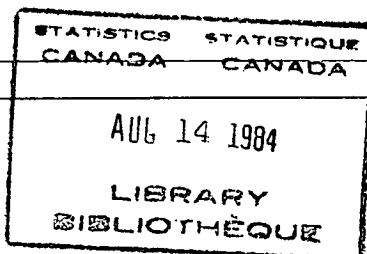
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily

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7-1400-501

Tuesday, August 14, 1984

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Canadian Homicide Statistics, 1983 (Final Data)

Final 1983 homicide data released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics show that, between 1982 and 1983, the number of homicide victims in Canada increased 1.8% from 670 to 682. This increase is comparatively low against that observed for the previous year, 1981-82 (3.4%).

The 682 homicide offences (victims) include 625 murders, 51 manslaughters and six infanticides.

Preliminary 1983 homicide data were released by the Centre on May 1, 1984. At that time, the total number of homicides reported by police agencies in Canada was 679. The revisions to the data, therefore, do not make much of a difference at the national level. More noticeable are the differences in the provincial totals: Nova Scotia and British Columbia each show two fewer homicides than were reported on May 1 while the Ontario count rises by one and the Quebec total increases by six. Remaining provinces plus the territories remained unchanged as a result of the revised figures.

Detailed data on homicide offences in Canada in 1983 and from 1974-1983 are presented on page 2 of today's *Daily*. Further data are available in a *Juristat* bulletin entitled *Homicide in Canada — 1983: Statistical Highlights*, published by the Centre. Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to Joanne M. Lacroix (613-990-9023), Law Enforcement Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Table 1
Number and Rate¹ of Homicide Offences² by Legal Type,
Canada, Provinces and Territories
 1983

	Total Homicide Offences		Murder Offences ³		Manslaughter Offences		Infanticide Offences	
	Actual Number	Rate	Actual Number	Rate	Actual Number	Rate	Actual Number	Rate
Newfoundland	6	1.04	4	0.70	1	0.17	1	0.17
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	13	1.51	11	1.28	—	—	2	0.23
New Brunswick	11	1.56	10	1.42	1	0.14	—	—
Quebec	190	2.91	179	2.74	11	0.17	—	—
Ontario	202	2.29	183	2.08	16	0.18	3	0.03
Manitoba	40	3.82	36	3.44	4	0.38	—	—
Saskatchewan	33	3.32	31	3.12	2	0.20	—	—
Alberta	75	3.19	68	2.89	7	0.30	—	—
British Columbia	108	3.82	101	3.58	7	0.25	—	—
Northwest Territories	3	6.20	1	2.07	2	4.13	—	—
Yukon	1	4.48	1	4.48	—	—	—	—
Canada	682	2.74	625	2.51	51	0.20	6	0.02

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population, using June 1, 1983 population estimates from Statistics Canada's Demography Division.

² One "offence" is counted for every victim.

³ Murder offences include all offences of first and second degree murder.

— Nil.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Canadian Homicide Statistics

1983 (Final Data)

Final 1983 homicide data released today by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics show that the number of homicide offences in Canada increased by 1.8% in 1983 over 1982.

A total of 625 murders, 51 manslaughters and six infanticides accounted for the 682 homicide offences reported, compared to 670 offences reported in 1982. (One "offence" is counted for every victim.)

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.

Males dominated both the suspect and victim categories in these homicide incidents, as over 85% of suspects and almost 65% of the victims were male.

Shooting was the most common homicide method used in Canada during 1983 (224 offences). However, as a proportion of all homicides, shooting declined 11.4% in 1983 from 1982. Stabbing and beating were also frequent methods used to commit homicide in 1983, 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.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is responsible for the production of statistics and information on criminal and civil justice in Canada. The Centre operates under the authority of Statistics Canada, with guidance from the Justice Information Council, composed of federal and provincial deputy ministers responsible for justice and the Chief Statistician of Canada.

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

(see table on next page)

Table 2
Number and Rate¹ of Homicide Offences² by Legal Type,
Canada
 1974-1983

	Total Homicide Offences		Murder Offences ³		Manslaughter Offences		Infanticide Offences	
	Actual Number	Rate	Actual Number	Rate	Actual Number	Rate	Actual Number	Rate
1983	682	2.74	625	2.51	51	0.20	6	0.02
1982	670	2.72	624	2.53	42	0.17	4	0.02
1981	648	2.66	601	2.47	44	0.18	3	0.01
1980	593	2.47	493	2.05	97	0.41	3	0.01
1979	631	2.66	587	2.48	39	0.16	5	0.02
1978	661	2.82	592	2.52	58	0.25	11	0.05
1977	711	3.06	628	2.70	78	0.34	5	0.02
1976	668	2.91	614	2.67	49	0.22	5	0.02
1975	701	3.09	636	2.81	64	0.28	1	--
1974	600	2.68	548	2.45	49	0.22	3	0.01

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population, using June 1, 1983 population estimates from Statistics Canada's Demography Division.

² One "offence" is counted for every victim.

³ Murder offences include all offences of first and second degree murder (and prior to July 26, 1976, capital and non capital murder).

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Steel Ingot and Pig Iron Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the month of July 1984 reached 1 117 022 tonnes, an increase of 10.4% from 1 011 875 tonnes a year earlier.

Pig iron production amounted to 772 531 tonnes in the latest month, up 5.6% from 731 757 tonnes in July 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending August 11, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending August 11, 1984 totalled 244 398 tonnes, an increase of 3.5% from the preceding week's total of 236 002 tonnes and up 0.1% from the year-earlier level of 244 082 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 147.0 in the current week, 142.0 a week earlier and 146.8 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings — Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of steel pipe climbed 33.7% in June 1984 to 121 302 tonnes from 90 717 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Exports by Commodities

June 1984 — Advance Information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for June 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

15-201E The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1971-80
(Canada: \$22.25; Other Countries: \$26.70)

32-027 Confectionery, Quarter Ending June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)

33-002 Footwear Statistics, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

35-002 Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

43-003 Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

43-005 Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

44-001 Cement, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

46-002 Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

52-003 Railway Operating Statistics, January 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

52-214 Railway Transport: Railway Commodity Origin and Destination Statistics, 1979-1982
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

57-001 Electric Power Statistics, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

63-002 Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

85-209 Homicide in Canada: A Statistical Perspective, 1982
(Canada: \$11.10; Other Countries: \$13.30)

99-929 Metropolitan Atlas Series: Regina, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

Service Bulletin:

52-004 Railway Transport, Vol. 14, No. 5, Railway Carloadings, May 1984; Railway Operating Statistics, January 1984; Railway Operating Statistics, February 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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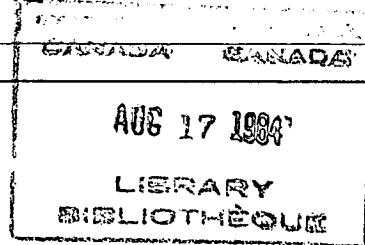
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Wednesday, August 15, 1984

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Farm Cash Receipts

January-June 1984 — Advance Information

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, rapeseed, 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 Lanthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-June 1984
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1984/83 %
Newfoundland	16.8	18.8	11.9
Prince Edward Island	89.1	108.0	21.2
Nova Scotia	110.8	115.9	4.6
New Brunswick	89.1	113.4	27.3
Quebec	1,348.7	1,396.4	3.5
Ontario	2,194.9	2,435.9	11.0
Manitoba	867.5	813.6	-6.2
Saskatchewan	2,267.6	2,138.8	-5.7
Alberta	1,923.0	1,890.0	-1.7
British Columbia	385.0	439.0	14.0
Canada	9,292.5	9,469.8	1.9

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

June 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales(+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds and debentures	559	304	255
Common and preferred stocks	357	380	-23
Total — June	916	684	232
Total — May	948	811	137
Foreign securities:			
Bonds and debentures	470	634	-164
Common and preferred stocks	636	641	-5
Total — June	1,106	1,275	-169
Total — May	1,244	1,534	-290

Security Transactions with Non-residents

June 1984 — Advance Information

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.

Women as School Administrators

1972-73 to 1982-83

At a time when women are making increasing strides in traditionally male-dominated professions, they are losing ground in the field of school administration. Over the last 10 years, the number of positions in school administration — principals, vice-principals and department heads — has dropped by 5%, but the number of women in these positions declined by a disproportionate 10%.

The lower level of female representation is evident at each level of school administration.

For further information, order the service bulletin *Education Statistics* (81-002, \$1.60/\$16), Vol. 6, No. 7, or contact Michele Vigder (613-990-8354), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

1981=100

	Weights	Q2 1984	Q1 1984	Q2 1983	Percentage Change	
					Q2 1984/ Q1 1984	Q2 1984/ Q2 1983
Total	100.0	118.0	117.0	114.8	0.9	2.8
Machinery and equipment	57.2	114.5	113.6	112.3	0.8	2.0
Field erection	16.1	126.0	125.1	121.0	0.7	4.1
Buildings	12.6	112.3	112.0	111.6	0.3	0.6
Engineering, design and administration	14.1	127.7	126.0	120.7	1.4	5.8

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981=100) stood at a preliminary 118.0 in the second quarter of 1984, up 0.9% from the revised first quarter level of 117.0. All major groups showed price increases, with machinery and equipment up 0.8%, field erection 0.7%, buildings 0.3% and engineering, design and administration 1.4%.

Comparing the second quarter 1984 index with the same quarter of 1983, the total index rose 2.8%: the rise reflected increases of 4.1% for field erection and 5.8% for engineering, design and administration that were

moderated by smaller increases of 2.0% for machinery and equipment and 0.6% for buildings. Within the machinery and equipment category, prices of structural supports, paint and insulation decreased.

For further information, contact Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Rolled Steel Products
Summary of Net Shipments¹
 June 1984

	Domestic	Exports	Total
	Tonnes		
Ingots and semi-finished shapes	21 491	15 476	36 967
Rails and heavy structural shapes	36 030	2 572	38 602
Wire rods	63 533	31 313	94 846
Structural shapes:			
Intermediate	16 294	11 009	27 303
Bar-sized shapes	10 306	1 565	11 871
Concrete reinforcing bars	39 270	18	39 288
Other hot rolled bars	81 368	22 371	103 739
Tie plates and track material	9 288	—	9 288
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	122 273	27 196	149 469
Hot rolled sheets and strip	224 186	30 469	254 655
Cold finished bars	9 240	2 696	11 936
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled other, coated	126 843	10 772	137 615
Galvanized sheets	35 352	5 705	41 057
Tin plate and T.P.S.	87 024	20 144	107 168
Total	882 498	181 306	1 063 804

¹ Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

1981=100

	Weights	Q2 1984	Q1 1984	Q2 1983	Percentage Change	
					Q2 1984/ Q1 1984	Q2 1984/ Q2 1983
Total	100.0	118.3	117.3	115.3	0.9	2.6
Machinery and equipment	51.9	113.2	111.9	111.2	1.2	1.8
Construction labour	16.4	126.5	126.5	122.8	0.0	3.0
Construction indirects	10.3	124.9	124.0	120.2	0.7	3.9
Buildings	8.4	112.3	112.0	111.6	0.3	0.6
Engineering, design and administration	13.0	127.2	125.4	120.6	1.4	5.5

**Chemical and Petrochemical
 Plant Price Indexes**

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary 118.3 in the second quarter of 1984, up 0.9% from the revised first quarter level of 117.3. Price increases were registered during the period for machinery and equipment (1.2%), construction indirects (0.7%), buildings (0.3%) and engineering, design and administration (1.4%); the construction labour component remained unchanged.

On a year-over-year basis, comparing the second quarter of 1984 with the same quarter of 1983, the total

index rose 2.6%: the overall change resulted from increases for construction labour (3.0%), construction indirects (3.9%) and engineering, design and administration (5.5%) that were somewhat dampened by moderate price increases of 1.8% for machinery and equipment and 0.6% for buildings. Within the machinery and equipment category, structural support, paint and insulation prices declined 1.5%.

For further information, contact Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census of Population — Microfiche Tables

The following tables are the last SP microfiche tables to become available for the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data). It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
SPE81B31*	Experienced and employed labour force 15 years and over by detailed industry (388), by detailed occupation (699), by class of worker (3), by sex (3), Canada and provinces, 1981. * Occupation for Table 31 is based on the 1980 classification and industry is based on the 1970 classification. * In Table 31 the "Unspecified or Undefined" are assigned at the division and major group level for industry and the "Not Stated" are assigned at the major and minor group level for occupation.
SPE81B41**	Experienced and employed labour force 15 years and over by detailed industry (335), by detailed occupation (603), by class of worker (3), by sex (3), Canada and provinces, 1981. ** For Table 41 occupation is based on the 1971 classification and industry is based on the 1970 classification. ** In Table 41 the "Unspecified or Undefined" are not assigned but shown as a division total for industry and the "Not Stated" are shown as a major group total for occupation.

Users should note that this marks the completion of the Special Series.

Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit, Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue: Production and Consumption

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of roundwood increased by 6.1% to 4 055 950 cubic metres in June 1984 from 3 820 346 a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue were up by 10.0% to 3 891 918 cubic metres from 3 536 788.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue in Canada increased by 4.5% in the latest month to 7 752 896 cubic metres from 7 417 639 and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 12.4% to 18 644 610 cubic metres from 21 282 065 in June 1983.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Construction Type Plywood — Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian mills produced 172,746,000 square feet (152 864 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in June 1984, down from 223,385,000 square feet (197 673 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

January to June 1984 production amounted to 1,055,337,000 square feet (933 868 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Frozen Poultry Products — Stocks

August 1, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products in Canada at August 1, 1984 and revised figures for July 1, 1984 are now available.

For further information, order the June issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Coffee and Tea: Production

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on production of coffee and tea for the quarter ending June 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the second quarter issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

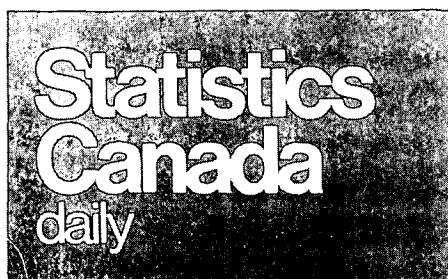
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Publications Released**Service Bulletins:**

81-002 *Education Statistics*, Vol. 6, No. 7, Women as School Administrators
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

85-002 *Juristat*, Vol. 4, No. 5, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)



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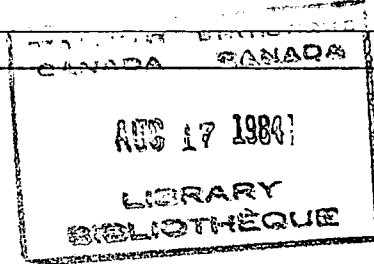
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Thursday, August 16, 1984



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Road Motor Vehicles — Registrations

1983 — Advance Information

Canada's provincial and territorial governments reported 10,731,520 passenger automobile registrations during the 1983 licence year. Registrations of trucks and buses totalled 3,362,972 and motorcycles numbered 466,411.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks — Shipments

June 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 221,868,000 standard grocery bags in June 1984, down 2.1% from 226,576,000 a year earlier.

Shipments of checkstand sacks in June totalled 103,214,000, up 1.8% from 101,328,000 in June 1983.

For further information, contact G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Animal and Poultry Feeds — Shipments

January-June 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on shipments of animal and poultry feeds for the semi-annual period ending June 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the second quarter issue of *Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds* (32-004, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruits and Vegetables: Pack and Stocks

June 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables for the month of June 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly* (32-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

47-004 Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

66-002 International Travel — Advance Information, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

72-009 Local Government Employment, January-March 1984
(Canada: \$4.40/\$17.60; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21.10)

99-920 Metropolitan Atlas Series: Montreal, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

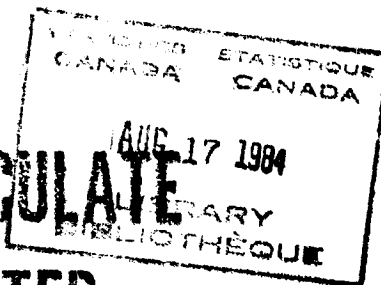
Service Bulletin:

85-002 Juristat, Vol. 4, No. 6, Homicide in Canada: Statistical Highlights, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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Government Finance In Accordance with the System of National Accounts

First quarter 1984 estimates as well as revisions to data for the years 1980 to 1983, are available at 13:00 hours today from matrices 2711 to 2715 of the CANSIM network or by contacting the Public Finance Division (613-990-8559), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Refined Petroleum Products Sales **Preliminary Monthly Report**

June 1984

(Thousand Cubic Metres)

	Propane	Butane	Petro- chems	Naphtha Spec.	Aviation Gasoline	Motor Gasoline	Turbo Fuel (Kerosene)	Turbo Fuel (Naphtha)	Stove Oil Kerosene	Diesel
Nfld.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	47.8	12.1	10.5	2.0	41.0
P.E.I.	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	11.3
N.S.	2.0	7.4	2.5	0.4	0.2	97.9	5.8	6.4	1.9	48.1
N.B.	2.8	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	79.0	1.6	2.5	0.9	42.4
Que.	31.8	15.8	32.3	5.5	3.6	581.8	58.5	8.5	4.7	211.7
Ont.	51.5	15.1	227.7	14.2	5.9	1 016.7	92.1	20.8	3.3	354.2
Man.	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	118.2	7.8	5.2	0.6	66.9
Sask.	5.4	6.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	154.6	0.4	6.7	0.7	120.6
Alta.	28.7	8.2	0.3	1.5	2.6	364.9	39.0	24.1	1.0	214.5
B.C.	14.2	6.1	6.6	1.4	3.1	316.6	26.9	15.4	2.6	196.1
Yukon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.8	0.0	0.3	0.7	5.6
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.1	1.6	3.7	3.5	14.4
Canada 1984	137.8	60.5	269.4	24.0	21.6	2 802.2	246.0	104.4	22.3	1 326.8
Canada 1983	118.2	101.8	213.3	40.4	24.2	2 889.6	235.0	109.0	24.0	1 276.0
% Canada 1984/1983	16.5	-40.5	26.3	-40.5	-10.7	-3.0	4.6	-4.2	-7.0	3.9

Gasoline by Grade										
	Light Fuel Oil	Heavy Fuel Oil	Asphalt	Coke	Lube Oils & Greases	Other Products	Total Products	Premium	No-lead	Regular
Nfld.	15.0	24.1	11.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	165.4	1.9	22.6	23.1
P.E.I.	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.1	0.8	5.4	9.5
N.S.	24.6	36.2	11.6	0.0	3.8	0.3	249.1	8.1	47.0	42.7
N.B.	16.5	44.5	13.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	208.0	3.6	32.4	42.9
Que.	75.0	222.6	73.1	0.0	15.5	8.4	1 348.8	77.4	214.6	289.6
Ont.	76.4	106.5	82.6	10.4	44.1	8.9	2 130.4	85.0	458.2	473.4
Man.	1.0	5.6	6.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	218.2	2.9	36.1	78.9
Sask.	4.4	1.0	22.7	6.7	3.5	0.0	334.9	3.0	32.1	119.5
Alta.	5.4	1.8	74.2	2.7	7.7	0.7	777.3	14.7	100.5	249.5
B.C.	14.2	51.7	25.5	0.0	7.4	0.9	688.7	24.3	78.6	213.5
Yukon	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	1.2	4.6
N.W.T.	1.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	49.0	0.1	0.6	2.3
Canada 1984	239.0	515.1	321.5	19.8	88.2	19.2	6 217.8	221.8	1 029.3	1 549.5
Canada 1983	241.4	631.1	345.2	89.8	83.0	18.7	6 440.7	217.2	975.1	1 697.3
% Canada 1984/1983	-0.9	-18.3	-6.8	-77.9	6.2	2.6	-3.4	2.1	5.5	-8.7

Refined Petroleum Products and Natural Gas: Sales and Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures show that in June 1984, sales of refined petroleum products in Canada decreased by 3.4% from a year earlier, while sales of natural gas increased by 3.2%. Cumulative figures for the first six months of 1984 show sales of petroleum products rose 1.8% from the 1983 level, and sales of natural gas climbed 9.5%.

Refined Petroleum Products

During June 1984, sales of petroleum products by Canadian refiners and major distributors amounted to 6 217 800 cubic metres, down 3.4% from the level recorded in June 1983. Sales of the main products were as follows with percentage changes from the year-earlier period: motor gasoline, 2 802 200 cubic

metres (-3.0%); diesel fuel, 1 326 800 cubic metres (+3.9%); light fuel oil, 239 000 cubic metres (-0.9%) and heavy fuel oil, 515 100 cubic metres (-18.3%).

Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners in the latest month amounted to 7 090 480 cubic metres, up 1.2% from June 1983.

For the first six months of 1984, sales of refined petroleum products amounted to 38 443 114 cubic metres, up 1.8% from January-June 1983. Year-to-date sales of the main products were as follows with percentage changes from 1983 in brackets: motor gasoline, 15 749 163 cubic metres (+0.2%); diesel fuel, (continued)

Natural Gas Sales **Preliminary Monthly Report**

June 1984

(thousands of cubic metres)

Province	Rate structure			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
New Brunswick	13	87	—	100
Quebec	20 803	28 969	175 732	225 504
Ontario	156 761	127 302	648 560	932 623
Manitoba	18 085	19 096	27 750	64 931
Saskatchewan	27 060	19 819	84 882	131 761
Alberta	128 215	81 300	666 220	875 735
British Columbia	57 366	56 227	155 831	269 424
Canada June 1984	408 303	332 800	1 758 975	2 500 078
Canada June 1983	399 825	344 204	1 678 046	2 422 075
% change	2.1	-3.4	4.8	3.2
Year-to-date 1984				
Canada	7 507 476	6 004 113	12 842 509	26 354 098
Year-to-date 1983				
Canada	6 878 124	5 687 707	11 508 308	24 074 139
% change	9.1	5.6	11.6	9.5

7 051 662 cubic metres (+13.2%); light fuel oil, 5 080 332 cubic metres (+0.4%) and heavy fuel oil, 3 719 355 cubic metres (-8.2%).

Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners during the latest period amounted to 43 225 748 cubic metres, up 9.5% from the 1983 level.

Natural Gas

During June 1984, sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 2 500 078 thousand cubic metres, up 3.2% from a year earlier. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows with percentage changes from June 1983: residential sales, 408 303 thousand cubic metres (+2.1%); commercial sales, 332 800 thousand cubic metres (-3.4%) and industrial sales, 1 758 975 thousand cubic metres (+4.8%).

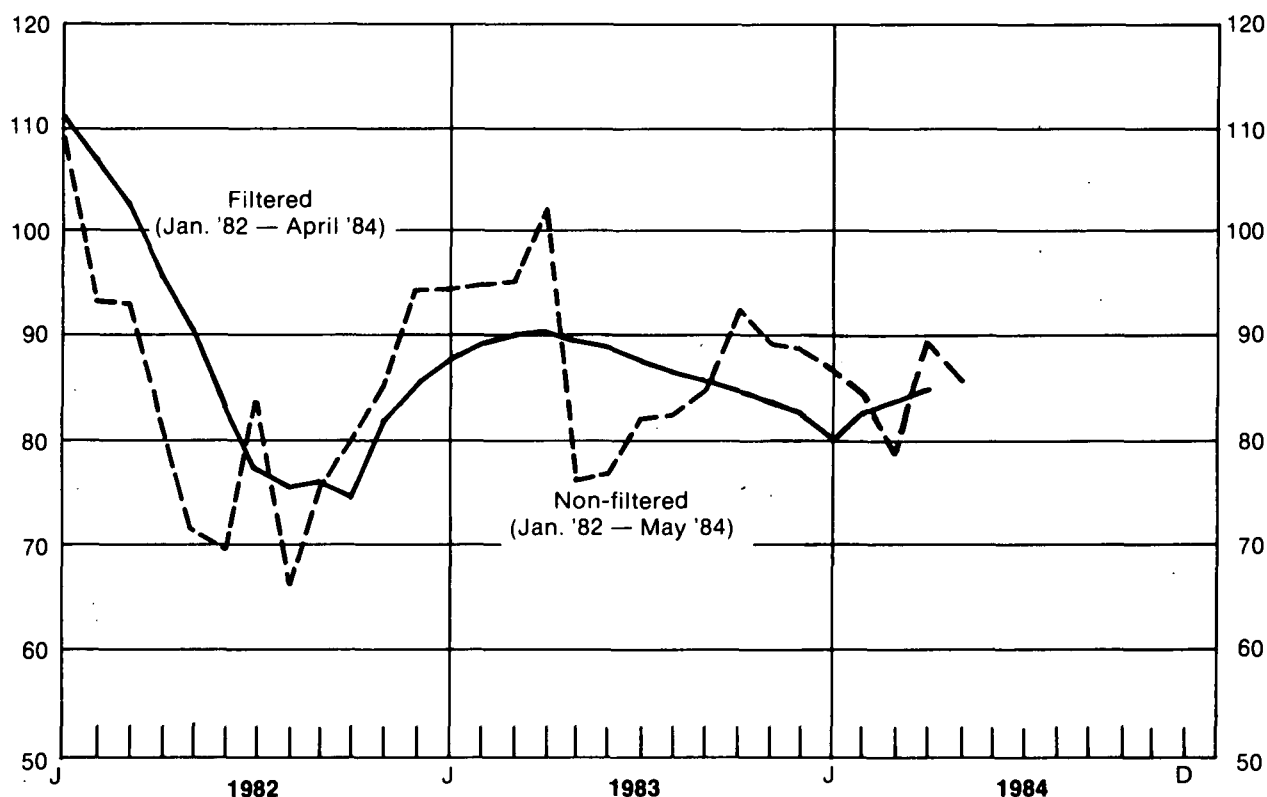
For the first six months of 1984, sales of natural gas amounted to 26 354 098 thousand cubic metres, up 9.5% from January-June 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows with percentage changes from 1983: residential

sales, 7 507 476 thousand cubic metres (+9.1%); commercial sales, 6 004 113 thousand cubic metres (+5.6%) and industrial sales, 12 842 509 thousand cubic metres (+11.6%).

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.85/\$38.50) and *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Construction Activity in Canada

1971=100



Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

April 1984 — Advance Information

The leading indicator of construction activity (1971=100) increased slightly by 1.4% to 85.1 in April 1984, after bottoming in January. Both the residential and non-residential sectors contributed to the rise of the total index. However, compared to April 1983, the level of building intentions remained low (-5.5%).

The April filtered index of residential construction, up 2.2% from March at 85.5, posted its second consecutive rise following a levelling-off period. Building intentions progressed slowly in the multiple-unit sector, but continued to decline in the single-detached dwelling sector. On a regional basis, Ontario and Atlantic provinces showed an upward trend, but in the (continued)

Note for Users

The leading indicator of construction activity is in fact a filtered index of the estimated value of construction work to be carried out, as reported by the Building Permits Survey. This index differs from the unfiltered version by the addition of a smoothing phase following the seasonally adjusting and deflating process of current dollar series. By eliminating the irregular movements which characterize the Building Permits series, the index becomes more reliable, showing the fundamental cyclical movements. Unfortunately, in doing so, the filtering entails a loss of one month in relation to the non-filtered index. For further information on the methodology, refer to the July 1983 issue of *Current Economic Analysis* (Catalogue 13-004E).

The non-filtered index of building construction activity is derived from the seasonally adjusted value of building permits and deflated by the construction input price index.

Leading Indicator¹ of Construction Activity in Canada

April 1984 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	% Change	
							Apr. '84/ Mar. '84	Apr. '84/ Apr. '83
Total Index	85.1	83.9	82.5	90.1	90.0	89.1	1.4	-5.5
Residential	85.5	83.7	81.9	103.9	103.7	101.9	2.2	-17.7
Non-residential	83.8	83.5	82.6	71.9	71.8	72.1	0.4	16.6
Industrial	76.9	73.6	76.6	55.4	55.1	55.9	4.5	38.8
Commercial	107.5	105.6	104.6	77.0	74.5	73.2	1.8	39.6
Governmental	58.3	60.3	58.8	73.8	76.0	77.9	-3.3	-21.0

Indexes of Constant Dollar Value of Building Permits Issued, Canada and Regions

May 1984 — Advance Information
1971=100
(Seasonally adjusted, non-filtered)

	Canada							Annual		
	May 1984	Apr. 1984	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	1983	1982	1981
Total Index	85.9	89.6	76.9	84.3	86.8	88.9	89.3	88.1	83.4	131.0
Residential	88.9	85.0	84.2	91.4	85.4	95.1	94.7	97.6	74.1	125.8
Non-residential	82.1	95.4	67.6	75.5	88.5	80.9	82.4	76.0	95.1	137.6
Industrial	66.1	87.3	68.7	51.8	110.3	86.8	68.1	65.1	81.6	139.8
Commercial	102.2	123.6	79.9	104.1	106.9	102.2	100.9	87.4	118.9	192.2
Governmental	68.0	69.1	53.9	55.8	58.6	55.4	69.3	68.8	75.8	77.8

	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		British Columbia	
	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984
Total Index	111.4	154.2	86.1	79.4	78.2	86.2	100.7	91.3	78.5	96.0
Residential	158.3	164.8	99.1	86.7	74.1	74.6	72.3	75.9	103.2	103.9
Non-residential	63.2	149.5	69.7	70.1	83.4	101.1	137.1	111.0	44.4	85.3

other regions declines and levelling-off occurred.

The non-residential index moved up slightly in April, rising 0.4% to 83.8. The component indexes for industrial and commercial building projects rose 4.5% and 1.8%, respectively, supporting the upward trend in the non-residential sector. Following two consecutive monthly increases, the government construction index dropped 3.3% in April.

Data users should note that the filtered and non-filtered construction indexes shown in the accompanying tables are available on CANSIM, starting with January 1971 figures. The current indexes also appear in the May 1984 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

For further information, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Telecommunications Statistics

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Teleglobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications report revenues of \$139.9 million for the second quarter of 1984, up 10.1% from April-June 1983. Operating expenses were \$103.0 million, an increase of 10.4% over the same period in 1983. Net operating revenues reached \$36.9 million, up from \$33.8 million in the second quarter of 1983.

For further information, order the *Communications Service Bulletin*, Telecommunications Statistics, Second Quarter 1984 (56-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Imports by Commodities

June 1984 — Advance Information

Commodity-country import trade statistics for June 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Operating Statistics

March 1984 — Advance Information

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income from operations of \$60.1 million in March 1984. Operating revenues of \$621.1 million were down 2.1% from the 1983 level.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up by 13.0% from a year earlier in March 1984, freight train-kilometres increased 9.6% and freight car-kilometres 9.1%. Average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.478 cents. Revenue passenger-kilometres increased by 2.6% to 167.3 million.

For further information, order the March 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

International Seaborne Shipping Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on international seaborne shipping for the fourth quarter of 1983 is now available.

The publication, *International Seaborne Shipping Statistics*, fourth quarter 1983 (catalogue 54-004, \$8.35/\$33.40) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact G. Levesque (613-990-8696), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Water Transportation Statistics

1982 — Advance Information

Advance information on water transportation for the year 1982 is now available.

The publication, *Water Transportation, 1982* (catalogue 54-205, \$7.75) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Y. Ricard (613-990-8696), Marine Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 22-003 *Fruit and Vegetable Production*, August 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 36-002 *Rigid Insulating Board*, June 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 45-001 *Asphalt Roofing*, June 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-001 *The Consumer Price Index*, July 1984 — Available August 17, 1984 at 7 a.m.**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 62-007 *Construction Price Statistics*, June 1984**
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 72-004 *Federal Government Employment*, January-March 1984**
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- 84-001 *Vital Statistics Quarterly*, January-March 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 99-924 *Metropolitan Atlas Series: Ottawa-Hull*, 1981 Census of Canada**
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)
- 99-928 *Metropolitan Atlas Series: Hamilton*, 1981 Census of Canada**
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)



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Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

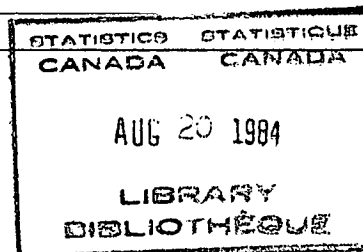
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7-1400-501

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Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1981 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	June 1984p	May 1984r	Apr. 1984	June 1983
	(\$ millions)			
Shipments: Total	20,131.0	19,851.8	18,264.1	18,199.3
Non-durable	10,947.0	10,961.6	9,958.9	10,251.2
Durable	9,183.9	8,890.2	8,305.2	7,948.0
New Orders: Total	20,469.1	20,403.9	18,482.0	17,960.8
Non-durable	10,969.4	11,047.1	10,002.7	10,239.3
Durable	9,499.7	9,356.8	8,479.3	7,721.4
Unfilled Orders: Total	22,366.7	22,028.6	21,476.6	16,126.2
Non-durable	2,327.9	2,305.6	2,220.1	1,985.7
Durable	20,038.8	19,723.0	19,256.5	14,140.5
Inventory Owned: Total	32,510.2	32,610.4	32,471.3	29,678.4
Non-durable	16,537.3	16,528.0	16,704.0	15,451.5
Durable	15,972.9	16,082.4	15,767.3	14,226.8
Inventory Held: Total	33,549.4	33,635.9	33,586.3	31,120.8
Raw materials	13,470.0	13,604.9	13,432.1	12,220.1
Goods in process	8,119.5	8,225.3	8,258.4	7,771.2
Finished products	11,859.9	11,805.7	11,895.8	11,129.4
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments: Total	18,743.8	18,483.6	18,465.6	16,611.8
Non-durable	10,504.3	10,532.1	10,394.2	9,676.3
Durable	8,239.5	7,951.5	8,071.4	6,935.5
New Orders: Total	19,386.0	19,291.2	18,631.4	16,609.6
Non-durable	10,531.0	10,574.0	10,435.4	9,667.6
Durable	8,855.0	8,717.2	8,196.0	6,942.0
Unfilled Orders: Total	22,580.0	21,937.8	21,130.2	16,217.8
Non-durable	2,275.0	2,248.3	2,206.4	1,939.7
Durable	20,305.0	19,689.5	18,923.8	14,278.1
Inventory Owned: Total	32,408.7	32,317.1	31,971.6	29,576.0
Non-durable	16,501.4	16,394.1	16,418.4	15,421.8
Durable	15,907.3	15,923.0	15,553.2	14,154.2
Inventory Held: Total	33,449.5	33,346.3	33,106.4	31,017.9
Raw materials	13,678.0	13,663.6	13,463.7	12,317.4
Goods in process	8,165.6	8,226.7	8,186.1	7,806.5
Finished products	11,605.9	11,456.0	11,456.6	10,894.0
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments	1.73	1.75	1.73	1.78
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.66

**Inventories, Shipments and Orders
in Manufacturing Industries**

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show the seasonally adjusted value of new orders received in all Canadian manufacturing industries in June 1984 increased 0.5% to \$19,386.0 million from the revised May level of \$19,291.2 million. New orders in durable goods industries increased 1.6% to \$8,855.0 million from \$8,717.2 million; the advance reflected gains of \$330.5 million in the primary metal industries, \$173.0 million in machinery industries and \$94.8 million in metal fabricating industries. However, in electrical products industries, new orders were down \$389.1 million from the May level which included the federal government order for

radar equipment. In non-durable goods industries, new orders received were valued at \$10,531.0 million, down 0.4% from the revised May estimate of \$10,574.0 million.

The unfilled orders backlog of manufacturers at the end of June was \$22,580.0 million, seasonally adjusted, up 2.9% from the revised May estimate of \$21,937.8 million. Unfilled orders increased 3.1% in durable goods industries to \$20,305.0 million from \$19,689.5 million and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was up 1.2% to \$2,275.0 million from \$2,248.3 million.

(continued)

Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	June 1984p	May 1984r	Not Seasonally Adjusted % change	Jan.-June 1984p	Jan.-June 1983	% change
	(\$ millions)			(\$ millions)		
Newfoundland	123.7	107.1	15.5	557.6	561.3	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	31.3	29.2	7.0	135.2	135.4	-0.1
Nova Scotia	382.4	363.5	5.2	2,155.3	1,845.4	16.8
New Brunswick	370.4	335.0	10.5	2,224.5	1,527.6	45.6
Quebec	4,984.0	5,066.2	-1.6	28,751.6	25,259.3	13.8
Ontario	10,696.3	10,467.3	2.1	59,656.2	49,203.6	21.2
Manitoba	462.3	470.7	-1.8	2,568.9	2,355.7	9.1
Saskatchewan	241.2	253.1	-4.7	1,328.8	1,173.7	13.2
Alberta	1,209.4	1,194.6	1.2	6,683.6	6,115.3	9.3
British Columbia	1,633.3	1,563.3	4.5	8,295.4	8,309.7	-0.2
Canada¹	20,131.0	19,851.8	1.4	112,372.8	96,501.2	16.4

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Manufacturers shipments in June 1984 increased 1.4% to \$18,743.8 million, seasonally adjusted, from the revised estimate of \$18,483.6 million in May. Shipments of durable goods industries were up 3.6% to \$8,239.5 million from \$7,951.5 million: most of the gain came from increases of \$86.5 million in machinery industries, \$65.8 million in metal fabricating industries and \$59.4 million in transportation equipment industries. Non-durable goods shipments decreased 0.3% to \$10,504.3 million from \$10,532.1 million a month earlier as a decrease of \$130.0 million in petroleum and coal products industries was only partly offset by a \$85.9 million increase in foods and beverages industries.

Inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of June was \$32,408.7 million, seasonally adjusted, up 0.3% from the previous month's revised value of \$32,317.1 million. Total inventory held increased 0.3% to \$33,449.5 million from \$33,346.3 million in May: finished products were up 1.3% and raw materials 0.1% but goods in process decreased 0.7%.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of June was 1.73:1, down from 1.75:1 in May. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments remained unchanged at 0.62:1.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in June 1984 were estimated at \$20,131.0 million, 1.4% higher than the revised May value of \$19,851.8 million. Cumulative shipments for the first six months of 1984 climbed 16.4% to \$112,372.8 million from the January-June 1983 total of \$96,501.2 million.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$3.85/\$38.50). Certain preliminary series of shipments data by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact J. Lepage (613-990-9832), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981=100)

	Indexes			Percentage Change	
				July 1984 from	
	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	June 1984	July 1983
All-items	122.9	122.2	117.9	0.6	4.2
Food	119.4	118.3	112.7	0.9	5.9
All-items excluding food	124.0	123.4	119.5	0.5	3.8
Housing	124.4	124.1	119.9	0.2	3.8
Clothing	112.1	112.5	109.7	-0.4	2.2
Transportation	126.1	124.8	122.0	1.0	3.4
Health and personal care	123.0	122.9	118.8	0.1	3.5
Recreation, reading and education	120.4	118.8	116.9	1.3	3.0
Tobacco and alcohol	140.6	140.1	129.5	0.4	8.6
Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar	81.4	81.8	84.8		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100	291.2				

Consumer Price Index

July 1984

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1981=100) rose to a level of 122.9 in July, an increase of 0.6% over its June level of 122.2. This latest advance in the index was largely attributable to increases in the transportation and food components which rose 1.0% and 0.9%, respectively. Contributing to a lesser extent to this latest increase were advances of 1.3% in the recreation, reading and education index and 0.2% in the housing component. Changes in the other three components only had a marginal impact on the all-items index. The all-items-excluding-food index advanced by 0.5% in July.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, as measured by comparing the index level for July 1984 to that of July 1983, was 4.2%, up marginally from the 4.1% observed in June.

The 0.9% increase in the food index, following a rise of 1.3% in the previous month, was largely the result of higher prices for fresh vegetables (notably potatoes), fresh fruit, pork products and chicken. Dampening the impact of these increases was a price decline for beef products, ground beef in particular. The index for food-purchased-from-stores increased 1.1% in July, following a rise of 1.6% in June. This index now stands 6.6% above its July 1983 level, up from the 6.1% rate registered in June. The food-purchased-from-restaurants index increased 0.4% and was up 3.9% over its July 1983 level. As a result, the aggregate food index rose 5.9% over its level of July 1983, up from the 5.6% registered in June.

The 0.5% advance observed in the all-items-excluding-food index was largely attributable to the 1.0% rise in the transportation component. Higher gasoline prices, reflecting both the end of price wars in certain cities and a general increase in prices, combined with seasonal fare increases for transatlantic

flights, were principally responsible for the rise in the index. Contributing to a much lesser extent was an advance in the housing component, resulting from moderate increases for shelter and household operation charges, as well as seasonally higher rates for hotel/motel accommodation. Dampening the impact of these increases was a decline in the clothing component reflecting sales for certain women's wear items. Between July 1983 and July 1984, the index for all-items-excluding-food has increased by 3.8%, largely unchanged from the 3.7% registered in June.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods increased 0.6% as did the index for services. As a result, between July 1983 and July 1984, the price level for goods advanced 4.4% while that for services rose by 4.0%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the all-items index increased by 0.7% between June and July, comprising increases of 0.3% in the food component and 0.6% in the all-items-excluding-food index (see footnote). During the three-month period May 1984 to July 1984, the all-items index rose at a seasonally adjusted compounded annual rate of change of 2.4%, up from the 1.6% rate registered in both previous three-month periods ending in June and May 1984.

(continued on page 6)

Consumer Price Indexes for Canada, Major Components, Selected Sub-groups and Special Aggregates, Not Seasonally Adjusted

(1981=100)

	Index	Percentage Change	
		July 1984 from	
Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
Reclassified by goods and services			
Goods	121.4	0.6	4.4
Durable goods	113.2	0.3	3.6
Semi-durable goods	113.5	-0.4	2.1
Non-durable goods	127.0	1.0	5.4
Non-durable goods excluding food	134.7	1.0	4.5
Goods excluding food	122.6	0.4	3.6
Services	125.3	0.6	4.0
Services excluding shelter	126.6	0.9	4.2
Selected special aggregates			
All-items excluding food	124.0	0.5	3.8
Energy	137.1	1.7	3.2
All-items excluding energy	121.5	0.5	4.4
Food and energy	124.3	1.1	5.1
All-items excluding food and energy	122.3	0.3	3.8
All-items excluding housing	122.2	0.7	4.4
All-items excluding shelter	122.8	0.7	4.3

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes, Canada¹

Seasonally Adjusted

	February 1984	March 1984	April 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984
All-items	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.7
Food	0.3	0.9	0.0	-0.9	0.5	0.3
All-items excluding food	0.7	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6

¹ The seasonally adjusted movements are derived through the direct seasonal adjustment of the published unadjusted data using the X-11-ARIMA seasonal adjustment method. These seasonally-adjusted movements are updated annually following the release of the December data. The use of direct seasonal adjustment procedures may cause the change in the All-items index to fall slightly outside the range of its component indexes. For more information, contact the Consumer Prices Section.

Annualized Percentage Changes, Canada

	Based on Seasonally Adjusted Indexes — Three Months Ending in ¹			Changes Based on Unadjusted Indexes — Same Month a Year Ago		
	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984
All-items	1.6	1.6	2.4	4.8	4.1	4.2
Food	0.0	-1.2	-0.4	4.5	5.6	5.9
All-items excluding food	0.8	2.8	3.2	4.9	3.7	3.8

¹ The annual rate of change based on seasonally adjusted indexes is calculated by compounding the percentage change over the three-month period under review to an annual rate.

City Highlights

Between June and July, consumer price changes in cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.4% in Saskatoon to a rise of 1.2% in Edmonton. The price decline in Saskatoon resulted largely from lower food prices (reflecting the impact of a supermarket price war), while the increase in Edmonton was largely attributable to higher gasoline prices which reflected a return to pre-"price-war" levels. Much of the variation in city price movements resulted from varying rates of change associated with food and gasoline prices. Eleven of the 15 cities recorded food price increases in excess of 1% while, except for Quebec City, all the other cities reported advances in gasoline prices.

Footnote

This situation where the increase in the total index falls outside the range of the increases of its two component indexes is an anomaly which may occasionally appear with the use of the direct seasonal adjustment approach. In this approach, as documented in Appendix 3 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (catalogue 62-010), each of the component and aggregate indexes is adjusted independently; in other words, the seasonally adjusted aggregate index is not the weighted average of its seasonally adjusted component indexes. Other approaches to seasonal adjustment do exist. One such approach is the indirect seasonal adjustment method where the weighted component indexes are aggregated to a total. Using this approach, the seasonally adjusted percentage change for the all-items index in July would have been 0.5%, as derived from the increase of 0.3% for the food index and the rise of 0.6% for the all-items-excluding-food index. The associated seasonally adjusted compounded annual rate of change would have been 2.4%.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The 0.8% rise in the all-items index largely reflected higher overall food prices (especially for fresh vegetables), increased owned accommodation charges and advances in gasoline prices and in air fares. Prices for certain women's wear items declined. Between July 1983 and July 1984, the all-items index recorded a 5.2% rise.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.2% largely as a result of higher food prices coupled with increases in owned accommodation charges, gasoline prices, air fares and charges relating to hotel/motel accommodation. Clothing prices as well as electricity charges declined. Since July 1983, the all-items index advanced 4.1%.

Halifax

Main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for food, notably for fresh produce and restaurant meals, increased charges for owned accommodation as well as for hotel/motel accommodation, and advances in gasoline prices, air fares and prices for beer and wine purchased from stores. Since July 1983, the all-items index has recorded a 4.3% rise.

Saint John

Advances in the price of beef, pork, fresh produce and restaurant meals, coupled with increased shelter charges, higher gasoline prices, increased air fares and higher accommodation charges in hotels and motels largely explained the 0.6% rise in the all-items

index. Prices for certain women's wear items declined. Between July 1983 and July 1984, the all-items index recorded a 4.5% rise.

Quebec City

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher overall food prices (particularly for fresh produce and meat products), increased shelter charges and higher furniture prices, coupled with price advances for cigarettes, wine purchased from stores and for hotel/motel accommodation. Lower clothing prices and a decline in gasoline prices had a significant moderating effect. Since July 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.6%.

Montreal

Higher food prices (mainly for fresh produce), increased shelter charges and advances in gasoline prices and air fares, coupled with increased charges for hotel/motel accommodation and higher prices for cigarettes and for wine purchased from stores largely accounted for the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Clothing prices declined. Between July 1983 and July 1984, the all-items index rose 4.6%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose by 0.8% largely in response to higher gasoline prices, increased air fares, and advances in shelter and hotel/motel accommodation charges. Higher overall food prices (most notably for meat, fresh produce and restaurant meals) also impacted significantly. Since July 1983, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.5%. Main contributors were higher prices for food (especially for meat and fresh produce) and for gasoline, as well as advances in furniture prices, rented accommodation charges, air fares and hotel/motel accommodation rates. Clothing prices declined. From July 1983, the all-items index has advanced 4.6%.

Thunder Bay

Main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for food (especially for meat, milk and restaurant meals), increased local transit fares and air fares, higher prices for gasoline and increased hotel/motel charges. Since July 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.7%, largely reflecting higher prices for food (most notably for meat, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals) and for gasoline. Higher charges for shelter and for hotel/motel accommodation and advances in clothing and furniture prices were also recorded. Local transit fares declined. Between July 1983 and July 1984, an advance of 3.4% was recorded in the all-items index.

Regina

The all-items index advanced 0.7%, mainly due to higher food prices (especially for pork, bakery products, fresh vegetables and restaurant meals), increased shelter and selected household operation charges and advances in clothing and gasoline prices, air fares and in hotel/motel rates. From July 1983 to July 1984, the all-items index registered a rise of 4.0%.

(continued on page 8)

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

The indexes in this table measure *within each city* the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. *They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.*¹

	All-items	Food	Housing (1981=100)	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco and alcohol
St. John's								
July 1984 index	123.7	114.5	125.6	119.5	124.7	123.0	120.0	150.7
June 1984 index	122.7	111.1	125.1	120.7	123.8	122.9	119.5	150.7
% change from June 1984	0.8	3.1	0.4	-1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0
% change from July 1983	5.2	5.8	5.7	1.7	3.7	4.7	4.3	9.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1984 index	120.4	113.0	122.9	110.6	122.6	125.0	122.6	138.0
June 1984 index	120.1	111.5	123.2	111.8	122.0	124.5	121.4	138.1
% change from June 1984	0.2	1.3	-0.2	-1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	-0.1
% change from July 1983	4.1	5.3	3.8	1.0	3.0	5.9	2.9	9.2
Halifax								
July 1984 index	122.5	112.7	126.1	113.2	124.6	129.0	125.7	138.2
June 1984 index	121.4	109.9	125.9	112.9	124.0	129.6	123.9	136.9
% change from June 1984	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.5	1.5	0.9
% change from July 1983	4.3	5.2	3.1	2.8	3.7	4.3	5.1	9.9
Saint John								
July 1984 index	123.3	114.9	128.7	109.9	125.0	124.2	125.5	142.7
June 1984 index	122.6	112.5	128.6	110.3	124.5	124.3	123.7	142.6
% change from June 1984	0.6	2.1	0.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.1	1.5	0.1
% change from July 1983	4.5	5.8	4.8	1.3	3.6	4.7	3.6	8.0
Quebec City								
July 1984 index	122.9	118.7	127.8	111.2	125.5	122.3	114.8	138.2
June 1984 index	122.5	116.1	127.5	112.6	126.9	121.9	113.5	137.6
% change from June 1984	0.3	2.2	0.2	-1.2	-1.1	0.3	1.1	0.4
% change from July 1983	3.6	6.9	3.9	3.2	-0.2	4.0	0.6	8.5
Montreal								
July 1984 index	123.5	119.8	125.9	110.5	129.4	120.3	118.9	136.9
June 1984 index	123.0	118.3	125.8	112.1	128.9	120.4	117.1	136.4
% change from June 1984	0.4	1.3	0.1	-1.4	0.4	-0.1	1.5	0.4
% change from July 1983	4.6	6.8	4.5	1.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	8.6
Ottawa								
July 1984 index	123.8	116.8	128.3	112.7	126.5	124.5	120.2	141.2
June 1984 index	122.8	115.2	128.1	112.5	124.2	124.0	118.9	141.0
% change from June 1984	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.1
% change from July 1983	5.1	5.4	6.1	2.5	4.3	5.6	2.3	8.4
Toronto								
July 1984 index	124.3	123.6	124.3	113.5	127.5	123.9	120.5	143.9
June 1984 index	123.7	123.1	123.9	113.7	125.8	123.6	119.2	143.9
% change from June 1984	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.0
% change from July 1983	4.6	6.6	4.2	2.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	8.1
Thunder Bay								
July 1984 index	122.9	119.2	125.7	111.9	122.2	125.3	120.0	139.2
June 1984 index	122.1	117.8	125.4	112.2	121.1	125.3	117.9	139.1
% change from June 1984	0.7	1.2	0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.1
% change from July 1983	4.1	5.1	5.3	0.1	0.8	4.9	3.1	8.2
Winnipeg								
July 1984 index	121.1	111.5	124.5	112.2	125.1	119.6	119.7	144.8
June 1984 index	120.2	110.3	124.1	111.6	123.7	119.8	118.6	144.9
% change from June 1984	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	-0.2	0.9	-0.1
% change from July 1983	3.4	2.1	3.1	2.4	4.3	1.4	3.5	9.0
Regina								
July 1984 index	121.5	116.2	125.3	114.9	117.9	128.1	119.3	138.4
June 1984 index	120.6	114.2	125.0	113.7	117.4	127.5	118.3	138.4
% change from June 1984	0.7	1.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0
% change from July 1983	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.6	4.6	6.0	2.7	9.3

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada (continued)

The indexes in this table measure *within each city* the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. *They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.*¹

	All-items	Food	Housing (1981=100)	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation, reading and education	Tobacco and alcohol
Saskatoon								
July 1984 index	119.9	109.2	123.8	115.9	119.6	124.2	119.8	137.4
June 1984 index	120.4	112.6	123.9	115.8	119.0	124.7	119.1	137.4
% change from June 1984	-0.4	-3.0	-0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.6	0.0
% change from July 1983	2.4	-2.3	2.2	3.3	4.6	5.1	3.0	8.6
Edmonton								
July 1984 index	121.2	118.2	119.2	112.4	125.7	126.5	119.7	146.3
June 1984 index	119.8	116.7	118.8	112.0	121.7	126.5	118.6	144.7
% change from June 1984	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.1
% change from July 1983	2.5	4.5	-0.1	2.6	3.9	2.0	1.9	8.7
Calgary								
July 1984 index	120.5	116.7	118.9	107.0	126.2	129.1	120.4	144.1
June 1984 index	119.7	115.7	118.4	107.2	125.4	128.8	118.5	142.1
% change from June 1984	0.7	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.4
% change from July 1983	2.6	5.4	-0.1	2.3	3.6	3.3	1.9	9.1
Vancouver								
July 1984 index	122.0	119.5	120.7	115.1	126.7	122.7	123.9	132.6
June 1984 index	120.8	118.5	120.4	114.0	123.9	122.3	121.4	131.5
% change from June 1984	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.3	0.3	2.1	0.8
% change from July 1983	3.7	4.2	2.3	1.9	5.7	3.5	2.5	9.5

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 21 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$6.65/\$26.60).

Saskatoon

The all-items index fell 0.4%, largely as a result of a substantial decline in overall food prices. Partially offsetting these declines were higher shelter charges, increased air fares, higher gasoline prices and advances in hotel/motel accommodation charges. Since July 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Edmonton

Increased gasoline prices, higher overall food prices and increased charges for domestic gas and for long-distance telephone calls, coupled with advances in air fares, hotel/motel accommodation charges and in the price of beer purchased from stores largely explained the 1.2% rise in the all-items index. Shelter charges declined. Since July 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.5%.

Calgary

The all-items index registered a 0.7% rise, largely reflecting higher food prices (especially for pork and fresh vegetables), increased electricity and telephone charges, and higher prices for furniture and for gasoline. Advances in air fares, hotel/motel accommodation charges and in the price of beer purchased from stores also had a notable impact. Shelter charges and clothing prices declined. Since July 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.6%.

Vancouver

The 1.0% rise in the all-items index originated from higher prices for food, (notably for beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals), as well as from higher gasoline prices, increased hotel/motel accommodation charges and advances in taxi fares and air fares. Increases in clothing prices and in the price of beer purchased from stores also had a notable impact. Between July 1983 and July 1984, the all-items index advanced 3.7%.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-990-0966), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

June 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

Department stores in Canada posted sales totalling \$941.3 million in June 1984, up 2.3% over the June 1983 level. Sales were higher in 23 of the 40 departments with the largest percentage increases for women's and misses' coats and suits (+25.5%), women's and misses' sportswear (+13.6%) and men's clothing (+12.8%). The most notable decreases were recorded in piece goods (-18.8%), gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (-12.6%) and floor coverings (-10.5%).

On a provincial basis, year-over-year sales increases were recorded in all areas except Alberta (-2.1%), British Columbia (-4.8%) and the Territories (-7.2%) with gains ranging from 9.7% in Saskatchewan to 1.3% in Prince Edward Island. Of the 10 metropolitan areas covered, seven posted sales gains — ranging from 10.6% in Quebec City to 3.9% in the Ottawa-Hull region — while lower sales were registered in Vancouver (-6.4%), Calgary (-2.7%) and Edmonton (-1.8%).

Sales by major department store organizations in June 1984 totalled \$584.6 million, up 1.1% from June 1983. Junior department store organizations had sales of \$356.7 million, an increase of 4.4% from the same month a year earlier.

Department store sales constituted 9.1% of all retail sales in Canada in June 1984, a small decrease from the 9.5% share held in June 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of trading days, total department store sales in June 1984 increased 1.0% to \$955.2 million from the revised May 1984 level of \$945.9 million. Among the 21 departments recording higher sales, the largest increases were reported in infants' and children's wear and nursery equipment (+13.8%), men's and boy's footwear (+13.1%) and women's and misses' sportswear (+9.3%). The largest decreases were recorded in toys and games (-7.5%), draperies, curtains and furniture coverings (-7.4%) and stationery, books and magazines (-7.3%).

Stocks

The selling value of inventories held by department stores in June 1984 was \$3,146.7 million, an increase of 5.3% over the same month a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks increased 1.6% to a level of \$3,321.1 million in June 1984 from the preceding month's revised value of \$3,270.4 million.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9665), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Small Private Truck Operators

1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary tabulations from the truck inventory and use survey, 1983 are now available. The primary objective of the survey is to develop information on the size and structure of business activity generated by small private truck operators.

For further information, contact R. Forcier (613-990-8693), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Soft Drink Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of soft drinks in July 1984 reached 43,266,000 gallons (1 966 912 hectolitres), up from 39,674,000 gallons (1 803 622 hectolitres) in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder: Production and Inventories

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of process cheese in July 1984 totalled 5 574 402 kilograms.

Production of instant skim milk powder during the same month amounted to 300 541 kilograms.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

International Air Charter Statistics

July-December 1983 — Advance Information

International air charter statistics for the months of July, August, September, October, November and December 1983 are now available.

For additional information, contact A. MacDonald (819-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending August 7, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	1 587 535	2 584 784	4 172 319
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 151 812	2 070 838	3 222 650
% change	37.8	24.8	29.5
Cars, 1984	26,801	34,804	61,605
Cars, 1983	20,427	30,317	50,744
% change	31.2	14.8	21.4
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	135 464	49 670	185 134
Metric tonnes, 1983	109 992	42 737	152 729
% change	23.2	16.2	21.2
Cars, 1984	5,069	2,142	7,211
Cars, 1983	3,640	1,603	5,243
% change	39.3	33.6	37.5
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	64 075 902	77 455 969	141 531 871
Metric tonnes, 1983	52 705 298	63 877 428	116 582 726
% change	21.6	21.3	21.4
Cars, 1984	1,071,927	1,091,483	2,163,410
Cars, 1983	885,883	943,346	1,829,229
% change	21.0	15.7	18.3
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 789 169	1 801 320	6 590 489
Metric tonnes, 1983	3 984 907	1 543 967	5 528 874
% change	20.2	16.7	19.2
Cars, 1984	175,298	72,079	247,377
Cars, 1983	133,151	59,460	192,611
% change	31.7	21.2	28.4

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending August 7, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending August 7, 1984 totalled 4.2 million t, an increase of 29.5% from the 1983 figure. Loadings were up in the East by 37.8% and in the West by 24.8%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, advanced in the East by 23.2% and in the West by 16.2%, with an overall national gain of 21.2%.

Rail freight loadings for the period January 1 to August 7, 1984 totalled 141.5 million t, up 21.4% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.4%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

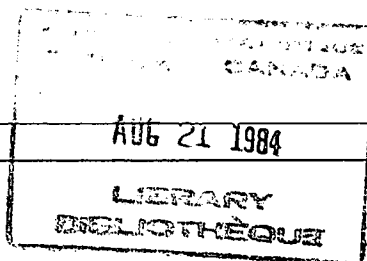
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Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publication Released

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(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

Statistics Canada daily



7-1400-501

Tuesday, August 21, 1984

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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Receipts and Payments on International Travel

(In millions of dollars)

	1983					1984p	
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	Year	QI	QII
United States							
Receipts	265	650	1,360	389	2,664	337	716
Payments	1,036	1,056	1,065	746	3,903	1,202	1,040
Balance	-771	-406	295	-357	-1,239	-865	-324
All Other Countries							
Receipts	121	347	522	187	1,177	144	373
Payments	494	500	672	476	2,142	634	542
Balance	-373	-153	-150	-289	-965	-490	-169
Total All Countries							
Receipts	386	997	1,882	576	3,841	481	1,089
Payments	1,530	1,556	1,737	1,222	6,045	1,836	1,582
Balance	-1,144	-559	145	-646	-2,204	-1,355	-493

p Preliminary statistics.

For further information, order the April-June issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$8.35/\$33.40), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

International Travel Account

April-June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for the first half of 1984 show that Canada posted an international travel account deficit of \$1,848 million, up from the deficit of \$1,703 million registered in the year-earlier period. This country earned \$1,570 million from international travel, up 13.5% from 1983, while during the same period, Canadians travelling abroad increased their payments by 10.8% to \$3,418 million.

In the second quarter of the year, Canada registered a deficit on international travel of \$493 million, down

11.8% from last year's deficit of \$559 million. Receipts from the United States totalled \$716 million, up 10.2% from last year, while those from visitors from all other countries increased by 7.5% to \$373 million. Payments by Canadians to the United States amounted to \$1,040 million, 1.5% below last year, while payments to all other countries increased by 8.4% to \$542 million.

For further information, order the April-June 1984 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$8.35/\$33.40), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Supply-demand in Canada

1983 — Advance Information

Final Demand for Energy

During 1983, final demand for energy in Canada amounted to 5 515 petajoules, down 3.5% from the 1982 level.

The breakdown of this demand by energy forms was as follows: petroleum products and NGLs, 46.3%; natural gas, 27.4%; electricity, 21.5%; coal and coal derivatives, 3.9%; and steam, 0.9%. For the same period of 1982, the final demand for energy, amounting to 5 713 petajoules, was as follows: petroleum products and NGLs, 47.7%; natural gas, 27.7%; electricity, 19.9%; coal and coal derivatives, 3.6%; and steam, 1.1%.

Lower overall final demand for energy during 1983 reflected all the main sectors of consumption: residential and agricultural (-3.5%); commercial, other institu-

tions and public administration (-4.3%); industrial (-2.2%); and transportation (-4.4%).

Production and Availability of Energy

During 1983, primary production of energy increased fractionally from 1982 to 8 230 petajoules. The distribution of primary production by energy forms shows 43.0% for crude oil and NGLs, 30.1% for natural gas, 13.5% for hydro and nuclear electricity, 13.0% for coal, and 0.4% for steam from nuclear sources. During the corresponding period of 1982, primary production of energy amounted to 8 123 petajoules, distributed as follows: 41.4% for crude oil and NGLs, 32.5% for natural gas, 12.9% for hydro and nuclear electricity, 12.7% for coal, and 0.5% for steam from nuclear sources.

(continued)

Energy Supply-demand in Canada

(in petajoules)

	Q. IV 1983	Q. IV 1982	1983/1982 %	Year-to- date 1983	Year-to- date 1982	1983/1982 %
Primary production of energy	2 295	2 178	5.4	8 230	8 123	1.3
Energy transformed into other energy forms	1 178	1 096	7.5	4 358	4 471	-2.5
Secondary production of energy	987	942	4.8	3 668	3 816	-3.9
Exports	694	641	8.3	2 502	2 343	6.8
Imports	360	314	14.6	1 157	1 357	-14.7
Stocks variation	-43	7	...	-193	-65	...
Net supply	1 806	1 680	7.5	6 377	6 520	-2.2
Producer consumption	100	109	-8.3	328	345	-4.9
Non-energy use	129	113	14.2	502	460	9.1
Energy use — Final demand	1 538	1 413	8.8	5 515	5 713	-3.5
By sectors:						
Industrial	482	426	13.1	1 709	1 747	-2.2
Transportation	395	385	2.6	1 507	1 576	-4.4
Residential and agriculture	377	333	13.2	1 284	1 330	-3.5
Commercial, other institutions, and public administration	284	269	5.6	1 014	1 060	-4.3

Note for Users:

The above table results from the aggregation of statistics on major energy forms using the common unit of measurement, the "joule". This unit takes into account the calorific content of each energy form. One petajoule equals 10^{15} joules. Primary energy forms include crude oil, natural gas, electricity from hydro and nuclear sources, coal, natural gas gas liquids extracted in gas plants, and steam from nuclear source. Secondary energy forms, which are derived from the processing of other energy forms, comprise refined petroleum products, thermal electricity, coke and coke oven gas. Other concepts are explained in the *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada* (catalogue 57-003). Since the table is only a summary of the publication, individual figures may not add to totals.

During 1983, energy exports rose 6.8% from 1982 to 2 502 petajoules while imports dropped by 14.7% to 1 157 petajoules.

Data users should note that the figures on primary production of energy outlined above must be distinguished from the final demand figures by such factors as the transformation of one energy form into another, net exports, etc.

For further information, order the fourth quarter 1983 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada* (57-003, \$6.65/\$26.60), or contact Don Wilson (613-990-9823), Energy Section (MAPID), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oilseed Crushings

July 1984 — Advance Information

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds for the latest periods were as follows, with production of oil and meal:

- Rapeseed — Canola, July 1984: 25 939 tonnes with 10 151 tonnes of oil produced and 15 089 tonnes of meal produced;
- Soybeans, April 1984¹: 77 875 tonnes with 13 541 tonnes of oil produced and 60 792 tonnes of meal produced.

¹ Beginning with the October crush, soybean crushings statistics are not being released until three months after the reference month.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending August 18, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending August 18, 1984 totalled 263 175 tonnes, an increase of 7.7% from the preceding week's total of 244 398 tonnes and up 11.5% from the year-earlier level of 235 957 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 158.3 in the current week, 147.0 a week earlier and 142.0 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

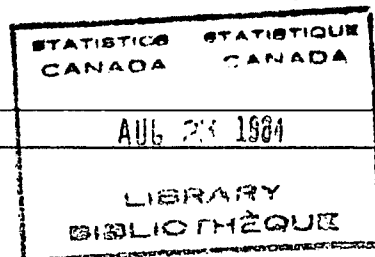
- 22-202 Greenhouse Industry**, 1982 and 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 23-001 The Dairy Review**, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-006 Oils and Fats**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-010 Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 53-003 Urban Transit**, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 61-005 Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, May 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 61-206 Private and Public Investment in Canada**, Revised Intentions 1984
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 62-011 Industry Price Indexes**, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 63-206 Motion Picture Production**, 1982
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 73-001p Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, April 1984
(N/C)
- 99-930 Metropolitan Atlas Series: St. John's**, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$8.50; Other Countries: \$10.20)

Service Bulletin:

- 64-003 Construction Statistics**, Vol. 7, No. 6, Regional Profile
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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Thursday, August 23, 1984

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Canadian Leading Indicators

Percentage Changes of Filtered Data

	Composite Leading Index (10 Series)		Average Workweek Manufacturing (Hours)	Residential Construction Index ¹	United States Leading Index	Real Money Supply (M1) ²
	Filtered	Not Filtered				
1982						
July	-1.44	-0.9	-.21	-7.78	.14	-.60
August	-.91	1.7	-.17	-7.33	.18	-.91
September	-.45	-0.1	-.27	-6.01	.35	-.94
October	.12	1.8	-.22	-.45	.50	-.92
November	.71	1.9	-.20	7.17	.58	-.84
December	1.41	3.3	-.09	10.54	.67	-.04
1983						
January	2.29	4.8	.10	14.06	1.04	.52
February	2.76	2.1	.30	12.15	1.34	1.08
March	2.85	1.5	.41	11.34	1.62	1.06
April	3.05	3.9	.46	9.41	1.73	1.06
May	3.13	2.8	.42	6.46	1.72	1.10
June	2.77	0.3	.34	1.46	1.73	.81
July	2.54	2.5	.29	-1.49	1.59	.65
August	2.10	0.4	.36	-4.35	1.35	.40
September	1.87	2.2	.31	-5.23	1.16	.37
October	1.40	-0.6	.21	-5.43	1.09	.12
November	1.23	2.2	.16	-4.96	.92	.04
December	1.11	1.0	.04	-5.07	.76	-.09
1984						
January	1.21	2.3	-.04	-2.86	.64	-.17
February	1.15	0.4	-.03	-.91	.67	-.32
March	1.23	2.0	.00	-.51	.64	-.20
April	1.08	-0.2	-.12	-.76	.60	-.05
May	.89	0.3	-.04	-1.18	.54	.02
	New Orders Durable Goods \$ 1971	Furniture and Appliance Sales \$ 1971	New Motor Vehicle Sales \$ 1971	Ratio Shipments/ Finished Inventories Manufacturing ³	Index of Stock Prices ⁴	Pct. Chg. in Price Per Unit Labour Cost Manufacturing ³
1982						
July	-.11	-1.24	-3.01	-.004	-3.77	.01
August	.12	-1.29	-1.64	.010	-1.26	.07
September	-.72	-.64	-.32	.007	.37	.12
October	-1.91	.51	-2.59	-.003	3.11	.14
November	-1.08	1.27	-1.01	-.004	5.38	.14
December	-2.03	2.19	2.65	.003	7.55	.12
1983						
January	-.36	3.10	1.58	.012	8.05	.12
February	.39	2.54	.23	.014	7.92	.13
March	.40	1.30	1.83	.017	7.03	.13
April	1.07	.57	3.53	.024	6.59	.16
May	2.18	1.88	3.68	.030	5.48	.16
June	2.24	2.54	3.24	.034	3.94	.14
July	2.28	4.65	2.43	.034	2.60	.11
August	3.09	4.28	2.14	.030	1.67	.08
September	10.68	2.09	1.39	.024	1.13	.05
October	5.18	1.28	1.64	.017	.29	.03
November	2.91	.58	3.57	.013	.79	.02
December	.85	.47	3.88	.011	1.09	.03
1984						
January	1.02	-.01	4.51	.018	.67	.04
February	-.40	-.34	3.30	.012	-.16	.06
March	-.41	.01	2.60	.010	-.93	.08
April	-.80	.27	1.07	.006	-1.76	.08
May	.02	-.14	.57	.002	-2.49	.06

Source: Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada (613) 990-9161.

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.³ Difference from previous month.⁴ Toronto Stock Exchange (300 stock index excluding oil and gas component).

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

May 1984 — Advance Information

According to the Canadian composite leading indicator in May, economic growth will continue to slow gradually over the next few months. The increase of the indicator (1971=100) eased to 0.89% from 1.08% in April, as the recent vigour of the automotive component is dissipating and as the weakness of final domestic demand is increasingly transmitted to manufacturing activity. The non-filtered version¹ (at 160.5 in May) was essentially unchanged over the last two months, reflecting offsetting positive and negative forces in the economy. Restrained prospects for household demand seem to be counterbalanced in the short term by the sustained upward trend of exports, particularly due to the exceptional growth of investment demand in the United States, and by stockpiling of manufacturing stocks, partly as a hedge against strikes.

The outlook for personal expenditure on goods remains restrained, as sales of furniture and appliances fell 0.14% in May and new motor vehicle sales continued to slow, to +0.57% from +1.07% in April. Despite the improvement of real incomes in the second quarter, high interest rates and a drop in wealth held in financial assets — notably due to lower stock market prices — are continuing to restrain outlays for durable goods. The geographical and commodity composition of increased sales has narrowed, reflecting the erratic nature of recent employment gains and weakening consumer confidence. The slowdown of sales was evident in the trend of employment in trade, which remained little changed in recent months up to July in most regions outside of Quebec.

The steady drop of the index of residential construction² in May (-0.18%) should be reflected in a weakening of work-put-in-place in the third quarter. Housing starts declined, particularly for multiple units, while activity continued to stagnate in Western Canada. The retreat of housing starts seems to be about over for the moment, however, as the drop in May was marginal and preliminary data for June and July appear to indicate a stabilizing of building permits and housing starts at these new trough levels. The relative strength of the indicators for Quebec and Ontario, notably in single-family housing, should in the short term sustain total activity above the weak levels recorded during the 1981-82 recession. The most recent data on mortgage loan approvals seem to support this notion, as demand in May was relatively strong for single housing, which contributed most of the growth of the non-filtered residential construction index in May.

The manufacturing indicators in May reflected the weakening of final domestic demand. The ratio of shipments-to-stocks of finished goods stabilized at 1.66 in May and the proxy of profit margins slowed perceptibly (+0.06%). This follows the decline in new orders and the average work week earlier in the year. New orders for durable goods (+0.02%) and the average work week (-0.04%) were little changed in May,

although their non-filtered versions turned up due to the strength of external demand for investment goods. The sturdiness of external demand, coupled with the accumulation of stocks partly as a hedge against strikes, should sustain manufacturing output in the short term.

The leading indicator for the United States in May (+0.54%) signalled that the upward trend of our exports should continue in the third quarter. Declines in cyclically-sensitive sectors such as demand for automobiles, housing and metals in the United States have been largely offset by the renewed vigour of our exports of paper, plastic and machinery products to that country, and by an upturn in exports to Europe. The positive trend of the merchandise trade surplus should continue for a variety of reasons — notably the improved competitiveness of our exports due to relatively weak prices and the lower value of the Canadian dollar — while weak final domestic demand should restrain import demand. Exports also have been boosted temporarily by the recovery from strikes in the paper industry.

The financial market indicators continued to deteriorate in May, as the Toronto Stock Exchange Index fell 2.49% while the real money supply was little changed (+0.02%) after several months of decline. These negative signs reinforced expectations of weaker growth during the second part of 1984 as they are long-term indicators.

¹ All references to leading indicators are to filtered data unless otherwise stated.

The purpose of filtering is to reduce irregular movements in the data so that one can better judge whether the current movement represents a change in the business cycle. Unfortunately, all such filtering entails a loss of timeliness in warning of cyclical changes.

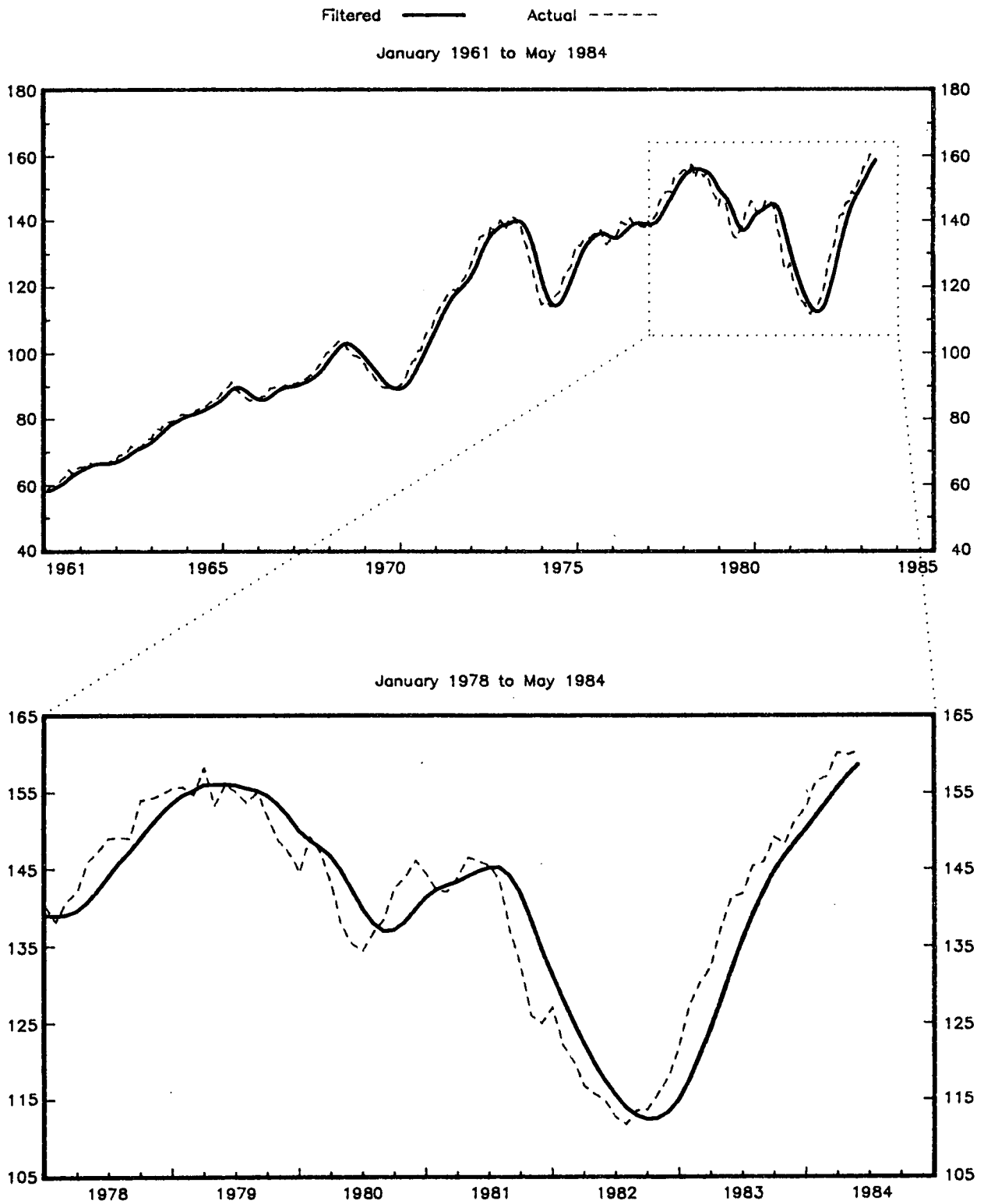
We have attempted to minimize this loss in timeliness by filtering the leading index and its components with minimum phase shift filters so as to minimize false signals and maximize lead time. See D. Rhoades, "Converting Timeliness into Reliability in Economic Time Series or Minimum Phase-shift Filtering of Economic Time Series", Canadian Statistical Review, February 1980.

Over the period January 1952 to January 1982 the unfiltered index exhibited a six-month average lead at business cycle peaks, a two-month lead at troughs, and emitted 64 false signals. The filtered index emitted only 10 false signals over this period and had a five-month average lead at peaks and a one-month lag at troughs. Of the 361 months in the period January 1952 to January 1982, the 10 false signals in the filtered version represent an error rate of 2.8%, whereas the 64 false signals in the non-filtered series represent an error rate of 17.8%.

² This index is a composite of urban housing starts, residential building permits, and mortgage loan approvals.

For further information, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; other countries: \$3.30/\$33), or contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see graph on next page)

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, Current Economic Analysis (13-004E)

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Second quarter 1984
(Millions of dollars)

	Sales		Net income before taxes		Net income after taxes and extraordinary items	
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹
All industries						
Second quarter 1984	153,162	150,763	9,038	8,826	5,341	5,151
First quarter 1984	—	149,040	—	8,448	—	4,812
Second quarter 1983	136,595	—	6,854	—	3,829	—
Mining industries						
Second quarter 1984	8,300	8,235	1,693	1,689	649	654
First quarter 1984	—	8,089	—	1,661	—	659
Second quarter 1983	6,829	—	1,296	—	489	—
Manufacturing industries						
Second quarter 1984	65,458	63,179	4,479	4,136	2,869	2,602
First quarter 1984	—	62,448	—	3,740	—	2,186
Second quarter 1983	58,634	—	3,068	—	1,826	—
Other industries						
Second quarter 1984	79,404	79,349	2,866	3,001	1,823	1,895
First quarter 1984	—	78,503	—	3,047	—	1,967
Second quarter 1983	71,132	—	2,490	—	1,514	—

¹Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.

**Industrial Corporations:
Financial Statistics**

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Pre-tax profits of Canadian industrial corporations in the second quarter of 1984 rose 4.5% from the preceding quarter to \$8.8 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis. Although higher than the 3.7% rise recorded last quarter, the current increase represents the third consecutive quarter of restrained growth compared to the 20.7%, 13.7% and 15.6% surges in pre-tax profits posted in the first three quarters of 1983. Nevertheless, the current level of profits is the highest posted since the first quarter 1981 mark of \$8.9 billion and is approaching the record \$9.3 billion high of the first quarter of 1980.

The paper industry alone accounted for over 80% of this quarter's pre-tax profit rise, with profits of this industry jumping to \$347 million from \$38 million last quarter. In contrast to recent quarters, the transportation equipment industry was not a major factor in overall profit growth, and actually recorded a \$48 million decline in quarterly profits. In all, 25 of the 44 industries posted pre-tax profits increases from last quarter.

The operating margin, relating operating income to sales, continued to steadily improve, moving to 4.7% currently from 4.4% in the first quarter and the low of 1.9% in the recessionary trough of the third quarter of 1982. Sales rose to \$150.8 billion in the current quarter, up 1.2% from the first quarter 1984 figure of \$149.0 billion.

The interest coverage ratio, which measures the ability of corporations to meet interest charges out of current profits, changed marginally to 3.25 times in the second quarter of 1984 from 3.23 times last quarter. Interest expense currently stands at \$3.9 billion, considerably below the \$4.7 billion high recorded in the second quarter of 1982.

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, pre-tax profits of industrial corporations on a year-over-year basis posted a 31.9% jump, climbing to this quarter's figure of \$9.0 billion from \$6.9 billion in the second quarter of 1983. This compares with increases of 45.3%, 62.7%, 63.9% and 46.1% for the previous four consecutive quarters. Year-over-year sales of these firms advanced 12.1% to \$153.2 billion in the current quarter.

**Sector and Industry Highlights
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)**

In the **mining sector**, seasonally adjusted profits before taxes and extraordinary items rose to \$1,689 million in the second quarter of 1984 from \$1,661 million last quarter. Included in this overall rise, however, is an \$86 million increase in mineral fuels industry profits as well as a \$72 million decline in metal mining industry profits.

(continued)

Industries Showing the Largest Quarter-to-Quarter Change in Profits

First Quarter 1984 to Second Quarter 1984

(Millions of Dollars)

	Net Income Before Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items			Net Income After Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items		
	QI 1984	QII 1984	Change	QI 1984	QII 1984	Change
Increases						
1. Paper	38	347	+309	40	271	+231
2. Mineral fuels	1,408	1,494	+86	509	528	+19
3. Transportation	117	186	+69	72	108	+36
Decreases						
1. Metal mining	209	137	-72	127	98	-29
2. Other retail	451	383	-68	315	272	-43
3. Services to business	355	301	-54	204	183	-21
4. Transportation equipment	932	884	-48	637	619	-18
Sub total	3,510	3,732	+222	1,904	2,079	+175
All other industries	4,938	5,094	+156	2,908	3,072	+164
Total all industries	8,448	8,826	+378	4,812	5,151	+339

Mineral fuels industry pre-tax profits rose to \$1,494 million in the second quarter 1984 period from \$1,408 million. Contributing to the strong profit performance was a \$158 million quarterly increase in sales, boosted by solid growth in (seasonally adjusted) exports of crude petroleum and natural gas.

Metal mining industry pre-tax profits fell to \$137 million in the second quarter of 1984 from \$209 million last quarter. Sales of the industry declined by a marginal 1.1% to \$2.2 billion.

In the **manufacturing sector**, pre-tax profits increased \$396 million from last quarter to a level of \$4.1 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Leading the way with a significant gain in profit was the paper industry, while the transportation equipment industry showed the largest decline.

Paper industry pre-tax profits rebounded vigorously this quarter, rising to \$347 million from \$38 million in the first quarter. Sales of the industry jumped 8.9% quarter-to-quarter to a record level of \$5.7 billion. The positive paper industry results reflected the end of labour disruptions in British Columbia coupled with considerable strength in prices and exports.

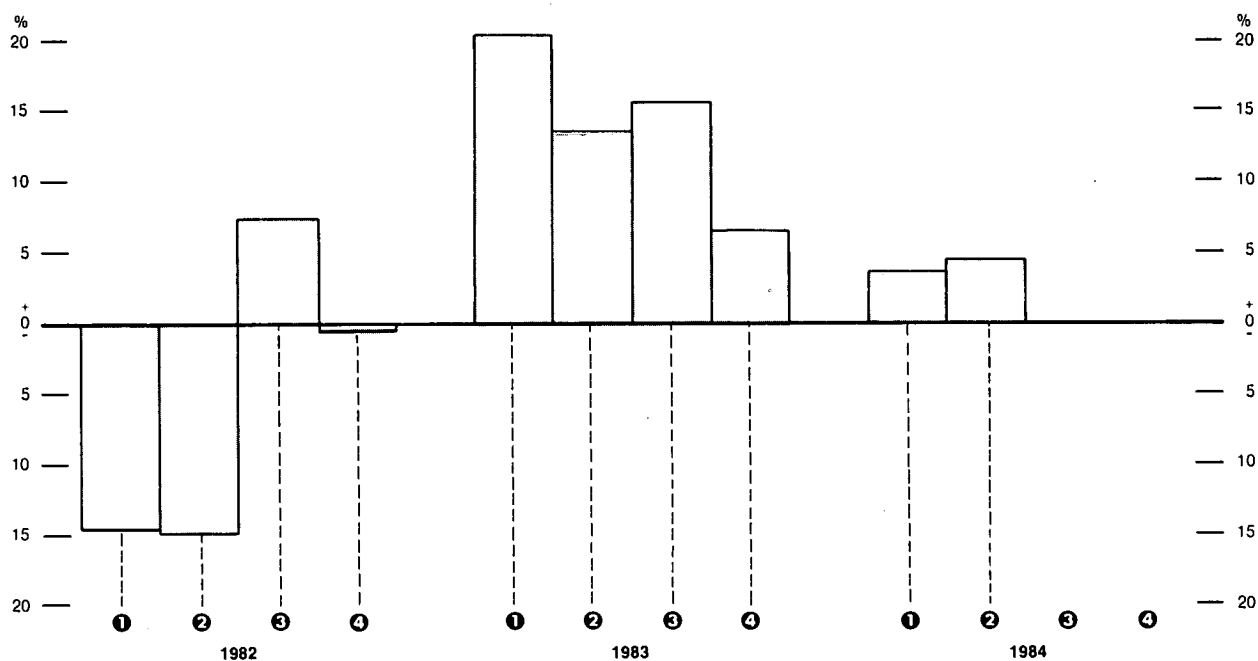
The **transportation equipment industry**, which had been leading the recovery in pre-tax profits over the last year, slowed this quarter and posted a \$48 million decline in profits, dropping to \$884 million in the second quarter from the record high of \$932 million last quarter. Sales of the industry fell to \$11.4 billion from \$11.9 billion over the quarter. Although Canadian retail sales of motor vehicle dealers were up on a quarter-to-quarter basis, seasonally adjusted exports of passenger automobiles declined during the period.

Trade and services sector pre-tax profits declined overall to \$3,001 million in the second quarter of 1984 from \$3,047 last quarter, with notable declines in "other retail" (-\$68 million) and "services to business" (-\$54 million). The largest quarterly change occurred in the **transportation industry**, however, where profits rose \$69 million from last quarter; included in this industry are the airline, rail and shipping sectors as well as trucking firms, and all have benefited from the economic rebound of the last few quarters.

Users should note that these preliminary data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing, real estate, construction and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now on CANSIM and will be available in catalogue no. 61-003. For further information, contact Tom Maxwell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see graphs on next page)

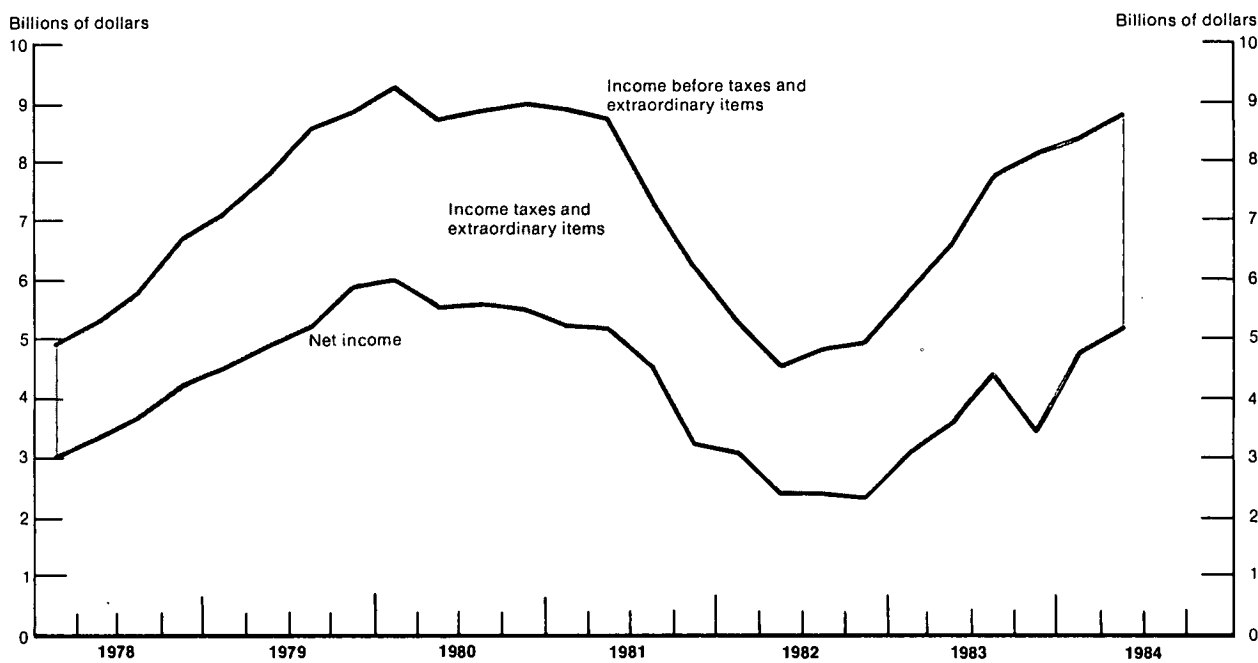
Industrial Corporations Sector

Percentage Quarter to Quarter Change in
Seasonally Adjusted Profit Before Taxes



Quarterly Corporation Profits Industrial Corporations Sector

Seasonally Adjusted



Sawmills in British Columbia: Production, Shipments and Stocks

June 1984 — Advance Information

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,192.5 million feet board measure (2 814 000 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in June 1984, up from a revised 1,169.3 million feet board measure (2 759 200 cubic metres) a year earlier.

Production of lumber and ties during January to June 1984 increased to 6,733.6 million feet board measure (15 889 500 cubic metres) from a revised 6,508.0 million feet board measure (15 357 200 cubic metres) in January-June 1983.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Major Grains — Deliveries

July 1984 — Advance Information

Prairie producer deliveries of the major grains during July 1984 were as follows:

- Wheat (excluding durum), 4 296 100 tonnes
- Durum, 98 000 tonnes
- Total wheat, 4 394 100 tonnes
- Oats, 42 000 tonnes
- Barley, 539 500 tonnes
- Rye, 78 200 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 20 900 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 16 100 tonnes.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Tobacco Products (Cigarettes and Cigars) — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of cigarettes climbed to 2,126 million in July 1984 from 1,661 million a year earlier.

Production of cigars fell to 4.1 million in the latest month from 6.6 million in July 1983.

For further information, order the July issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wheat Flour Exports

June 1984 — Advance Information

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during June 1984 were as follows:

- Wheat, 23 100 tonnes
- Malt, 13 100 tonnes.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shorn Wool Production

1984 — Advance Information

The 1984 Canadian wool clip is estimated at 1 385 800 kilograms, up 0.4% from 1 380 100 kilograms last year. The number of sheep shorn this year at 425,100 shows a decrease of 2% from 432,100 in 1983.

The 1984 average fleece weight for Canada is estimated at 3.3 kilograms, up 3% from 3.2 kilograms last year.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada at July 1, 1984 totalled an estimated 790,800, down 2% from 809,000 at July 1, 1983.

For further information, order *Shorn Wool Production*, 1984 (23-204, \$3.30), or contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Frozen Meat Products — Stocks

August 1984 — Advance Information

Total frozen meat in cold storage in Canada at the opening of the first day of August 1984 amounted to 32 361 tonnes, compared with 32 723 tonnes last month and 33 632 tonnes a year ago.

For further information, order the August issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Floor Tiles — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 993 tonnes or 186 026 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in July 1984, compared to 723 tonnes or 142 664 square metres in the same period of the previous year.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles* (47-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Lamps — Sales

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during the month of July 1984 were valued at \$19.8 million.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Electric Lamps (Light Sources)* (43-009, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 22-007 Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 36-003 Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, June 1984.
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 55-002 Gas Utilites**, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 63-014 Merchandising Inventories**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

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Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Index of Farm Production

By Province, 1971-1983 (1971=100)

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	91.9	97.9	95.6	87.4	97.4	96.1	92.0	82.4	105.7	101.3	93.5
1973	96.9	113.9	102.1	83.1	96.6	101.3	98.3	91.1	107.3	109.5	97.9
1974	92.5	128.7	96.8	96.2	102.0	103.4	79.7	77.9	103.2	109.0	92.9
1975	90.3	101.4	106.3	83.6	99.5	106.9	96.2	93.8	119.3	118.8	103.0
1976	102.7	135.6	98.6	91.2	108.4	106.4	105.6	114.6	130.5	120.3	112.9
1977	103.7	126.9	106.9	90.9	110.3	112.1	121.2	107.1	120.4	121.4	112.5
1978	112.5	139.1	111.0	105.5	115.3	108.5	126.3	113.3	133.1	116.9	117.8
1979	106.9	140.2	116.7	103.4	124.2	115.9	110.5	86.4	130.3	124.7	111.4
1980	101.4	132.0	117.7	96.8	132.4	124.5	98.6	90.8	144.4	129.0	116.0
1981	116.9	159.0	129.7	109.3	144.0	122.7	134.5	112.4	155.8	123.8	128.9
1982r	119.4	160.7	133.8	109.9	146.7	119.2	144.2	127.7	148.5	134.1	132.3
1983	133.4	158.6	135.4	103.7	146.7	131.3	122.9	120.4	148.5	142.9	131.7

Index of Crop Production

1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	101.7	102.8	91.5	76.3	82.5	84.4	80.2	77.0	106.5	93.3	83.0
1973	113.4	131.7	96.2	71.5	103.2	104.0	88.8	87.1	103.4	112.1	92.9
1974	100.0	174.6	91.1	101.3	100.4	101.9	62.4	70.3	90.1	97.5	80.0
1975	129.9	92.2	105.4	69.1	99.7	123.3	92.6	92.3	130.6	118.5	106.0
1976	111.4	178.0	86.5	82.5	96.5	106.5	107.0	119.0	144.5	120.8	121.9
1977	142.6	147.6	99.6	80.8	114.0	132.7	135.0	114.3	126.3	132.7	124.6
1978	107.7	168.8	108.0	104.5	121.4	121.1	143.3	122.5	156.3	126.4	132.4
1979	129.7	174.6	107.1	94.4	134.8	128.5	115.8	88.2	149.1	143.2	111.4
1980	67.2	152.4	96.6	79.1	136.7	144.3	91.6	93.1	179.8	149.4	120.6
1981	113.2	214.6	124.1	95.5	204.4	142.3	155.2	122.1	198.5	126.1	148.8
1982r	105.0	209.7	131.0	91.1	222.7	130.5	174.6	142.1	196.7	160.2	161.3
1983	84.5	201.5	141.3	76.2	201.0	163.0	135.1	132.5	193.4	183.3	156.1

Index of Livestock Production

1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	89.5	93.5	96.6	100.4	99.4	101.6	108.0	99.2	105.0	105.0	101.2
1973	92.8	98.4	103.5	96.7	95.8	100.2	111.3	103.3	110.2	108.4	101.6
1974	90.5	88.6	98.3	90.1	102.3	104.2	103.5	101.5	113.1	114.3	102.4
1975	80.1	109.4	106.6	100.6	99.5	99.5	101.1	98.3	110.7	119.0	100.9
1976	100.5	98.4	101.7	101.3	110.0	106.4	103.8	101.2	119.8	120.1	106.4
1977	93.8	108.6	108.7	102.8	109.8	102.7	102.4	85.2	115.8	116.3	103.7
1978	113.7	112.9	111.9	106.6	114.6	102.7	103.2	85.5	115.5	112.7	107.1
1979	101.0	110.2	119.0	113.8	122.8	110.3	103.4	80.8	116.1	116.4	111.6
1980	110.2	114.2	123.0	117.5	131.9	115.5	108.2	83.8	117.8	119.8	112.8
1981	117.8	110.3	131.2	125.2	136.2	113.7	106.6	83.0	123.6	122.9	114.4
1982r	123.1	117.8	134.6	131.8	136.9	114.1	103.1	83.5	112.1	122.4	111.0
1983	145.8	121.0	134.0	135.8	139.7	116.6	106.6	83.5	114.7	124.6	113.9

r Revised figures.

Index of Farm Production

1983 — Advance Information

Canadian farm production in 1983 decreased slightly by 0.5% from the 1982 level. (The Canada Index of Farm Production (1971=100) stood at 131.7 in 1983, compared with 132.3 in 1982.) Thus, farm production in 1983 was only narrowly lower after record levels were set in the previous two years.

Crop production in Canada declined 3.2% in 1983 from the record 1982 level while livestock production increased by 2.6%.

Changes in crop production from 1982 to 1983 varied considerably by province: increased production in Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia was more than offset by decreases in all the other provinces.

Livestock production increased uniformly in most provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia from 1982 to 1983: a 4.7% increase in red meat production was the main cause of the livestock sector's higher production.

Data users should note that the Index of Farm Production measures the change through time in the economic production of agricultural commodities. The price weights used in the index are weighted averages of 1971 to 1974 prices and the index has a time base of 1971=100.

These index numbers are now available on CANSIM. For further information, order the 1983 issue of *Index of Farm Production* (21-203, \$5), or contact Steven Danford or Lambert Gauthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending August 14, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	1 870 172	2 982 379	4 852 551
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 459 336	2 246 022	3 705 358
% change	28.2	32.8	31.0
Cars, 1984	31,913	40,437	72,350
Cars, 1983	25,501	32,755	58,256
% change	25.1	23.5	24.2
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	154 624	58 696	213 320
Metric tonnes, 1983	134 515	49 455	183 970
% change	14.9	18.7	16.0
Cars, 1984	5,865	2,486	8,351
Cars, 1983	4,433	1,908	6,341
% change	32.3	30.3	31.7
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	65 901 132	80 438 348	146 339 480
Metric tonnes, 1983	54 164 634	66 123 450	120 288 084
% change	21.7	21.6	21.7
Cars, 1984	1,103,381	1,131,920	2,235,301
Cars, 1983	911,384	976,101	1,887,485
% change	21.1	16.0	18.4
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	4 943 819	1 860 016	6 803 835
Metric tonnes, 1983	4 119 422	1 593 422	5 712 844
% change	20.0	16.7	19.1
Cars, 1984	181,174	74,565	255,739
Cars, 1983	137,584	61,368	198,952
% change	31.7	21.5	28.5

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending August 14, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending August 14, 1984 totalled 4.9 million t, an increase of 31.0% from the 1983 figure. Loadings were up in the East by 28.2% and in the West by 32.8%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, advanced in the East by 14.9% and in the West by 18.7%, with an overall national gain of 16.0%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-August 14, 1984 totalled 146.3 million t, up 21.7% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.5%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers — Shipments

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers' shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers climbed 16.5% to 155 451 000 square metres in July 1984 from 133 421 000 square metres a year earlier.

Shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers during January to July 1984 totalled 1 126 373 000 square metres, up 14.0% from 987 571 000 square metres in the first seven months of 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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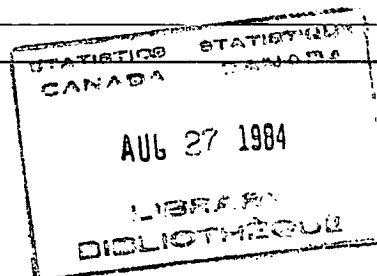
Publications Released

- 22-002** *Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 5, Stocks of Grain at July 31* — Available Friday, August 24, 1984 at 3 p.m.
(Canada: \$1.60/\$11.10; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$13.30)
- 25-002** *Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products*, Quarter Ended June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 32-025** *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa*, Quarter Ended June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 41-006** *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-011** *Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-003** *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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Statistics Canada Directory to Microdata and Special Tabulations (catalogue no. 11-514E, \$4.95 in Canada, \$5.95 elsewhere)

Now available for the first time, this new publication is a directory to data sources in Statistics Canada which are not listed in the *Statistics Canada Catalogue*. As a companion volume to the catalogue, the purpose of this directory is to provide information on data which is already available but not published and how it may be accessed.

The directory contains descriptions of 175 data files located throughout the Bureau. Descriptions include information about the data such as origin, universe, subject content, geographic coverage, availability of custom tabulations, and who to contact for further information.

Copies are available from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or any of the Bureau's regional reference centres.



Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry, (Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	June 1983	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
Industrial Production	31,509.3	33,520.8	33,597.8	33,750.2	33,872.7
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,030.2	3,438.6	3,444.9	3,357.8	3,341.6
Metal mines	946.6	1,068.8	996.3	950.2	1,030.4
Mineral fuels	1,469.1	1,652.0	1,735.0	1,699.3	1,626.3
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	278.3	317.2	337.4	345.1	322.0
Services incidental to mining	245.3	314.9	284.9	277.9	273.4
Manufacturing Industries	24,206.9	25,747.5	25,848.0	26,001.2	26,191.3
Food and beverage industries	3,242.2	3,267.5	3,239.9	3,243.2	3,304.6
Tobacco products industries	184.6	195.8	180.8	176.0	177.6
Rubber and plastic products industries	866.7	983.0	1,001.3	1,021.5	1,017.8
Leather industries	182.5	193.0	197.4	189.2	185.2
Textile industries	800.8	764.0	748.0	772.2	804.4
Knitting mills	190.1	204.9	198.8	213.0	201.1
Clothing industries	690.5	716.4	778.2	765.0	781.3
Wood industries	1,325.4	1,184.5	1,330.1	1,289.5	1,359.8
Furniture and fixture industries	430.0	440.7	451.7	436.0	426.0
Paper and allied industries	1,957.7	1,737.8	1,977.9	2,059.7	2,050.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,504.7	1,585.9	1,580.3	1,609.1	1,600.7
Primary metal industries	1,806.6	2,026.8	2,021.8	2,050.5	2,040.0
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,685.9	1,717.0	1,753.8	1,785.3	1,746.4
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,213.2	1,410.1	1,478.2	1,471.7	1,552.2
Transportation equipment industries	3,005.9	3,936.1	3,500.0	3,523.2	3,603.6
Electrical products industries	1,685.4	1,782.8	1,713.8	1,697.9	1,685.1
Non-metallic mineral products industries	802.7	817.2	848.1	817.8	814.6
Petroleum and coal products industries	212.9	222.3	240.7	237.3	221.6
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,755.3	1,886.8	1,918.9	1,958.5	1,928.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	663.6	674.8	688.2	684.6	690.0
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,272.1	4,334.6	4,304.8	4,391.2	4,339.8
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	11,955.1	13,315.1	13,097.6	13,072.0	13,227.5
Non-durable manufacturing industries	12,251.8	12,432.3	12,750.4	12,929.2	12,963.8

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Industrial Production)

June 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Industrial production (in constant 1971 prices) increased 0.4% in June 1984 to \$33.9 billion from \$33.8 billion in May. The Index of Industrial Production (1971=100) advanced to 138.9 in June from the upwardly revised May level of 138.4.

The June increase in industrial production was confined to manufacturing (up 0.7%), while output of both mines and public utilities declined.

Within manufacturing, significant production gains were reported by motor vehicle manufacturers, sawmills, and manufacturers of machinery and equipment.

In mining, sharply higher production of iron ore and other metals was offset by declining production of crude petroleum, natural gas and potash. The output decrease in public utilities was due to drops in electric power generation and natural gas sales.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on page 3-4)

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Industrial Production)

 (Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
 (\$ millions)

	Q.II 1983	Q.III 1983	Q.IV 1983	Q.I 1984	Q.II 1984
Industrial Production	30,950.1	32,226.1	33,404.8	33,597.2	33,740.2
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,922.5	3,136.9	3,240.0	3,370.4	3,381.4
Metal mines	884.8	1,000.5	1,028.8	1,058.1	992.3
Mineral fuels	1,435.7	1,523.0	1,562.8	1,614.7	1,686.9
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	286.5	257.3	296.7	321.6	334.8
Services incidental to mining	226.9	265.9	264.4	291.0	278.7
Manufacturing Industries	23,919.1	24,926.0	25,889.4	25,915.9	26,013.5
Food and beverage industries	3,224.8	3,232.0	3,217.0	3,244.3	3,262.6
Tobacco products industries	189.9	181.5	190.1	192.9	178.1
Rubber and plastic products industries	850.8	897.9	956.6	978.4	1,013.5
Leather industries	174.1	183.6	190.8	193.5	190.6
Textile industries	794.9	785.4	788.2	750.6	774.9
Knitting mills	199.8	199.0	199.5	197.0	204.3
Clothing industries	725.8	727.8	741.2	721.7	774.8
Wood industries	1,259.4	1,433.3	1,350.4	1,232.4	1,326.5
Furniture and fixture industries	419.8	448.4	467.8	466.2	437.9
Paper and allied industries	1,915.3	2,050.8	2,072.6	1,884.6	2,029.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,487.9	1,526.2	1,546.1	1,573.4	1,596.7
Primary metal industries	1,744.6	1,850.1	1,952.3	2,028.3	2,037.4
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,671.2	1,735.9	1,769.2	1,720.2	1,761.8
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,180.6	1,281.3	1,388.4	1,402.1	1,500.7
Transportation equipment industries	3,034.1	3,182.9	3,778.4	3,958.3	3,542.3
Electrical products industries	1,643.7	1,706.1	1,761.0	1,795.8	1,698.9
Non-metallic mineral products industries	777.5	799.0	768.0	813.3	826.8
Petroleum and coal products industries	204.4	226.5	222.8	225.8	233.2
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,770.0	1,825.2	1,854.3	1,860.7	1,935.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	650.3	653.0	674.7	676.2	687.6
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,108.4	4,163.3	4,275.4	4,310.8	4,345.3
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	11,730.9	12,436.9	13,235.5	13,416.5	13,132.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	12,188.3	12,489.0	12,654.0	12,499.4	12,881.1

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Industrial Production)
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1983	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
Industrial Production	129.2	137.5	137.8	138.4	138.9
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	96.3	109.3	109.5	106.7	106.2
Metal mines	71.9	81.2	75.7	72.2	78.3
Mineral fuels	114.9	129.2	135.7	132.9	127.2
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	93.3	106.4	113.2	115.7	108.0
Services incidental to mining	146.3	187.8	169.9	165.7	163.0
Manufacturing industries	127.1	135.2	135.7	136.6	137.6
Food and beverage industries	122.8	123.8	122.7	122.8	125.2
Tobacco products industries	102.4	108.6	100.3	97.6	98.5
Rubber and plastic products industries	160.7	182.2	185.6	189.4	188.7
Leather industries	104.7	110.7	113.2	108.5	106.2
Textile industries	122.1	116.5	114.0	117.7	122.6
Knitting mills	106.7	115.1	111.6	119.6	112.9
Clothing industries	114.3	118.6	128.8	126.6	129.3
Wood industries	159.5	142.5	160.0	155.1	163.6
Furniture and fixture industries	123.0	126.0	129.2	124.7	121.8
Paper and allied industries	125.0	110.9	126.3	131.5	130.9
Printing, publishing and allied industries	163.8	172.6	172.0	175.1	174.2
Primary metal industries	109.0	122.3	122.0	123.7	123.1
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	102.8	104.7	106.9	108.8	106.4
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	145.1	168.6	176.8	176.0	185.6
Transportation equipment industries	133.7	175.1	155.7	156.7	160.3
Electrical products industries	126.1	133.4	128.2	127.0	126.1
Non-metallic mineral products industries	107.6	109.6	113.7	109.7	109.2
Petroleum and coal products industries	81.1	84.7	91.7	90.4	84.4
Chemical and chemical products industries	155.2	166.8	169.6	173.1	170.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	121.9	123.9	126.4	125.8	126.8
Electric power, gas and water utilities	194.7	197.6	196.2	200.2	197.8
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	124.0	138.1	135.8	135.5	137.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	130.4	132.3	135.7	137.6	138.0

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for June 1984/1983 — Advance Information

	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	May 1984/ 1983r	June 1984/ 1983p	Jan.-June 1984/1983p	May 1984/ 1983r	June 1984/ 1983p	June 1983	June 1984
Major Trade Groups							
Total all trades	17.3	11.6	15.4	6.7	5.4	1.57	1.51
Food	12.7	6.7	11.7	8.0	3.4	.72	.71
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	21.5	6.0	16.3	8.1	12.8	.94	1.01
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	11.7	2.8	7.8	6.2	5.5	2.26	2.33
Motor vehicles and accessories	41.6	25.7	31.2	19.8	19.2	1.70	1.69
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-13.3	-16.3	-5.4	3.4	-2.8	3.89	4.75
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	22.2	15.4	16.0	2.2	2.4	2.20	1.98
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	25.9	19.4	25.0	6.7	6.0	1.73	1.54
Lumber and building materials	1.1	-6.2	2.8	8.7	6.6	1.21	1.34
Other wholesalers	18.8	22.8	19.2	5.5	6.9	1.28	1.03
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	18.9	12.0	16.1	12.8	13.1	1.36	1.35
Quebec	17.7	13.9	16.2	4.8	9.4	1.28	1.20
Ontario	22.1	17.3	19.9	10.0	7.8	1.51	1.48
Prairie provinces	8.1	-0.8	7.5	2.6	-1.8	2.37	2.28
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	14.8	7.4	11.2	7.1	4.4	1.41	1.36

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Wholesale Trade

June 1984 — Advance Information

Sales

Wholesale merchants' sales in June 1984 continued to show considerable strength, advancing 11.6% over the same period last year. (Revised sales for May 1984 were up a strong 17.3% from the May 1983 level.)

In June 1984, all major trade groups except farm machinery and equipment (-16.3%) and lumber and building materials (-6.2%) registered sales increases from a year earlier. Notable gains were posted by the following groups: motor vehicles and accessories (+25.7%), "other wholesalers" (+22.8%), metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+19.4%) and "other machinery and equipment" (+15.4%). Sales increases from a year earlier were recorded in all regions except the Prairie provinces (-0.8%).

Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants for the first six months of 1984 were up a healthy 15.4% over the January-June 1983 period. Exceptional gains were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+31.2%) and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+25.0%).

Inventories

Wholesale inventories in June 1984 increased by 5.4% from the corresponding period in 1983. (Revised inventories for May 1984 were up 6.7% from the May 1983 level.)

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of June 1984 was 1.51:1, down from 1.57:1 a year earlier.

Data users should note that commencing with May 1984, monthly percentage change estimates of sales and inventories of wholesale merchant establishments are published regionally and for nine major trade groups only. The suppression of selected information previously provided is due to the relatively small sample size of the existing monthly survey and new information from the 1982 annual survey, which indicates that the estimates for a number of provinces and S.I.C. trade groups are not of satisfactory quality for publication.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-990-9679), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration Program: A Review

1941 to 1981

Statistics Canada first designated census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 1941. Over the subsequent four decades, these areas have grown and developed, and new areas have joined their ranks. The metropolitan concept has been refined and the program extended to include smaller areas called census agglomerations (CAs).

Now available is a working paper that traces the history of the CMA/CA program up to the 1981 Census, both in terms of the concept and the areas themselves. Two important features of the paper are tables showing comparative population counts for CMAs and CAs in each census year since 1941 and, for the largest CMAs and CAs, a set of maps showing the actual delineations for these areas over the same period.

Copies of this working paper entitled *Census Metropolitan Area/Census Agglomeration Program: A Review, 1941-1981* (Geography Series No. 8 GEO 1984) are available for \$10.00 from the Casual Sales Unit

(613-990-8114), Central Inquiries Service, Lobby, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or any of Statistics Canada's regional reference centres. For further information, contact the Geography Division (613-990-9707), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sawmills East of the Rockies: Production, Shipments and Stocks

June 1984 — Advance Information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in June 1984 to 655,122,000 feet board measure (1 545 915 cubic metres) from a revised 642,151,000 feet board measure (1 515 308 cubic metres) in June 1983.

Stocks at the end of June 1984 totalled 1,087,256,000 feet board measure (2 565 634 cubic metres).

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

11-514E Directory to Microdata and Special Tabulations, 1983

(Canada: \$4.95; Other Countries: \$5.95)

25-001 Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1984

(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

45-004 Refined Petroleum Products, May 1984

(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

63-008 Wholesale Trade, May 1984

(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

**Statistics
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daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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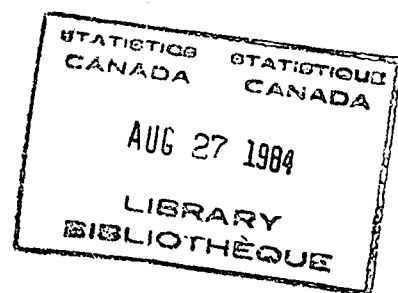
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Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

	Unadjusted				Adjusted				% Change	
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	May 1983	June 1984 ¹	May 1984	June 1983	May 1983	June 84/ May 84	June 84/ June 83
Residential	741.6	1,023.9	745.8	888.8	721.6	680.9	598.6	624.7	6.0	20.5
Industrial	111.6	95.7	76.7	79.7	128.9	84.3	70.6	71.3	52.9	82.6
Commercial	312.0	309.5	193.7	235.6	379.4	279.5	185.5	218.1	35.7	104.5
Institutional & Govt.	126.0	148.6	246.8	137.1	142.7	166.5	237.3	158.4	-14.3	-39.9
Total	1,291.2	1,577.7	1,263.0	1,341.2	1,372.6	1,211.2	1,092.0	1,072.5	13.3	25.7

Cumulative Building Permits, Provinces and Canada

	1984					1983				
	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total
Canada: Jan.-June	4,146.3	489.2	1,572.5	781.9	6,989.9	4,779.5	384.9	1,069.8	957.9	7,192.1
Unadjusted										
Newfoundland	41.2	1.1	11.8	7.3	61.4	35.7	0.9	6.9	15.4	58.9
Prince Edward Island	18.0	1.7	4.2	6.5	30.4	16.8	1.6	10.1	2.3	30.8
Nova Scotia	154.5	10.3	67.1	17.2	249.1	168.0	6.8	20.5	29.4	224.7
New Brunswick	76.5	6.9	27.3	18.9	129.6	74.7	7.1	19.2	26.9	127.9
Quebec	897.7	101.1	237.3	123.1	1,359.2	1,035.4	81.0	161.9	113.5	1,391.8
Ontario	1,701.3	252.6	658.1	302.0	2,914.0	1,663.3	195.1	362.4	264.7	2,485.5
Manitoba	170.2	6.2	52.6	25.4	254.4	168.8	7.8	30.4	23.0	230.0
Saskatchewan	152.3	13.0	65.7	61.1	292.1	242.9	7.7	38.7	51.7	341.0
Alberta	294.3	48.1	214.5	153.0	709.9	508.9	37.0	214.6	283.6	1,044.1
British Columbia	637.0	47.9	227.0	65.0	976.9	858.5	39.8	202.0	139.6	1,239.9
N.W.T. and Yukon	3.3	0.3	6.9	2.4	12.9	6.5	0.1	3.1	7.8	17.5

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.**Building Permits**

June 1984 — Advance Information

The seasonally-adjusted value of building permits issued in June increased 13.3% to \$1,372.6 million from \$1,211.2 million in May. A similar level has not been attained since April 1983. This performance led to a strengthening in both residential and non-residential construction components.

Although the value of permits authorized for multiple dwellings construction slipped 4.9% from May, the 10.5% rise in single dwelling construction pushed the residential intentions level to \$721.6 million in June from \$680.8 million in May (+6.0%). A seasonally-adjusted 11,983 units (6,915 single-detached and 5,068 multiple dwellings) were approved in June compared with 11,194 units in May (6,228 singles and 4,966 multiples), a rise of 7.0%. Translated into annual terms, the June approvals represent a seasonally-adjusted rate of 143,900 units compared with 134,300 a month earlier.

The provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Alberta experienced the growth in the residential sector.

Following a substantial drop in May, the value of non-residential permits increased 22.7% in June to a seasonally-adjusted \$651.0 million from \$530.3 million during the previous month. Substantial increases in industrial (+52.9%) and commercial (+35.7%) projects are responsible for this recovery. Publicly-initiated projects remained weak at \$142.7 million, down 14.3% from the May level. On a provincial basis, non-residential construction intentions rose in the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

For additional information, order the June issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact R. Couillard (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

June 1984

Preliminary figures.
For further information, order *Building Permits*, June 1984 (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

Preliminary figures.

Stocks of Canadian Grain
at July 31, 1984
(in thousands of metric tonnes)

	All Wheat	Durum Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed	Canola- Rapeseed
Stocks on farms:							
Manitoba	70	5	60	70	10	5	2
Saskatchewan	1 100	130	200	280	70	10	10
Alberta	460	25	200	570	30	3	3
Prairie provinces	1 630	160	460	920	110	18	15
Farm stocks — Canada	1 740	160	570	1 120	110	18	15
Commercial stocks — Canada	7 602	610	122	898	314	139	101
Total stocks — Canada 1984	9 342	770	692	2 018	424	157	116
Farm stocks — Canada, 1983	2 075	146	1 000	3 300	220	120	40
Total stocks — Canada, 1983	10 048	1 174	1 175	5 204	651	467	486

Estimated Grading of Canada Western Red Spring Wheat
in Storage on Farms in the Prairie Provinces,
at March 31, 1984

	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	No. 1 C.W.R.S.	No. 2 C.W.R.S.	No. 1 C.W.R.S.	No. 2 C.W.R.S.	No. 1 C.W.R.S.	No. 2 C.W.R.S.
1983	38%	39%	84%	11%	68%	18%
1984	18%	33%	48%	15%	38%	23%

Note: The sixth report in the **Field Crop Reporting Series August Forecast of Production of Principal Field crops, Canada, 1984** is scheduled to be released at 3:00 p.m., on September 7, 1984.

Stocks of Canadian Grain

At July 31, 1984

Canadian farm stocks of the six major grains have been drawn down from year-earlier levels. Farm stocks of wheat totalled 1.7 million tonnes, compared with 2.1 at the same date in 1983. The hard red spring wheat remaining in Prairie producers' bins is estimated to grade 78% No. 1 and 14% No. 2, compared with 44% and 18% last year. Canadian barley farm stocks were 66% lower than in 1983 and oats stocks have been reduced 43%. Flaxseed inventories are estimated at 18 000 tonnes, a decrease of 85%. Canola-rapeseed stocks totalled 15 000 tonnes, the lowest amount stored at this date in 11 years.

Farm stocks of corn in Ontario and Quebec were 470 and 200 thousand tonnes at July 31, 1984. Total Canadian corn stocks, including commercial stocks, were 1 000 thousand tonnes compared to 1 617 thousand tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Stocks of Grain* at July 31, 1984 (22-002, \$1.60/\$11.10), or contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Primary Forest Production

1983

(Thousands of cubic metres)

	Logs and Bolts ¹	Pulpwood	Other Round Wood	Total Industrial Wood	Fuelwood	Total
Newfoundland	293	1 697	5	1 995	434	2 429
Prince Edward Island	96	31	11	138	156	294
Nova Scotia	912	2 397	16	3 325	296	3 621
New Brunswick	2 360	4 752	65	7 177	265	7 442
Quebec	20 080	12 998	810	33 888	2 400	36 288
Ontario	9 008	12 450	107	21 565	2 171	23 736
Manitoba	514	840	51	1 405	115	1 520
Saskatchewan	960	1 396	127	2 483	129	2 612
Alberta	5 666	1 529	23	7 218	126	7 344
British Columbia:						
Coast	26 738	—	109	26 847	²	26 847
Interior	44 582	—	14	44 596	²	44 596
Yukon and Northwest Territories	60	—	27	87	105	192
Canada	111 269	38 090	1 365	150 724	6 197	156 921

¹ Includes some pulpwood.² Included with logs and bolts.**Logging**

1983 (Census of Forestry) — Advance Information

Primary forest production increased by an estimated 23.5% to 156 921 000 cubic metres in 1983 from 127 016 000 cubic metres a year earlier.

All major forest products showed increases in 1983 with logs and bolts up 25.2%, pulpwood up 22.5% and fuelwood up 9.2%. Miscellaneous roundwood production decreased by 1.8%. (Details are provided in the accompanying table.)

Further information will be published in *Logging, 1983* (25-201, \$5) and details are available from Colin F. Sturton (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots

August 25, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending August 25, 1984, totalled 278 187 tonnes, an increase of 5.7% from the preceding week's total of 263 175 tonnes and up 7.3% from the year-earlier level of 259 299 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 tonnes equalling 100 — was 167.3 in the current week, 158.3 a week earlier and 156.0 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Products

Production During July 1983-1984 and January to July 1983-1984
and Stocks at August 1, 1983-1984

	Production				Stocks	
	July		Jan.-July		Aug. 1	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
	tonnes					
Creamery Butter						
Maritimes	213	440	2 128	2 761	302	627
Quebec	4 580	6 842	31 420	34 608	26 649	25 607
Ontario	2 311	2 513	19 114	20 447	2 917	4 674
Western Prov.	1 375	1 443	11 121	10 869	3 150	3 075
Canada	8 479	11 238	63 783	68 685	33 018	33 983
Cheddar Cheese						
Maritimes	570	587	3 554	3 954	600	812
Quebec	4 116	3 453	24 177	24 297	20 871	16 903
Ontario	3 250	3 254	21 016	20 886	13 259	15 541
Western Prov.	1 391	1 771	9 945	11 302	4 855	6 256
Canada	9 327	9 065	58 692	60 439	39 585	39 512
Skim Milk Powder						
Canada	12 636	16 869	79 575	84 501	41 678	36 044

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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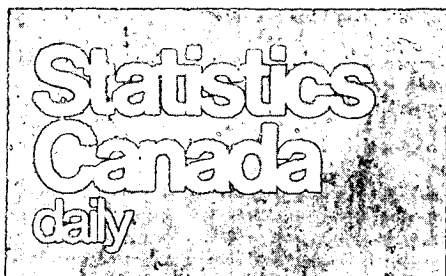
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

71-202 Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act. Part II — Labour Unions, Report for 1982

(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)

72-002 Employment, Earnings and Hours, May 1984

(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)



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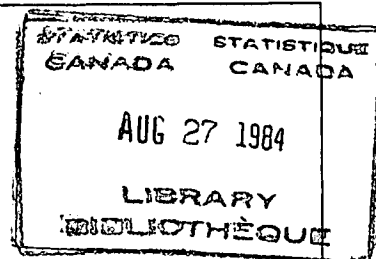
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Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1984

Industry Group — Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees						Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1984p	May 1984r	June 1983	June 1984p	May 1984r	June 1983	June 1984p	May 1984r	June 1983	June 1984p	May 1984r	June 1983
	thousands			dollars			number			dollars		
Forestry	62.4	52.8	61.9	542.06	545.54	512.52	39.6	38.5	39.5	15.69	16.12	14.84
Mines, quarries and oil wells	152.5	146.3	150.3	654.01	660.50	613.81	39.3	39.1	38.1	14.61	15.06	14.07
Manufacturing	1,713.4	1,683.3	1,780.3	465.51	464.26	437.04	38.9	38.6	38.4	11.11	11.13	10.52
Durables	791.8	783.0	828.3	503.88	499.59	465.62	40.2	39.8	39.1	11.86	11.84	11.18
Non-durables	921.5	900.3	952.0	432.54	433.54	412.17	37.6	37.5	37.6	10.34	10.39	9.86
Construction	393.1	364.5	386.0	468.05	462.49	488.45	37.3	36.3	37.0	13.30	13.53	13.85
Building	301.0	280.3	307.8	463.43	463.21	467.92	36.4	35.9	36.0	13.31	13.54	13.80
Engineering	92.1	84.2	78.2	483.19	460.11	569.25	41.1	38.1	41.0	13.28	13.48	14.01
Goods-producing Industries	2,321.3	2,246.9	2,378.4	480.38	478.66	458.51	38.6	38.3	38.1	11.75	11.79	11.35
Transportation, communication and other utilities	803.4	794.0	808.2	519.23	520.47	494.98	38.4	38.2	37.7	12.85	12.96	12.49
Transportation	450.8	444.4	456.3	482.83	484.07	465.15	38.4	38.2	37.5	12.47	12.60	12.15
Storage	14.9	14.7	13.0	507.03	509.42	496.28	39.5	40.0	37.6	13.60	13.47	13.38
Communication	220.1	218.5	223.9	543.14	542.43	505.62	36.4	36.0	36.0	13.20	13.26	12.82
Electric power, gas and water utilities	117.5	116.4	115.0	615.69	619.62	592.47	39.7	39.5	40.2	14.18	14.25	13.62
Trade	1,583.5	1,534.8	1,502.1	294.13	295.21	282.30	29.1	29.0	28.5	7.82	7.82	7.56
Wholesale	479.1	463.1	461.2	395.45	400.68	377.09	36.3	36.7	35.8	9.12	9.09	8.58
Retail	1,104.4	1,071.7	1,041.0	250.18	249.64	240.31	27.5	27.3	26.9	7.45	7.44	7.24
Finance, insurance and real estate	545.3	533.0	520.7	423.75	419.08	402.37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	2,968.4	2,979.9	2,867.6	346.58	342.05	336.50	27.4	27.3	27.0	8.55	8.62	8.27
Public administration	653.4	652.9	680.4	509.26	509.40	485.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing Industries	6,554.0	6,494.6	6,379.1	377.71	375.94	365.13	29.4	29.3	28.9	8.99	9.05	8.70
Industrial aggregate	8,875.4	8,741.5	8,757.5	404.56	402.34	390.49	32.7	32.5	32.4	10.18	10.21	9.88
Industrial aggregate — Provinces												
Newfoundland	136.5	126.4	137.5	383.06	385.76	364.71	36.0	35.7	36.1	8.89	8.91	8.42
Prince Edward Island	31.7	30.6	31.0	317.67	319.30	314.37	32.1	32.5	33.2	7.04	7.02	6.75
Nova Scotia	255.1	249.9	243.8	357.48	354.94	342.27	33.4	32.9	33.4	8.77	8.78	8.34
New Brunswick	194.3	190.4	192.2	366.23	365.20	346.35	33.8	33.8	34.0	8.92	8.93	8.49
Quebec	2,204.9	2,172.5	2,177.0	396.97	394.99	384.72	33.9	33.7	33.3	9.86	9.86	9.66
Ontario	3,640.1	3,576.6	3,538.4	404.07	400.65	386.13	33.2	32.8	32.8	9.96	10.01	9.50
Manitoba	355.3	352.6	350.8	379.15	376.38	360.06	31.7	31.8	31.7	9.63	9.63	8.92
Saskatchewan	276.4	274.2	272.3	387.86	385.90	375.66	29.8	29.7	29.4	10.22	10.18	9.91
Alberta	815.8	811.8	841.7	437.44	436.17	425.72	30.9	30.9	30.5	10.80	10.87	11.06
British Columbia	938.3	930.6	947.6	433.50	433.10	428.98	30.3	30.4	30.6	12.41	12.43	12.35
Yukon	9.0	8.6	8.0	471.24	471.60	441.43	33.9	34.0	31.9	13.00	13.10	11.40
Northwest Territories	18.0	17.1	17.4	557.15	551.42	523.41	36.0	35.1	34.5	14.07	13.75	13.25
Canada	8,875.4	8,741.5	8,757.5	404.56	402.34	390.49	32.7	32.5	32.4	10.18	10.21	9.88

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show employment at the Canada industrial aggregate¹ level increased by 1.5% from May to June 1984. All industry divisions registered increases except services which posted a decrease. All provinces and territories contributed to the overall increase in employment.

Average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by 0.6% to \$404.56 in June from \$402.34 in May. Higher average weekly earnings were recorded in manufacturing, construction, finance, insurance and real estate and services, while the remaining industry divisions showed decreases. All provinces and territories had increases except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon, where decreases occurred.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Goods-producing industries comprise: forestry; mines, quarries and oil wells; manufacturing and construction.

Service-producing industries include: transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal services (except religious organizations and private households) and public administration (except military personnel).

Detailed information for May and June will be published in the June 1984 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50), or may be obtained by calling the Labour Division (613-990-9900), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Newspapers and Periodicals

1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary 1983 data on newspapers and periodicals are now available. *Canadian Advertising Rates and Data* (CARD) is the source of information on domestic

publications and the *ABC Blue Book* for American periodicals.

For more information, contact the Education, Culture and Tourism Division (613-993-6862), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on preceding page)

Key Economic Series Release Dates, September 1984

Key economic series data for September 1984 are expected to be released according to the following schedule. Under certain circumstances peculiar to each series, the release date might be changed.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1984, to be published August 29 to September 7;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, July 1984, to be published August 29 to September 7;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, June 1984, to be published August 30 to September 6;

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, 2nd quarter 1984, to be published August 31;

Unemployment Insurance, June 1984, to be published August 31;

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, August 1984, to be published September 4 to September 11;

Building Permits, July 1984, to be published September 4 to September 13;

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, July 1984, to be published September 6;

Labour Force Survey, August 1984, to be published September 7;

Labour Income, June 1984, to be published September 6 to September 14;

Retail Trade, July 1984, to be published September 10 to September 17;

Farm Cash Receipts, January-July 1984, to be published September 10 to September 19;

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, July 1984 to be published September 14 to September 24;

Canadian Composite Leading Index, June 1984, to be published September 17 to September 21;

The Consumer Price Index, August 1984, to be published September 18;

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), July 1984, to be published September 21 to September 27;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1984, to be published September 25 to October 1;

Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1984, to be published September 27 to October 5;

Wholesale Trade, July 1984, to be published September 27 to October 9;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, August 1984, to be published September 27 to October 9;

Unemployment Insurance, July 1984, to be published September 28;

Industry Selling Price Index, August 1984, to be published September 28 to October 5.

The October 1984 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the *Daily* and on CANSIM on September 26, 1984. The schedule of Key Economic Series is now available on CANSIM and can be retrieved by using the command DATES. The schedule will be issued once per month.

For further information, contact Caroline Little (613-990-9265), Technical Services Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Mineral Wool Shipments

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 5 856 898 square metres of mineral wool (all R-factors) during the month of July 1984.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Asphalt Roofing Shipments

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of asphalt shingles in July 1984 rose 8.7% to 2 527 318 metric bundles from 2 325 380 bundles in July 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 21-001 *Farm Cash Receipts***, January-June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 26-006 *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production***, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-004 *Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds***, Semi-annual Period Ended June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$5.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$6.60)
- 32-011 *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly***, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-024 *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder***, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-001 *Construction Type Plywood***, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-001 *Primary Iron and Steel***, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 55-001 *Oil Pipe Line Transport***, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 56-002 *Telephone Statistics***, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-004 *Farm Input Price Index***, Second Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$4.40/\$17.60; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21.10)
- 65-004 *Exports by Commodities***, June 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- 73-001p *Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics***, May 1984
(N/C)

Service Bulletin:

- 53-006 *Road Transport***, Vol. 13, No. 8, For-hire Trucking Statistics 1982 — Commodity Origin and Destination
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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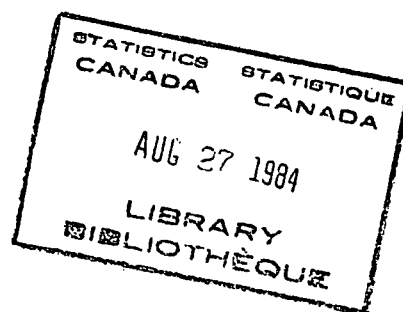
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Thursday, August 30, 1984

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Statistics
Canada
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Current Economic Analysis Monthly Review

(Based on data available as of August 17, 1984)¹

The growth of output in the second quarter of 1984 (+0.7%) was unchanged from the moderate rate recorded in the first quarter. However, the short-term prospects are for some further deceleration in growth following a sharp buildup of manufacturing inventories in the second quarter, and with no apparent prospect of offsetting strength in the rest of final demand. This weaker outlook also was evident in an easing of the growth of the Canadian composite leading indicator in May, notably for those components related to final domestic demand. The mid-year results of the survey of public and private investment in Canada augur a continued sluggish recovery in investment outlays. At the same time, household demand for durable goods such as housing and autos appears to have weakened in the second quarter, and a similar softening of demand in the United States appears to be restraining export growth. Growth in the short term should be underpinned by export industries oriented to overseas demand as well as to investment demand in the United States, and by expansion in service industries. The pronounced weakness of prices in international commodity markets in June and July is encouraging for continued moderate inflation, although it will be a dampening influence on output and investment in the depressed primary sector.

The growth of output and employment in manufacturing was largely sustained by a swing to stock accumulation in the second quarter, partly in response to the course of labour negotiations in key industries such as food, pulp and paper, and transportation equipment, as well as to lower final demand for wood and machinery and equipment. The percentage of firms in the business conditions survey who evaluated finished goods stocks as too high was up slightly in July (23%) from April (20%), and production plans for the third quarter were cut back. While stock-to-shipments ratios remain low in most industries, the survey results suggest that most of the recent inventory buildup was a short-term phenomenon.

Exports overseas and shipments of investment goods to the United States have strengthened recently, partly as increased competitiveness of Canadian manufacturers in world markets due to the drop of the Canadian dollar appears to have offset some of the recent slack in American demand for motor vehicles and primary commodities. Price declines in June and July for a wide range of commodities such as food, metal, and wood products reversed a brief revival recorded early in the second quarter. The renewed downturn appears to reflect an over-building of stocks and a retreat of demand following the upturn of interest rates in the United States in the second quarter. Commodity prices in the recovery generally have been muted by sluggish European industrial demand and intensified competition from Third World producers anxious for foreign exchange earnings to meet debt payments denominated in U.S. dollars. The easing of interest rates in August appears to have stabilized conditions in most commodity and financial markets.

A comparison of the experience of Canada with some of the other leading OECD nations in the current expansion is revealing for analysis of why growth in Canada has slowed markedly in 1984. Recovery in the OECD region originated in strong growth of domestic demand in the United States early in 1983. Most other OECD nations relied on export growth to lead the initial recovery, as governments placed primary emphasis on keeping prices at competitive levels to create conditions for export growth sufficient to induce higher investment and employment. This particular model of growth appears to be on course in some nations — such as Japan — where export-led growth has recently been strongly supplemented by fixed investment to expand productive capacity. The strength of exports partly reflects buoyant markets for the goods produced by these countries as well as increased competitiveness resulting from lower exchange rates and restrained prices during the recovery. (For example, Japan recently surpassed Canada as the largest overall supplier to the United States.) In many other areas within the OECD region, notably in the European Economic Community, sluggish domestic and export demand for key industries remain a deterrent to aggregate demand and investment. Increased labour unrest in the EEC reflects lagging incomes and the ongoing high level of unemployment.

Economic conditions in Canada are beginning to resemble more those existing in the EEC. Although the initial spurt in growth was driven by export demand, this expansion has not been sufficiently large nor diffuse to induce an investment boom economy-wide. While there are pockets of strength in export demand sufficient to raise investment outlays substantially, many industries remain inhibited by still low capacity utilization, sluggish domestic demand and weak balance sheets (notably in the primary sector). The still low levels of capacity utilization, despite a recovery in the past year, reflect the severe drop recorded during the 1981-82 recession in Canada, the worst in the OECD region.

The moderation of export demand evident in the second quarter, at a time when conditions in financial and commodity markets weakened, will tend to dampen investment intentions in Canada. It will also encourage firms to continue to restrain full-time hiring and limit wage increases. As a result, household incomes do not appear about to turn up sharply, and this will continue to check demand for consumer durable goods and housing. In the second quarter, an improvement in real incomes served to support higher consumer demand for semi-durable goods and services. Increased labour unrest over wages and job security has contributed to a checkered pattern of activity in the goods-producing sector in the first half of 1984, with a small decline on balance over this period in terms of production, and the bargaining calendar is heavier in the second half of the year.

• **Real domestic product** continued to rise gradually in April (+0.5%) and May (+0.4%), bolstered by growth in services and a recovery from labour disputes in the pulp and paper industry. The weakening cyclical course of the economy was evident in lower industrial production, where a 0.4% decline in May brought the (continued)

cumulative drop since December to 0.9%, originating in cutbacks in forestry, metal mining, and manufacturing of durable goods.

- According to the **labour force survey**, there was an improvement in labour market conditions in July, as employment rose 86,000 and the unemployment rate fell to 11.0%. However, employment fell in manufacturing and transportation, communications and utilities in Central Canada, in accordance with the signs of a marked slowdown in industrial activity in the second half of 1984. Employment rose in services, particularly for youths aged 15 to 24 years.

- Activity in the **housing market** showed signs of stabilizing at its recent low levels. Building permits in urban areas declined only 1,200 units in June, although the cancellation or postponement of some building intentions, at a time of rising mortgage rates and an increasing number of vacant units, has been evident in a consistently weaker performance for housing starts in the quarter, off 5,000 units to a level of 107,000 at annual rates in June.

- The sluggish performance of **consumer demand** to date in 1984 was evident again in May. The volume of retail sales stood only 0.1% above its January level following marginal gains in April (0.2%) and May (0.1%). The weakening of consumer demand in 1984 has been most evident in durable and non-durable goods, apparently a reflection of the 6.4% drop in the index of consumer confidence in the second quarter and the ongoing high level of interest rates. In particular, personal outlays for automobiles in April and May were down 5.4% from the first quarter average and sales of furniture and appliances slowed. Real incomes strengthened in the second quarter, however, in response to lower inflation and increased employment, and this was evident in a revival of sales of semi-durable goods.

- According to the mid-year survey of **private and public investment intentions**, outlays for machinery and equipment will rise 4.4% in nominal terms, while non-residential construction will decline 1.1%. The manufacturing and service sectors were the most buoyant, while mining and energy remain pockets of weakness.

- The filtered trend of the volume of **manufacturing new orders** declined in May (-0.2%), due to accentuated declines in durable goods industries oriented to final domestic demand as well as to external demand for semi-processed wood and metals. The weakening of output and orders to date in 1984 was reflected in a slowing of real shipments growth, to 0.7% in May. Shipments edged above pre-recession levels in the month. Manufacturing output has been increasingly diverted to **inventory accumulation**, which surged \$180 million in volume in May (or over \$2 billion at annual rates) after a significant \$38 million increase in April. The increase in stockpiling appears motivated by hedging against possible strikes in the manufacturing sector, as well as by lower final demand. Most of the increase would appear to be transitory, as the vast majority of firms continued to evaluate stock levels as about right (72%) or too high (23%) in the July business conditions survey.

- The slowing short-term trend of **nominal merchandise exports** showed signs of firming, easing just 0.1% to 1.8% with the inclusion of June data. Despite a further marked slowdown in United States demand for

motor vehicle and metal products, the strong growth of U.S. demand for investment goods and a recovery of shipments overseas has begun to underpin export demand. The weakness of final domestic demand in Canada continued to inhibit nominal import growth (1.3%), notably for end products such as motor vehicles and machinery and equipment.

- An accentuated weakness of **prices** on international commodity markets largely explains the restraint in the raw materials price index (-0.4%) and industry selling prices (+0.2%, seasonally adjusted) in June. This weakness more than offset the upward pressure on prices exerted by the lower international value of the Canadian dollar. The widespread drop of commodity prices augurs continued low levels of activity in the primary sector in Canada. It also suggests that the increase in food and energy prices which pushed up the consumer price index by 0.4% in June will be short-lived. The effect of weak consumer demand and restrained costs were evident in the CPI excluding food and energy (+0.2%), notably in lower prices for durable goods (-0.6%).

- Real GNP in the **United States** expanded by 1.8% in the second quarter, following a 2.4% gain in the first quarter. Final domestic demand accelerated — notably business investment in plant and equipment — which offset a lower rate of stock accumulation and a further decline in net exports. Price inflation as measured by the GNE deflator eased to an annual rate of 3.2%, which encouraged an improvement in financial market conditions.

According to the Canadian composite leading indicator in May, economic growth will continue to slow gradually over the next few months. The advance of the indicator eased to 0.89% from 1.08%, as the recent vigour of the automotive component is dissipating and as the weakness of final domestic demand is increasingly transmitted to manufacturing activity. The non-filtered version¹ (1971=100) was essentially unchanged over the last two months (at 160.5 in May), reflecting offsetting positive and negative forces in the economy. Restrained prospects for household demand seem to be counterbalanced in the short term by the sustained upward trend of exports — particularly due to the exceptional growth of investment demand in the United States — and by stockpiling of manufacturing stocks, partly as a hedge against strikes.

¹ All references are to seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise stated. Also, the data have been processed specifically for the purpose of current analysis. For example, in some cases end-point seasonal adjustment methodology has been used instead of the projected factor method employed in the numbers published by the data source. For this reason numbers cited in this report may differ from those published by the data source.

For the detailed analysis as well as a news summary of major domestic and international developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; other countries: \$3.30/\$33). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Statistics**Production, Exports and Imports of Selected Energy Forms**

June 1984

Units	Coal ¹ Kilo- tonnes	Crude Oil and Equivalents Million Litres	Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals Million Cubic Metres	Electricity Million Kilowatts	Refined Petroleum Products Million Litres	Gas Plant NGLs Million Litres
Production:						
January 1984	4 667	7 194	9 542	41 717	7 955	1 379
February 1984	4 552	7 069	7 651	36 192	7 408	1 151
March 1984	4 676	7 720	7 910	38 513	7 428	1 281
April 1984	4 242	7 250	7 032	33 197	6 344	1 153
May 1984	4 865	7 362	6 740	33 275	6 999	1 092
June 1984	4 625	7 458	6 187	31 593	6 952	1 087
June 1983	3 697	6 994	5 514	29 179	7 006	908
Year to date 1984	27 627	44 053	45 062	214 487	43 086	7 143
Year to date 1983	21 575	39 012	41 882	195 606	39 457	6 252
Year 1983	44 785	83 924	83 293	395 501	86 337	12 792
Exports:						
January 1984	1 701	1 536	2 531	3 261	604	973
February 1984	1 894	1 409	1 750	3 003	573	677
March 1984	2 078	1 751	1 731	2 975	826	698
April 1984	2 005	2 082	1 698	3 130	736	526
May 1984	2 519	2 119	1 614	3 306	841	468
June 1984	1 923	1 440	1 429	3 221	618	407
June 1983	1 384	1 549	1 154	2 996	746	560
Year to date 1984	12 120	10 337	10 753	18 896	4 198	3 749
Year to date 1983	7 823	7 834	10 328	17 852	3 341	3 927
Year 1983	17 008	16 875	20 171	38 411	7 338	7 686
Imports:						
January 1984	13	1 770	1	188	415	
February 1984	7	1 323	--	187	348	
March 1984	521	1 570	--	229	318	
April 1984	2 875	854	1	261	149	
May 1984	2 402	989	1	233	286	
June 1984	2 333	1 014	--	301	235	
June 1983	1 692	654	--	338	182	
Year to date 1984	8 151	7 520	3	1 399	1 751	
Year to date 1983	4 045	5 477	1	1 991	1 006	
Year 1983	14 345	14 353	5	2 758	3 252	

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.**Energy Statistics: Production
Exports and Imports**January-June 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily* and *Infomat*)

Preliminary data for the first six months of 1984 show that Canadian production and export levels of all the main energy forms were higher than those recorded during the corresponding period of 1983.

Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products

Canadian production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons during the first six months of 1984 rose by 12.9% to 44 053 million litres. Half of this increase reflected higher exports, which rose 32.0% to 10 337 million litres from 7 834 million litres, while the balance reflected higher deliveries of domestic oil to Canadian refineries.

Imports of crude oil during the first six months of 1984 also were up, increasing 37.3% to 7 520 million litres. This increase, combined with higher receipts of domestic crude, resulted in total receipts at Canadian refineries amounting to 41 179 million litres, up from 36 855 million litres in the first six months of 1983.

Canadian refineries increased their production of refined products by 9.2% during the first half of 1984 to 43 086 million litres. However, sales of these products increased only by 1.8%. (During the year-earlier period, inventories of refined petroleum products had been permitted to be drawn down to sharply lower levels.)

Both exports and imports of refined petroleum products increased during the first half of 1984. The surplus of exports over imports in the latest period amounted to 2 447 million litres, up from 2 335 million litres in the first six months of 1983.

(continued)

Natural Gas and NGLs

During the first six months of 1984, natural gas production (net withdrawals at the wells) reached 45 062 million cubic metres, up 7.6% from January-June 1983. Production of propane, butane and ethane (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants also was up, increasing 14.3% to 7 143 million litres.

Natural gas exports rose 4.1% in the latest period to 10 753 million cubic metres and sales in Canada climbed 9.5% to 24 074 million cubic metres.

Coal

Coal production rose 28.1% to 27 627 kilotonnes during the first half of 1984. The higher production

levels were primarily due to increased exports, which jumped 54.9% to 12 120 kilotonnes. Imports amounted to 8 151 kilotonnes during the same period.

Electricity

Electricity generation increased 9.7% during the first six months of 1984 to 214 487 million kilowatt hours. Exports of electric power rose 5.8% to 18 896 million kilowatt hours.

For further information, contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gross National Product

Second Quarter 1984

Gross National Product at market prices rose 2.0% in the second quarter of 1984 to a level of \$418.9 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. After allowing for a 1.2% increase in overall prices, real GNP increased 0.7%, the same rate of increase as in the first quarter. Real GNP, which had recovered to its pre-recession level of activity during the fourth quarter of 1983, has now expanded a further 1.5% beyond this level.

Growth in economic activity in the second quarter was moderate in total, but was broadly based. This was in marked contrast to the first quarter when growth was dominated by the auto industry, both domestically and in the foreign sector. During the second quarter personal expenditure recorded modest growth, and there was an increase in building activity — both non-residential and residential. Investment in machinery and equipment fell, while inventory investment increased largely due to an accumulation of durable goods.

The volume of personal expenditure on goods and services advanced 1.0% in the second quarter. In contrast to the dominance of auto and auto related purchases in the first quarter, expenditure growth was more diffuse in the second. A sharp increase in spending on semi-durable goods was led by clothing sales and supported by widespread increases in other categories. Expenditure on durable goods rose at about half the rate of growth as in the first quarter with increases in the non-auto components only partly offsetting the weakness in new passenger car sales. Spending on non-durable goods rose 0.6% following two quarters of decline while spending on services rose 0.4% in the quarter.

Real residential construction activity increased 2.3% in the second quarter following three consecutive quarters of decline. The volume of spending on new dwelling construction rose as work continued on units previously started and construction commenced on a slightly lower number of new units in the second quarter. Also contributing to growth of residential construction were small increases in real estate commissions generated in the market for resale housing and in alterations and improvements.

Following three quarters of slow growth, real spending on business plant and equipment dropped 0.8% in the second quarter, due to a decline of almost 4% in machinery and equipment investment. While domestic production and imports of a wide variety of machinery and equipment grew substantially, these goods went largely into exports or inventories rather than into final domestic demand. The non-residential construction component of investment advanced almost 3% in real terms. This strength appeared to be concentrated in small and medium-sized building projects. In nominal terms, the growth in plant and equipment investment during the first half of the year is broadly in line with the increase indicated by the mid-year estimate from the Private and Public Investment Survey for 1984.

Inventory investment contributed to growth, as the rate of accumulation of non-farm inventories rose to \$1,040 million from \$676 million in the previous quarter. Stock accumulation was almost entirely in manufacturing and included durable goods related to machinery and equipment investment. A substantial contribution was also made by the swing in wood and paper inventories following labour disputes in British Columbia which reduced production in the first quarter. These developments resulted in a small increase in stock-to-sales ratios in the quarter. While stock-to-sales ratios are historically low, this rise should probably not be taken as signalling the start of a sustained upturn as the most recent Statistics Canada business conditions survey reported a continuing cautious attitude by manufacturers with respect to inventory levels.

Following an 8.9% growth in the first quarter, real merchandise exports declined marginally in the second quarter. Exports of autos and auto parts were the main source of the downturn as they fell by almost 9%. Partly offsetting this decline were increased exports of paper products, industrial machinery, crude petroleum, transportation equipment and grains and grain products. Merchandise imports recorded a small decline in constant dollar terms, down sharply from the first quarter growth and again attributable to autos and auto parts. In nominal terms, higher export prices pushed the merchandise trade balance up \$3.7 billion to a record \$21.6 billion, at annual rates. The non-merchandise deficit increased by a smaller amount (continued)

and the balance on goods and services swung from a deficit of \$0.5 billion to a surplus of \$1.9 billion.

In line with the continued moderate rate of increase of major price indexes in the economy, the GNE implicit price index grew 1.2%, unchanged from the first quarter rate of growth. The implicit index for final domestic demand increased by only 0.6%. The difference between this measure and the total implicit deflator is almost entirely due to a strong 3.4% rise in the terms of trade as prices of merchandise exports rose almost 5%. Price movements in other major aggregates included a slowing in the rate of increase in the deflators for personal expenditure and gross fixed capital formation.

Corporate profits were little changed in the second quarter following a 10.8% growth in the first. Profit growth in the non-financial sector was moderate in total, although much of this growth was attributable to a recovery of profits in the paper and allied industry following first quarter production disruptions due to labour disputes. Offsetting the moderate growth in

non-financial sector profits was weakness in the financial sector.

Labour income rose 1.7% in the second quarter following a rate of increase of 0.8% in the first. This reflected primarily a faster pace of growth in employment during the second quarter. There was also a sharp 7.9% increase in personal investment income and a decline in personal income taxes, resulting in a 3.8% advance in personal disposable income, the first increase in three quarters. This increase, in excess of the growth in personal expenditure, caused the personal savings rate to return to the 1983 level.

The total government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, rose \$6.2 billion to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$27.6 billion. Total expenditures increased 2.8%, largely due to higher transfers to persons, subsidies and capital assistance. Government revenues declined 0.4%, mainly as a result of lower collections of personal income taxes and petroleum-related indirect taxes.

1981 Census Public Use Sample Tape — File for Individuals

The 1981 Public Use Sample Tape microdata file for Individuals, containing detailed demographic and economic data along with selected family and household characteristics is now available; this data is based on the 1981 Census of Population. The 1981 Public Use Sample Tape — Household/Family File will be available in the autumn of 1984.

The sale of microdata files will be carried out by formal contract only.

The Public Use Sample Tapes of Individuals will be sold for \$300 per file, including one copy of the User Documentation Manual. The Public Use Sample Tapes combining Household and Families will be sold for \$600 per file, including one copy of the User Documentation Manual. Additional copies of the User Documentation Manual for either file are available at \$50 per copy.

To order microdata files, the user must send the following to Census Tape Inquiries, CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6:

- two signed copies of the contract
- a completed technical specification form
- and a cheque or money order, made payable to the Receiver General for Canada, for the full amount of the order.

For further information or blank copies of contracts and technical specification forms, contact CANSIM Division (613-990-8200).

Publications Released

32-022 *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

36-004 *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Service Bulletin:

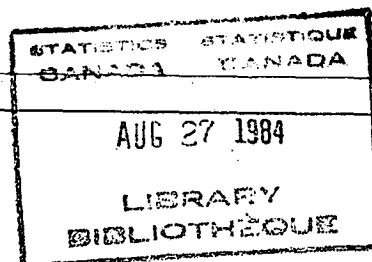
87-001 *Culture Communiqué*, Vol. 7, No. 3, Preliminary Statistics on Federal and Provincial Government Expenditures on Culture, 1982-83
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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Friday, August 31, 1984



7-1400-501

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The Canadian Balance of International Payments — Summary

(\$ millions)

	II 1983	III 1983	IV 1983	I 1984	II 1984	1982	1983
	Seasonally adjusted						
Merchandise trade balance	5,279	3,883	4,281	4,487	5,407	17,813	17,705
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-3,970	-4,171	-4,242	-4,448	-4,776	-15,149	-16,019
Current account balance	1,309	-288	39	39	631	2,664	1,686
	Not seasonally adjusted						
Current account balance	1,142	333	764	-1,292	464	2,665	1,686
Capital movements in long-term forms	1,021	155	418	219	2,134	8,084	2,310
Capital movements in short-term forms	878	2,651	-1,162	-15	-2,225	-9,642	2,119
Net capital movements ¹	1,900	2,806	-745	204	-91	-1,558	4,428
Net errors and omissions	-2,862	-2,876	-488	-172	-1,912	-1,802	-5,566
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net official monetary movements	180	263	-469	-1,260	-1,539	-695	548

¹ Excluding items shown below.**Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments**

Second Quarter 1984

Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, resulted in a significant \$631 million surplus compared to a virtual balance in the previous quarter. The surplus resulted from a record high merchandise trade balance: although at a slower pace, exports increased substantially while, with the relatively slow growth of the Canadian economy, imports increased only marginally.

In the capital account¹, long-term transactions produced the largest quarterly net inflow of the last two years, most of which continued to be invested in Canadian bonds. This was supplemented by a quarterly net inflow from direct investment transactions, the first since the end of 1977. In short-term capital transactions, a large net inflow from foreign investment in Government of Canada treasury bills was more than offset by net outflows from foreign currency deposits abroad by residents (including banks). The Canadian dollar continued to depreciate vis-à-vis its United States counterpart, reaching a historical low towards the end of June. This was accompanied by a marked decline in net official monetary assets.

The main quarterly features were:

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, a current account surplus of \$631 million, up from \$39 million in the previous quarter. This consisted of a surplus of \$5.4 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of \$4.8 billion on non-merchandise transactions;
- An increase of \$1,215 million (4%) in the value of exports to \$28.0 billion coupled with an increase in imports of only \$295 million (1%) to \$22.6 billion, resulting in a 20% higher trade surplus. The increase in the trade surplus arose mainly from trade with the United States;
- Among exports, a large increase for crude petroleum with smaller increases for woodpulp, newsprint, grains and railway equipment. Large decreases were recorded for automotive products and iron ores;

- Among imports, increases in office machinery, communication equipment and coal. There were declines in automotive products, crude petroleum and petroleum and coal products;

- For automotive products, a record surplus of \$1.2 billion. Both exports and imports declined, in contrast to the increases recorded in the previous five quarters. There was also a record surplus for crude petroleum as a result of higher exports and lower imports;

- An increase of \$332 million to \$4.9 billion in the deficit on services, spread among all service accounts except for dividends. While relatively large, dividend payments declined by \$100 million from the unusually high level of the previous quarter;

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, a current account surplus of \$464 million, down from a \$1.1 billion surplus in the second quarter of 1983. This decline in the surplus was mostly attributable to larger net payments on investment income;

- An increase of \$790 million in the net inflow of foreign investment in Canadian bonds to \$2.2 billion, a third of which was invested in the secondary market. There was a marked decline in Canadian new issues abroad in June, in line with a general contraction in the international bond market;

- A net inflow of \$675 million from foreign direct investors, which went mostly to their existing interests in Canada. A reduction to \$500 million in the net outflow from Canadians investing abroad was related to a sale of a substantial interest in the petroleum sector. This resulted in a net inflow of \$175 million from direct investment transactions — the first quarterly net inflow since 1977;

- A record quarterly net investment in Government of Canada treasury bills, giving rise to a net inflow of \$1.4 billion. This was offset by net outflows of \$2.4 billion from residents increasing their foreign currency deposits abroad;

- A net outflow of \$1.5 billion in "other short-term capital transactions", resulting from increases in both trade receivables and Canadian dollar deposits (continued)

abroad. There was also a net outflow related to net repayments of borrowings from foreign banks;

- A statistical discrepancy (net errors and omissions in the recorded estimates of current and capital account transactions) equivalent to a net debit of \$1.9 billion;

- A decline of \$1.5 billion in net official monetary assets (two-thirds of which occurred in June) following a decline of \$1.3 billion in the previous quarter;

- A further depreciation of the Canadian dollar which touched a historical low of U.S. 75.77 cents towards the end of June. The dollar closed the quarter at U.S.

75.93 cents, which represented a decline of more than U.S. 4 cents from the beginning of the year.

¹ Capital transactions are not seasonally adjusted.

For further information, contact A. Meguerditchian (613-990-9055), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The main tables can be obtained, in machine-readable form, from the CANSIM base.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	June 1984	May 1984	Apr. 1984	June 1983	% Change From	
					May 1984	June 1983
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	719,710	925,992	888,913	784,960	-22	-8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,558	5,781	5,512	5,209	-21	-13
Average weekly benefit (\$)	159	161	162	153	-1	4
Claims received (000)	234	249	227	242	-6	-3
Beneficiaries² (000)	1,057p	1,174p	1,326f	1,152f	-10	-8

	January to June		% Change From
	1984	1983	1984/1983
Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	5,492,565	5,850,642	-6
Weeks of benefit (000)	34,181	38,588	-11
Average weekly benefit (\$)	161	155	4
Claims received (000)	1,600	1,624	-2
Beneficiaries — Monthly average² (000)	1,285p	1,416f	-9

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

p Preliminary figures.

f Final figures.

For further information, order the *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.65/\$26.60), or contact H. Stiebert (613-990-9900, Ext. 238), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

June 1984 — Advance Information

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out during the month of June 1984 totalled \$720 million¹, down 22% from May and 8% from June 1983. For the first six months of 1984, \$5,493 million was paid to claimants, down 6% compared with the same period last year.

The number of beneficiaries¹ stood at 1,057,000 in June, a decrease of 10% from May and 8% from June 1983.

During June, 234,000 claims were received, 6% fewer than were received in May 1984 and down 3%

from June 1983. For the first half of 1984, the number of claims received decreased to 1,600,000 or by 2% from the 1,624,000 recorded during the first six months of 1983.

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be related directly to the benefit payments. Whereas the latter figure covers all payments made during a month, the number of beneficiaries relates to persons who qualified for benefits for a specific week each month, regardless of when they received payment.

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing (1971=100)

	Relative Im- portance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹	
		July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	July '84/ June '84	July '84/ July '83	July '84/ June '84	July '84/ July '83
Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing	100.0	312.3*	310.8*	300.4	0.5	4.0	0.48	4.0
SIC Major Groups:								
1. Food and Beverage Industries	19.9	324.2	322.7	303.5	0.5	6.8	0.10	1.4
2. Tobacco Products Industries	1.1	249.9	246.8	238.1	1.3	5.0	0.01	0.1
3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	2.5	251.1	251.9	246.3	0.1	1.9	—	—
4. Leather Industries	0.9	297.2	296.4	280.6	0.3	5.9	—	0.1
5. Textile Industries	3.5	248.4	248.2	240.9	0.1	3.1	—	0.1
6. Knitting Mills	0.9	200.9	200.7	197.4	0.1	1.8	—	—
8. Wood Industries	4.7	256.5	258.5	285.4	-0.8	-10.1	-0.03	-0.5
9. Furniture and Fixture Industries	1.6	308.6	308.1	295.8	0.2	4.3	—	0.1
10. Paper and Allied Industries	8.2	350.0	340.9	308.8	2.7	13.3	0.26	1.1
12. Primary Metal Industries	8.4	326.5	329.2	321.3	-0.8	1.6	-0.08	0.2
13. Metal Fabricating Industries	7.5	296.5	295.6	284.6	0.3	4.2	0.02	0.3
14. Machinery Industries	4.4	269.6	269.6	263.9	0.2	2.2	—	0.1
16. Electrical Products Industries	6.8	232.3	231.6	224.7	0.3	3.4	0.02	0.2
17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	3.2	329.3	330.0	318.1	-0.2	3.5	—	0.1
18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³	4.2	703.7	693.3	687.7	1.5	2.3	0.15	0.2
19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	6.6	329.4	329.0	315.9	0.1	4.3	—	0.3
Other Major Groups ⁴	15.6	260.0	259.9	255.3	—	1.8	—	0.2

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ This shows the amount by which the movement of each index would move the total, in the absence of any change in the other indexes.

² Group weights are based on 1971 value of shipments (Census of Manufacturers 1971).

³ Major group 18 is estimated for the current month.

⁴ Included are the following major groups: 7. Clothing Industries; 15. Transportation Equipment Industries; 20. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industry Selling Price Index

July 1984 — Advance Information

The Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) reached a preliminary level of 312.3 in July 1984, up 0.5% above the revised June index of 310.8. As a result of this increase, the annual rate of change now stands at 4.0%. The monthly change of 0.5% mainly reflected increases in the component indexes for paper and allied industries (2.7%), petroleum and coal products industries (1.5%) and food and beverage industries (0.5%) that were moderated by a decline in the primary metals industries (-0.8%).

The paper and allied industries index rose 2.7% in July 1984 to stand 13.3% higher than in July 1983. This monthly rise resulted in large part from the 3.2% increase in the pulp and paper mills indexes (since most prices in the pulp and paper mills indexes are quoted in US dollars, the 2.1% increase in the exchange rate from American to Canadian dollars is partly responsible for the rise). A 3.3% increase in the corrugated box manufacturers indexes contributed to a lesser extent to the group's movement in July.

According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products industries index increased 1.5% in July 1984, primarily because of a rise in gasoline prices.

The index stood 2.3% above the year-earlier level.

The food and beverage industries index rose 0.5% in July 1984 to stand 6.8% above July 1983. This monthly increase was due largely to a 1.7% rise in the slaughtering and meat processors indexes, stemming mainly from price rises of 6.1% for pork and 1.1% for beef, along with a 4.8% increase in the fish products industry indexes (due to a large extent to the 22.3% hike in the price of frozen fish, especially Pacific salmon). These rises were partially offset by the 1.9% decrease in the feed industry indexes.

The primary metals industries index fell 0.8% in July 1984, but still stood 1.6% above the July 1983 index. The 3.3% drop in the smelting and refining indexes, caused mainly by declines in the price of precious metals (-5.2%), copper (-3.5%) and zinc (-2.5%), was largely responsible for this decrease. In contrast, the iron and steel mills indexes moved up 0.9%, and the steel pipe and tube mills, 1.6%.

In July 1984, the proportion of industry indexes recording increases (52%) was distinctly lower than in June 1984 (60%) and the proportion of indexes showing no change (24%) was slightly lower than in the previous month (26%). Thus, the proportion of industry indexes showing declines rose significantly, to 24% in July 1984 from 14% in June.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

	Relative Importance	Index			Percent Change	
		July 1984 ¹	June 1984 ¹	July 1983	July '84/ June '84	July '84/ July '83
Raw materials total	100.0	217.4	217.5	210.2	—	3.4
Vegetable products	12	145.7	146.3	131.3	-0.4	11.0
Animals and animal products	23	171.8	167.1	154.7	2.8	11.1
Textile products	1	152.8	153.9	140.4	-0.7	8.8
Wood products	11	151.4	155.4	146.2	-2.6	3.6
Ferrous materials	3	150.9	151.8	135.8	-0.6	11.1
Non-ferrous metals	6	171.6	180.4	181.3	-4.9	-5.4
Non-metallic minerals	4	191.8	191.9	183.3	-0.1	4.6
Coal, crude oil and natural gas	40	301.9	302.1	300.8	-0.1	0.4
Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas	60	162.5	162.5	151.5	—	7.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Raw Materials Price Index

July 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates indicate that the Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) stood at 217.4 in July 1984, little changed from the revised June level of 217.5. The Raw Materials Price Index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas also remained unchanged from June to July.

Over the 12-month period from July 1983 to July 1984, the total Raw Materials Price Index increased 3.4% while the index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas rose 7.3%. Since April 1984, year-over-year increases in the Raw Materials Price Index have stabilized within a range of 3.1% to 3.4%, while increases in the index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas have been in a range of 6.4% to 7.6%.

Seven of the eight component indexes recorded modest to substantial decreases in the latest month, but one component — the animals and animal products index — posted an increase (2.8%) significant enough to offset the seven declines. This rise mainly reflected sharp advances in livestock prices: cattle and calf prices climbed 3.9% and hog prices jumped 9.6%. The animals and animal products index now stands 11.1% higher than a year ago, compared to annual increases of 4.7% in June and 4.3% in May.

The non-ferrous metals index fell 4.9% over the month and registered its largest year-over-year

decline (-5.4%) since February 1982. The monthly decrease primarily resulted from substantially lower prices for precious metals and certain base metals.

The wood materials index, despite declining 2.6% in July, still stands 3.6% above its level of a year earlier. The July drop was mainly caused by a 3.3% slide in prices for logs and bolts.

The vegetable products index showed a marginal decline of 0.4% in July that was the net result of large price declines for oilseeds (-11.3%) and raw sugar (-12.6%) that were nearly offset by a large increase in fresh vegetable prices (10.5%). Most prices in the fresh vegetables index fell during the month, with the exception of potato prices which jumped by about 38%.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

July 1983 and 1984

	Actual 1983						Actual 1984					
	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	SAAR ¹ (000)	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	SAAR ¹ (000)
May	14,453	1,052	814	6,238	22,557	222.0	7,593	496	595	2,824	11,508	112.0
June	10,097	801	787	4,669	16,354	148.0	7,793	527	709	2,948	11,977	107.0
July												
Canada	5,684	412	975	3,455	10,526	117.0	6,813	398	628	2,083	9,922	108.0
Nfld.	93	8	—	—	101	1.0	115	4	—	—	119	1.0
P.E.I.	7	2	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—
N.S.	182	36	—	210	428	5.0	319	8	6	146	479	5.0
N.B.	107	2	—	—	109	1.0	154	4	—	6	164	2.0
Que.	1,531	261	88	1,191	3,071	34.0	1,302	202	67	993	2,564	28.0
Ont.	1,962	65	593	1,267	3,887	43.0	3,019	94	442	550	4,105	45.0
Man.	126	—	—	517	643	7.0	310	6	8	123	447	5.0
Sask.	190	2	12	101	305	3.0	193	36	—	12	241	3.0
Alta.	595	22	44	94	755	9.0	546	4	—	52	602	6.0
B.C.	891	14	238	75	1,218	14.0	846	40	105	201	1,192	13.0
Cumulative Jan.-July												
Canada	51,737	4,048	4,988	24,655	85,428		37,860	2,570	4,270	19,298	63,998	
Nfld.	655	78	3	194	930		467	78	10	66	621	
P.E.I.	78	14	—	68	160		94	6	—	36	136	
N.S.	1,511	165	64	602	2,342		1,179	86	161	432	1,858	
N.B.	1,076	16	176	180	1,448		672	6	13	62	753	
Que.	10,559	2,333	505	7,196	20,593		8,569	1,523	694	9,127	19,913	
Ont.	19,287	864	2,021	7,953	30,125		16,372	454	2,128	4,928	23,882	
Man.	2,348	28	50	1,202	3,628		1,650	64	93	735	2,542	
Sask.	2,540	54	166	2,091	4,851		1,192	100	83	805	2,180	
Alta.	5,609	256	878	2,962	9,705		3,054	42	215	73	3,384	
B.C.	8,074	240	1,125	2,207	11,646		4,611	211	873	3,034	8,729	
Housing starts in all areas												
SAAR¹ (000)	May	260.0	June	186.0	July	144.0	May	137.0	June	132.0	July	130.0

¹ Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3.30/\$33), or contact R. Couillard (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.**Electricity Generation, Exports and Imports**

June 1984 — Advance Information

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased by 6.4% in June 1984 to 31 054 gigawatt hours from 29 176 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed 7.1% to 3 207 GW.h from 2 996 GW.h and imports declined by 15.0% to 287 GW.h from 338 GW.h.

For the first six months of 1984, net generation of electricity totalled 214 114 GW.h, up 9.5% from the January-June 1983 level of 195 574 GW.h. Exports of

electricity were up 5.8% to 18 882 GW.h from 17 852 GW.h while imports decreased by 30.5% to 1 384 GW.h from 1 990 GW.h.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

Total Deplaned plus Enplaned Passengers
(Preliminary Statistics)

October 1983

	October 1983	October 1982	% Change
Toronto International	1,032,300	951,232	8.5
Vancouver International	459,600	426,937	7.7
Montreal International (Laval)	435,800	425,154	2.5
Calgary International	284,700	269,851	5.5
Ottawa International	165,900	143,790	15.4
Winnipeg International	161,800	147,709	9.5
Edmonton International	143,200	138,985	3.0
Halifax International	120,700	114,604	5.3
Mirabel International	89,500	81,661	9.6
Edmonton Municipal	62,300	63,517	-1.9

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

October 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary October 1983 statistics are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10

Canadian airports for October 1983, with comparative data for October 1982 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Wallboard Shipments

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 19 869 557 square metres of gypsum wallboard during the month of July 1984, up from 15 222 064 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruit and Vegetables — Stocks

August 1984 — Advance Information

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories in Canada on August 1, 1984 totalled 26 361 tonnes, down from 28 260 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 45 816 tonnes (49 742 tonnes in 1983).

For further information, order the August 1, 1984 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Products: Production and Sales

July 1984 — Advance Information

Creamery butter production in Canada in July 1984 reached 11 238 tonnes, an increase of 32.5% over July 1983.

Milk sold from Canadian farms for all purposes in June 1984 totalled an estimated 712 377 kilolitres, an increase of 4.7% from June 1983. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1984 to 3 767 659 kilolitres, up 3.0% over the January-June 1983 period.

For further information, order the July issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 13-211 Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, 1984**
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)
- 32-001 Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-001 Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 64-001 Building Permits, May 1984**
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

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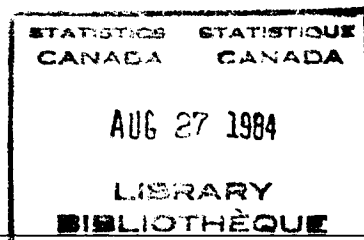
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily



7-1400-501

Wednesday, September 5, 1984

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Gross Domestic Product

Second Quarter 1984 (Based on Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Gross Domestic Product in constant 1971 prices rose 0.8% during the second quarter of 1984. This rate of growth is similar to the first quarter gain (0.6%) but more moderate than the relatively strong 1.6% average quarterly increases posted during 1983. Total output of Canadian industry in the second quarter was 0.6% higher than the previous production peak attained in the second quarter of 1981, and 7.8% higher than the trough of the fourth quarter of 1982.

Service-producing industries contributed practically all the growth in the second quarter: notable increases were recorded for insurance and real estate agencies, accommodation and food services, transportation and trade.

Viewed from the perspective of final demand, output changes in the quarter were gains of 3% for industries producing capital goods and services, 0.1% for consumer goods and services, 1.2% for intermediate inputs, and no change for government.

Output of the construction industry increased strongly in the second quarter reflecting increased demand for residential and non-residential building and engineering structures. Increased housing demand also improved output of insurance and real estate agencies as real estate sales improved.

An increase in machinery and equipment investment in the United States led to increases in a number of industries in Canada: miscellaneous machinery and equipment and office and store machinery were two of the most noteworthy among a number of advances in machinery and equipment manufacturing. Output of wholesalers of machinery and equipment also increased strongly.

Even though consumer demand was relatively strong in both the U.S. (+1.7%) and Canada (+1.0%) in the second quarter, the output of industries producing consumer goods and services was up only 0.1%. Industries producing consumer non-durables and consumer services were both relatively strong in the quarter; hotels and motels and restaurants were two of the main contributors to the increase. Industries producing consumer durables fell sharply. Much of the weakness was in durable goods manufacturing: motor vehicles, household furniture, radio and TV and major appliances all showed lower output levels. The drop in motor vehicle manufacturing was particularly significant.

Output of industries producing intermediate goods and services increased 1.2% in the second quarter. The construction-oriented industries were up most in the quarter, increasing 3.9%; over three-quarters of the increase was for sawmills and planing mills and a number of other wood products manufacturers. (Sawmills output in the first quarter was depressed mainly due to the pulp and paper strikes in British Columbia.) The present slowdown in the rate of growth of residential construction in the U.S. suggests that growth will also slow in this industry.

Energy-producing industries increased a strong 2.5% in the second quarter. Exports were a significant factor in many of the gains and losses in production reported in this group of industries. Crude petroleum and natural gas, petroleum refining and petroleum wholesalers all increased. For crude petroleum and natural gas, more than half the quarterly increase of 7% was due to increased exports. Electric power utilities were up 2.5%, with the increase coming from increased export demand. Reduced exports of coal to Japan were responsible for the drop in coal mining.

Output of industries producing raw materials was down 3.8%, reflecting weakness in forestry, iron mining, nickel-copper mining, and fishing. Metal mines output weakened in the second quarter following an increase in the first. Markets for iron ore and nickel remained depressed.

The aggregate of industries producing other intermediate goods was up 2.0%. The strongest gain in the quarter was in pulp and paper mills as exports to the U.S. increased following the end of strikes in British Columbia in the first quarter. Mills in the U.S. operated at 95% of capacity for newsprint for most of the first six months of 1984, so any additional demand for newsprint in the U.S. would probably be met by imports. During the second quarter, Canadian mills operated at 95% of capacity for newsprint compared to 84% in the first; they operated at 92% of capacity for woodpulp compared to 88% in the first quarter. This provides very little capacity to meet any further increases in U.S. demand for newsprint. A number of other manufacturing industries also showed some strength including the rubber industries, textiles, industrial chemicals, and printing and publishing. Motor vehicle parts manufacturing was by far the weakest industry in the group, declining 9.3%.

(continued on page 4)

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates) (\$ millions)

	Q.II 1983	Q.III 1983	Q.IV 1983	Q.I 1984	Q.II 1984
Gross Domestic Product	118,220.8	120,294.7	121,507.3	122,189.6	123,208.6
Agriculture	3,236.6	3,195.3	3,206.1	3,114.4	3,189.0
Forestry	830.9	967.9	845.4	959.2	744.9
Fishing and trapping	217.2	174.7	150.8	208.2	159.0
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,922.5	3,136.9	3,240.0	3,370.4	3,381.4
Manufacturing industries	23,919.1	24,926.0	25,889.4	25,915.9	26,013.5
Construction industry	6,788.6	6,575.0	6,409.9	6,321.7	6,436.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	16,232.8	16,533.6	16,998.8	17,033.8	17,320.7
Transportation	6,931.4	7,137.2	7,474.9	7,428.6	7,575.6
Storage	243.2	251.2	254.6	247.9	270.4
Communication	4,949.7	4,981.9	4,993.9	5,046.5	5,129.4
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,108.4	4,163.3	4,275.4	4,310.8	4,345.3
Trade	14,626.3	14,982.1	15,124.2	15,226.9	15,527.4
Wholesale trade	6,002.1	6,196.1	6,261.4	6,362.2	6,501.2
Retail trade	8,624.2	8,786.0	8,862.7	8,864.7	9,026.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	16,479.0	16,590.6	16,428.8	16,512.8	16,723.6
Finance industries	3,543.6	3,498.7	3,422.4	3,399.7	3,388.3
Insurance carriers	1,548.7	1,538.7	1,516.2	1,505.2	1,520.9
Insurance agencies and real estate agencies	5,737.3	5,800.9	5,706.9	5,763.2	5,944.8
Community, business and personal service industries	24,435.9	24,685.4	24,712.9	24,949.3	25,146.8
Education and related services	6,002.6	6,020.3	6,013.2	6,047.0	6,068.2
Health and welfare services	6,537.5	6,570.4	6,627.8	6,686.3	6,712.8
Amusement and recreation services	1,009.3	996.5	1,038.7	1,049.1	1,048.5
Services to business management	5,560.3	5,679.2	5,681.1	5,776.0	5,828.7
Personal services	1,013.4	1,014.9	1,000.2	1,011.9	1,017.7
Accommodation and food services	2,851.2	2,916.9	2,877.9	2,900.9	3,003.6
Public administration and defence	8,531.9	8,527.3	8,501.1	8,576.8	8,566.2
Federal administration	3,943.8	3,933.1	3,936.9	3,971.6	3,978.5
Provincial administration	2,578.2	2,591.4	2,554.9	2,561.8	2,531.6
Local administration	2,009.9	2,002.8	2,009.4	2,043.5	2,056.1
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	42,023.5	43,139.0	44,016.9	44,200.7	44,269.2
Service-producing industries	76,197.4	77,155.7	77,490.4	77,988.9	78,939.4
Commercial industries	99,044.5	101,101.2	102,308.2	102,853.5	103,872.6
Non-commercial industries	19,176.3	19,193.5	19,199.1	19,336.0	19,336.0
Industrial production	30,950.1	32,226.1	33,404.8	33,597.2	33,740.2
Durable manufacturing industries	11,730.9	12,436.9	13,235.5	13,416.5	13,132.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	12,188.3	12,489.0	12,654.0	12,499.4	12,881.1
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	41,240.8	41,674.8	42,268.5	42,595.6	42,640.6
Non-durable goods	12,648.6	12,744.6	12,774.7	12,788.2	12,974.2
Durable goods	5,675.8	5,860.1	6,421.0	6,636.7	6,271.1
Services	22,916.4	23,070.1	23,072.8	23,170.8	23,395.3
Capital formation	13,120.7	13,214.1	13,091.6	13,168.5	13,565.9
Construction	8,225.2	8,075.7	7,796.7	7,809.2	8,053.2
Machinery and equipment	4,895.5	5,138.4	5,294.8	5,359.4	5,512.7
Intermediate inputs	45,228.0	46,760.7	47,495.2	47,635.0	48,212.3
Raw materials	5,812.5	5,966.6	5,888.4	6,008.2	5,776.9
Construction-oriented industries	3,230.2	3,432.0	3,290.9	3,204.2	3,330.7
Energy	6,420.5	6,605.6	6,772.6	6,878.0	7,050.7
Other goods	11,685.5	12,280.3	12,787.5	12,723.3	12,975.4
Other services	18,079.4	18,476.2	18,755.8	18,821.3	19,078.6
Government	18,631.3	18,645.0	18,652.1	18,790.3	18,789.8

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices, by Industry, by Month(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

1970 S.I.C.	Industry	June 1983	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
1-11	Gross Domestic Product	119,817.2	122,290.2	122,548.9	123,281.1	123,795.9
1	Agriculture	3,240.2	3,156.7	3,145.9	3,194.4	3,226.8
2	Forestry	867.0	806.4	690.3	818.1	726.4
3	Fishing and trapping	227.0	229.6	153.5	158.7	164.7
4	Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,030.2	3,438.6	3,444.9	3,357.8	3,341.6
5	Manufacturing industries	24,206.9	25,747.5	25,848.0	26,001.2	26,191.3
6	Construction industry	7,035.5	6,327.0	6,444.7	6,392.0	6,471.6
7	Transportation, communication and other utilities	16,492.8	17,065.2	17,140.8	17,466.4	17,354.8
8	Trade	15,134.7	15,235.2	15,385.9	15,436.0	15,760.4
9	Finance, insurance and real estate	16,529.3	16,553.9	16,668.8	16,767.1	16,734.9
10	Community, business and personal service industries	24,525.5	25,067.4	25,045.7	25,150.9	25,243.8
11	Public administration and defence	8,528.0	8,582.7	8,580.3	8,538.5	8,579.7
	Industry groupings:					
	Goods-producing industries	42,879.0	44,120.4	44,032.1	44,313.4	44,462.1
	Service-producing industries	76,938.2	78,169.8	78,516.7	78,967.7	79,333.8
	Commercial industries	100,650.5	102,942.2	103,198.0	103,979.4	104,440.3
	Non-commercial industries	19,166.7	19,348.0	19,350.8	19,301.7	19,355.6
	Industrial production	31,509.3	33,520.8	33,597.8	33,750.2	33,872.7
	Groupings of Industries by demand category:					
	Consumer goods and services	41,613.4	42,679.4	42,485.4	42,560.8	42,875.5
	Non-durable goods	12,904.6	12,883.5	12,966.8	12,894.1	13,061.7
	Durable goods	5,768.1	6,533.7	6,241.2	6,229.4	6,342.7
	Services	22,940.7	23,262.2	23,277.4	23,437.3	23,471.1
	Capital formation	13,510.2	13,245.9	13,465.4	13,533.2	13,699.2
	Construction	8,541.3	7,866.6	8,009.9	8,075.1	8,074.6
	Machinery and equipment	4,968.9	5,379.3	5,455.5	5,458.1	5,624.6
	Intermediate inputs	46,074.3	47,562.7	47,793.3	48,431.6	48,411.9
	Raw materials	5,915.3	6,001.8	5,674.6	5,814.2	5,841.9
	Construction-oriented industries	3,328.9	3,114.3	3,327.1	3,285.1	3,379.8
	Energy	6,635.3	6,956.7	7,025.7	7,169.0	6,957.5
	Other goods	11,949.4	12,635.8	12,794.4	13,076.0	13,055.7
	Other services	18,245.3	18,854.1	18,971.5	19,087.3	19,177.0
	Government	18,619.3	18,802.1	18,804.8	18,755.5	18,809.2

Gross Domestic Product, June 1984

The advance of 0.4% in Gross Domestic Product in June was slightly above the average monthly rate of increase in the most recent period. Industrial production also rose 0.4% in the month.

Output of manufacturers increased 0.7% in June, and accounted for about 40% of the overall increase. Motor vehicle manufacturers, sawmills and office and store machinery manufacturers led the narrowly based increase. Wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories, electrical machinery and equipment, miscellaneous machinery and equipment, and lumber and building materials contributed another 30% of the overall output gain. Retail trade was up 0.5% in June, principally due to increased sales of department stores, food stores, general merchandise and shoe stores.

Forestry output fell in both May and June. Crude petroleum fell in June as did electric power. Iron mines

and other metal mines both increased in June. A number of transportation industries showed some weakness in June, including rail, bus transport and pipeline transport.

Users should note that GDP has been revised back to January 1984 to incorporate revised crop estimates in agriculture.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on page 5)

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1983	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984
Gross Domestic Product	143.9	146.9	147.2	148.1	148.7
Agriculture	120.2	117.1	116.7	118.5	119.7
Forestry	129.5	132.4	103.1	122.2	108.5
Fishing and trapping	154.0	155.7	104.2	107.6	111.8
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	96.3	109.3	109.5	106.7	106.2
Manufacturing industries	127.1	135.2	135.7	136.6	137.6
Construction industry	120.3	108.2	110.2	109.3	110.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	163.5	169.2	169.9	173.2	172.1
Transportation	134.6	142.5	143.7	147.4	145.9
Storage	127.9	128.1	140.8	141.6	142.8
Communication	199.0	202.9	203.6	205.6	206.1
Electric power, gas and water utilities	194.7	197.6	196.2	200.2	197.8
Trade	154.3	155.4	156.9	157.4	160.7
Wholesale trade	150.3	155.1	155.0	156.7	163.6
Retail trade	157.3	155.6	158.2	157.9	158.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	172.4	172.6	173.8	174.9	174.5
Finance industries	186.0	179.1	179.4	176.9	178.2
Insurance carriers	201.7	197.1	197.5	198.3	198.9
Insurance agencies and real estate agencies	178.7	179.0	182.1	186.3	185.1
Community, business and personal service industries	152.5	155.9	155.7	156.4	157.0
Education and related services	112.8	113.6	113.9	114.0	114.0
Health and welfare services	147.8	151.6	151.6	151.6	152.1
Amusement and recreation services	192.2	203.3	203.2	203.2	203.6
Services to business management	283.0	293.9	292.4	292.3	295.3
Personal services	122.6	122.4	122.6	123.0	123.0
Accommodation and food services	134.2	138.1	136.8	141.5	141.8
Public administration and defence	138.6	139.5	139.5	138.8	139.5
Federal administration	124.6	125.8	125.4	125.4	126.8
Provincial administration	162.4	160.0	160.7	158.3	158.9
Local administration	143.2	147.1	147.2	146.8	145.9
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	127.1	130.8	130.5	131.3	131.8
Service-producing industries	155.4	157.9	158.6	159.5	160.2
Commercial industries	148.0	151.4	151.7	152.9	153.6
Non-commercial industries	125.6	126.8	126.9	126.5	126.9
Industrial production	129.2	137.5	137.8	138.4	138.9
Durable manufacturing industries	124.0	138.1	135.8	135.5	137.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	130.4	132.3	135.7	137.6	138.0
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	154.2	158.1	157.4	157.7	158.9
Non-durable goods	138.5	138.3	139.2	138.4	140.2
Durable goods	153.7	174.1	166.3	166.0	169.0
Services	164.8	167.1	167.2	168.4	168.6
Capital formation	138.0	135.3	137.5	138.2	139.9
Construction	131.6	121.2	123.4	124.5	124.4
Machinery and equipment	150.5	162.9	165.2	165.3	170.3
Intermediate inputs	145.4	150.1	150.8	152.9	152.8
Raw materials	109.8	111.4	105.3	107.9	108.4
Construction-oriented industries	124.1	116.1	124.1	122.5	126.0
Energy	148.9	156.1	157.6	160.8	156.1
Other goods	129.1	136.6	138.3	141.3	141.1
Other services	184.2	190.4	191.6	192.7	193.6
Government	125.8	127.0	127.1	126.7	127.1

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending September 1, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending September 1, 1984 totalled 280 861 tonnes, an increase of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 278 187 tonnes and up 10.1% from the year-earlier level of 255 142 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 169.0 in the current week, 167.3 a week earlier and 153.5 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Footwear Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Total Canadian production of footwear of all kinds for the month of July 1984 was 2,701,166 pairs.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Office Furniture Products — Shipments

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Office furniture products shipment statistics by province of destination are now available for the second quarter ended June 30, 1984.

For further information, order the second quarter 1984 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$2.75/\$11), or contact M.J. Cormier (613-990-9828), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Small Electrical Appliances: Production, Shipments and Stocks

July 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances is now available for the month of July 1984.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Union Wage Rates for ConstructionJuly 1984
(In dollars)

City	Trade					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	B	B&S	B	B&S	B	B&S
St. John's	13.70	15.45	13.65	15.39	13.30	15.01
Halifax	14.08	15.86	13.73	15.48	12.91	14.59
Saint John	13.77	15.95	13.20	15.32	11.92	13.91
Montreal	15.71	17.95	14.72	16.86	12.98	14.94
Ottawa	17.83	21.01	16.81	19.89	13.41	16.15
Toronto	17.97	21.17	17.03	20.13	14.85	17.58
Thunder Bay	17.61	20.77	16.53	19.58	13.47	16.22
Winnipeg	17.88	20.67	14.29	16.72	13.67	16.04
Regina	19.37	22.57	16.80	19.74	16.58	19.50
Edmonton	19.22	22.44	18.97	22.17	16.59	19.55
Vancouver	18.76	23.45	18.41	23.06	18.74	23.00

*B = Basic wage rate.**B&S = Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans.*For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.**Union Wage Rate Indexes**

July 1984 — Advance Information

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (including supplements) registered no change between June and July 1984, remaining at a level of 127.5 (1981=100).

The total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades in July 1984 stands 1.0% above the July 1983

level of 126.2. By city, the largest year-over-year increase was recorded for Halifax (14.5%). Zero percentage change was recorded in cities in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia while increases ranging from 0.5% to 8.5% were posted in the remaining cities.

Presented in the accompanying table are the July rates for three trades in 11 of the 22 cities surveyed.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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- 22-203 Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry, 1982 and 1983**
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- 31-001 Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June 1984**
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
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(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 43-009 Electric Lamps (Light Sources), July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-003 Railway Operating Statistics, February 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 63-005 Retail Trade, June 1984**
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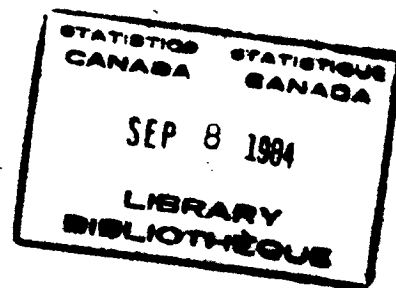
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7-1400-501

Thursday, September 6, 1984

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Resources for Research and Development in Canada

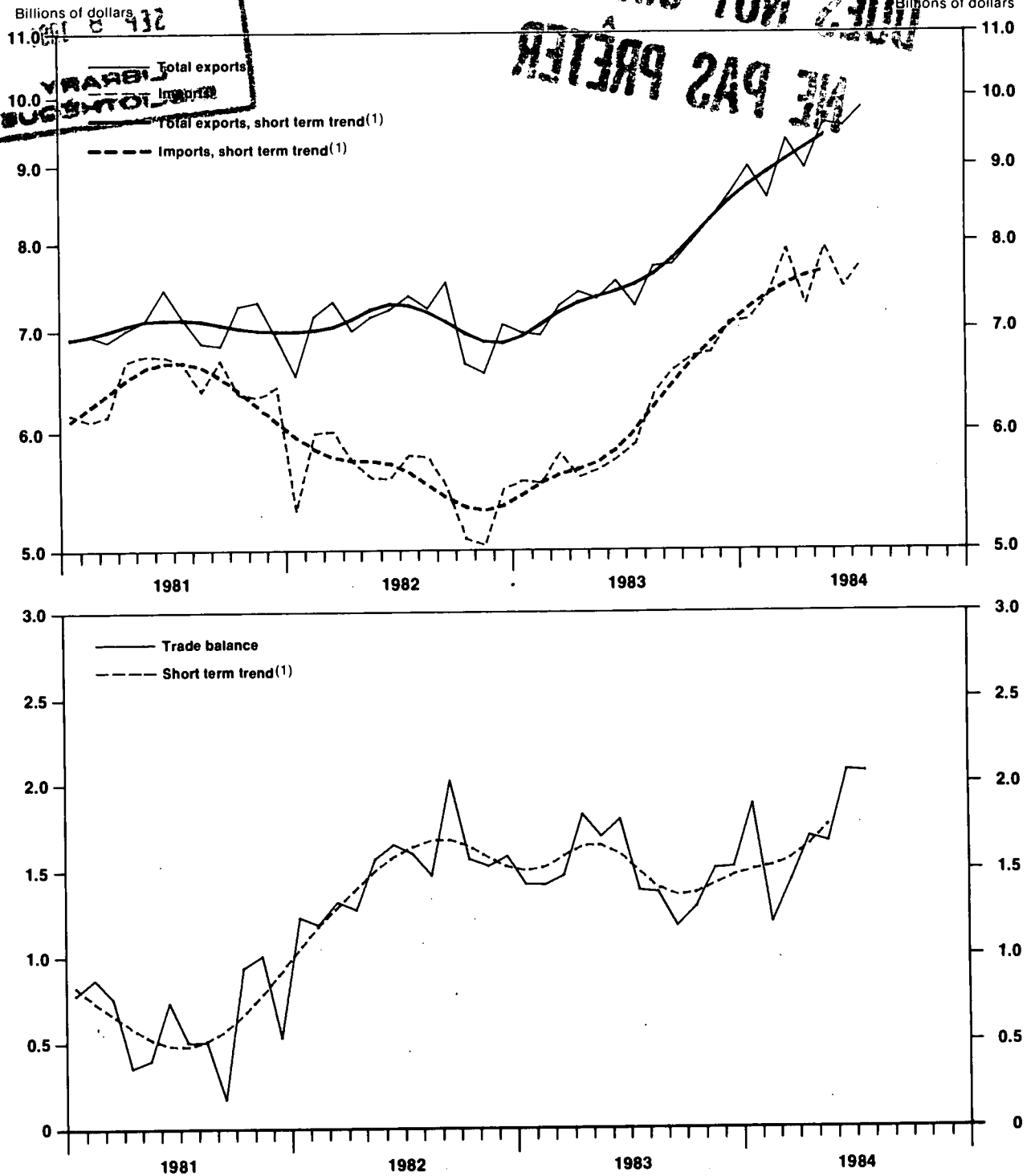
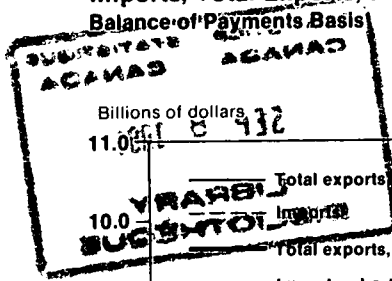
Domestic expenditures on research and development (R&D) are forecast to total \$5.3 billion in 1984, 1.24% of Canada's GNP. This represents an increase of 7.5% over the previous year's total.

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.



Imports, Total Exports, and Trade Balance, All Countries, Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



(1) The short term trend gives a clearer picture of the direction and rate of change of trade by averaging the substantial monthly fluctuations which frequently occur in trade. The trend for the last two months is not shown in the charts above since it frequently changes significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade

July 1984

Month to Month (Table 1)

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results show that Canada's total exports increased 2.9% or \$280 million to \$9.8 billion in July 1984, following a decline of \$60 million in June and an increase of \$650 million in May. Imports increased 3.9% or \$290 million to \$7.7 billion, after declining \$475 million in June and increasing \$680 million in May. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus remained at a record high level of \$2.1 billion in July, following a \$415 million increase in June and a \$30 million decline in May.

For the first seven months of 1984, the merchandise trade surplus was at a \$12.0 billion level, \$1.1 billion higher than in the corresponding period last year.

Short Term Trend (Graphs)

Growth in the short term trend for total exports, which accelerated with increases moving up from 1.0% in July 1983 to 3.1% in November 1983, slowed to a 2.1% increase in February and stabilized at a 1.9% a month increase for March, April and May.

The short term trend for imports, which had recovered sooner and more strongly than total exports, with gains up from 1.1% in May to 3.7% in August 1983, continued to slow with increases decelerating from 3.5% in September 1983 to 0.8% in May 1984. Because imports slowed more rapidly than exports in recent months up to July, the trend for the merchandise trade surplus continued to climb with increases up from \$25 million in February to \$120 million in May, to a monthly level of \$2.0 billion.

Commodity Analysis

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis (Table 3)

The main contributors to the overall \$280 million increase in total exports in July 1984 were iron ores, concentrates and scrap, motor vehicle parts and aircraft. Other contributors were wheat; fish and fish preparations; copper ores; and other ores, concentrates and scrap. These increases were partly offset by declines in exports of passenger cars, petroleum and coal products and other transportation equipment. Other export categories fluctuated marginally.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis (Table 4)

The \$290 million increase in imports in July 1984 reflected a \$255 million pickup in end products, originating from aircraft, motor vehicle parts and truck imports. Except for significant variations in petroleum and coal products and precious metal imports, all other import categories fluctuated only marginally.

Trading Partner Analysis (Table 2)

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis

Canada's exports to the United States, after continuous increases over a six-month period ending in January 1984 to a level of \$6.8 billion, fluctuated widely up to May, then declined \$90 million in June and \$60 million in July. Total exports to the rest of the world, which had remained stable at \$2.0 billion a month from February to April, started to pick up again, mainly as a result of recent gains in exports to Japan, "other O.E.C.D." countries and "other countries".

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance-of-Payments Basis

The trend for imports from the United States, despite wide fluctuations in recent months up to July, was still increasing but at a much slower pace, down from a 3.3% increase in January 1984 to one of 0.1% in May. Imports from "other countries" increased 11.3% or \$95 million to \$910 million, following a \$65 million decline in June and an \$85 million increase in May. Trends for imports from other destinations have shown no significant signs of vigor in recent months up to July.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact G. Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or François Bordé (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 4 to 7)

Table 1
Merchandise Trade of Canada

July 1984

Balance of Payments Basis

						Period-to-Period Change ²		
	Total Exports ¹	Imports	Total Exports ¹	Imports	Balance	Total Exports ¹	Imports	Balance
	Raw	Raw	S.A. \$ millions	S.A.	S.A.	S.A. %	S.A. %	S.A. \$ millions
1978	53,364	49,047	53,364	49,047	4,317	19.9	18.1	1,343
1979	65,582	61,156	65,582	61,156	4,425	22.9	24.7	109
1980	76,680	67,901	76,680	67,901	8,779	16.9	11.0	4,354
1981	84,468	77,140	84,468	77,140	7,328	10.2	13.6	-1,451
1982	84,540	66,726	84,540	66,726	17,814	0.1	-13.5	10,486
1983	90,825	73,120	90,825	73,120	17,705	7.4	9.6	-109
1982								
First Quarter	20,299	17,045	20,936	17,252	3,684	-2.4	-9.3	1,263
Second Quarter	22,466	17,980	21,313	16,868	4,445	1.8	-2.2	762
Third Quarter	20,967	16,135	22,082	17,029	5,053	3.6	1.0	608
Fourth Quarter	20,808	15,567	20,208	15,577	4,631	-8.5	-8.5	-422
1983								
First Quarter	20,531	16,593	21,133	16,872	4,261	4.6	8.3	-370
Second Quarter	23,506	18,414	22,242	16,963	5,279	-5.2	0.5	1,018
Third Quarter	21,534	17,867	22,655	18,772	3,883	1.9	10.7	-1,396
Fourth Quarter	25,254	20,246	24,795	20,514	4,281	9.4	9.3	398
1984								
First Quarter	26,132	22,056	26,801	22,314	4,487	8.1	8.8	206
Second Quarter	29,542	24,348	28,016	22,609	5,407	4.5	1.3	920
1983								
January	6,423	5,115	6,957	5,552	1,405	-1.3	1.4	-165
February	6,623	5,260	6,930	5,531	1,400	-0.4	-0.4	-5
March	7,485	6,218	7,246	5,789	1,457	4.6	4.7	58
April	7,368	5,990	7,396	5,583	1,813	2.1	-3.6	356
May	7,917	6,118	7,322	5,640	1,682	-1.0	1.0	-131
June	8,222	6,306	7,524	5,740	1,784	2.8	1.8	101
July	6,725	5,533	7,240	5,873	1,367	-3.8	2.3	-417
August	7,051	5,944	7,693	6,336	1,357	6.3	7.9	-10
September	7,758	6,389	7,722	6,563	1,160	0.4	3.6	-197
October	8,128	6,961	7,977	6,703	1,274	3.3	2.1	114
November	8,858	7,049	8,249	6,751	1,499	3.4	0.7	225
December	8,267	6,237	8,568	7,060	1,509	3.9	4.6	10
1984								
January	8,353	6,598	8,955	7,083	1,872	4.5	0.3	364
February	8,438	7,297	8,521	7,339	1,182	-4.9	3.6	-691
March	9,340	8,162	9,325	7,892	1,433	9.4	7.5	251
April	9,143	7,884	8,926	7,243	1,683	-4.3	-8.2	250
May	10,347	8,572	9,574	7,921	1,653	7.3	9.4	-29
June	10,053	7,894	9,515	7,445	2,070	-0.6	-6.0	417
July	9,401	7,550	9,795	7,736	2,060	2.9	3.9	-11
Year to date								
1983	50,763	40,540	50,615	39,708	10,907	2.0	-0.5	1,194
1984	65,074	53,954	64,612	52,659	11,953	27.7	32.6	1,046

¹ Total Exports = Domestic Exports + Re-exports.² Year to year, quarter to quarter, month to month.

Note: Due to rounding monthly data may not add up to quarterly data and quarterly data may not add up to annual data.

Table 2

Merchandise Trade by Principal Trading Areas

July 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	June \$ millions	July	June %	July %	June \$ millions	July \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Total exports to:									
United States	7,289.4	7,231.5	-1.2	-0.8	-87.6	-57.9	49,379.9	33.4	12,366.3
Japan	495.2	616.7	12.8	24.5	56.0	121.5	3,210.2	24.5	632.6
United Kingdom	217.1	164.8	-1.1	-24.1	-2.4	-52.3	1,400.5	5.4	71.6
"Other E.E.C." countries	361.6	375.9	-7.8	4.0	-30.7	14.3	2,507.8	10.0	227.6
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	168.7	183.8	9.6	9.0	14.8	15.1	1,176.4	25.5	238.9
"Other" countries	983.4	1,222.7	-0.9	24.3	-8.8	239.3	6,937.2	7.1	460.0
Total	9,515.4	9,795.4	-0.6	2.9	-58.7	280.0	64,612.0	27.7	13,997.0
Imports from:									
United States	5,299.2	5,493.6	-5.6	3.7	-316.4	194.4	38,027.3	31.5	9,101.2
Japan	483.8	476.6	-0.1	-1.5	-0.3	-7.2	3,066.6	30.4	715.6
United Kingdom	203.9	197.3	22.7	-3.2	37.7	-6.6	1,318.7	40.8	382.3
"Other E.E.C." countries	445.7	445.7	-22.4	0.0	-129.0	0.0	3,257.0	48.9	1,069.7
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	196.7	214.2	-1.0	8.9	-1.9	17.5	1,299.8	12.5	144.5
"Other" countries	816.0	908.5	-7.4	11.3	-65.3	92.5	5,689.4	37.0	1,537.7
Total	7,445.3	7,735.9	-6.0	3.9	-475.2	290.6	52,658.8	32.6	12,951.0
Balance with:									
United States	1,990.2	1,737.9			228.8	-252.3	11,352.6		3,265.1
Japan	11.4	140.1			56.3	128.7	143.6		-83.0
United Kingdom	13.2	-32.5			-40.1	-45.7	81.8		-310.7
"Other E.E.C." countries	-84.1	-69.8			98.3	14.3	-749.2		-842.1
"Other O.E.C.D." countries	-28.0	-30.4			16.7	-2.4	-123.4		94.4
"Other" countries	167.4	314.2			56.5	146.8	1,247.8		-1,077.7
Total	2,070.1	2,059.5			416.5	-10.6	11,953.2		1,046.0

Table 3

Total Exports by Commodity

July 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	June \$ millions	July \$ millions	June %	July %	June \$ millions	July \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Live animals	53.5	64.0	36.1	19.6	14.2	10.5	294.8	28.3	65.1
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	911.8	1,076.9	2.0	18.1	17.7	165.1	6,061.7	1.0	58.1
Fish and fish preparations	127.5	179.6	-7.8	40.9	-10.8	52.1	958.7	-4.0	-40.2
Barley	54.0	53.7	-20.9	-0.6	-14.3	-0.3	427.3	-3.2	-14.2
Wheat	455.9	538.1	21.0	18.0	79.2	82.2	2,624.2	-5.3	-147.6
Wheat flour	5.0	3.4	-82.3	-32.0	-23.2	-1.6	64.8	42.1	19.2
Other cereals unmilled	6.6	9.8	-7.0	48.5	-0.5	3.2	100.1	28.8	22.4
Other cereal preparations	21.0	22.2	9.4	5.7	1.8	1.2	142.0	-1.8	-2.6
Meat and meat preparations	59.0	59.7	-13.0	1.2	-8.8	0.7	441.1	-2.1	-9.6
Alcoholic beverages	45.4	52.6	-21.0	15.9	-12.1	7.2	355.5	18.3	55.0
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	137.4	157.8	4.9	14.8	6.4	20.4	948.0	22.8	175.7
Crude materials, inedible	1,344.0	1,528.3	-17.8	13.7	-291.1	184.3	10,106.8	24.0	1,958.4
Rapeseed	59.2	20.4	-21.2	-65.5	-15.9	-38.8	452.4	112.0	239.0
Other crude vegetable products	35.5	26.4	6.9	-25.6	2.3	-9.1	235.3	9.7	20.9
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	25.9	187.7	-81.2	624.7	-111.6	161.8	722.6	19.6	118.6
Copper ores, concentrates and scrap	28.0	72.7	-47.3	159.6	-25.1	44.7	324.8	16.8	46.8
Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap	47.2	29.7	39.6	-37.1	13.4	-17.5	313.2	121.7	171.9
Zinc ores, concentrates and scrap	34.3	12.0	-20.8	-65.0	-9.0	-22.3	144.9	7.6	10.2
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	66.8	115.8	-25.7	73.4	-23.1	49.0	560.0	27.6	121.1
Crude petroleum	383.9	366.3	-22.1	-4.6	-108.7	-17.6	2,621.6	32.5	642.4
Natural gas	319.9	315.3	-12.7	-1.4	-46.6	-4.6	2,320.0	-2.4	-56.0
Coal and other bituminous substances	138.1	146.5	13.8	6.1	16.7	8.4	1,008.4	43.5	305.7
Asbestos unmanufactured	44.9	49.8	11.4	10.9	4.6	4.9	333.0	20.1	55.8
Other crude animal products	34.3	29.2	1.2	-14.9	0.4	-5.1	198.3	41.6	58.3
Other crude wood products	34.8	21.9	23.0	-37.1	6.5	-12.9	186.6	22.7	34.5
Other crude non-metallic minerals	73.7	117.7	6.5	59.7	4.5	44.0	568.0	40.2	163.0
Other crude materials, inedible	17.5	16.9	2.9	-3.4	0.5	-0.6	117.7	28.6	26.2
Fabricated materials, inedible	3,017.8	2,999.4	-0.4	-0.6	-12.4	-18.4	20,182.2	21.0	3,507.5
Lumber	353.0	341.9	2.1	-3.1	7.2	-11.1	2,458.4	7.7	174.8
Other wood fabricated materials	77.1	78.6	15.8	1.9	10.5	1.5	530.7	26.4	110.7
Woodpulp and similar pulp	337.4	366.8	4.2	8.7	13.7	29.4	2,041.1	22.6	376.7
Newsprint paper	431.8	455.9	6.0	5.6	24.3	24.1	2,634.3	16.1	365.9
Other paper and paperboard	108.6	113.6	-6.3	4.6	-7.3	5.0	713.2	26.7	150.1
Inorganic chemicals	109.6	111.7	20.3	1.9	18.5	2.1	730.2	21.1	127.2
Organic chemicals	118.9	117.5	3.2	-1.2	3.7	-1.4	833.0	14.7	106.9
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	107.2	110.1	-0.8	2.7	-0.9	2.9	808.8	32.3	197.5
Synthetic rubber and plastics	87.9	75.5	18.5	-14.1	13.7	-12.4	511.0	29.0	115.0
Other chemical products	31.3	25.9	10.2	-17.3	2.9	-5.4	200.4	15.4	26.8
Petroleum and coal products	262.2	217.2	-15.3	-17.2	-47.5	-45.0	1,861.2	14.1	230.3
Primary iron and steel	12.7	18.1	-59.3	42.5	-18.5	5.4	135.5	1.8	2.4
Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets	82.2	95.6	-14.7	16.3	-14.2	13.4	616.0	50.6	207.1
Other iron and steel & alloys	80.9	74.9	-6.5	-7.4	-5.6	-6.0	541.9	55.3	192.9
Aluminum including alloys	169.1	144.5	1.4	-14.5	2.4	-24.6	1,146.7	26.2	238.4
Copper and alloys	55.5	47.8	-15.8	-13.9	-10.4	-7.7	459.8	30.8	108.3
Nickel and alloys	32.2	42.0	-31.2	30.4	-14.6	9.8	297.8	27.9	64.9
Precious metals and alloys	125.7	144.2	0.3	14.7	0.4	18.5	879.2	3.2	27.6
Zinc and alloys	56.1	43.8	-16.5	-21.9	-11.1	-12.3	403.5	45.2	125.7
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys	20.7	19.4	32.7	-6.3	5.1	-1.3	111.6	22.8	20.7
Metal fabricated basic products	67.4	70.1	-13.9	4.0	-10.9	2.7	478.9	24.5	94.1
Electricity	159.3	157.2	25.6	-1.3	32.5	-2.1	846.1	19.5	138.1
Textile fabricated materials	27.6	22.6	11.7	-18.1	2.9	-5.0	176.2	27.4	37.9
Non-metallic mineral basic products	61.0	62.1	-0.7	1.8	-0.4	1.1	399.1	48.1	129.6
Other fabricated materials	42.4	42.4	-17.2	0.0	-8.8	0.0	367.6	60.0	137.9
End products, inedible	4,028.8	4,001.8	6.4	-0.7	242.9	-27.0	26,892.4	41.2	7,840.5
Industrial machinery	297.1	299.7	17.4	0.9	44.1	2.6	1,828.7	21.7	326.1
Agricultural machinery including tractors	71.4	59.2	27.3	-17.1	15.3	-12.2	421.9	25.9	86.7
Passenger autos and chassis	1,131.6	964.1	12.0	-14.8	121.4	-167.5	7,578.5	44.0	2,317.1
Trucks and other motor vehicles	496.5	496.8	-0.9	0.1	-4.5	0.3	3,336.4	43.0	1,003.3
Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts.	837.4	939.7	-3.0	12.2	-25.7	102.3	6,228.2	63.5	2,418.1
Television, telecommunication equipment	223.5	221.8	4.5	-0.8	9.7	-1.7	1,414.2	49.4	467.3
Aircraft, engines, parts	159.5	252.4	-2.3	58.2	-3.8	92.9	1,148.1	7.7	82.1
Other transportation equipment	180.5	124.6	70.1	-31.0	74.4	-55.9	709.5	30.5	165.8
Office machines and equipment	161.7	168.3	5.7	4.1	8.7	6.6	1,032.2	37.0	278.5
Other equipment and tools	167.8	196.1	-9.8	16.9	-18.3	28.3	1,254.8	21.8	224.8
Other consumer goods	154.8	155.9	-11.4	0.7	-20.0	1.1	1,084.1	18.7	170.8
Other end products, inedible	147.0	123.2	39.5	-16.2	41.6	-23.8	855.8	53.9	299.9
Special transactions trade	32.2	29.7	-42.1	-7.8	-23.4	-2.5	239.9	71.5	100.0
Unallocated BOP adjustments	127.3	95.4	-4.9	-25.1	-6.5	-31.9	834.1	127.3	467.2
Total exports	9,515.4	9,795.5	-0.6	2.9	-58.6	280.1	64,611.9	27.7	13,996.8

Table 4

Imports by Commodity

July 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

	Period-to-Period Change						Year-to-Date \$ millions	Change Over Previous Year	
	June \$ millions	July \$ millions	June %	July %	June \$ millions	July \$ millions		%	\$ millions
Live animals	9.6	6.4	23.1	-33.3	1.8	-3.2	58.1	-23.1	-17.5
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	463.5	493.4	-7.4	6.5	-37.3	29.9	3,312.6	19.3	536.4
Meat and meat preparations	28.7	37.1	-17.3	29.3	-6.0	8.4	248.7	16.8	35.8
Fish and marine animals	37.4	38.4	-11.2	2.7	-4.7	1.0	272.8	21.2	47.7
Fresh fruits and berries	64.8	57.6	-6.0	-11.1	-4.1	-7.2	475.8	14.2	59.1
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	37.2	45.2	-11.2	21.5	-4.7	8.0	291.8	20.0	48.7
Fresh vegetables	40.4	49.4	-1.2	22.3	-0.5	9.0	322.5	18.1	49.5
Other vegetables and vegetable prep.	27.6	31.3	-5.2	13.4	-1.5	3.7	190.9	23.1	35.8
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food prep.	99.0	98.2	-4.3	-0.8	-4.5	-0.8	607.9	30.1	140.6
Dairy products, eggs and honey	11.1	9.9	-12.6	-10.8	-1.6	-1.2	78.2	14.0	9.6
Corn (maize) shelled	6.3	5.7	-41.7	-9.5	-4.5	-0.6	44.4	-22.5	-12.9
Other cereals and cereal preparations	21.9	18.6	-0.9	-15.1	-0.2	-3.3	149.2	28.2	32.8
Sugar and sugar preparations	31.6	36.8	-14.4	16.5	-5.3	5.2	228.3	12.4	25.2
Fodder, feed, excluding unmilled cereal	20.7	20.8	5.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	134.8	23.8	25.9
Beverages	33.3	40.3	-0.3	21.0	-0.1	7.0	243.7	27.6	52.7
Tobacco	3.5	4.1	-14.6	17.1	-0.6	0.6	23.6	-37.4	-14.1
Crude materials, inedible	715.3	736.3	7.4	2.9	49.3	21.0	4,850.7	29.3	1,098.3
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	156.2	160.8	-26.8	2.9	-57.3	4.6	1,095.4	21.8	195.7
Coal and other related products	114.8	122.2	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.4	687.4	54.8	243.2
Crude petroleum	307.9	309.5	61.5	0.5	117.2	1.6	2,094.9	31.6	503.1
Crude animal products	22.5	22.3	-10.0	-0.9	-2.5	-0.2	139.7	8.0	10.3
Crude vegetable products	39.8	44.0	-14.0	10.6	-6.5	4.2	295.5	22.5	54.2
Crude wood products	15.1	13.0	-3.8	-13.9	-0.6	-2.1	95.6	45.3	29.8
Cotton	9.3	10.7	-34.5	15.1	-4.9	1.4	72.4	15.7	9.8
Wool and man-made fibres	11.5	15.1	-25.3	31.3	-3.9	3.6	98.2	-2.4	-2.4
Crude non-metallic minerals	38.2	38.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	271.6	25.2	54.6
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,357.5	1,346.3	-6.5	-0.8	-94.8	-11.2	9,255.3	25.0	1,849.1
Wood fabricated materials	50.0	51.7	-14.7	3.4	-8.6	1.7	381.3	15.5	51.2
Textile fabricated materials	150.9	148.2	2.8	-1.8	4.1	-2.7	995.6	23.5	189.3
Organic chemicals	122.7	122.3	-2.2	-0.3	-2.7	-0.4	839.4	17.6	125.9
Plastic materials	121.8	125.8	-2.9	3.3	-3.6	4.0	819.3	23.7	157.1
Other chemicals and related prod.	195.5	194.0	-2.5	-0.8	-5.1	-1.5	1,303.1	21.6	231.9
Petroleum and coal products	73.5	119.6	-49.4	62.7	-71.7	46.1	813.5	72.2	341.0
Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets	75.4	87.3	5.0	15.8	3.6	11.9	523.8	47.1	167.7
Other iron and steel products	60.4	66.2	-10.0	9.6	-6.7	5.8	414.8	48.5	135.5
Precious metals including alloys	78.3	13.6	147.8	-82.6	46.7	-64.7	224.0	-55.4	-277.9
Other non-ferrous metals and alloys	90.5	94.5	0.3	4.4	0.3	4.0	655.6	51.9	223.9
Metal fabricated basic products	112.4	103.4	-30.1	-8.0	-48.5	-9.0	815.8	24.9	162.7
Rubber fabricated materials	19.9	18.3	1.5	-8.0	0.3	-1.6	129.8	35.1	33.7
Oils, fats, animal and vegetable	23.9	13.7	-9.1	-42.7	-2.4	-10.2	128.9	23.0	24.1
Non-metallic minerals	73.2	75.1	-0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9	489.9	22.1	88.6
Other fabricated materials	109.1	112.6	-0.3	3.2	-0.3	3.5	720.5	37.0	194.4
End products, inedible	4,944.0	5,197.6	-7.4	5.1	-392.4	253.6	35,448.0	36.5	9,487.5
Engines, turbines and elec. motors	65.1	62.8	10.7	-3.5	6.3	-2.3	421.3	15.0	55.0
Drilling mining machinery	50.2	54.4	1.0	8.4	0.5	4.2	340.4	7.3	23.2
Excavating machinery	39.7	51.6	-31.8	30.0	-18.5	11.9	347.9	57.1	126.5
Metal working machinery	67.3	70.1	-3.9	4.2	-2.7	2.8	469.9	30.3	109.2
Other industrial machinery	320.3	322.8	-1.0	0.8	-3.3	2.5	2,108.6	29.1	475.6
Agricultural machinery incl. tractors	157.5	155.0	-6.3	-1.6	-10.6	-2.5	1,045.2	27.1	223.0
Passenger autos and chassis	602.4	594.0	1.1	-1.4	6.6	-8.4	4,422.9	38.8	1,237.2
Trucks and other motor vehicles	184.2	239.6	-12.9	30.1	-27.4	55.4	1,445.5	74.7	618.3
Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts.	1,173.8	1,249.4	0.1	6.4	0.7	75.6	8,690.6	48.4	2,835.4
Television, radios, phonographs	78.7	63.1	-5.1	-19.8	-4.2	-15.6	504.6	52.4	173.6
Other commun. and related equipment	311.0	317.2	-8.7	2.0	-29.8	6.2	2,143.0	49.5	709.4
Office machines and equipment	365.3	350.8	-16.4	-4.0	-71.9	-14.5	2,454.5	48.4	800.9
Other equipment and tools	499.9	520.4	-5.2	4.1	-27.2	20.5	3,485.5	28.5	773.8
Aircraft, engines, parts	133.9	215.4	-46.8	60.9	-117.6	81.5	1,378.5	20.7	236.1
Other transportation equipment & parts	97.3	124.2	-30.5	27.6	-42.6	26.9	841.9	15.6	113.6
Apparel and apparel accessories	144.2	145.7	-3.6	1.0	-5.4	1.5	974.0	36.4	260.0
Footwear	39.0	39.8	-14.3	2.1	-6.5	0.8	281.9	24.9	56.2
Printed matter	120.1	121.6	-1.2	1.2	-1.5	1.5	788.4	14.9	102.2
Watches, sporting goods and toys	82.5	78.7	6.3	-4.6	4.9	-3.8	513.7	11.2	51.9
House furnishings	92.6	91.7	-4.1	-1.0	-4.0	-0.9	619.1	18.4	96.4
Photographic goods	91.8	102.9	-13.7	12.1	-14.6	11.1	650.8	25.2	131.1
Miscellaneous end products	227.2	226.4	-9.4	-0.4	-23.6	-0.8	1,519.8	22.5	278.9
Special transactions trade	123.1	136.9	-16.3	11.2	-24.0	13.8	932.8	58.0	342.5
Unallocated BOP adjustments	-167.7	-181.0	-11.7	7.9	22.2	-13.3	-1,161.4	36.1	-308.0
Total Imports	7,445.3	7,735.9	-6.0	3.9	-475.2	290.6	52,696.1	32.7	12,988.3

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Second Quarter 1984 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	II 1984	QII 84/ QI 84	I 1984	QI 84/ QIV 83	IV 1983	QIV 83/ QIII 83	III 1983
Total manufacturing	72.3	0.3	72.1	-0.6	72.5	2.7	70.6
Durable manufacturing Industries	65.5	-2.2	67.0	0.9	66.4	5.2	63.1
Wood	68.1	7.1	63.6	-9.0	69.9	-6.0	74.3
Furniture and fixtures	68.8	-6.3	73.4	-0.3	73.6	4.4	70.5
Primary metals	70.5	0.1	70.4	3.9	67.8	5.3	64.4
Metal fabricating	62.0	2.1	60.7	-2.9	62.5	2.0	61.3
Machinery	68.9	6.2	64.9	0.3	64.7	7.5	60.2
Transportation equipment	62.4	-11.0	70.1	4.0	67.4	17.8	57.2
Electrical products	66.1	-6.5	70.7	0.6	70.3	1.6	69.2
Non-metallic mineral products	61.5	1.7	60.5	6.3	56.9	-3.4	58.9
Non-durable manufacturing Industries	79.3	2.5	77.4	-1.6	78.7	0.6	78.2
Food and beverages	78.7	0.0	78.7	0.4	78.4	-1.1	79.3
Tobacco products	68.3	-8.2	74.4	0.9	73.7	4.1	70.8
Rubber and plastics products industries	86.0	3.5	83.1	2.0	81.5	6.4	76.6
Leather	79.7	-1.4	80.8	1.9	79.3	4.5	75.9
Textile	80.5	2.8	78.3	-4.7	82.2	0.4	81.9
Knitting mills	94.4	3.4	91.3	-1.2	92.4	0.1	92.3
Clothing	89.0	7.4	82.9	-2.2	84.8	2.3	82.9
Paper and allied industries	77.1	7.4	71.8	-9.5	79.3	0.8	78.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	91.8	0.8	91.1	1.2	90.0	0.8	89.3
Petroleum and coal products	73.7	1.1	72.9	1.1	72.1	-3.5	74.7
Chemical and chemical products	63.6	3.6	61.4	-0.6	61.8	0.5	61.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	82.0	1.0	81.2	-0.2	81.4	2.8	79.2

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Capacity utilization in Canadian manufacturing industries remained relatively unchanged in the second quarter of 1984, edging up 0.3% to a level of 72.3% from 72.1% in the first quarter of 1984.

In the latest quarter, higher capacity utilization rates were posted in 14 of the 20 industry groups but 10 of these industries recorded gains of less than 4%. These increases were almost completely offset by decreases in transportation equipment (-11.0%), tobacco products (-8.2%), electrical products (-6.5%) and furniture

and fixtures (-6.3%). The most important gains registered in capacity utilization rates in the second quarter were 7.4% in the clothing industry, 7.4% in paper and allied products, 7.1% in wood, and 6.2% in machinery.

Utilization rates in durable manufacturing industries decreased 2.2% in the second quarter of 1984 to 65.5% of capacity from 67.0% in the first quarter of 1984. In the non-durable sector, capacity utilization increased 2.5% to 79.3% from 77.4%.

Data are available on CANSIM from the first quarter of 1961 to the current quarter by major manufacturing group according to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification, with aggregates for durables, non-durables and total manufacturing. For further information, contact R. Landry or S. Wood (613-990-9684), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

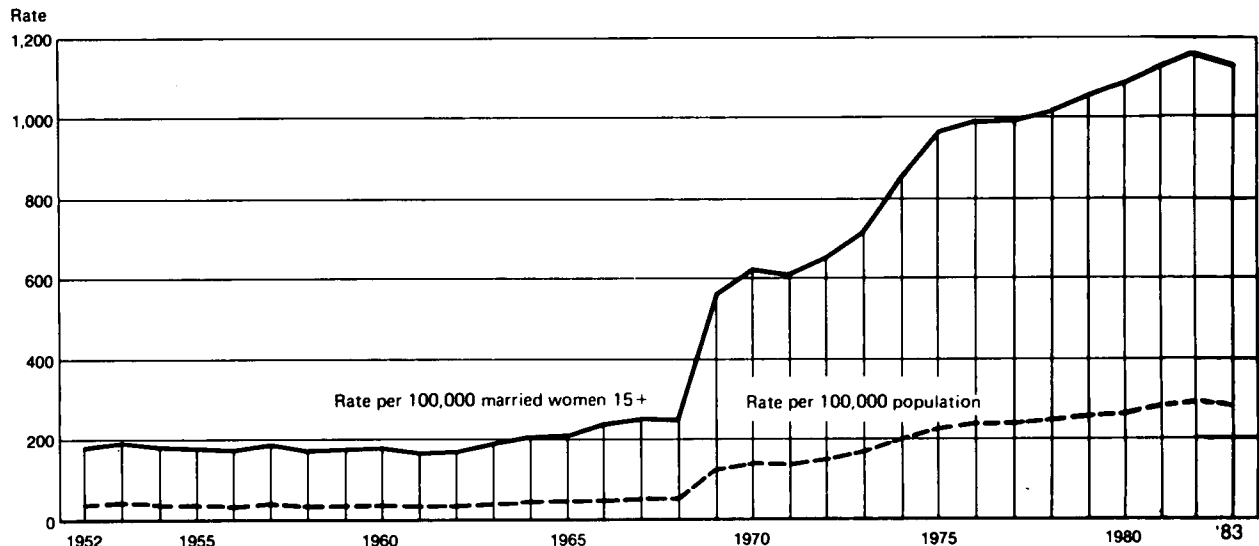
(see table on next page)

Capacity Utilization Rates by Quarters

	Durable Manufacturing Industries	Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	Total Manufacturing Industries
1961			
I	63.0	81.4	72.1
II	64.9	81.9	73.3
III	66.1	83.5	74.7
IV	67.8	84.1	75.8
1962			
I	68.8	84.3	76.4
II	71.5	85.2	78.2
III	72.8	85.3	79.0
IV	73.4	84.3	78.8
1963			
I	73.8	84.8	79.2
II	75.0	85.9	80.4
III	75.1	86.1	80.5
IV	78.5	86.8	82.6
1964			
I	80.8	88.6	84.6
II	80.7	88.7	84.6
III	81.2	88.5	84.8
IV	82.7	89.4	86.0
1965			
I	85.2	88.4	86.8
II	86.5	87.8	87.1
III	86.2	88.8	87.5
IV	89.5	89.6	89.6
1966			
I	89.7	90.2	89.9
II	87.8	89.6	88.7
III	85.6	88.5	87.1
IV	85.8	88.1	87.0
1967			
I	83.9	87.2	85.5
II	82.5	86.6	84.5
III	82.2	87.1	84.6
IV	81.7	86.1	83.8
1968			
I	79.5	86.8	83.1
II	82.9	86.8	84.8
III	84.6	85.6	85.1
IV	86.1	87.7	86.9
1969			
I	86.6	88.8	87.7
II	86.6	88.6	87.6
III	84.7	89.1	86.9
IV	83.2	88.0	85.6
1970			
I	82.5	87.5	85.0
II	78.9	85.7	82.2
III	77.5	84.5	80.9
IV	74.2	85.4	79.7
1971			
I	77.0	84.5	80.7
II	78.5	85.0	81.7
III	80.2	86.8	83.5
IV	81.0	87.4	84.1
1972			
I	79.3	87.3	83.2
II	80.7	89.3	84.9
III	81.7	89.9	85.7
IV	84.7	91.1	87.9

	Durable Manufacturing Industries	Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	Total Manufacturing Industries
1973			
I	89.2	91.9	90.5
II	88.1	91.9	90.0
III	89.1	91.2	90.1
IV	89.4	93.1	91.2
1974			
I	92.0	93.5	92.8
II	89.5	91.7	90.6
III	88.0	89.0	88.5
IV	85.7	86.4	86.1
1975			
I	79.0	83.7	81.3
II	78.4	82.2	80.2
III	79.1	81.0	80.0
IV	79.7	81.2	80.4
1976			
I	80.3	83.4	81.8
II	80.9	86.8	83.8
III	79.6	86.2	82.9
IV	78.3	84.4	81.3
1977			
I	80.4	84.4	82.4
II	79.2	84.0	81.6
III	78.7	83.1	80.9
IV	78.2	83.1	80.6
1978			
I	77.1	84.3	80.7
II	80.1	84.9	82.5
III	80.6	85.9	83.2
IV	83.2	88.1	85.6
1979			
I	85.2	87.9	86.5
II	83.2	88.5	85.8
III	82.9	88.4	85.6
IV	81.0	88.1	84.5
1980			
I	79.6	88.3	83.9
II	73.4	86.1	79.7
III	73.4	85.1	79.2
IV	75.2	85.3	80.2
1981			
I	74.9	85.9	80.3
II	76.9	86.3	81.5
III	72.5	84.1	78.2
IV	67.2	81.4	74.2
1982			
I	63.0	77.5	70.2
II	60.8	75.0	67.8
III	58.9	74.3	66.5
IV	54.0	73.3	63.5
1983			
I	58.2	76.0	67.0
II	59.9	76.7	68.2
III	63.1	78.2	70.6
IV	66.4	78.7	72.5
1984			
I	67.0	77.4	72.1
II	65.5	79.3	72.3

Crude Divorce Rates per 100,000 Population and Rates per 100,000 Married Women 15 Years and Over, Canada, 1952-1983



Divorces in Canada

1983 — Advance Information

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 1,125 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.

A demographic profile of divorces in 1983 shows that:

- The average age at time of divorce was 37.8 years for men and 35.1 years for women;
- One in two divorced men was less than 35.7 years of age in 1983, while one in two divorced women was less than 33.1 years of age;
- Women were the petitioners in 44,278 divorces (64.6%), while 24,289 divorces were a consequence of petitions filed by men;
- A total of 36,354 divorces (53.0%) involved one or more children;
- The number of children awarded in custody to mothers was 48,104, while 10,195 children were awarded to fathers, 139 children were awarded to other parties, and no custody award was made for 5,866 children;

- The average duration of marriages for those divorced in 1983 was 12 years. Half the divorces followed a marriage duration of slightly more than 10 years. About 17% of divorces were to couples married less than five years, while 30% of divorces were granted to couples married longer than 15 years;

- Slightly more than 80% of all divorces in 1983 were granted in the same province in which the marriage took place;

- A distribution of divorces by the years petitions were filed shows that of divorces granted in 1983 more than 25% were filed in 1983 and more than 50% were filed in 1982; only about 2% were filed in 1979 or earlier.

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 (613-990-8553), Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Divorces and Divorce Rates

1982 and 1983

Province of Divorce	Number of Divorces			Rate per 100,000		
	1982	1983	Percent Change	1982	1983	Percent Change
Newfoundland	625	711	13.8	109.8	123.0	12.0
Prince Edward Island	206	215	4.4	167.8	173.4	3.3
Nova Scotia	2,281	2,340	2.6	267.6	272.3	1.8
New Brunswick	1,663	1,942	16.8	237.9	274.8	15.5
Quebec	18,579	17,365	-6.5	286.6	266.3	-7.1
Ontario	23,644	23,073	-2.4	271.3	261.7	-3.5
Manitoba	2,392	2,642	10.4	231.1	252.3	9.2
Saskatchewan	1,815	2,000	10.2	185.3	201.5	8.7
Alberta	8,882	8,758	-1.4	383.3	372.7	-2.8
British Columbia	10,165	9,348	-8.0	364.3	331.0	-9.1
Yukon	117	88	-24.8	492.9	394.6	-19.9
Northwest Territories	67	85	26.8	142.0	175.6	23.7
Canada	70,436	68,567	-2.7	285.9	275.5	-3.6

Oil Pipeline Transport

June 1984 — Advance Information

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during June 1984 increased 7.3% to 11 583 940 cubic metres from 10 796 115 cubic metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

July 1984 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	% Change	
				July '84/ June '84	July '84/ July '83
Canada, total	308.5	308.4	303.0	--	1.8
Materials	290.1	289.8	282.3	0.1	2.8
Labour	329.0	329.0	325.9	—	1.0

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index

July 1984 — Advance Information

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) stood at 308.5 in July 1984, up marginally from the June level of 308.4. The building materials index rose 0.1% during the month due to price increases for galvanized sheet and strip steel and refrigeration condensing units which more

than offset decreases for ready-mix concrete and acoustic tiles and panels. The labour component remained unchanged between June and July, standing at 329.0.

Comparing July 1984 with July 1983, the Canada total index rose 1.8%. Building materials increased 2.8% over the 12 months while the labour component was up 1.0%.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

July 1984 — Advance Information
1971=100

	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	% change	
				July '84/ June '84	July '84/ July '83
Canada, total	291.9	291.8	295.9	--	-1.4
Materials	271.3	271.2	280.4	--	-3.2
Labour	328.4	328.4	323.6	—	1.5

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Index

July 1984 — Advance Information

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) edged up marginally to 291.9 in July 1984 from the June level of 291.8. The building materials component index registered little change during the month as price increases for plywood, roofing shingles and lumber (in the Quebec region) were virtually offset by decreases for ready-

mix concrete (in Quebec and Ontario) and lumber (in the Prairie and British Columbia regions). The labour component remained unchanged in July from 328.4 in June.

On a year-over-year basis, comparing July 1984 with July 1983, the Canada total index declined 1.4%: over the 12 months prices of building materials fell 3.2% while labour costs were up 1.5%.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984.

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

Total Deplaned plus Enplaned Passengers
(Preliminary Statistics)

December 1983

	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1982	% Change
Toronto International	938,200	840,098	11.7
Vancouver International	473,700	426,336	11.1
Montreal International (Dorval)	396,500	377,169	5.1
Calgary International	297,000	275,462	7.8
Winnipeg International	171,400	149,373	14.7
Edmonton International	150,800	146,948	2.6
Ottawa International	140,600	128,670	9.3
Halifax International	118,200	106,968	10.5
Mirabel International	72,500	67,904	6.8
Edmonton Municipal	61,600	60,947	1.1

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services

December 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary December 1983 statistics are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10

Canadian airports for December 1983, with comparative data for December 1982 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes

July 1984 — Advance Information

Current weighted price and volume indexes (1971=100) on a balance-of-payments basis are now available on CANSIM for both exports and imports in matrices 3643, 3644, 3649, 3650, 3683 and 3684. Price indexes are listed from January 1971 to July 1984 for the seven commodity sections and major commodity groupings.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Zoltan Somogyi or Peter Wang (613-990-9784), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

July 1984 — Advance Information

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada in July 1984 totalled 20.1 million tonnes, an increase of 34.0% from a year earlier. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from the United States, up 8.2% from July 1983.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded in the latest month were: fertilizers, excluding potash (+169.8%); coal (+112.5%); iron ore and concentrates (+152.2%) and wheat (+24.2%).

Total loadings in Canada during January-July 1984 showed an increase of 21.0% from the 1983 period, while receipts from U.S. connections rose by 9.3%.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$1.60/\$16). For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 52-001** *Railway Carloadings*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 65-007** *Imports by Commodities*, June 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- 88-203** *Resources for Research and Development in Canada*, 1982 (with 1984 forecasts)
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)
- 91-001** *Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada, the Provinces and the Territories*, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)

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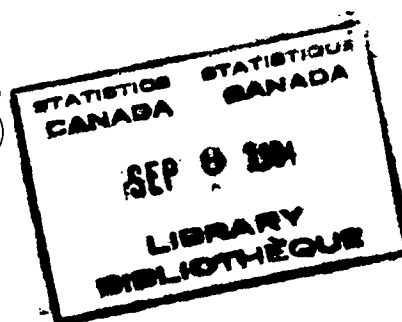
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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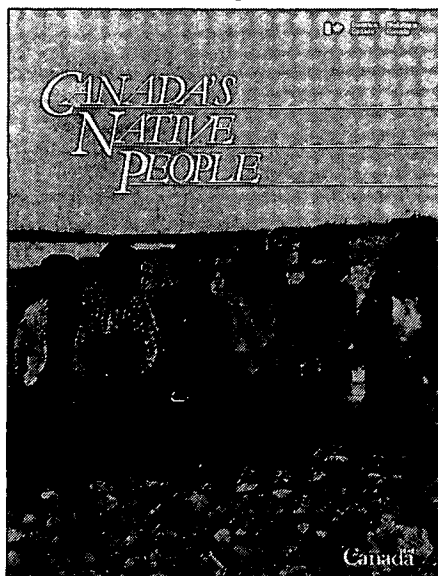


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Friday, September 7, 1984

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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.

Further details of the report appear on page 3 of today's *Daily*.



New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

July 1984

	Total			Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles ³		
	1983	1984 Change	%	1983	1984 Change	%	1983	1984 Change	%
	(Units)			(Units)			(Units)		
Canada	83,221	104,721	25.8	64,563	80,237	23.5	18,258	24,474	34.0
Newfoundland	1,945	1,810	-6.9	1,310	1,233	-12.6	535	577	7.9
Prince Edward Island	414	527	27.3	314	415	32.2	100	112	12.0
Nova Scotia	3,387	3,841	13.4	2,633	2,898	10.1	754	943	25.1
New Brunswick	2,687	2,820	4.9	2,019	1,964	-2.7	668	856	28.1
Quebec	22,885	31,843	39.1	19,496	26,838	37.7	3,389	5,005	47.7
Ontario	30,522	40,250	31.9	24,761	31,429	26.9	5,761	8,821	53.1
Manitoba	3,027	3,430	13.3	2,232	2,443	9.5	795	987	24.2
Saskatchewan	2,994	3,001	0.2	1,910	1,824	-4.5	1,084	1,177	8.6
Alberta	7,826	8,616	10.1	4,888	5,173	5.8	2,938	3,443	17.2
British Columbia ²	7,534	8,583	13.9	5,300	6,030	13.8	2,234	2,553	14.3
	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%
Canada	941,425	1,260,598	33.9	706,110	907,836	28.6	235,315	352,762	49.9
Newfoundland	20,319	20,240	-0.4	14,261	12,889	-9.6	6,058	7,351	21.3
Prince Edward Island	3,981	5,379	35.1	2,928	4,087	39.6	1,053	1,292	22.7
Nova Scotia	34,966	42,927	22.8	26,285	30,542	16.2	8,681	12,385	42.7
New Brunswick	27,956	32,330	15.6	20,240	20,970	3.6	7,716	11,360	47.2
Quebec	239,873	357,954	49.2	199,267	285,969	43.5	40,606	71,985	77.3
Ontario	353,744	497,470	40.6	278,550	367,881	32.1	75,194	129,589	72.3
Manitoba	34,097	42,417	24.4	24,466	28,326	15.8	9,631	14,091	46.3
Saskatchewan	36,987	39,163	5.9	22,478	22,529	0.2	14,509	16,634	14.6
Alberta	99,513	114,896	15.5	58,723	64,721	10.2	40,790	50,175	23.0
British Columbia ²	89,989	107,822	19.8	58,912	69,922	18.7	31,077	37,900	22.0

¹ These data are unadjusted for seasonal variations.² Data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.³ Includes buses and coaches.

New Motor Vehicle Sales

July 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted 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 rose 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.

In terms of units, all provinces except Newfoundland (-6.9%) reported higher sales in July 1984 over July 1983, gains ranging from 0.2% in Saskatchewan to 39.1% in Quebec.

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%).

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, unit sales of passenger cars built in North America at 62,862 units in July 1984 decreased 0.6% from June 1984. Seasonally adjusted sales of passenger cars made overseas (23,203 units) increased 4.4% from the previous month, while total commercial vehicles (25,844 units) were 3.0% higher than in the preceding month.

For further information, order the July 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.

Department Store Sales by Regions

July 1984

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 \$5,633.5 million, an increase of 5.0% from the year-earlier period.

Department 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).

Canada's Native People

1981 Census

Approximately half a million Canadians reported that they were of native origin in the 1981 Census. These people belonged to one of four native groups: status Indians, non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit.

While the census counted native people in all provinces and territories, over half of them resided in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. However, the various groups were found in different regions. Two-thirds of the Métis were concentrated in the Prairie Provinces, and roughly the same proportion of Inuit lived in the Territories. In contrast to other native groups, a fairly large percentage of Inuit inhabited the Atlantic Region (Labrador) and Quebec.

Six of every 10 native persons reported English as the first language they learned. Only three out of 10 gave a native language as their mother tongue, and the remainder reported it as French or another language.

Among the native languages, Algonquin was the most common language group. Within this group,

Cree headed the list, followed by Ojibway. This observation applies to all native peoples except the Inuit, three-quarters of whom had Inuktitut as their mother tongue.

Young people made up a much higher proportion of the native population than of the non-native population. Seven of every 10 native persons were under 30 years of age, compared with five out of 10 for the rest of the population. In 1981, the average age was 23 for native people and 32 for non-native people. The Inuit were the youngest group and non-status Indians were the oldest.

The publication *Canada's Native People* 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 Characteristics Division (613-990-9295).

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	June 1984 ^f	May 1984 ^p	Apr. 1984 ^r	June 1983
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	211.9	175.5	131.8	198.5
Forestry	178.0	149.9	129.7	169.9
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	524.5	489.2	477.3	486.1
Manufacturing Industries	3,728.1	3,611.9	3,491.4	3,610.1
Construction Industry	1,031.5	949.6	849.2	1,060.6
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	2,001.7	1,977.7	1,935.2	1,913.8
Trade	2,217.9	2,141.4	2,073.6	2,048.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,373.3	1,325.9	1,278.1	1,239.8
Commercial and Personal Services	1,849.5	1,802.9	1,742.4	1,722.9
Education and Related Services	1,878.2	1,859.6	1,859.1	1,803.6
Health and Welfare Services	1,277.2	1,280.5	1,253.4	1,208.2
Federal Administration and Other Government				
Offices	741.4	727.5	718.3	699.0
Provincial Administration	558.5	547.0	546.1	555.0
Local Administration	449.9	445.4	434.4	436.2
Total Wages and Salaries	18,021.5	17,483.9	16,919.8	17,151.7
Supplementary Labour Income	1,946.8	1,889.1	1,828.2	1,858.4
Labour Income	19,968.3	19,373.1	18,747.9	19,010.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	175.5	172.3	171.4	165.5
Forestry	156.7	155.0	160.2	150.7
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	509.8	485.6	483.6	472.1
Manufacturing Industries	3,628.2	3,560.6	3,484.5	3,515.0
Construction Industry	965.8	948.0	928.6	994.2
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,942.8	1,959.0	1,964.6	1,857.6
Trade	2,177.9	2,126.6	2,079.7	2,011.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,355.1	1,317.2	1,274.1	1,223.2
Commercial and Personal Services	1,790.2	1,781.8	1,767.2	1,667.8
Education and Related Services	1,822.6	1,808.5	1,798.4	1,750.8
Health and Welfare Services	1,257.2	1,270.8	1,255.7	1,189.1
Federal Administration and Other Government				
Offices	731.2	725.7	723.0	689.3
Provincial Administration	544.3	549.0	564.6	541.1
Local Administration	437.2	444.8	442.4	423.8
Total Wages and Salaries	17,464.8	17,310.0	17,145.0	16,629.8
Supplementary Labour Income	1,885.0	1,868.3	1,850.5	1,798.6
Labour Income	19,349.8	19,178.3	18,995.4	18,428.4

^f First estimate.^p Preliminary estimate.^r Revised estimate.**Estimates of Labour Income**

June 1984 — Advance Information

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 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	June 1984f	May 1984p	Apr. 1984r
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	260.4	242.3	233.3
Prince Edward Island	55.5	51.6	48.3
Nova Scotia	485.2	470.9	449.1
New Brunswick	366.3	352.2	326.9
Quebec	4,188.6	4,073.5	3,943.5
Ontario	7,514.5	7,250.0	7,057.8
Manitoba	702.8	686.4	662.1
Saskatchewan	591.0	571.7	548.3
Alberta	1,743.7	1,716.6	1,668.8
British Columbia	2,034.9	1,994.6	1,911.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	78.7	74.1	70.2
Total Wages and Salaries	18,021.5	17,483.9	16,919.8
Supplementary Labour Income	1,946.8	1,889.1	1,828.2
Labour Income	19,968.3	19,373.1	18,747.9
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	243.6	239.0	242.5
Prince Edward Island	51.4	50.8	52.1
Nova Scotia	468.9	464.2	459.2
New Brunswick	351.2	345.9	337.7
Quebec	4,070.5	4,033.2	3,997.3
Ontario	7,290.6	7,186.9	7,102.6
Manitoba	677.5	679.8	673.6
Saskatchewan	560.1	559.3	559.5
Alberta	1,709.9	1,728.8	1,718.2
British Columbia	1,967.6	1,957.6	1,914.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	76.6	75.9	73.7
Total Wages and Salaries	17,464.8	17,310.0	17,145.0
Supplementary Labour Income	1,885.0	1,868.3	1,850.5
Labour Income	19,349.8	19,178.3	18,995.4

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

July 1984

Residence of travellers	Total				Long-term Travellers ¹			
	July		January-July		July		January-July	
	Number	% Change from 1983	Number	% Change from 1983	Number	% Change from 1983	Number	% Change from 1983
Non-residents								
All countries	5,663,704	-1.6	19,491,371	-0.1	2,565,528	-1.5	7,392,787	3.4
United States	5,325,333	-2.0	18,438,879	-0.4	2,261,229	-2.2	6,435,149	3.2
Other countries	338,371	3.9	1,052,492	5.1	304,299	3.5	957,638	5.1
Europe, total	206,090	3.2	626,454	3.2	185,348	2.6	570,372	3.1
Belgium	4,095	-5.0	10,570	0.5	3,694	-5.4	9,606	-1.6
France	24,643	29.2	67,752	18.5	22,045	26.3	62,196	18.2
Germany (W)	40,384	-0.4	113,350	-0.2	35,655	-2.1	99,351	-1.6
Italy	11,068	6.9	35,366	12.9	9,304	9.2	30,088	15.7
Netherlands	14,070	-9.2	40,519	-1.4	12,907	-10.1	37,841	-1.6
Sweden	4,541	45.5	14,222	18.9	3,894	51.6	12,497	26.1
Switzerland	10,927	2.0	29,856	8.6	10,120	1.2	27,497	7.6
United Kingdom	64,322	-5.5	210,884	-4.3	59,112	-4.8	196,029	-4.4
Asia, total	69,414	5.3	232,721	11.5	60,799	5.4	207,194	12.4
Hong Kong	9,361	9.4	27,458	16.7	9,080	8.5	26,532	15.6
Israel	9,617	-22.5	23,617	-14.8	8,032	-19.6	20,048	-12.1
Japan	24,183	12.0	84,610	13.3	20,690	10.8	73,144	13.6
Bermuda & Caribbean, total	18,805	-13.0	47,640	-5.8	18,399	-11.4	46,376	-5.2
South America, total	9,591	-10.0	33,894	-8.5	8,496	-9.7	31,154	-7.8
Africa, total	8,795	-0.9	26,385	-5.9	8,334	-1.1	25,281	-5.7
Central & North America, total	11,953	45.1	31,323	31.8	10,429	43.7	27,972	30.3
Mexico	9,540	60.7	22,030	43.6	8,180	59.9	19,366	42.5
Oceania and Other Isl., total	13,723	27.4	54,075	16.5	12,494	27.5	49,289	16.4
Australia	10,174	28.6	41,632	15.4	9,229	28.7	37,826	14.9
Residents of Canada								
All countries	4,367,093	-14.4	22,893,140	-3.0	1,602,787	-18.9	7,768,990	-2.6
United States	4,202,158	-15.2	21,683,992	-3.9	1,437,852	-21.4	6,559,842	-5.5
Other Countries	164,935	11.5	1,209,148	17.0	164,935	11.5	1,209,148	17.0

¹Figures for the "United States" include: total plane; auto and bus, one or more nights; and total train and boat flows. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude entries by land same day via the U.S.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

July 1984 — Advance Information

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 (continued)

by 3.9% to 21.7 million and resident re-entries from other countries totalled 1.2 million, up 17.0% from 1983.

In July 1984, long-term (tourist) entries from the U.S. (which include overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all entries by boat, plane and train) decreased by 2.2% to 2.3 million. Residents from other countries (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and intending to stay less than 24 hours) numbered 304,300, up 3.5% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. were 1.4 million, down 21.4% from last year, while residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased by 11.5% to 164,900.

On a year-to-date basis, tourists from the U.S. increased by 3.2% to 6.4 million. Tourists from other

countries numbered 957,600, up 5.1% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 6.6 million in the January-July period, down 5.5% from 1983 while residents returning from countries other than the U.S. increased by 17.0% to 1.2 million.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for July 1984 and the year to date for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes 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 0T6.

University Finance, Trend Analysis

1973-74 to 1982-83

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.).

Highlights of the publication include:

- As a percentage of the total education budget, university expenditures declined slightly over the 10-year period, 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%.
- Per capita, university spending tripled during the 10-year period to reach \$225 in 1982-83; over the same

period, general operating expenditures per full-time equivalent doubled to \$7,758.

- General operating expenditures of Canadian universities rose at an average annual rate of 12.5% over the period 1973-74 to 1982-83. During the same period, the consumer price index (CPI) increased at an average annual rate of 9.8% and full-time students (FTE) by 3.2%.

- Since 1974-75, university expenditures expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) have always been highest in Nova Scotia and lowest in Alberta. In 1982-83, these figures were 2.8% in Nova Scotia and 1.2% in Alberta (1.5% at the national level).

- During eight years of the period studied (that is from 1974-75 to 1981-82), Nova Scotia always recorded the highest university expenditures per capita; they were \$269 in 1981-82. For the same period, the lowest ratio has constantly been recorded in Prince Edward Island, ranging from \$69 in 1974-75 to \$103 in 1981-82.

Copies of the publication are available free of charge from the Casual Sales Unit, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. For more information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-990-8356), Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cement Shipments

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 936 069 tonnes of Portland cement during the month of July 1984, up from 801 008 tonnes in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oils and Fats: Production and Sales

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of all types of deodorized oils in July totalled 32 044 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine in the latest month were 9 276 tonnes and shortening sales amounted to 8 105 tonnes.

For further information, order the July issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Components Used In Electronic Applications

Second Quarter 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on components used in electronic applications for the quarter ending June 1984 is now available.

For further information, contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

		1983		1984	
		Year-to-date	July	Year-to-date	July
Carriers Reporting		18	18	18	18
Passenger Revenue Earned					
Intercity & Rural Services	\$	134,257,916r	24,092,623r	125,798,183r	21,038,182
Urban-Suburban Services	\$	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	\$	36,898,568r	5,233,148r	38,623,579r	5,349,758
Fare Passengers Carried					
Intercity & Rural Services ³	No.	17,621,042r	2,749,507r	16,420,380r	2,419,925
Urban-Suburban Services	No.	x	x	x	x
Other Services (e.g. charter)	No.	1	1	1	1
Total Distance Run					
Intercity & Rural Services	km	114 131 379r	18 928 857r	110 621 303r	17 646 171
Urban-Suburban Services	km	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	km	24 791 454r	3 509 640r	27 461 542r	4 501 774
Fuel Consumed					
Diesel Oil	L	49 413 713r	8 441 285r	46 952 165r	7 617 472
Gasoline	L	7 651 523r	296 357r	7 574 799r	360 510
Propane	L	5 502	727	5 506	723

¹ The numbers of fare passengers carried for Other Services are not kept by all carriers.

² Urban and Suburban Services were grouped with Other Services to meet confidentiality requirements.

³ Passengers purchasing a ticket which is good for passage on more than one route may be reported more than once. For this reason, the number of "Fare Passengers Carried" may exceed the number of individuals actually travelling by Intercity Bus.

r Revised figures.

x Confidential.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

July 1984 — Published only in *Statistics Canada Daily*

The accompanying table contains statistics on passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations.

The following observations apply to the data in this release:

- Data relating to other services such as charter or contract are specific to the surveyed passenger bus carriers and are not indicative of overall charter and contract operations.
- Total distance run in a revenue service includes distance run empty which was necessary to provide the revenue service.
- Conditions specifically enumerated in the footnotes at the end of the table would affect comparison of data.

For further information, contact the head, Surface Transport Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Urban Transit

July 1984 — Advance Information

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), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

International Seaborne Shipping Statistics

1983 — Advance Information

International seaborne shipping statistics for the year 1983 are now available.

The publications, *International Seaborne Shipping Commodity Statistics*, Annual 1983 (catalogue 54-209) and *International Seaborne Shipping Port Statistics*, Annual 1983 (catalogue 54-211) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact M. Kaminska (613-990-8696), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,126,356 phonograph records in July 1984, up from 3,627,388 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes rose to 2,197,525 in the latest period from 1,973,060 in July 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Honey Production

August 1984

	No. of Colonies		Yield		Production	
	1983	1984	Final 1983	Forecast 1984	Final 1983	Forecast 1984
	Number		Pounds/Colony		'000 Pounds	
Prince Edward Island	1,350	1,350	92	95	124	128
Nova Scotia	7,000	7,900	80	80	560	632
New Brunswick	5,000	5,000	93	85	465	425
Quebec	120,000	120,000	85	154	10,225	18,519
Ontario	110,000	110,000	90	100	9,900	11,000
Manitoba	111,000	112,000	145	160	16,095	17,920
Saskatchewan	102,000	105,000	175	180	17,850	18,900
Alberta	172,000	174,000	146	140	25,112	24,360
British Columbia	56,500	57,000	91	95	5,142	5,415
Canada	684,850	692,250	125	141	85,473	97,299

Honey Production

August 1984 Forecast — Advance Information

Canadian honey production in 1984 is forecast at 97,299,000 pounds, an increase of 14% from last year's production of 85,473,000 pounds.

The average yield per colony at the national level is

expected to be 141 pounds compared to 125 pounds in 1983.

For further information, order *Honey Production, 1984 — August Forecast* (23-007, \$3.30/\$6.60), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Maple Products

1984 — Advance Information

Maple syrup production in Canada during 1984 is estimated at 1,813,000 gallons. This represents a 9% decline from the 1983 production of 2,002,000 gallons.

The value of Canadian maple products in 1983 is estimated at \$29,065,000.

For further information, order *Production of Maple Products, 1984 and Value of Maple Products, 1983* (22-204, \$3.30), or contact A. Landry (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Maple Products

1983 and 1984

	Production		Value	
	1983	1984	1983	1984
	'000 Gallons of Syrup		'000 Dollars	
Nova Scotia	14	17	418	507
New Brunswick	11	12	271	354
Quebec	1,819	1,600	24,608	..
Ontario	158	184	3,768	4,571
Canada	2,002	1,813	29,065	..

Fruit and Vegetable Production

September 1984 — Advance Information

The second estimate of area planted to potatoes in Canada in 1984 is 289,400 acres, a 3.6% increase over the 279,300 acres planted the previous year.

A breakdown for 1984 by province is as follows (in acres) with 1983 figures in brackets and the percentage change between the two years:

- Newfoundland, 700 (700, 0 change)
- Prince Edward Island, 72,000 (70,000, +2.9%)
- Nova Scotia, 4,100 (3,900, +5.1%)
- New Brunswick, 54,000 (53,000, +1.9%)
- Quebec, 47,000 (44,000, +6.8%)
- Ontario, 39,400 (38,000, +3.7%)
- Manitoba, 40,200 (39,700, +1.3%)
- Saskatchewan, 2,400 (2,400, 0 change)
- Alberta, 20,500 (18,500, +10.8%)
- British Columbia, 9,100 (9,100, 0 change)
- Canada, 289,400 (279,300, +3.6%).

Now available from the September 1984 issue of the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* publication are final 1983 data on production and value of vegetables by province. The 1984 area and production of selected fruits and vegetables in certain provinces are also available.

For further information, order the September 1984 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 22-002** *Field Crop Reporting Series*, No. 6, August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada — Available Friday, September 7, 1984 at 3 p.m.
(Canada: \$1.55/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$12.70)
- 32-013** *The Sugar Situation*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-003** *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-004** *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 61-003P** *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics*, Second Quarter 1984
(N/C)
- 63-004** *Department Store Sales by Regions*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 63-007** *New Motor Vehicle Sales*, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 63-011** *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 64-002** *Housing Starts and Completions*, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 65-001** *Summary of External Trade*, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 99-937** *Canada's Native People*, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$5.50; Other Countries: \$6.60)

Service Bulletin:

- 64-003** *Construction Statistics*, Vol. 7, No. 7, Activity of Single-family Housing Builders in Metropolitan Areas, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily

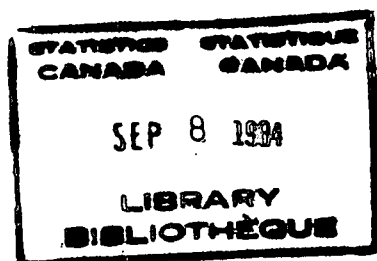
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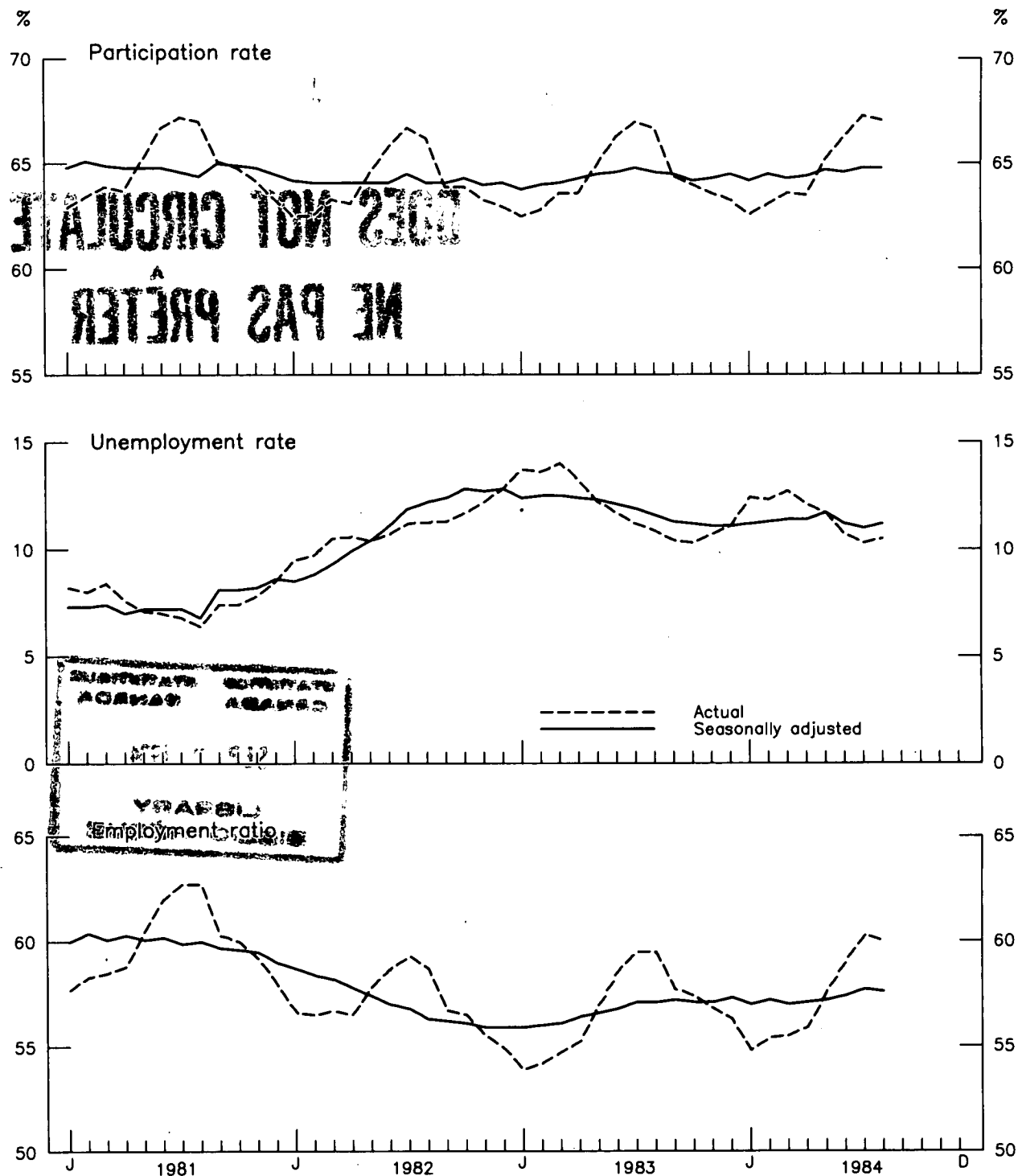
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Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Labour Force Information

August 1984 — Advance 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. Unemployment rose 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). (see graph on preceding page)

Grain Marketing Situation Report

August 1984

Hot, dry weather in August 1984 continued to speed the development of the Western Canadian grain crop. At August 31, 80% of the Western cereal grain crop was combined, compared with 50% in 1983. The oilseed crop was 50% combined, 15% ahead of 1983. In Eastern Canada, the winter wheat harvest was complete. The corn crop was entering the dent stage, while the soybean crop was podded.

The drought-like conditions throughout the summer in Western Canada have resulted in a decline in production relative to long-term averages. This decrease in production will likely result in a substantial decline in grain exports in 1984-85 from the record levels of 1983-84.

For further information, contact Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Room 600-266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Fur Farms Report

1983 — Advance Information

Production of mink in 1983 amounted to 1,491,910 pelts, up from the 1,465,961 pelts produced in 1982. Value of mink pelts sold rose to \$43.4 million in 1983 from \$40.9 million in 1982.

For further information, order *Report on Fur Farms, 1983* (23-208, \$5), or contact Paul Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 69 661 tonnes of polyethylene-type synthetic resins in July 1984; up from 50 237 tonnes a year earlier.

Data users should note that information on the East-West production of selected chemicals for July 1984 is also available.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835) Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

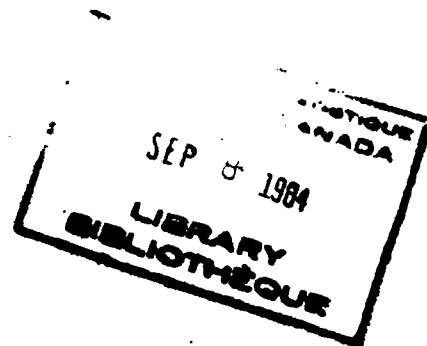
Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 32-012** *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products*, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 45-001** *Asphalt Roofing*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-006** *Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles*, Quarter Ended June 30, 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 47-007** *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin*, Quarter Ended June 30, 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 51-002** *Air Carrier Operations in Canada*, July-September 1981
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 55-002** *Gas Utilities*, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 57-003** *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada*, 1983-IV
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 63-002** *Department Store Sales and Stocks*, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 63-008** *Wholesale Trade*, June 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 63-202** *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada*, 1982 (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1983)
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 65-003** *Exports by Countries*, January-June 1984
(Canada: \$11.10/\$44.40; Other Countries: \$13.30/\$53.25)
- 72-005** *Estimates of Labour Income*, January-March 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- 72-007** *Provincial Government Employment*, January-March 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- Service Bulletin:**
- 51-004** *Aviation Statistics Centre*, Vol. 16, No. 8, Canadian Air Transport Industry, Summary Statistics
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-004** *Railway Transport*, Vol. 14, No. 6, Railway Carloadings, June 1984; Railway Operating Statistics, March 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

May 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian exports of crude oil in May 1984 surged by 57.8% from a year earlier to a level of 2 118.3 thousand cubic metres. Imports more than doubled (+115.8%) to 988.9 thousand cubic metres.

Domestic production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons advanced by 18.5% from a year earlier to 7 365.0 cubic metres. Canadian refinery receipts of crude oil totalled 6 564.6 thousand cubic metres, up 26.5% from May 1983.

Natural Gas and NGLs

Exports of natural gas to the United States climbed

8.8% in May 1984 to 1 613.8 million cubic metres and sales in Canada rose 6.7% from the year-earlier period to 3 372.5 million cubic metres.

During the same month, net withdrawals of natural gas reached 6 692.7 million cubic metres, up 11.7% from May 1983. Marketable production of natural gas (after treatment at processing plants) rose 14.3% from a year earlier to 5 298.7 million cubic metres. Net production of natural gas liquids (propane, butanes and ethane) jumped 22.3% to 1 090.2 thousand cubic metres.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Forecast of Crop Production, Canada 1984

Crops as Indicated at August 15, with 1983 Production

(Millions of Tonnes)

	Maritimes		Quebec		Ontario		British Columbia	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
All wheat	24	33	82	130	804	812	169	147
Oats	74	76	300	375	234	278	67	54
Barley	77	94	320	435	526	612	185	174
Canola-rapeseed	—	—	—	—	—	22	73	111
Grain corn	12	11	975	1 350	4 696	5 360	—	—
Soybeans	—	—	—	—	722	944	—	—

	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		Canada	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
All wheat	3 410	3 513	15 296	11 077	6 804	4 676	26 588	20 387
Durum wheat	144	185	2 096	1 633	408	294	2 648	2 112
Oats	401	432	648	463	1 049	1 018	2 773	2 696
Barley	1 589	1 851	2 504	2 395	5 095	4 463	10 296	10 024
Rye	163	196	338	220	223	141	830	656
Flaxseed	297	406	119	231	30	33	446	670
Canola-rapeseed	397	522	1 089	1 247	1 066	1 225	2 625	3 126
Grain corn	218	305	—	—	32	30	5 933	7 056
Soybeans	—	—	—	—	—	—	722	944

Note: The seventh report in the field crop reporting series "September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1984", is scheduled to be released at 3:00 p.m. on October 5, 1984.

August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada

1984

Canadian production of the seven major grains (including grain corn) for 1984 is forecast at 44.6 million metric tonnes, down 10% from 1983. Reduced Prairie production in 1984 more than offset substantially increased production in Eastern Canada. The reduction is mainly due to dry hot conditions on the southern Prairies in July and August.

Prairie production of the six major grains is expected to be 34.1 million tonnes, down 16% from 40.5 million tonnes harvested last year. The most severely drought affected areas were southern Saskatchewan and Alberta and southwestern Manitoba. Provincially, production in Saskatchewan and Alberta decreased by

21% and 17%, while Manitoba increased by 11%. Although Manitoba was affected by the drought, yields were below average in 1983 and areas sown to the major grains increased in 1984.

The cereal crops — especially wheat — were most severely drought affected because they are grown extensively throughout southern areas. Prairie wheat production is forecast at 19.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 24% from 1983.

For further information, order the *Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 6, August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada, 1984* (22-002, \$1.60/\$11.10), or contact the Crops Section (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ended September 8, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending September 8, 1984 totalled 276 444 metric tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the preceding week's total of 280 861 tonnes and up 6.9% from the year-earlier level of 258 642 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 166.3 in the current week, 169.0 a week earlier and 155.6 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Exports by Commodities

July 1984 — Advance Information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for July 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Roundwood production in Canada increased in July 1984 by 21.5% to 4 385 265 cubic metres from 3 606 683 a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue were up by 0.7% to 3 447 397 cubic metres from 3 421 361.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue increased by 9.7% to 7 862 171 cubic metres in the latest month from 7 160 777 and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 11.5% to 18 602 046 cubic metres from 20 999 654 in July 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Construction Type Plywood — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian mills produced 140,022,000 square feet (123 905 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in July 1984, down from 165,965,000 square feet (146 862 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

Production of construction type plywood during January to July 1984 amounted to 1,195,359,000 square feet (1 057 773 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Storage Batteries: Factory Sales

July 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for the month of July 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the July issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publicatlons Released

11-003E Canadian Statistical Review, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

26-225 Quarries and Sand Pits, 1982
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)

35-002 Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

57-001 Electric Power Statistics, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

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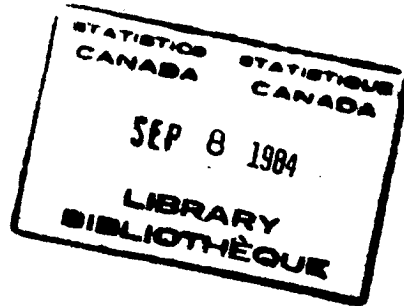
Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Wednesday, September 12, 1984

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Farm Cash Receipts

January-July 1984 — Advance Information

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 barley 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.

Other cash receipts were up 30.2% to \$331.2 million from the revised 1983 total of \$254.3 million.

Data users should note that estimated farm cash receipts measure gross cash returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. 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-July 1984 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.60/\$1.16), or contact John Lanthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-July
(millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1984/83 %
Newfoundland	19.5	22.0	12.8
Prince Edward Island	98.1	118.0	20.3
Nova Scotia	130.3	137.7	5.7
New Brunswick	103.0	131.1	27.3
Quebec	1,556.7	1,654.5	6.3
Ontario	2,529.1	2,807.8	11.0
Manitoba	1,016.8	978.3	-3.8
Saskatchewan	2,600.4	2,549.4	-2.0
Alberta	2,195.2	2,159.1	-1.6
British Columbia	463.6	519.6	12.1
Canada	10,712.7	11,077.5	3.4

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

July 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales(+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds and debentures	693	387	+306
Common and preferred stocks	260	322	-61
Total — July	954	709	+245
Total — June	916	684	+232
Foreign securities:			
Bonds and debentures	667	723	-56
Common and preferred stocks	597	599	-2
Total — July	1,264	1,322	-58
Total — June	1,106	1,275	-169

Security Transactions with Non-residents

July 1984 — Advance Information

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. The net investment in Canadian bonds — largely Government of Canada issues — was widespread geographically, with strong demand from European, Japanese and United States investors. 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 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/\$2.75), or contact John Motala (613-990-9051), International and Financial Economics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Housing Price IndexesJuly 1983 — Advance Information
(1981=100)

	Weights ¹	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983	% Change	
					July '84/ June '84	July '84/ July '83
Canada, total² (22 cities)	100.0	95.2	95.3	94.6	-0.1	0.6
Canada (House Only)		97.6	97.7^r	96.6	-0.1	1.0
Canada (Land Only)		91.0	91.1	91.1	-0.1	-0.1
St. John's	0.92	103.7	103.4	98.2	0.3	5.6
Saint John-Moncton	0.68	112.9	112.9	103.0	—	9.6
Quebec	2.02	118.4	118.1	113.6	0.3	4.2
Montreal	8.50	118.7	118.7	112.3	—	5.7
Ottawa-Hull	4.33	127.5	128.8	116.0	-1.0	9.9
Toronto	28.15	97.9	97.7	96.9	0.2	1.0
Hamilton	2.16	116.3	116.2	110.5	0.1	5.2
St. Catherines-Niagara	0.85	113.0	110.4	106.7	2.4	5.9
Kitchener	1.25	113.4	113.4	109.6	—	3.5
London	0.97	108.7	108.0	104.0	0.6	4.5
Windsor	0.25	98.9	98.9	92.4	—	7.0
Winnipeg	2.27	113.4	113.4	110.7	—	2.4
Regina	1.14	107.5	108.3	106.7	-0.7	0.7
Saskatoon	1.56	99.3	98.9	98.6	0.4	0.7
Calgary	10.69	81.2	81.4	87.4	-0.2	-7.1
Edmonton	8.74	83.9	85.2	90.2	-1.5	-7.0
Vancouver	20.03	76.9	76.9	76.2	—	0.9
Victoria	2.78	79.3	80.6	86.0	-1.6	-7.8

¹ The city weights are updated at the beginning of each year.² Surveys in Halifax, Sudbury and Prince George account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sample size.^r Revised from 97.6 estimated previously.For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.**New Housing Price Index**

July 1984 — Advance Information

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%) while smaller advances were registered for London (0.6%), Saskatoon (0.4%), St. John's (0.3%), Quebec City (0.3%), Toronto (0.2%) and Hamilton (0.1%).

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's (5.6%) and Hamilton (5.2%). Smaller year-over-year increases ranging from 4.5% to 0.7% were recorded for London, Quebec City, Kitchener, Winnipeg, Toronto, Vancouver, Regina and Saskatoon. The largest decrease in prices was registered for Victoria (-7.8%), followed by Calgary (-7.1%) and Edmonton (-7.0%).

1981 Census of Population — EA Microfiche Table

The following is the last EA microfiche table to become available for the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data). This completes the EA Series.

Table ID	Title of Table
EAH81B14	Private households in owner-occupied non-farm dwellings by type of household (4), showing owner's major payments (12), 1981.

It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-990-8114), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Operating Statistics

April 1984 — Advance Information

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income from operations of \$63.5 million in April 1984. Operating revenues of \$617.6 million were up 5.2% from the 1983 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up by 16.9% from a year earlier in April 1984, freight train-kilometres increased 12.4% and freight car-kilometres 12.0%. Average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.552 cents. Revenue passenger-kilometres increased by 2.2% to 156.3 million.

For further information, order the April 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Grains Exports

July 1984 — Advance Information

Export clearances of the major grains during July 1984 were as follows:

- Total wheat, 2 791 000 tonnes
- Oats, nil
- Barley, 302 900 tonnes
- Rye, 26 100 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 36 500 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 37 300 tonnes.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Egg Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian egg production decreased 4.4% to 41.5 million dozen in July 1984 from 43.4 million dozen a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 3.5% to 23.4 million from 24.3 million, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased 0.8% to 2,127 from 2,145.

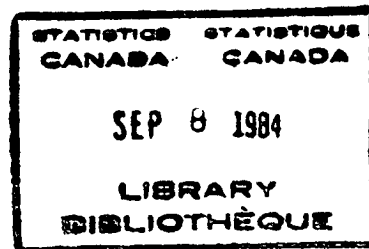
For further information, contact P. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

July 1984

Kind of Business	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores				Sales All Stores		
	July 1983	June 1984r	July 1984p	July '84/ July '83	June 1984r	July 1984p	July '84/ June '84
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,807.2	1,988.3	1,760.2	-2.6	1,818.7	1,875.5	3.1
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	495.9	519.9	510.2	2.8	469.8	470.7	0.2
All other food stores	184.7	191.4	181.5	-1.7	175.4	181.1	3.2
Department stores	813.7	941.3	806.3	-0.9	955.4	944.6	-1.1
General merchandise stores	164.4	188.0	174.2	5.9	195.9	202.1	3.1
General stores	173.7	179.9	162.9	-6.2	156.6	157.2	0.4
Variety stores	92.0	104.9	93.5	1.6	100.0	99.5	-0.5
Motor vehicle dealers	1,864.9	2,032.3	1,760.7	20.1	1,755.0	1,750.4	-0.3
Used car dealers	42.1	55.8	52.2	23.9	50.0	50.0	—
Service stations	830.7	810.3	862.2	3.7	775.2	800.5	3.3
Garages	119.5	142.2	145.9	22.0	132.5	137.6	3.8
Automotive parts and accessories stores	234.9	264.3	227.0	-3.3	210.5	207.2	-1.6
Men's clothing stores	88.5	118.1	91.5	3.3	106.3	108.3	1.8
Women's clothing stores	161.3	213.2	186.7	15.7	203.8	207.9	2.0
Family clothing stores	111.4	137.1	114.1	2.4	130.9	132.9	1.5
Specialty shoe stores	11.1	14.0	11.9	6.8	13.7	13.3	-2.5
Family shoe stores	70.7	87.7	71.8	1.6	84.2	85.0	1.0
Hardware stores	95.9	112.2	96.4	0.5	87.0	86.3	-0.8
Household furniture stores	155.3	141.0	141.3	-9.0	132.4	139.4	5.3
Household appliance stores	44.8	39.2	37.1	-17.1	38.8	38.9	0.1
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	68.4	55.7	56.9	-16.8	52.1	53.9	3.4
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	343.1	389.3	376.7	9.7	387.6	398.0	2.7
Book and stationery stores	36.0	40.3	38.9	7.8	44.9	46.1	2.7
Florists	27.2	36.5	28.6	5.0	35.0	35.9	2.6
Jewellery stores	58.3	68.8	60.9	4.3	70.5	73.3	3.9
Sporting goods and accessories stores	141.8	178.4	150.6	6.2	128.8	129.5	0.6
Personal accessories stores	125.0	133.0	134.7	7.7	127.3	129.5	1.8
All other stores	1,114.7	1,182.4	1,139.3	2.2	1,099.7	1,123.3	2.2
Total, all stores	9,077.1	10,365.5	9,473.9	4.3	9,538.1	9,678.0	1.5

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade

July 1984 — Advance Information

Unadjusted Sales

Preliminary estimates show total retail sales in Canada in July 1984 (without seasonal adjustment) 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%).

(continued)

Retail Trade, All Stores, by Provinces and Selected Metropolitan Areas

July 1984

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			July '84/ July '83	Sales All Stores		July '84/ June '84
	July 1983	June 1984r	July 1984p		June 1984r	July 1984p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Newfoundland	176.1	184.7	175.4	-0.3	172.8	173.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	45.9	48.4	48.6	5.9	43.6	43.3	-0.5
Nova Scotia	313.2	356.2	336.8	7.5	329.5	335.0	1.7
New Brunswick	242.2	265.2	252.2	4.1	242.0	248.0	2.5
Quebec	2,166.4	2,605.8	2,336.3	7.8	2,406.8	2,403.5	-0.1
Ontario	3,403.5	3,913.1	3,578.5	5.1	3,574.7	3,667.1	2.6
Manitoba	343.6	394.4	361.2	5.1	368.5	373.2	1.3
Saskatchewan	366.2	390.3	354.7	-3.1	361.3	366.5	1.4
Alberta	937.6	1,027.2	928.8	-0.9	945.1	966.6	2.3
British Columbia	1,055.4	1,148.1	1,073.5	1.7	1,071.5	1,084.0	1.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	27.1	32.2	27.9	2.9	27.2	26.8	-1.5
Montreal	965.1	1,240.0	1,064.4	10.2	1,154.0	1,151.8	-0.2
Toronto	1,211.7	1,417.4	1,259.7	3.9	1,308.4	1,344.6	2.8
Winnipeg	220.2	259.4	238.2	8.1	246.4	255.3	3.6
Vancouver	513.9	581.5	534.9	4.0	551.5	557.8	1.1

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

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

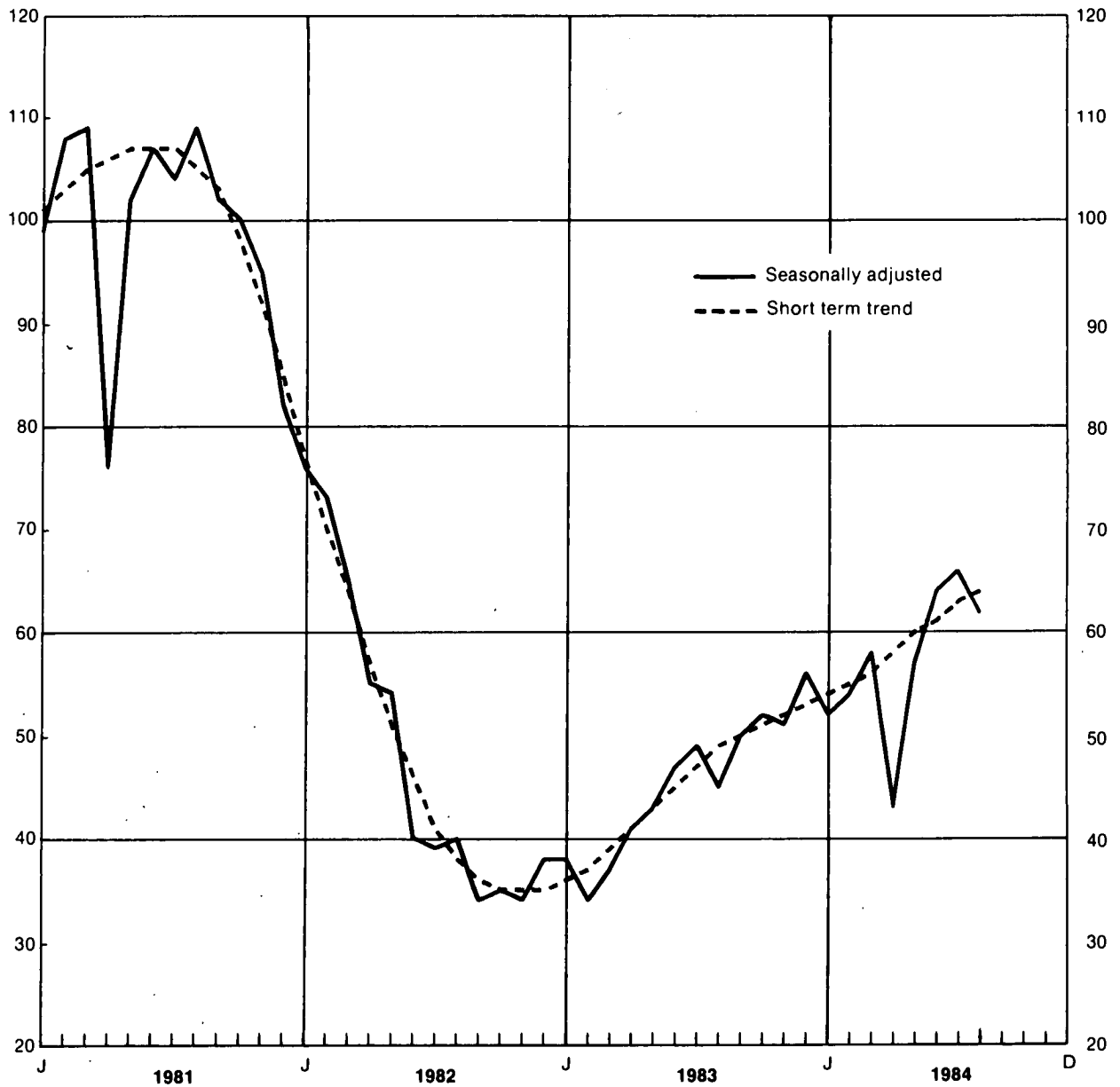
Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, retail trade estimates at \$9,678.0 million for July 1984 were 1.5% higher than the previous month's revised estimates (\$9,538.1 million). The most significant increases were recorded by household furniture stores (+5.3%), jewellery 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%).

With the exception of the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-1.5%), Prince Edward Island (-0.5%) and Quebec (-0.1%), which registered lower sales in July

1984 as compared to the previous month, the remaining provinces showed sales increases, ranging from 0.3% in Newfoundland to 2.6% in Ontario. In the metropolitan areas, increased sales were registered in Winnipeg (+3.6%), Toronto (+2.8%) and Vancouver (+1.1%), while a decrease was posted in Montreal (-0.2%).

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 K1A 0T6.

Help-Wanted Index, Canada 1981 to 1984
Seasonally Adjusted and with Short Term Trend
(1981=100)



Note: The short term trend is calculated by the X-11-ARIMA seasonal adjustment program applying a moving average that smoothes the irregular fluctuations in the seasonally adjusted data and thus, it provides an indicator of the direction in the demand for labour as measured by the Help-wanted Index.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

1978 to 1984

Seasonally Adjusted
(1981=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Canada													
1978	80	84	82	81	76	85	83	87	83	85	98	100	85
1979	91	89	88	90	93	94	84	92	103	115	94	83	93
1980	103	101	97	99	87	88	98	93	94	101	101	96	96
1981	99	108	109	76	102	107	104	109	102	100	95	82	100
1982	76	73	65	55	54	40	39	40	34	35	34	38	49
1983	38	34	37	41	43	47	49	45	50	52	51	56	45
1984	52	54	58	43	57	64	66	62					
Atlantic Provinces													
1978	120	79	103	101	89	124	118	106	106	110	135	135	111
1979	111	133	133	146	99	109	65	90	108	162	80	74	109
1980	104	120	104	153	103	91	98	122	127	100	94	119	111
1981	120	114	95	78	85	83	91	105	107	112	132	89	100
1982	64	101	66	66	73	72	59	79	54	58	63	43	66
1983	79	46	65	66	87	86	161	77	65	117	103	143	91
1984	99	94	114	75	124	179	259	112					
Quebec													
1978	123	140	134	135	111	130	134	142	128	115	150	158	133
1979	128	114	111	108	119	121	93	101	121	146	111	99	114
1980	126	116	127	121	104	100	127	111	113	119	112	108	116
1981	102	119	115	73	116	109	106	105	96	88	87	80	100
1982	72	76	64	55	52	38	42	44	35	39	37	48	50
1983	48	40	39	51	50	61	48	54	65	66	60	63	54
1984	64	63	67	49	65	72	70	74					
Ontario													
1978	60	61	56	60	65	65	64	64	67	73	78	77	66
1979	80	83	79	86	93	88	84	89	104	98	91	81	88
1980	102	106	82	88	78	84	86	82	84	94	96	91	89
1981	95	107	107	69	95	108	103	115	99	110	102	85	100
1982	82	73	71	58	67	45	44	42	37	35	34	40	52
1983	36	35	40	42	42	45	52	45	51	48	54	61	46
1984	53	58	60	44	59	70	63	68					
Prairie Provinces													
1978	60	60	61	58	63	61	64	67	65	72	76	79	65
1979	73	76	76	82	80	87	91	96	98	108	96	87	88
1980	89	92	90	92	84	89	94	90	90	91	105	95	92
1981	93	98	103	89	101	109	108	106	104	99	93	90	100
1982	79	72	59	52	44	35	33	29	27	26	29	27	43
1983	28	26	27	28	32	28	31	30	30	32	29	31	29
1984	30	32	34	30	36	34	38	35					
British Columbia													
1978	39	39	40	41	41	48	40	42	44	46	42	49	43
1979	45	43	46	46	48	55	63	68	64	67	61	56	55
1980	61	59	65	67	66	67	72	71	74	76	89	86	71
1981	113	100	106	87	104	109	100	101	118	90	85	77	100
1982	73	59	50	42	33	26	22	22	23	23	22	23	35
1983	21	24	23	24	28	29	28	28	28	26	27	28	26
1984	32	31	30	31	40	30	27	26					

Help-wanted Index

August 1984 — Advance Information

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 indexes 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. (see graph on preceding page)

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending August 31, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	3 298 539	4 076 024	7 374 563
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 839 504	3 575 976	6 415 480
% change	16.2	14.0	14.9
Cars, 1984	54,711	57,531	112,242
Cars, 1983	48,103	51,472	99,575
% change	13.7	11.8	12.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	265 969	100 126	366 095
Metric tonnes, 1983	216 613	77 462	294 075
% change	22.8	29.3	24.5
Cars, 1984	9,713	4,061	13,774
Cars, 1983	7,499	2,905	10,404
% change	29.5	39.8	32.4
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	70 971 112	87 064 530	158 035 642
Metric tonnes, 1983	59 126 134	72 066 929	131 193 063
% change	20.0	20.8	20.5
Cars, 1984	1,191,165	1,231,109	2,422,274
Cars, 1983	993,216	1,061,961	2,055,177
% change	19.9	15.9	17.9
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	5 366 240	2 028 533	7 394 773
Metric tonnes, 1983	4 484 032	1 720 888	6 204 920
% change	19.7	17.9	19.2
Cars, 1984	196,947	81,280	278,227
Cars, 1983	149,946	66,258	216,204
% change	31.3	22.7	28.7

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending August 31, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the 10 days ending August 31, 1984 totalled 7.4 million t, an increase of 14.9% from the 1983 figure. Loadings were up in the East by 16.2% and in the West by 14.0%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, advanced in the East by 22.8% and in the West by 29.3%, with an overall national gain of 24.5%.

Rail freight loadings for January-August 1984 totalled 158.0 million t, up 20.5% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 28.7%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Telephone Systems: Revenues and Expenses

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$751.6 million in July 1984, up 10.1% from a year earlier. Operating expenses rose 10.9% over the 12 months to \$510.1 million. Net operating revenue at \$241.5 million showed an increase of 8.5% over July 1983.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron — Production

August 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the month of August 1984 totalled 1 133 697 tonnes, an increase of 3.4% from 1 096 800 tonnes a year earlier.

Pig iron production rose 3.9% in the latest month to 765 195 tonnes from 736 775 tonnes in August 1983.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of steel pipe climbed 59.3% in July 1984 to 103 604 tonnes from 65 030 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard — Production

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian firms produced 94 083 cubic metres of waferboard in the month of July 1984, an increase of 34.1% from 70 168 cubic metres a year earlier.

Domestic production of particleboard surged by 61.0% to 55 888 cubic metres in the latest month from 34 713 cubic metres in July 1983.

Canadian firms produced 36,895,000 square feet 1/8-inch basis of hardboard in July 1984, a decrease of 2.2% from 37,716,000 square feet 1/8-inch basis in the preceding year.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sugar Sales

August 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 107 898 712 kilograms of all types of sugar for August 1984. Domestic sales amounted to 99 439 266 kilograms and export sales were 8 459 446 kilograms.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the August 1984 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.60/\$16), available in about 10 days, or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Imports by Commodities

July 1984 — Advance Information

Commodity-country import trade statistics for July 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Corporations in the Textile and Clothing Industries: Selected Financial Statistics

1982 and 1981 — Advance Information

Selected financial data and ratios for corporations in the textile and clothing industries are now available.

For more information, contact E.A. Hubley (613-990-9855), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

23-204 Shorn Wool Production, 1984

(Canada: \$3.30; Other Countries: \$3.95)

32-010 Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, August 1, 1984

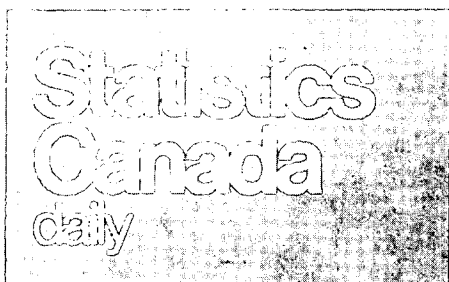
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

55-001 Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1984

(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

73-001 Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, January-March 1984

(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)



Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson (613-993-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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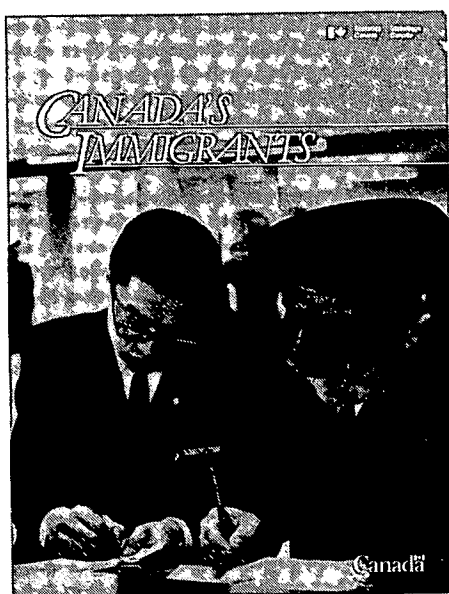


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Friday, September 14, 1984

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Canada's Immigrants

The 1981 Census identified some 3.8 million immigrants in Canada, 16% of the total population. *Canada's Immigrants* outlines characteristics of this immigrant population, including age, educational level, income, household status and citizenship.

Copies of the report (catalogue 99-936, Canada: \$5.50; other countries: \$6.60), part of the popular Census Content Series, are available from Publication Sales and Services or any of the Bureau's regional reference centres.

Further details of *Canada's Immigrants* appear on page 6 of today's *Daily*.

Canadian Leading Indicators **Percentage Changes of Filtered Data**

Composite Leading Index (10 Series)		Average Workweek Manufacturing (Hours)	Residential Construction Index ¹	United States Leading Index	Real Money Supply (M1) ²	
Filtered	Not Filtered					
1982						
July	-1.44	-0.9	-21	.14	-.60	
August	-.91	1.7	-17	.18	-.91	
September		0.1	-27	.35	-.94	
October	1.2	1.8	-22	.50	-.92	
November	.71	1.9	-26	.58	-.84	
December	1.41	2.3	-09	.67	-.04	
1983						
January	2.29	4.8	10	1.04	.52	
February	2.76	2.1	30	1.34	1.08	
March	2.85	1.5	30	1.62	1.06	
April	3.05	3.9	.46	1.73	1.06	
May	3.13	2.8	.42	1.72	1.10	
June	2.77	0.3	.34	1.73	.81	
July	2.54	2.5	.29	1.59	.65	
August	2.10	0.4	.36	1.35	.40	
September	1.87	2.2	.31	1.16	.37	
October	1.40	-0.6	.21	1.09	.12	
November	1.23	2.2	.16	.92	.04	
December	1.11	1.0	.04	.76	-.09	
1984						
January	1.21	2.3	-.04	.61	-.17	
February	1.15	0.4	-.03	.66	-.32	
March	1.24	2.0	.00	.63	-.20	
April	1.09	-0.2	-.12	.60	-.05	
May	.87	0.1	-.07	.54	.02	
June	.59	-0.4	.07	.26	-.05	
New Orders Durable Goods \$ 1971	Furniture and Appliance Sales \$ 1971	New Motor Vehicle Sales \$ 1971	Ratio Shipments/ Finished Inventories Manufacturing ³	Index of Stock Prices ⁴	Pct. Chg. in Price Per Unit Labour Cost Manufacturing ³	
1982						
July	-.11	-1.24	-3.01	-.004	-3.77	.01
August	.12	-1.29	-1.64	.010	-1.26	.07
September	-.72	-.64	-.32	.007	.37	.12
October	-1.91	.51	-2.59	-.003	3.11	.14
November	-1.08	1.27	-1.01	-.004	5.38	.14
December	-2.03	2.19	2.65	.003	7.55	.12
1983						
January	-.36	3.10	1.58	.012	8.05	.12
February	.39	2.54	.23	.014	7.92	.13
March	.40	1.30	1.83	.017	7.03	.13
April	1.07	.57	3.53	.024	6.59	.16
May	2.18	1.88	3.68	.030	5.48	.16
June	2.24	2.54	3.24	.034	3.94	.14
July	2.28	4.65	2.43	.034	2.60	.11
August	3.09	4.28	2.14	.030	1.67	.08
September	10.68	2.09	1.39	.024	1.13	.05
October	5.18	1.28	1.64	.017	.29	.03
November	2.91	.58	3.57	.013	.79	.02
December	.85	.47	3.88	.011	1.09	.03
1984						
January	1.07	-.01	4.54	.018	.67	.04
February	-.30	-.34	3.35	.012	-.16	.06
March	-.32	.01	2.64	.011	-.93	.08
April	-.70	.27	1.12	.007	-1.76	.08
May	.14	-.42	.67	.002	-2.49	.06
June	.65	-.91	.44	.002	-2.53	.02

Source: Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada (613) 990-9161.

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ Difference from previous month.

⁴ Toronto Stock Exchange (300 stock index excluding oil and gas component).

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

June 1984 — Advance Information

According to the Canadian composite leading index in June, economic output growth will be somewhat reduced during the second half of the year from the moderate rates posted in the first half. The index decelerated noticeably in June for the second straight month, to +0.59% from +0.87%. This deceleration reflects declines in the non-filtered version¹ in April (-0.2%) and in June (-0.4%). The major signs of a further easing of growth emanate from the consumer and export sectors, and from the indicator of profit margins. This deceleration of final demand was reflected in stock accumulation in manufacturing which, with no indication that firms regard stocks as too low, augurs a further slowing of output.

In June, the leading indicators of consumer demand remained unfavourable, partly due to ongoing high interest rates and lower consumer confidence: new motor vehicle sales continued to decelerate (to +0.44% from +0.67%) while furniture and appliance sales declined 0.91%. Overall consumer demand rose in the second quarter, as higher real incomes stimulated purchases of some semi- and non-durable goods. However, much of the increase in incomes was due to irregular factors and, along with the uneven nature of employment gains during the summer, suggests that spending on semi- and non-durable goods may be less important in coming months. The signs of a moderation of spending are reinforced by a further slowdown of the growth of wage rates to post-1967 lows, while prices rose at the turn of the second quarter. Negotiated wage settlements (without COLA clauses) signed in large bargaining units in the second quarter rose an average of 2.9% at annual rates, after a 3.9% increase in the first quarter.

The residential construction leading index² turned up for the first time in 11 months in June (+0.77%), reflecting a firming of housing activity after several quarterly declines. The recent behaviour of two of the components of this index — building permits and housing starts — is more reflective of building activity in the short run, suggesting a stabilization of new housing activity rather than a marked increase. Housing starts in urban areas declined 4.5% in non-filtered terms in June, continuing to oscillate along with permits around low levels. The number of mortgage loan approvals rose in June for the fourth straight month, particularly for single dwellings, accounting for most of the gain in the housing index. This sizeable increase appears to reflect mainly an advancement in the timing of credit demand as a hedge against rising interest rates.

The steady moderation of final demand, to a rate of increase of only 0.4% in the second quarter, continued to influence the course of the manufacturing leading indicators in June. Following a drop in shipments together with an increase in stocks in non-filtered terms in recent months, the ratio of shipments to finished goods stocks slowed (+0.002) in June, and there is no evidence of a sustained period of voluntary stock accumulation. In the July business conditions survey, firms said that they were largely satisfied with stock levels. New orders for durable goods edged up (+0.65%) along with the average workweek (+0.07%) in

June, after declines earlier in the year. Nevertheless, these upturns may not be sustained in the short term, as the sources of growth in the second quarter were transitory (notably a recovery from labour disputes in the pulp and paper industry). The indicator of profit margins continued to slow in June (+0.02%), reflecting two consecutive monthly declines in the non-filtered version.

The leading indicator for the United States slowed markedly in June (+0.26%), which suggests that Canada's exports probably will contribute to a further weakening of final demand in the next several months. Exports to the United States posted a second straight decline (-0.8%) in the month of July, a result of weakness in cyclically sensitive sectors such as autos and housing as well as crude and intermediate materials. The sources of the drop in the leading indicator of the United States reflected this weakness, as building permits fell to a low level of 1.26 million units at annual rates according to preliminary data for July, and the indicators of investment and inventory demand showed signs of easing, following the flattening out of orders in the household sector to date in 1984. Total exports were sustained in July by the steady gains of shipments to Europe and Japan, particularly crude and fabricated materials.

The deterioration of the Canadian financial market indicators continued into June, with the Toronto Stock Exchange index off 2.53% and the real money supply down 0.05% after a brief upturn in May. These negative signs, for components with the longest lead times at turning points, reinforce the expectations of a further slowdown of growth in the second half of the year.

¹ All references to leading indicators are to filtered data unless otherwise stated.

The purpose of filtering is to reduce irregular movements in the data so that one can better judge whether the current movement represents a change in the business cycle. Unfortunately, all such filtering entails a loss of timeliness in warning of cyclical changes.

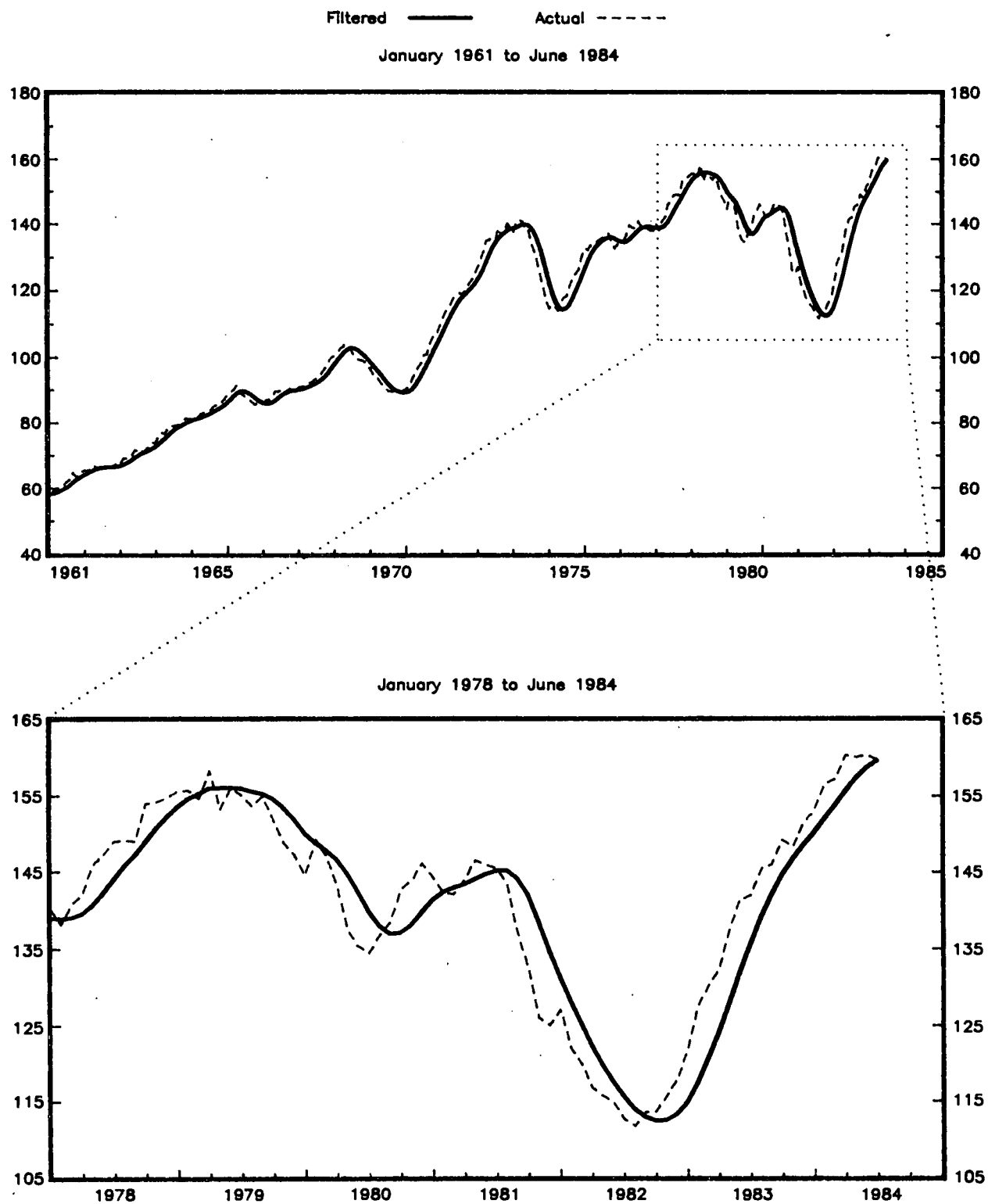
We have attempted to minimize this loss in timeliness by filtering the leading index and its components with minimum phase shift filters so as to minimize false signals and maximize lead time. See D. Rhoades, "Converting Timeliness into Reliability in Economic Time Series or Minimum Phase-shift Filtering of Economic Time Series", Canadian Statistical Review, February 1980.

Over the period January 1952 to January 1982 the unfiltered index exhibited a six-month average lead at business cycle peaks, a two-month lead at troughs, and emitted 64 false signals. The filtered index emitted only 10 false signals over this period and had a five-month average lead at peaks and a one-month lag at troughs. Of the 361 months in the period January 1952 to January 1982, the 10 false signals in the filtered version represent an error rate of 2.8%, whereas the 64 false signals in the non-filtered series represent an error rate of 17.8%.

² This index is a composite of urban housing starts, residential building permits, and mortgage loan approvals.

For further information, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; other countries: \$3.30/\$33), or contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see graph on next page)

The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



Source: Statistics Canada, Current Economic Analysis (13-004E)

Income Distributions by Size in Canada

Preliminary Estimates, 1983

Average income of families and of unattached individuals in 1983 did not show any real gains over 1982, according to preliminary data from Statistics Canada's annual Survey of Consumer Finances.

Although economic conditions in 1983 were generally better than in 1982, family incomes were constrained by the continuing high level of unemployment and the growth of part-time work. Wages and salaries, the dominant source of family income, increased by less than the Consumer Price Index. Some population groups, for example the elderly for whom investment income is important, found their incomes reduced by lower interest rates.

Highlights of the report *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1983*, released today, include:

- The estimated 1983 average family income, at \$34,479, was about the same as the 1982 average on an inflation-adjusted basis.
- None of the five major regions in Canada experienced a significant increase in real family income.
- Regardless of age of family head, no group of families experienced an increase in real average income. In fact, the average incomes of young families (heads under 25 years of age), at \$20,891, represented a 9% drop on an inflation-adjusted basis.
- At \$19,034, the average income of families headed by females (mostly single-parent families) was about one-half of the \$36,351 average received by male-headed families.

Statistics on low income indicate that:

- In 1983, approximately 4.3 million persons — up from 3.9 million in 1982 — were low income unattached individuals or members of a family whose income

was below the Statistics Canada low income cut-offs. (Low income cut-offs are relative measures based on 1978 income and expenditure patterns and vary by size of area of residence and size of family.) In other words, 17.9% of the covered population was living below the low income cut-offs in 1983, compared to 16.1% in 1982 and 14.7% in 1981. This is the second consecutive year that the proportion of persons living in family units below the low income cut-offs has increased.

- The incidence of low income increased for younger families, especially for those with heads under 25 years of age, where it jumped to 35.9% from 28.4%.
- The incidence of low income for elderly families (heads 65 years of age and over), at 10.4%, remained below the national average for the second consecutive year. This rate is basically unchanged from 1982.
- The incidence of low income for elderly unattached individuals, at 56.0%, was also little changed from 1982, but remained substantially above the incidence of low income for other major socio-economic groups.
- The incidence of low income for female-headed families, at 46.2%, remained substantially above the low income incidence of 14.6% for all families.

Preliminary estimates were prepared from data collected by a sample survey of 15,400 households taken in the spring of 1984. These estimates — which exclude the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves — are subject to revision upon completion of further processing of the survey data. Final results are expected to be published in the spring of 1985. The estimates are also subject to normal sampling and non-sampling errors present in sample surveys.

For further information, order *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1983* (13-206, Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6), or contact the Data Dissemination Unit (613-990-9775), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Canada's Immigrants

1981 Census of Canada

Census results indicate that, on June 1981, there were 3.8 million immigrants in Canada, comprising 16% of the total population. This proportion represents a slight rise from just over 15% in 1971, but is well below the 22% record level of 1921, according to *Canada's Immigrants* (catalogue 99-936; Canada: \$5.50; other countries: \$6.60), a new publication from Statistics Canada.

Of the people identified as immigrants at the time of the 1981 Census, close to one-third had arrived after 1970. Of these, 34% were from Europe, but almost as many (33%) had come from Asia. Another 16% were from the Caribbean and Central and South America.

The majority of immigrants, approximately two million persons, had a mother tongue other than English or French — yet only about 200,000 of them were unable to converse in English or French.

Ontario was home to more than one-half of Canada's immigrants. In relation to its share of the total population, British Columbia had also attracted a disproportionately high number.

Canada's Immigrants discusses numerous other characteristics of the immigrant population, including age, educational level, income, household status and citizenship. The data show that immigrants are, on average older than other Canadians, better educated, more likely to be employed, and more likely to live in a two-parent family. They have achieved income levels which frequently exceed those of the non-immigrant population.

This publication is part of the 1981 Census Content Series of non-technical publications featuring numerous charts and graphs. Although it is designed to be of general interest, *Canada's Immigrants* will also be particularly useful to teachers for courses in social studies, citizenship and multiculturalism.

To obtain a copy of *Canada's Immigrants*, send a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada to: Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Further information is available from W. Boxhill, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-990-9295).

Paper Grocery Bags and Checkstand Sacks — Shipments

July 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 173,096,000 standard grocery bags in July 1984, a decrease of 8.3% from 188,778,000 a year earlier.

Shipments of checkstand sacks in July 1984 totalled 84,127,000, down 1.2% from 85,175,000 in July 1983.

For further information, contact G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Frozen Poultry Products — Stocks

September 1, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products in Canada at September 1, 1984 and revised figures for August 1, 1984 are now available.

For further information, order the July issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

July 1984

	July 1983	June 1984	July 1984	July '84/ July '83
	\$ millions			%
Canada	969.8	985.8	1,013.5	4.5
Newfoundland	13.5	11.8	12.4	-7.8
Prince Edward Island	6.4	4.4	6.3	-1.4
Nova Scotia	27.6	26.3	28.3	2.4
New Brunswick	19.1	19.3	21.7	13.1
Quebec	231.4	250.5	249.2	7.7
Ontario	368.1	379.5	383.8	4.2
Manitoba	31.0	34.0	34.0	9.4
Saskatchewan	32.8	30.3	31.1	-5.3
Alberta	100.9	95.4	102.3	1.4
British Columbia	136.9	132.0	142.1	3.8
Yukon	0.9	0.9	1.1	19.4
Northwest Territories	1.0	1.3	1.3	22.2
Licensed restaurants	427.0	422.8	434.8	1.8
Unlicensed restaurants	288.7	293.2	308.0	6.7
Take-outs	126.1	130.8	139.5	10.6
Caterers	61.6	69.4	63.5	3.0
Taverns	66.5	69.6	67.7	1.8

**Restaurants, Caterers and
Taverns — Receipts**

July 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for July 1984 show restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments in Canada had receipts totalling \$1,013.5 million, up 4.5% from July 1983.

Revised total receipts of these establishments for June 1984 were \$985.8 million, an increase of 7.8% over June 1983.

For further information on provincial totals by kind of business and on chains versus independents, order the July 1984 issue of *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics* (63-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Ed Yablonski (613-990-9662), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Rolled Steel Products
Summary of Net Shipments¹
 July 1984

	Domestic	Exports	Total
	Tonnes		
Ingot and semi-finished shapes	21 981	9 241	31 222
Rails and heavy structural shapes	41 305	12 977	54 282
Wire rods	48 762	24 137	72 899
Structural shapes:			
Intermediate	11 864	7 415	19 279
Bar-sized shapes	11 330	3 542	14 872
Concrete reinforcing bars	33 196	366	33 562
Other hot rolled bars	63 063	20 165	83 228
Tie plates and track material	8 330	134	8 464
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	124 565	4 561	129 126
Hot rolled sheets and strip	175 384	36 240	211 624
Cold finished bars	6 312	2 421	8 733
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled			
other, coated	78 232	11 811	90 043
Galvanized sheets	34 860	4 128	38 988
Tin plate and T.P.S.	70 345	20 557	90 902
Total	729 529	157 695	887 224

¹ *Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.*

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices of
 Agricultural Products**

July 1984 — Advance Information

The Canada index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for July 1984 was 302.3, 0.2% higher than the June number of 301.8 and 6.1% above the July 1983 level of 284.8.

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 Steven Danford (613-990-8706), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Index Numbers of Farm Prices
 of Agricultural Products**

(1971=100)

	July 1984	June 1984	July 1983
Canada	302.3	301.8	284.8
Prince Edward Island	335.6	350.6	260.5
Nova Scotia	290.7	287.7	278.0
New Brunswick	367.3	355.3	353.3
Quebec	303.1	306.3	293.9
Ontario	290.7	281.3	268.2
Manitoba ¹	315.9	317.9	292.4
Saskatchewan ¹	308.7	313.6	303.9
Alberta ¹	306.0	310.7	284.7
British Columbia ¹	291.4	288.9	276.5

¹ *Based on current initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for July 1984 and June 1984.*

Operating Revenue, Costs and Profit of Non-residential General Building Contractors

1982

	Maritimes		Quebec		Ontario	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total operating revenue	395,216,236	100.0	1,340,738,933	100.0	1,933,964,409	100.0
Costs:						
Subcontracts	224,258,850	56.7	870,444,478	64.9	1,199,299,914	62.0
Materials	80,786,235	20.4	187,367,180	14.0	306,062,242	15.8
Wages	38,825,338	9.8	132,220,848	9.9	167,020,627	8.6
Salaries	18,051,397	4.6	55,639,054	4.1	104,302,415	5.4
Other costs	29,300,825	7.4	83,027,691	6.2	118,912,510	6.1
Profit before income taxes	3,993,591	1.0	12,039,682	0.9	38,366,701	2.0
	Prairie Region		British Columbia ¹		Canada	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total operating revenue	2,592,140,208	100.0	1,079,068,811	100.0	7,341,128,597	100.0
Costs:						
Subcontracts	1,544,098,860	59.6	583,032,574	54.0	4,421,134,676	60.2
Materials	420,955,923	16.2	169,403,217	15.7	1,164,574,797	15.9
Wages	326,820,033	12.6	163,330,497	15.1	828,217,343	11.3
Salaries	113,572,204	4.4	56,630,618	5.2	348,195,688	4.7
Other costs:	175,411,832	6.8	97,413,818	9.0	504,066,676	6.9
Profit before income taxes	11,281,356	0.4	9,258,087	0.9	74,939,417	1.0

¹ British Columbia includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.**The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry**

1982 — Advance Information

Total 1982 operating revenue for general contractors in Canada whose main activity was non-residential construction was \$7,341 million.

Complete census data will be available in the publication *The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry, 1982* which will be released in late September.

Further information is available from T. Dempsey (613-990-9812), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential General Building Contractors

Net profit (loss) before income taxes as a percentage of total operating revenue
1978-1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Newfoundland	(0.3)	0.8	(2.3)	1.6	1.9
Prince Edward Island	2.7	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.2
Nova Scotia	(0.5)	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8
New Brunswick	(0.5)	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.1
Quebec	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9
Ontario	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0
Manitoba	1.8	1.0	2.0	4.1	0.6
Saskatchewan	(0.6)	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.2
Alberta	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.5
British Columbia	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.9
Canada	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.0

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Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- 13-206** *Income Distributions by Size in Canada*, Preliminary Estimates 1983
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 33-002** *Footwear Statistics*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-002** *Rigid Insulating Board*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-003** *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-003** *Gypsum Products*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 51-005** *Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports*, Third Quarter 1983
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- 61-003** *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics*, First Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$11.10/\$44.40; Other Countries: \$13.30/\$53.25)
- 65-006** *Imports by Countries*, January-June 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- 99-936** *Canada's Immigrants*, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$5.50; Other Countries: \$6.60)

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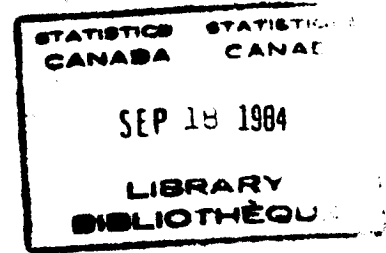
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Tuesday, September 18, 1984

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- 3 **Steel Ingot Production**, Week Ending September 15, 1984
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Recent Unemployment Trends In Canada and the United States

The fact that during the current recovery, unemployment rates in the United States have fallen further and more rapidly than Canadian rates has generated a great deal of interest in comparisons of the labour markets of the two countries.

An article in the August 1984 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.85/\$38.50) entitled "Unemployment Trends in Canada and the United States: 1975 to 1983" examines the influence of demographic factors upon Canadian and U.S. unemployment rates. The paper also looks at historical trends in unemployment, and examines the 1983 unemployment rates month by month.

Some of the study's findings:

- In both countries, the historical relationship of higher unemployment rates for women was reversed in 1982;
- In 1982 and 1983, unemployment rates for 25-44 year-olds, which had historically been less subject to sudden change in the labour market than those for 16-24 year-olds, climbed sharply;
- Canadian unemployment rates remained relatively high for all age groups during the 1983 recovery, while those in the U.S. dropped.

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas or Ian Macredie (613-990-9452), Labour Force Activity Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Refined Petroleum Products Sales
Preliminary-Monthly Report
 July 1984
 (Thousand-Cubic-Metres)

	Propane	Butane	Petro- chems	Naphtha Spec.	Aviation Gasoline	Motor Gasoline	Turbo Fuel (Kerosene)	Turbo Fuel (Naphtha)	Stove Oil Kerosene	Diesel
Nfld.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	52.7	8.6	12.9	2.7	41.6
P.E.I.	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.2
N.S.	2.2	7.7	2.9	0.2	0.2	107.9	6.4	6.8	1.1	51.4
N.B.	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	90.4	1.6	2.6	0.5	33.5
Que.	28.1	30.0	27.4	3.7	3.0	605.5	59.3	11.6	4.4	219.2
Ont.	34.6	14.5	14.7	18.0	5.4	1 064.3	110.6	20.6	3.4	344.0
Man.	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	142.1	12.0	6.7	0.5	74.5
Sask.	5.9	7.3	0.5	0.3	1.9	184.4	0.4	7.6	0.3	116.3
Alta.	34.7	15.0	0.2	1.6	2.4	422.3	51.5	22.6	1.0	241.3
B.C.	14.1	7.3	7.0	1.3	3.6	360.6	38.2	10.9	1.8	204.0
Yukon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	7.1
N.W.T.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.3	1.9	7.4	12.1	10.9
Canada 1984	122.9	81.8	179.7	26.0	22.4	3 063.1	290.9	110.7	28.8	1 348.0
Canada 1983	112.5	87.3	190.6	29.8	21.4	2 987.6	249.1	104.0	13.3	1 185.6
% Canada 1984/1983	9.2	-6.3	-5.7	-12.7	4.6	2.5	16.7	6.4	116.5	13.6

	Gasoline by Grade								
	Light Fuel Oil	Heavy Fuel Oil	Asphalt	Coke	Lube Oils & Greases	Other Products	Total Products	Premium	No-lead Regular
Nfld.	8.7	22.3	7.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	159.3	2.1	25.9
P.E.I.	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.1	1.2	7.3
N.S.	20.8	33.5	14.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	259.3	9.5	51.1
N.B.	12.1	63.8	27.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	236.0	4.5	39.3
Que.	47.3	219.8	84.8	0.0	13.1	3.2	1 360.4	83.1	241.0
Ont.	22.5	99.7	101.7	4.6	35.0	21.8	2 042.4	87.0	480.6
Man.	0.7	6.8	9.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	258.6	3.4	44.7
Sask.	2.7	2.1	28.0	4.9	3.2	0.0	365.8	3.4	40.5
Alta.	0.8	4.2	73.5	10.9	7.4	0.8	890.2	16.7	116.8
B.C.	11.0	44.6	36.3	0.0	7.3	1.2	749.2	27.6	92.9
Yukon	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.1	0.0	1.7
N.W.T.	0.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	49.0	0.1	0.7
Canada 1984	131.3	504.2	383.0	20.4	76.2	27.0	6 416.4	238.6	1 142.5
Canada 1983	190.9	574.4	367.5	84.8	69.7	25.7	6 294.2	223.8	1 021.3
% Canada 1984/1983	-31.2	-12.2	4.2	-75.9	9.3	5.0	1.9	6.6	11.8

**Refined Petroleum Products
and Natural Gas — Sales**

July 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures show that in July 1984, sales of refined petroleum products in Canada increased 1.9% from a year earlier, while sales of natural gas increased 11.6%. Cumulative figures for the first seven months of 1984 show sales of petroleum products rose 2.2% from the 1983 level, while sales of natural gas were up 9.6%.

Refined Petroleum Products

During July 1984, sales of petroleum products by Canadian refiners and major distributors amounted to 6 416 400 cubic metres, up 1.9% from the level recorded a year earlier. Sales of the main products were as

follows with percentage changes from July 1983 in brackets: motor gasoline, 3 063 100 cubic metres (+2.5%); diesel fuel, 1 348 000 cubic metres (+13.6%); light fuel oil, 131 300 cubic metres (-31.2%) and heavy fuel oil, 504 200 cubic metres (-12.2%). Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners amounted to 8 039 000 cubic metres, up 9.1% from July 1983.

For the first seven months of 1984, sales of refined petroleum products amounted to 45 055 625 cubic metres, up 2.2% from the same period in 1983. Year-to-date sales of the main products were as follows with percentage changes from 1983: motor gasoline, 18 824 419 cubic metres (+0.6%); diesel fuel, 8 325 215 cubic metres (+12.2%); light fuel oil, 5 234 587 cubic metres (+12.2%); heavy fuel oil, 5 234 587 cubic metres (+12.2%).

(continued)

Natural Gas Sales Preliminary Monthly Report

July 1984
(thousands of cubic metres)

Province	Rate structure			
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
New Brunswick	10	86	—	96
Quebec	13 309	26 105	167 591	207 005
Ontario	140 665	99 583	611 741	851 989
Manitoba	14 021	14 273	31 053	59 347
Saskatchewan	17 656	12 618	76 891	107 165
Alberta	78 595	66 655	701 554	846 804
British Columbia	53 555	48 870	163 651	266 076
Canada July 1984	317 811	268 190	1 752 481	2 338 482
Canada July 1983	292 988	264 311	1 538 372	2 095 671
% change	8.5	1.5	13.9	11.6
Year-to-date 1984				
Canada	7 825 287	6 272 303	14 594 990	28 692 580
Year-to-date 1983				
Canada	7 171 112	5 952 018	13 046 680	26 169 810
% change	9.1	5.4	11.9	9.6

metres (-0.4%) and heavy fuel oil, 4 377 038 cubic metres (-5.4%). Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners for 1984 to date amounted to 49 055 342 cubic metres, up 8.5% from January-July 1983.

Natural Gas

During July 1984, sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 2 338 482 thousand cubic metres, up 11.6% from the level recorded during July 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows with percentage changes from 1983: residential sales, 317 811 thousand cubic metres (+8.5%); commercial sales, 268 190 thousand cubic metres (+1.5%) and industrial sales, 1 752 481 thousand cubic metres (+13.9%).

For the first seven months of 1984, sales of natural gas amounted to 28 692 580 thousand cubic metres, up 9.6% from the same period in 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows with percentage changes from the year-earlier period: residential sales, 7 825 287 thousand cubic metres (+9.1%); commercial sales, 6 272 303 thousand cubic metres (+5.4%) and industrial sales, 14 594 990 thousand cubic metres (+11.9%).

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.85/\$38.50) and *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cereals and Oilseeds Review

July 1984

The most current supply-disposition figures for the major Canadian grains are now available, as well as advance information on Canadian and international grain prices and oilseed crushings. Also included in the July issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* is the situation report which describes significant events in the North American grain markets during the month of August 1984.

For further information, contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 600-266 Graham Ave., Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending September 15, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending September 15, 1984 totalled 267 661 tonnes, a decrease of 3.2% from the preceding week's total of 276 444 tonnes and down 1.2% from the year-earlier level of 270 947 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 161.0 in the current week, 166.3 a week earlier and 163.0 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

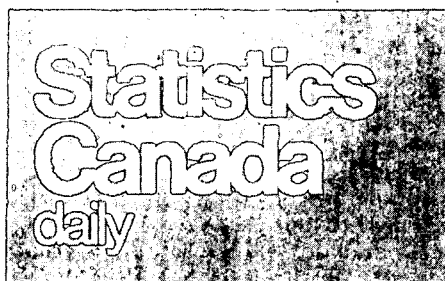
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Publications Released

- ✓ **23-007 Honey Production, 1984 — August Forecast**
(Canada: \$3.30/\$6.65; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$8)
 - ✓ **32-006 Oils and Fats, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **41-006 Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **43-005 Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **43-010 Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **44-001 Cement, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **46-002 Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **47-004 Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, July 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **71-001 The Labour Force, August 1984**
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- Service Bulletin:**
- ✓ **53-006 Road Transport, Vol. 13, No. 9, Trucking Activity Survey, 1982**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)



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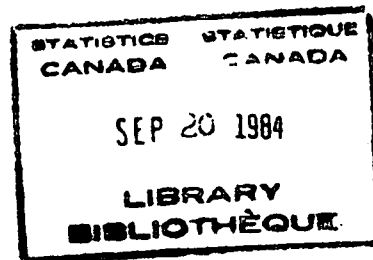
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Railway Operating Statistics

May 1984 — Advance Information

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income from operations of \$78.0 million in May 1984. Operating revenues of \$676.7 million were up 32.5% from the 1983 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up 18.0% from a year earlier in May 1984, freight train-kilometres increased 12.9% and freight car-kilometres 12.2%. Average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.562 cents. Revenue passenger-kilometres increased 4.1% to 10.6 million.

For further information, order the May 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa-K1A 0T6.

Coastwise Shipping Statistics

First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on coastwise shipping for the first quarter of 1983 is now available.

The publication, *Coastwise Shipping Statistics*, First Quarter 1983 (54-005, \$6.65/\$26.60) will be released at a later date. For further information, contact J. Veensstra (613-990-8696), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Soft Drinks

August 1984 — Advance Information

The production of soft drinks in August 1984 climbed to 42,354 thousand gallons or 1 925 452 hectolitres from 40,211 thousand gallons or 1 828 033 hectolitres a year earlier.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Tobacco Products (Cigarettes and Cigars)

August 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian production of cigarettes for the month of August 1984 fell to 4,699,747 thousand from 4 783 801 thousand the previous year.

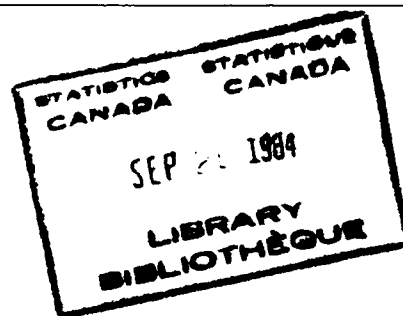
Production of cigars declined to 28 312 thousand in the latest month from 28,375 thousand in August 1983.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- 21-203** *Index of Farm Production, 1983*
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 22-204** *Production of Maple Products 1984 and Value of Maple Products 1983*
(Canada: \$3.30; Other Countries: \$3.95)
- 25-001** *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-001** *Construction Type Plywood, July 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-003** *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, July 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-011** *Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, July 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-003** *Railway Operating Statistics, March 1984*
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 56-002** *Telephone Statistics, July 1984*
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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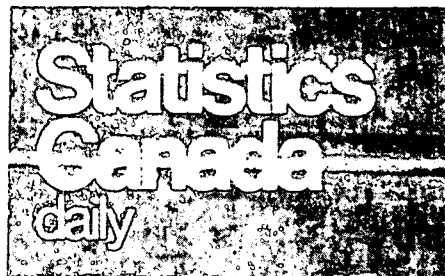
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Friday, September 21, 1984

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Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder: Production and Inventories

August 1984 — Advance Information

Production of process cheese in Canada during the month of August 1984 totalled 6 453 515 kilograms.

Production of instant skim milk powder in the latest month reached 499 073 kilograms.

For further information, order the August issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Vinyl-asbestos Floor Tiles — Production

August 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 2 887 tonnes or 509 137 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in August 1984, compared to 3 184 tonnes or 618 202 square metres in the same period of the previous year.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles* (47-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Selected Financial Indexes

July 1984 — Advance Information

July 1984 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oilseed Crushings

August 1984 — Advance Information

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Rapeseed-Canola, August 1984: 37 205 tonnes of crushings, with 13 929 tonnes of oil produced and 21 764 tonnes of meal.
- Soybeans, May 1984¹: 82 339 tonnes of crushings, with 14 869 tonnes of oil and 65 011 tonnes of meal produced.

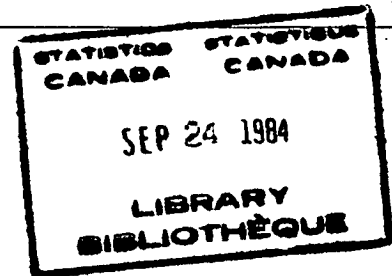
¹ Beginning with the October crush, soybean crushings statistics are not being released until three months after the reference month.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Government Finance In Accordance with the System of National Accounts

Second quarter 1984 estimates, including revisions to first quarter data, are now available through CANSIM matrices 2711 to 2715 or by contacting the Public Institutions Division (613-990-8559), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Household Facilities and Equipment

March 1984

	1984		1983 ²
	Numer of Households (000's)	% of Total Households	% of Total Households
Total households¹	8,857	100.0	100.0
Household size			
One person	1,829	20.7	19.6
Two persons	2,622	29.6	30.1
Three-four persons	3,291	37.2	37.1
Five or more persons	1,115	12.6	13.2
Tenure			
Owned with mortgage	2,785	31.4	31.0
Owned without mortgage	2,816	31.8	32.0
Rented	3,256	36.8	37.0
Type of dwelling			
Single detached	5,003	56.5	56.8
Single attached	799	9.0	8.6
Apartment or flat	2,860	32.3	32.3
Mobile home	195	2.2	2.3
Principal heating fuel			
Oil	2,240	25.3	28.6
Gas ³	3,912	44.2	43.8
Electricity	2,224	25.1	23.3
Wood, coal and other	481	5.4	4.3
Air conditioners	1,468	16.6	17.1
Window type	805	9.1	10.1
Central unit	663	7.5	7.0
Microwave ovens	1,430	16.1	12.5
Gas barbecues	1,749	19.7	..
Home freezers	4,966	56.1	54.9
Automatic dishwashers	3,116	35.2	33.9
Built-in	2,014	22.7	21.6
Portable	1,102	12.4	12.3
TV sets	8,682	98.0	97.9
Colour	7,833	88.4	87.3
Black and white	3,771	42.6	43.6
Cable television	5,319	60.1	58.9
Cable converters	2,780	31.4	26.3
Video recorders	1,104	12.5	6.4
Pay television	480	5.4	..
Smoke detectors	5,781	65.3	54.9(81)
Total vehicles⁴	7,250	81.9	..
Automobiles	6,833	77.1	79.2
Vans or trucks	1,775	20.0	..
Snow blowers	1,089	12.3	11.1(80)
Power lawn mowers	5,028	56.8	56.0(80)
Downhill skis	1,474	16.6	16.4(82)
Cross-country skis	2,281	25.8	25.3(82)
Owner-occupied dwellings only			
Dwelling improvements⁵	1,862	33.2	..
Heating or electrical equipment ⁶	1,002	17.9	..
Plumbing ⁶	706	12.6	..
Renovations	681	12.2	..
Structural repairs	518	9.2	..
Additions	145	2.6	..
Swimming pools	367	6.6	..

¹ Includes mobile homes.² The last available estimate from this survey produced prior to 1984. The year of the estimate is shown in brackets if other than 1983.³ Includes piped and bottled gas.⁴ Includes automobiles, vans and trucks owned by a household member. Excludes vehicles used primarily for business purposes.⁵ Improvements made during the last two years.⁶ Includes replacement of existing equipment or installation of new equipment in the dwelling.

.. Figures not available.

Household Facilities and Equipment

March 1984

The estimates from the latest Household Facilities and Equipment Survey were prepared from data collected by a sample survey of approximately 35,000 households taken in the spring of 1984. The estimated number of private households in Canada was 8,857,000 in March, 1984, according to the survey, up nearly 200,000 from May of 1983. Average household size stood at 2.80 persons, with 20.7% of households consisting of only one person. Households continued to be significantly smaller in the western provinces. Newfoundland had the largest average household size at 3.63 persons and British Columbia the lowest average at 2.62 persons.

The proportions of owner-occupied and rented dwellings remained stable at 63% and 37% of households, respectively, and the incidence of owners without mortgages, which had increased significantly between 1982 and 1983, moderated to 50.3% in March 1984. Newfoundland continued to have the highest proportion of owners at 82.4%, and 74.0% of these were mortgage-free.

Electricity and wood continued to gain in popularity as principal heating fuels, at the expense of oil. While oil-heating decreased from 28.6% in 1983 to 25.3% of occupied dwellings nationally, 25.1% of households used electricity as the principal heating fuel and 5.3% used wood. Piped gas, however, remained the most common fuel, being used in 43.5% of homes. The greatest changes in fuels used since 1983 occurred in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Quebec. In New Brunswick, where oil declined from 53.1% to 47.2% of households, electricity was used in 29.3% of households (up from 26.3% in 1983) and wood in 22.7% (up from 19.6%). In Quebec, electricity continued to replace the use of oil. Since 1983, oil dropped from 40.2% to 34.6% and electricity increased from 47.7% to 52.2% of households.

One third of Canadian homeowners made improvements to their dwelling in the two years prior to the March 1984 survey, with little variation in this proportion among the provinces. While the most common improvement in all provinces was repairing or replacing heating or electrical equipment (17.9%), 12.6% of owners installed or replaced plumbing and 12.2%

made renovations to their dwelling. Structural repairs were made to 9.2% of owner-occupied dwellings while additions were built on only 2.6% of homes.

Ownership of most consumer durables increased only slightly over the past year. Other highlights of the survey are:

- 16.1% of households had a microwave oven, up from 12.5% in 1983. Alberta had the highest proportion of homes with microwave ovens at 32.9%, followed by Saskatchewan at 29.3%.
- 19.7% of Canadian households had a gas barbecue. They are most popular in Saskatchewan (31.5%) and Alberta (31.4%), dropping to 5.5% of households in Quebec.
- 88.4% of homes had at least one colour television set and 17.8% had two or more, up from 15.6% in 1983.
- Nationally, the proportion of households with cable converters increased from 26.3% in 1983 to 31.4% in 1984, while households with cable television remained fairly stable at about 60%.
- Almost doubling in popularity over last year were video recorders, now in 12.5% of Canadian homes. Meanwhile, pay television was found in only 5.4% of homes nationally.
- 6.6% of homeowners had a swimming pool. The highest proportion was in Quebec, where 13.1% of owners had a pool. Ontario was a distant second with 7.1%.
- The proportion of households with smoke detectors increased from 54.9% in 1981 (when data were last collected on this item) to 65.3% in 1984. The proportion for homeowners was considerably higher (74.3%) than for renters (49.7%).

The accompanying table provides details of other changes in facilities and equipment used in Canadian homes. For provincial estimates and other details, order the 1984 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, \$6.65). Selected tables on heating, cooking and water fuels, by province, are also available on the cross-classified data base of CANSIM.

For more information, contact Cindy Veness or Penny Barclay (613-990-9775), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on preceding page)

Natural Gas Sales

June 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show natural gas sales in Canada rose 4.8% to 2 538.1 million cubic metres in June 1984 from 2 422.1 million cubic metres a year earlier.

Exports of natural gas to the United States reached 1 429.7 million cubic metres in June, an increase of 23.9% from 1 154.1 million cubic metres for the same month last year.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Gary Smalldridge (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Frozen Meat Products — Stocks

September 1984 — Advance Information

Total frozen meat in cold storage in Canada at the opening of the first day of September 1984 amounted to 29 920 tonnes, down from 32 167 tonnes in August and 32 374 tonnes a year ago.

For further information, order the September issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

13-004E Current Economic Analysis, July 1984

(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

23-008 Livestock Report — Pigs, July 1, 1984

(Canada: \$4.40/\$17.60; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21.10)

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Senior Editor Greg Thomson
Editor Vicki Jasperse (613-993-7644), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

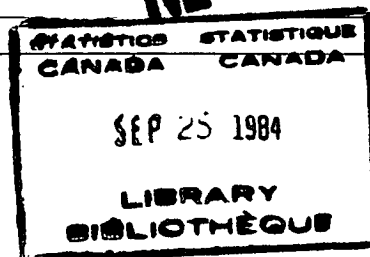
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Sawmills East of the Rockies: Production, Shipments and Stocks

July 1984 — Advance Information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies in July 1984 increased to 512,382,000 feet board measure (1 209 087 cubic metres) from the July 1983 revised total of 484,809,000 feet board measure (1 144 022 cubic metres).

Stocks at the end of July 1984 totalled 1 013 896,000 feet board measure (2 397 247 cubic metres).

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending September 22, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending September 22, 1984 totalled 265 030 tonnes, a decrease of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 267 661 tonnes and down 1.1% from the year-earlier level of 268 011 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 tonnes equalling 100) was 159.4 in the current week, 161.0 a week earlier and 161.2 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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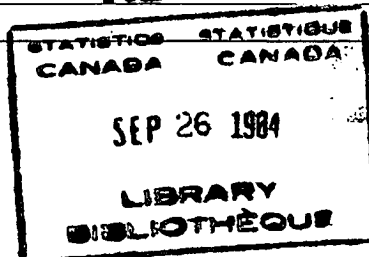
Publications Released

- ✓ **22-003 Fruit and Vegetable Production**, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **22-007 Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **26-006 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **32-011 Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **45-004 Refined Petroleum Products**, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **53-003 Urban Transit**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **61-001 Cheques Cashed**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **61-213 Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, 1983
(Canada: \$16.70; Other Countries: \$20.00)
- ✓ **62-003 Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **65-001 Summary of External Trade**, July 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- ✓ **65-004 Exports by Commodities**, July 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

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Family Courts in Canada

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has prepared a report on the family justice system in Canada.

This publication, *Family Courts in Canada*, contains useful and timely information on the family courts operating in each of the provinces and territories. It also explains the procedures for divorce and the enforcement of maintenance orders across the country, and discusses the major themes and issues in family justice today.

Family Courts in Canada (85-508, Canada: \$11.10; other countries: \$13.30) is a handy reference for anyone interested in comparing family court jurisdictions, procedures, hierarchies and locations across Canada.

For further information, contact Karen Phillips (613-993-6521), Courts Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Table 1

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹

First six months 1984

	Annual		First six months		Change between First six months of	
	1982	1983	1983	1984	1983	1984
	(\$ Millions)				1983	
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Canada's Foreign Trade In Automotive Products

January-June 1984 — Advance Information

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis (Table 1, also refer to User Note on page 4).

(The values indicated in the text are generally rounded to the nearest \$5 million.)

Canada posted a record \$2.6 billion surplus in trade in automotive products with the United States in the first half of 1984, up \$1.1 billion from the previous record surplus of \$1.5 billion in January-June 1983. Following a \$1.6 billion deficit in 1981, Canada has been in a surplus position, and the more rapid growth of exports than imports has helped increase the surplus since 1982.

The \$1.1 billion rise was due to gains of \$1.2 billion in the surplus on cars and \$410 million in that on trucks. Meanwhile, the deficit in automotive parts rose \$555 million.

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 2)

The trade deficit with overseas countries which had remained at about \$350 million between 1980 and 1982, grew to \$710 million in 1983 and \$1,445 million in January-June 1984. These increases in the deficit were caused by a \$310 million decline in exports in 1983 and a \$760 million rise in imports in 1984.

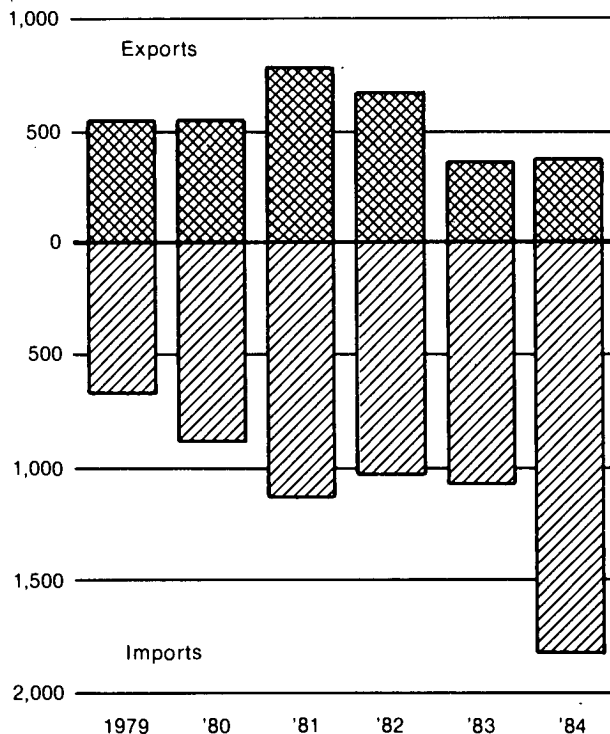
This \$760 million upswing was due to a surge in imports of parts from Mexico (+\$200 million) and cars from Japan (+\$110 million), the Federal Republic of Germany (+\$105 million) and France (+\$45 million).

(continued)

Trade with Overseas Countries

(June year-to-date data)

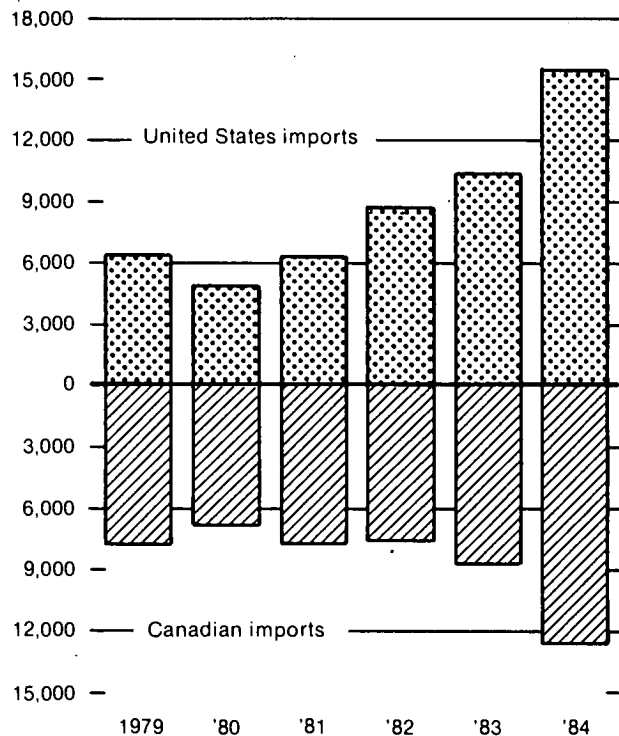
\$ millions



Trade with the United States

(June year-to-date data)

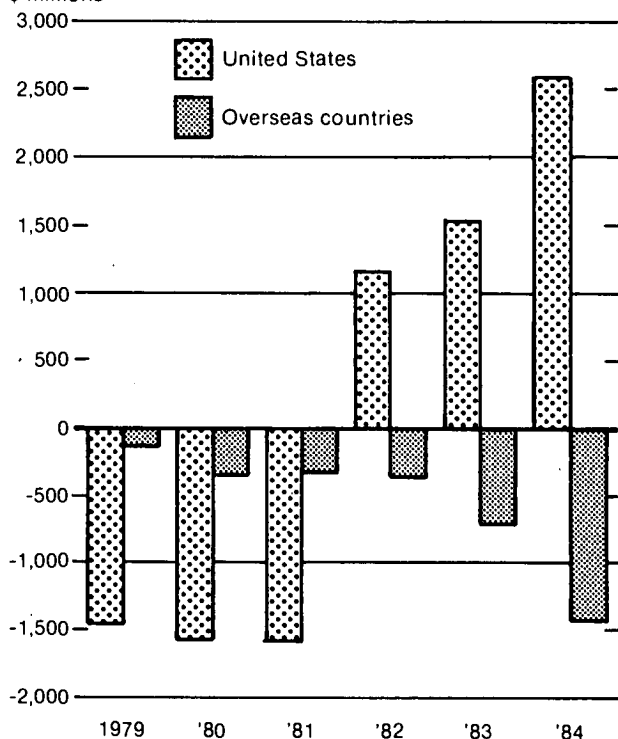
\$ millions



Trade Balances

(June year-to-date data)

\$ millions



Trade (Customs Basis) with the United States by Car Size (Table 3)

(Numbers of vehicles are generally rounded to the nearest 1,000 units.)

Exports of passenger cars (classified by car size based on interior volume) and station wagons, two-seaters and passenger cars n.e.s. were up by 131,000 units, while imports rose by 59,000. The popularity of large vehicles in the United States was reflected in increases of 52,000 units in large car exports and 137,000 units in station wagons (including mini vans). Conversely, demand for intermediate cars dropped by 58,000 units following a gain of almost equal size in 1983. The largest upturn in imports was posted by small cars.

Source of Canadian Car Imports Based on Number of Units, Customs Basis (Table 4)

Passenger car imports were up by 24% or 91,000 units between the first half of 1983 and the same period in 1984. This advance was mainly due to a 59,000 unit gain in imports from the United States. Imports from overseas countries, primarily West Germany, France and Japan, rose by 32,000 units.

For further information, contact Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or François Bordé (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on next page)

Note to Data Users

Canada-United States trade in automotive products, shown in this special release, is measured by comparing the import statistics of each country. U.S. statistics on imports from Canada (converted to Canadian dollars) are used to represent Canadian exports because this enables a more exact comparison of the two trade flows. This greater exactness results from several factors. Customs revenue is collected on the basis of import documentation and consequently, the filing and scrutiny of import documents is more rigorous. The use of Customs tariff along with the commodity code allows assignment of the trade of certain commodities to the automotive sector. Examples of such commodities are tires, hardware, fabric, glass, metal materials, lighting fixtures, ignition equipment, etc., which may or may not be related to production of automobiles.

As a result, the data in this release, for automotive trade with the U.S. differ significantly from data released in all other Statistics Canada trade reports such as the *Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade* (Daily Bulletin, catalogue 11-001E) and the monthly *Summary of External Trade* (catalogue 65-001). Data in these trade reports give statistics by commodity which can serve as an approximation of automotive trade; however, they should not be expected to agree precisely with this release.

The data published in Table 1 of this release also appear in the Annual Report of the President to the (U.S.) Congress on the operation of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and are accepted in both countries as the official measure of trade in automotive products.

Exports to all countries except the United States are measured using Canadian export statistics, and not the counterpart country import statistics.

Trade with the United States by Car Size (Table 3)
(Customs Basis) First Six Months 1984

Cars by Cubic Feet of Interior Volume	Number of Units				Number of Units				Share Based on Units			
	Domestic exports		Change 1983-84		Imports		Change 1983-84		Domestic exports		Imports	
	1983	1984			1983	1984			1983	1984	1983	1984
	('000)		(%)		('000)		(%)		(%)			
Small (Compact, Sub- and Mini-Compact)												
Less than 110 cu. ft.	77.4	81.3	3.9	5.0	125.6	162.9	37.3	29.7	17.1	13.9	45.0	48.1
Intermediate												
110 — 120 cu. ft.	196.3	138.1	-58.2	-29.6	90.4	100.5	10.1	11.2	43.2	23.6	32.3	29.7
Large												
120 cu. ft. and over	108.5	160.2	51.7	47.6	21.8	24.4	2.6	11.9	23.9	27.4	7.8	7.2
Sub-total	382.2	379.6	-2.6	-0.7	237.8	287.8	50.0	21.0	84.2	64.9	85.1	85.0
Station Wagons	67.2	203.9	136.7	203.4	38.6	45.0	6.4	16.6	14.8	34.8	13.8	13.3
Two seaters	—	—	—	—	0.5	3.2	2.7	540.0	—	—	0.2	0.9
Passenger automobiles n.e.s. and Chassis	4.5	1.7	-2.8	-62.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.8
Total	453.9	585.2	131.3	28.9	279.4	338.5	59.1	21.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Cars by Cubic Feet of Interior Volume	Average Price per Unit				Total Value			
	Domestic Exports		Imports		Domestic exports		Imports	
	1984 (\$)	% Change 1983-84	1984 (\$)	% Change 1983-84	1984 (\$'000)	% Change 1983-84	1984 (\$'000)	% Change 1983-84
Small (Compact, Sub- and Mini-Compact)								
Less than 110 cu. ft.	10,263	3.2	8,197	5.9	834,122	8.4	1,335,064	37.3
Intermediate								
110 — 120 cu. ft.	11,502	4.5	10,211	12.5	1,587,892	-26.5	1,025,893	25.1
Large								
120 cu. ft. and over	14,052	28.0	15,760	16.6	2,251,762	89.2	385,217	30.6
Sub-total	12,313	14.2	9,543	8.7	4,673,776	13.4	2,746,174	31.6
Station Wagons	12,046	2.8	10,874	12.0	2,456,349	212.1	489,480	30.5
Two seaters	—	—	12,204	-40.9	—	—	38,566	258.2
Passenger automobiles n.e.s. and Chassis	6,027	10.5	8,568	61.6	10,053	-58.9	21,625	61.1
Total	12,202	12.2	9,737	9.4	7,140,178	44.7	3,295,845	32.5

Canadian Passenger Car Imports (Table 4)
(Customs Basis) 1983 and 1984 (First Six Months)

	Units					% Change for first six months					
	Number ('000)		Change 1983-84	Import share (%)		Units		Average price		Exchange rate ¹	
	1983	1984		1983	1984	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
United States	279.4	338.5	59.1	73.7	72.0	46.0	21.1	5.3	9.4	0.2	3.6
Overseas Countries	99.9	131.9	32.0	26.3	28.0	-9.8	32.0	6.8	14.6	—	—
Japan	83.7	87.7	4.0	22.1	18.6	1.9	4.8	7.8	18.0	1.2	6.5
West Germany	8.3	18.2	9.9	2.2	3.9	-25.9	118.8	8.1	-8.8	-3.2	-6.3
United Kingdom	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	-8.3	137.8	-19.4	-12.2	-14.7	-4.9
France	4.0	10.6	6.6	1.1	2.3	-55.2	164.2	-3.7	26.9	-14.2	-10.7
Sweden	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.9	36.6	25.0	3.3	-22.0	-3.0
Italy	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	-53.5	280.3	2.2	-52.2	-10.0	-10.7
Other Countries	2.6	12.7	10.1	0.7	2.7	-62.5	394.5	8.6	24.8	—	—
All Countries	379.3	470.4	91.1	100.0	100.0	25.6	24.0	9.6	9.9	-3.5	0.1

¹ Minus (-) sign indicates depreciation of the value of the currency of the country against the Canadian dollar. Rate for all countries is the rate against the Canadian dollar of the SDR (Special Drawing Rights), a weighted average of 16 world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry (Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	July 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984
Industrial Production	31,688.0	33,648.1	33,842.6	34,066.4	35,422.2
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,973.5	3,451.4	3,369.7	3,397.7	3,638.8
Metal mines	902.8	995.2	957.5	1,066.7	1,178.4
Mineral fuels	1,478.6	1,735.0	1,699.3	1,628.7	1,688.0
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	249.8	337.1	345.1	326.7	368.9
Services incidental to mining	250.4	292.8	282.4	285.9	313.4
Manufacturing Industries	24,557.7	25,866.5	26,072.3	26,283.2	27,300.8
Food and beverage industries	3,265.3	3,247.6	3,255.4	3,298.6	3,340.0
Tobacco products industries	173.6	180.8	176.0	177.6	172.5
Rubber and plastic products industries	884.3	1,004.3	1,034.4	1,002.5	1,045.0
Leather industries	186.7	197.1	188.9	191.2	203.3
Textile industries	788.8	744.4	762.9	805.5	813.1
Knitting mills	197.4	198.8	213.0	205.6	215.4
Clothing industries	729.1	777.8	761.9	783.9	781.7
Wood industries	1,518.4	1,311.5	1,310.5	1,359.5	1,458.9
Furniture and fixture industries	435.5	452.6	436.0	430.8	462.2
Paper and allied industries	2,043.7	1,978.0	2,059.7	2,066.7	2,234.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,498.6	1,581.3	1,607.8	1,602.7	1,622.1
Primary metal industries	1,805.7	2,035.6	2,044.5	2,041.4	2,191.3
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,710.9	1,735.8	1,783.9	1,771.5	1,836.0
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,156.4	1,494.3	1,469.6	1,516.0	1,624.7
Transportation equipment industries	3,056.1	3,512.1	3,542.2	3,630.4	3,814.9
Electrical products industries	1,675.5	1,728.1	1,739.1	1,734.3	1,742.3
Non-metallic mineral products industries	800.1	858.6	816.7	806.5	871.8
Petroleum and coal products industries	212.9	240.7	237.3	221.6	225.8
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,792.5	1,903.2	1,946.1	1,949.9	1,938.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	626.2	683.7	686.4	687.0	706.7
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,156.9	4,330.2	4,400.6	4,385.5	4,482.7
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	12,158.5	13,128.7	13,142.6	13,290.5	14,002.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	12,399.2	12,737.8	12,929.8	12,992.7	13,298.7

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Industrial Production)

July 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Industrial production (measured in constant 1971 prices) advanced 4.0% in July 1984 to \$35.4 billion at annual rates from \$34.1 billion in June. For the first time this year, output surpassed the January 1984 level. This very strong growth should be interpreted in the context of the sometimes large month-to-month changes in the series; in December 1983, industrial output increased 1.9% and in February 1984 it declined 3.1%.

Gains were widespread in July, with notable output increases for pulp and paper mills, manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories, sawmills, other metal mines, manufacturers of miscellaneous machinery and equipment, and iron and steel mills.

An increase in public utilities was due to advances in electric power generation and natural gas distribution.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry
(Industrial Production)
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1983	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984
Industrial Production	130.0	138.0	138.8	139.7	145.3
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	94.5	109.7	107.1	108.0	115.6
Metal mines	68.6	75.6	72.7	81.0	89.5
Mineral fuels	115.6	135.7	132.9	127.4	132.0
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	83.8	113.1	115.7	109.6	123.7
Services incidental to mining	149.3	174.6	168.4	170.5	186.9
Manufacturing Industries	129.0	135.8	136.9	138.0	143.4
Food and beverage industries	123.7	123.0	123.3	124.9	126.5
Tobacco products industries	96.3	100.3	97.6	98.5	95.7
Rubber and plastic products industries	163.9	186.2	191.8	185.9	193.7
Leather industries	107.1	113.0	108.3	109.7	116.6
Textile industries	120.3	113.5	116.3	122.8	124.0
Knitting mills	110.8	111.6	119.6	115.4	120.9
Clothing industries	120.6	128.7	126.1	129.7	129.4
Wood industries	182.7	157.8	157.7	163.6	175.5
Furniture and fixture industries	124.6	129.5	124.7	123.2	132.2
Paper and allied industries	130.5	126.3	131.5	131.9	142.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	163.1	172.1	175.0	174.4	176.5
Primary metal industries	109.0	122.8	123.4	123.2	132.2
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	104.3	105.8	108.7	108.0	111.9
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	138.3	178.7	175.8	181.3	194.3
Transportation equipment industries	135.9	156.2	157.6	161.5	169.7
Electrical products industries	125.4	129.3	130.1	129.8	130.4
Non-metallic mineral products industries	107.3	115.1	109.5	108.1	116.9
Petroleum and coal products industries	81.1	91.7	90.4	84.4	86.0
Chemical and chemical products industries	158.5	168.2	172.0	172.4	171.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	115.0	125.6	126.1	126.2	129.8
Electric power, gas and water utilities	189.5	197.4	200.6	199.9	204.3
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	126.1	136.1	136.3	137.8	145.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	132.0	135.6	137.6	138.3	141.5

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending September 14, 1984

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	1 994 589	2 856 690	4 851 279
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 235 056	2 459 017	4 694 073
% change	-10.8	16.2	3.3
Cars, 1984	33,698	40,767	74,465
Cars, 1983	35,879	35,931	71,810
% change	-6.1	13.4	3.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	164 661	66 984	231 645
Metric tonnes, 1983	146 221	56 610	202 831
% change	12.6	18.3	14.2
Cars, 1984	6,029	2,859	8,888
Cars, 1983	5,019	2,207	7,226
% change	20.1	29.5	23.0
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	74 916 455	92 579 745	167 496 200
Metric tonnes, 1983	62 982 011	76 626 589	139 608 600
% change	18.9	20.8	20.0
Cars, 1984	1,255,578	1,308,771	2,564,349
Cars, 1983	1,056,417	1,128,060	2,184,477
% change	18.9	16.0	17.4
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1984	5 653 046	2 145 934	7 798 980
Metric tonnes, 1983	4 758 758	1 819 549	6 578 307
% change	18.8	17.9	18.6
Cars, 1984	207,787	86,340	294,127
Cars, 1983	159,394	70,144	229,538
% change	30.4	23.1	28.1

The Eastern and Western Divisions, for statistical purposes, are separated by an imaginary line running from Thunder Bay to Armstrong, Ontario. Freight loaded at Thunder Bay is included in the Western Division while loadings at Armstrong are reported in the Eastern Division.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1983 figures have been revised — 1984 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending September 14, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending September 14, 1984 totalled 4.9 million t, an increase of 3.3% from the same period in 1983. Loadings decreased in the East by 10.8% and increased in the West by 16.2%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, rose in the East by 12.6% and in the West by 18.3%; there was an overall national increase of 14.2%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings climbed to 167.5 million t, an increase of 20.0% from the 1983 level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded rose 28.1%.

For further information, contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series Release Dates, October 1984

Key economic series data for October 1984 are expected to be released according to the following schedule. Under certain circumstances peculiar to each series, the release date might be changed.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, July 1984, to be published September 25 to October 1;
Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1984, to be published September 27 to October 5;
Wholesale Trade, July 1984, to be published September 27 to October 9;
Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, August 1984, to be published September 27 to October 9;
Industry Selling Price Index, August 1984, to be published September 28 to October 5;
Labour Force Survey, September 1984, to be published October 5;
Labour Income, July 1984, to be published October 5 to October 16;
Retail Trade, August 1984, to be published October 9 to October 15;
Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, August 1984, to be published October 10;
Farm Cash Receipts, January-August 1984, to be published October 15 to October 23;
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, July 1984, to be published October 15 to October 26;
Inventories, Shipments and Orders, August 1984, to be published October 17 to October 25;
The Consumer Price Index, September 1984, to be published October 19;
Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), August 1984, to be published October 22 to October 26;

Building Permits, August 1984, to be published October 22 to November 1;
Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, October 1984, to be published October 23 to October 31;
Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 1984, to be published October 24 to October 30;
Wholesale Trade, August 1984, to be published October 26 to November 5;
Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1984, to be published October 26 to November 6;
Unemployment Insurance, August 1984, to be published October 31;
Industry Selling Price Index, September 1984, to be published October 31 to November 6;
Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, September 1984, to be published October 31 to November 6.

The November 1984 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the *Statistics Canada Daily* and on CANSIM on October 29, 1984. The schedule of Key Economic Series is now available on CANSIM and can be retrieved by using the command DATES. The schedule will be issued once per month as noted above.

For further information, contact Caroline Little (613-990-9265), Technical Services Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Products

Production August 1984 and January to August 1984
and Stocks at September 1, 1984

	Production				Stocks	
	August		Jan.-Aug.		September 1	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
	tonnes					
Creamery Butter						
Maritimes	248	324	2 376	3 135	225	747
Quebec	4 769	4 464	36 189	38 374	27 326	28 453
Ontario	2 393	2 195	21 507	22 642	2 969	3 548
Western Prov.	1 486	1 433	12 607	12 304	4 087	2 951
Canada	8 896	8 416	72 679	76 455	34 607	35 699
Cheddar Cheese						
Maritimes	586	351	4 140	4 158	553	1 056
Quebec	4 256	2 966	28 433	27 447	20 232	16 712
Ontario	3 215	3 287	24 231	24 173	14 131	14 386
Western Prov.	1 181	1 611	11 126	12 913	5 349	5 755
Canada	9 238	8 215	67 930	68 691	40 265	37 909
Skim Milk Powder						
Canada	12 086	11 886	91 661	96 078	35 466	33 036

Also available are ice cream mix production and concentrated milk production.

For further information, contact P. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Lamps — Sales

August 1984 — Advance Information

Total sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during the month of August 1984 were valued at \$22.3 million.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Electric Lamps (Light Sources)* (43-009, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Publications Released

✓ **21-001 Farm Cash Receipts**, January-July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

✓ **85-508 Family Courts in Canada**
(Canada: \$11.10; Other Countries: \$13.30)

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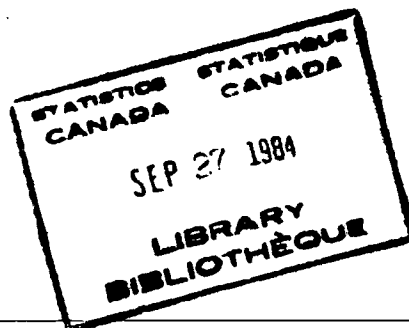
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson
Editor Vicki Jasperse (613-993-7644), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Statistics Canada daily



7-1400-501

Thursday, September 27, 1984

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Current Economic Analysis Monthly Review

(Based on data available as of September 14, 1984)¹

Real GNP growth remained at the first quarter 1984 rate of 0.7% in the second quarter, a deceleration from the more rapid rates of growth in the first year of recovery. There is evidence, however, that the underlying trend of economic activity decelerated in the first half of the year and that growth will slacken further in the short term. The slower underlying trend of aggregate demand has been evident in a steady deceleration of final demand from growth of 1.5% in the last quarter of 1983 to 0.4% in the second quarter, accompanied by an accumulation of stocks over this period. A slowdown of output gains would have already appeared within the first half of 1984 but for irregular factors, notably the end of labour disputes in the pulp and paper industry.

The growth in real GNP, excluding the effect of these work stoppages in the paper and allied industries, slowed from 1.0% in the first quarter to 0.5% in the second. Prospects are for a continued slowdown of production consistent with the developing slack evident in the leading indicators; this is not likely to be soon reversed, judging by the data on labour inputs, monetary growth, and United States demand in July and August. In particular, there is little evidence that the increase in retail sales at mid-year represents the beginning of an upturn in sales, but may indicate an attempt at de-stocking by retailers. Strike effects also will contribute to slower production and lower inventories in the third quarter. A slower rate of output growth would further delay the recovery of per capita GNP to pre-recession levels (it is currently 1.8% below the last peak).

It is unlikely that the burst of retail spending in June, which helped to raise total consumer demand 1% in the second quarter, will be long-sustained or will have sizeable multiplier effects through higher spending in other sectors of the economy. Much of the gain was triggered by widespread price discounts, which appear to have sustained sales against the slowing influence exerted by high interest rates and the weak underlying trend of real incomes. One-half the gain in personal expenditure on goods originated in those components where prices fell (and which account for only 16.8% of the level of sales), resulting in lower profit margins for retailers in the second quarter. Consumers, whose incomes in the second quarter increased at an unusually rapid rate due to transitory factors (about half of the upturn in labour income growth originated in higher special payments and lower strike effects), responded by stepping-up purchases. However, there are few signs of an extension of this movement in the third quarter, as the most cyclically sensitive components of consumer demand have begun to decline (notably furniture and appliances and passenger cars).

In addition, real personal incomes in the third quarter will be checked by the upturn in food and energy prices at mid-year, by lower employment in relatively high-wage industries in the goods-producing sector in July and August, and by increased strike activity

(notably in manufacturing). Retailers themselves apparently do not anticipate a sustained upturn of consumer demand, as the increased sales in the second quarter did not lead to a reversal of the weak trend of new orders received by manufacturers, while imports of household goods decelerated. This suggests that prices were lowered to prevent an increase in retail inventories at a time when interest rates were rising and consumer confidence was declining. As a result, inventory accumulation was most accentuated in the manufacturing sector, which apparently contributed to cutbacks in production in the third quarter.

The outlook for output in the goods-producing sector in the third quarter as a whole is relatively weak, particularly in the manufacturing sector. Labour force survey employment data for goods production declined on balance in July and August due to increased layoffs, while the number of labour disputes increased. The weakness of labour inputs is in line with the pessimism held for manufacturing production plans for the third quarter, evident in the July business conditions survey and the sluggish trend of new orders following the second quarter slowdown in final demand originating in government current expenditure, fixed investment, and U.S. demand. Similarly, output in the primary sector may be checked by the build-up of stocks and the weakness of prices which occurred in the second quarter (although exports of primary goods have been maintained by a temporary bulge in shipments of coal to Japan and of wheat to "other" America). Increased unfilled orders in some durable goods industries related to investment demand may help to sustain activity in the second half of the year.

The outlook for the service-producing sector, which normally lags behind the overall business cycle and which fluctuates less, is better than that for goods. Employment in services turned up in July and August, although sustained growth has been most concentrated in the financial sector. The accelerated hiring in this sector, which has been evident since May (up about 10%), has not been reflected in a proportional increase in the output of financial services, and instead may largely be explained by the restructuring of the financial services industry following regulatory changes (which appears to be increasing hiring as firms prepare to provide financial services they did not provide before). Employment remains sluggish in industries oriented to consumer and government demand.

After a diffuse 0.3% decline in the second quarter, the volume of exports lent some strength to final demand early in the third quarter. This rebound resulted from a firming of overseas shipments, which offset the slowing trend of exports to the United States. The large weight of American demand in total exports (about 77%), and the unusually large gains in shipments overseas recently which are not likely to be soon repeated (notably for coal, wheat, iron ore, crude oil, and pulp and paper) suggest that the firming trend may not be solidly based. This notion is reinforced by

(continued)

the spate of indications of a more marked deceleration of the United States economy in the second half of the year, as the leading indicators have weakened in response to lower household demand. In particular, nominal retail sales, new housing starts, and employment all declined in July and August.

- Led by gains in service-producing industries and construction, **real domestic product** rose 0.4% in June, slightly above the average monthly gain in the first half of 1984. Slower industrial production, notably for durable manufactured goods and primary commodities, and sluggish demand for personal and government services have restrained the growth of domestic output in the first half of 1984. Real output rose 0.8% in the second quarter to a level 0.6% above its pre-recession level; on a per capita basis, however, domestic output remains 2.7% below previous peak levels.

- A 0.2% downturn of employment in August as measured by the **labour force survey** reinforced the notion that the gains in June and July were more erratic than cyclical. Employment in goods-producing industries has declined 0.4% over the last two months, notably in manufacturing. Employment growth in the service sector decelerated from 1.0% in July to 0.2% in August, due to a reversal in trade and transportation. Hiring continued at a relatively rapid rate in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry (+4.3%), although this may reflect more a restructuring of the financial services industry in response to regulatory changes than an increase in value-added output. The unemployment rate was little changed, edging up to 11.2% in August, as labour force growth was restrained by lower youth labour force participation.

- The volume of **retail sales** rose 1.0% in June, somewhat above the average monthly increase of 0.3% recorded since the new year. Price discounts, evident in a 0.5% decline in the implicit price index for June, served to stimulate sales of semi-durable goods (+2.2%). Lower prices paid also helped to underpin demand for durable goods (+0.4%) against the restraining influence of increasing interest rates, while a 1.0% drop in prices accounted for the increase in the volume of sales of non-durable goods. The short-term stimulus of lower prices had been evident in the distribution of growth of personal expenditure on goods in the second quarter, as half the gain originated in those 13 components (out of a total of 55) where prices declined, whereas they comprise only 16.8% of sales.

- **Personal disposable incomes** rose 3.3% relative to the personal expenditure deflator in the second quarter, following two quarters of decline. Over one-half (57%) of the upturn reflected factors which are unlikely to be repeated in the third quarter (including a marked drop in inflation, a reduction in strike effects, an increase in special payments, and a drop in income tax collections). In particular, inflation in the unadjusted CPI rose slightly in June and July, while more numerous strikes and lockouts occurred in the manufacturing sector (notably food products).

- **Housing starts** in urban areas were little changed at 108,000 units at annual rates in July. An upturn in building permits issued, notably for single-family dwellings in urban centres in Ontario, offset weakness in other regions. A drop in new housing prices in some major urban centres and government aid programs

have supported the market for new homes relative to the resale market, which continued to soften in July.

- **Manufacturing activity** in June showed further evidence of a slowdown, as a softening of new orders since the new year has begun to be reflected in slower shipments growth and an accelerated build-up of finished goods inventories. The filtered volume of total new orders declined 0.09% in June, as the recent increase in retail sales has not been transmitted to manufacturers. In fact, most consumer-oriented manufacturing industries perceived a slackening of activity in the July business conditions survey. The second quarter downturn of government current expenditure, investment in machinery and equipment, and export demand also slowed orders. Real shipments growth eased from 0.70% to 0.44% in June, about one-quarter of the peak rate recorded in January.

- Total **stock accumulation** in manufacturing eased in June, as the recent build-up of raw materials stocks appears to be slowing to more than offset an acceleration in finished goods stocks. Total constant dollar inventories rose \$40 million in June, notably in the wood industry where demand dropped sharply. Aside from the overall consistency of inventory accumulation with a slowing demand, stock movements appear to be explained by industry-specific factors, such as the course of labour negotiations (notably in the food and paper industries) or by increased unfilled orders (notably in the electrical products and machinery industries, which built up raw materials as unfilled orders jumped in the second quarter). Overall, the growth of unfilled orders eased to 1.49% in June from 1.90% in May.

- The gradual recovery of the volume of **business investment** was temporarily interrupted in the second quarter (-0.8%) due to lower outlays for machinery and equipment. The sluggish course of investment intentions augured by the mid-year results of the Private and Public Investment Intentions survey is reinforced by continued weak capacity utilization in the second quarter (72.3%) and by a decline in overall corporate profits before taxes (-4%).

- Nominal **merchandise exports** firmed early in the third quarter, as the short-term trend was little changed at 1.8%. While there was an ongoing slowdown of export demand in the United States (which accounts for over 75% of total exports) in line with the weakening of demand in key sectors such as autos and housing, shipments overseas have jumped sharply to buttress export growth in the short term. The increase in shipments to Europe should proceed as strike effects diminished in the third quarter outside of the U.K., whereas the recent increase for Japanese and non-OECD demand may be difficult to sustain, partly reflecting unusual gains for wheat and coal. The growth of nominal merchandise imports continued to ease, falling to 0.7%, notably due to weaker demand for end products and crude petroleum.

(continued)

• Largely due to an upturn in food and energy **prices**, the indices of inflation turned up marginally in July. The unadjusted CPI rose 0.4% and 0.6% in June and July, compared to an average of 0.2% in the prior three months. Restrained prices for durable and semi-durable goods checked the advance of the CPI excluding food and energy to 0.3%. The seasonally adjusted ISPI rose 0.3%, as increased food and energy costs were partly offset by declines for durable goods industries where demand is weak. The low level of capacity utilization (72.3%) and of wage settlements (+2.9% excluding COLA clauses) in the second quarter should encourage continued moderate inflation. The Raw Materials Price Index has been little changed since March, as lower prices in internationally traded goods have counterbalanced the upward pressure on prices from the lower international value of the Canadian dollar.

According to the Canadian composite leading index in June, output growth will be somewhat reduced during the second half of the year from the moderate rates posted in the first half. The index decelerated noticeably in June for the second straight month, to 0.59% from 0.87%. This deceleration reflects declines

in the non-filtered version in April (-0.2%) and in June (-0.4%). The major signs of a further easing of growth emanate from the consumer and export sectors, and from the indicator of profit margins. This deceleration of final demand was reflected in stock accumulation in manufacturing which, with no indication that firms regard stocks as too low, augurs a further slowing of output.

¹ All references are to seasonally adjusted data unless otherwise stated. Also, the data have been processed specifically for the purpose of current analysis. For example, in some cases end-point seasonal adjustment methodology has been used instead of the projected factor method employed in the numbers published by the data source. For this reason numbers cited in this report may differ from those published by the data source.

For the detailed analysis as well as a news summary of major domestic and international developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50); other countries: \$3.30/\$33). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary employment estimates for Canada at the industrial aggregate¹ level decreased by 0.9% from June to July 1984. Decreases were registered in manufacturing, transportation, communication and other utilities and services while the remaining industry divisions showed increases. Industrial employment declined in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Alberta, and the Yukon and Northwest territories.

Average weekly earnings at the aggregate level decreased 0.4% to \$405.12 in July from \$406.84 in June. All industry divisions reported declines with the exception of transportation, communication and other utilities. Increases were registered in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and the Yukon and Northwest territories.

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Goods-producing industries comprise forestry; mines, quarries and oil wells; manufacturing and construction.

Service-producing industries include transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; community, business and personal services (except religious organizations and private households) and public administration (except military personnel).

Detailed information for June and July will be published in the July 1984 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50), or may be obtained by contacting the Labour Division (613-990-9900), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Employment, Earnings and Hours

July 1984

Industry Group — Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees						Employees Paid by the Hour					
	Number			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1984p	June 1984r	July 1983	July 1984p	June 1984r	July 1983	July 1984p	June 1984r	July 1983	July 1984p	June 1984r	July 1983
	thousands			dollars			number			dollars		
Forestry	64.4	64.2	64.5	522.24	539.88	496.53	38.0	39.6	39.2	15.16	15.52	14.64
Mines, quarries and oil wells	156.2	153.2	149.8	648.17	658.76	609.04	39.2	39.3	37.8	14.85	14.80	13.93
Manufacturing	1,710.3	1,713.9	1,761.5	463.87	465.92	434.87	38.3	38.8	38.1	11.18	11.13	10.52
Durables	792.7	791.9	822.1	499.85	504.54	462.42	39.6	40.2	38.9	11.90	11.90	11.11
Non-durables	917.6	922.0	939.4	432.79	432.74	410.76	37.1	37.5	37.3	10.44	10.34	9.93
Construction	400.2	390.4	398.5	472.46	472.80	489.11	38.1	37.6	37.7	13.21	13.35	13.61
Building	307.7	300.7	315.9	465.60	467.66	463.72	36.8	36.5	36.5	13.27	13.38	13.45
Engineering	92.5	89.6	82.7	495.28	490.04	586.10	43.2	42.3	42.6	13.01	13.24	14.13
Goods-producing industries	2,331.1	2,321.7	2,374.3	479.31	481.84	456.63	38.3	38.7	38.0	11.81	11.78	11.33
Transportation, communication and other utilities	801.7	809.4	791.3	527.01	520.03	505.44	38.6	38.6	38.0	12.91	12.85	12.55
Transportation	448.5	455.5	442.0	494.33	485.56	479.50	38.5	38.6	37.8	12.56	12.50	12.22
Storage	14.6	14.9	13.1	532.05	506.84	496.14	41.3	39.2	37.9	14.38	13.67	13.44
Communication	220.0	221.1	223.0	547.93	541.96	513.30	36.7	36.5	36.4	13.21	13.22	12.98
Electric power, gas and water utilities	118.7	117.9	113.1	611.14	613.77	592.36	39.8	39.9	40.1	14.00	14.01	13.65
Trade	1,598.6	1,584.1	1,480.0	293.02	295.46	282.40	29.5	29.3	29.1	7.71	7.81	7.51
Wholesale	484.8	482.0	457.0	393.77	394.71	373.06	36.5	36.1	35.7	8.92	9.07	8.59
Retail	1,113.8	1,102.1	1,023.0	249.16	252.06	241.90	27.9	27.7	27.5	7.35	7.44	7.17
Finance, insurance and real estate	546.9	545.0	524.7	424.12	425.79	403.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community, business and personal services	2,854.1	2,956.1	2,729.9	343.24	348.21	329.35	28.1	27.5	27.7	8.49	8.54	8.22
Public administration	661.6	661.7	687.6	518.14	518.17	479.57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Service-producing industries	6,463.0	6,556.3	6,213.4	378.36	380.28	363.54	29.9	29.5	29.5	8.91	8.98	8.67
Industrial aggregate	8,794.1	8,877.9	8,587.8	405.12	406.84	389.28	33.0	32.8	32.7	10.13	10.18	9.85
Industrial aggregate — Provinces												
Newfoundland	135.8	137.8	135.5	384.32	383.09	367.63	35.7	36.1	35.1	8.79	8.84	8.60
Prince Edward Island	31.5	32.4	30.7	315.94	317.18	310.39	33.5	31.7	33.9	6.78	6.93	6.76
Nova Scotia	256.3	255.4	245.9	361.73	360.69	341.25	33.8	33.7	33.2	8.68	8.74	8.27
New Brunswick	193.2	196.9	192.1	371.26	367.03	352.90	34.1	33.9	34.2	8.87	8.89	8.64
Quebec	2,179.3	2,211.6	2,129.7	397.63	399.09	383.39	33.7	34.0	33.7	9.86	9.87	9.61
Ontario	3,610.3	3,629.2	3,487.0	406.00	407.11	385.29	33.4	33.3	33.2	9.90	9.98	9.43
Manitoba	345.3	355.5	345.2	382.08	381.75	360.95	32.5	31.9	32.3	9.61	9.63	8.99
Saskatchewan	266.9	277.2	260.6	383.16	389.43	371.35	30.7	29.9	29.8	10.14	10.23	9.96
Alberta	822.0	813.4	824.7	438.77	439.63	430.56	31.6	31.1	31.1	10.72	10.80	11.07
British Columbia	925.6	940.9	910.5	425.45	433.98	420.02	30.6	30.3	30.6	12.32	12.38	12.32
Yukon	9.4	9.2	8.2	478.59	476.13	446.58	35.3	34.1	32.8	12.76	13.00	11.59
Northwest Territories	18.5	18.3	17.7	572.89	563.08	533.84	37.1	35.9	36.1	14.29	14.04	13.47
Canada	8,794.1	8,877.9	8,587.8	405.12	406.84	389.28	33.0	32.8	32.7	10.13	10.18	9.85

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Canadian Telecommunications Plant Price Index (CTPPI)¹

(1981=100)

Index	1981	1982 ²	1983 ²	Percent Change 1983/1982
Total	100.0	109.6	115.9	5.7
Outside plant	100.0	108.9	116.8	7.3
Central office equipment	100.0	110.8	117.7	6.2
Station equipment	100.0	109.0	112.8	3.5
General equipment	100.0	109.0	114.4	4.9

¹ All data preliminary.² The weights are:

	1982	1983
Outside plant	27.8	22.4
Central office equipment	35.2	43.8
Station equipment	23.1	19.3
General equipment	13.9	14.5

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Les Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sawmills in British Columbia: Production, Shipments and Stocks

July 1984 — Advance Information

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,012.3 million feet board measure (2 388 800 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in July 1984, down from the revised July 1983 total of 1,071.9 million feet board measure (2 529 400 cubic metres).

Production of lumber and ties for January to July 1984 rose to 7,745.9 million feet board measure (18 278 300 cubic metres) from a revised 7,579.9 million feet board measure (17 886 600 cubic metres) for the same period a year earlier.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Major Grains — Deliveries

August 1984 — Advance Information

Deliveries by Prairie producers of major grains during August 1984 were as follows:

- Wheat (excluding durum), 1 524 500 tonnes
- Durum, 259 400 tonnes
- Total wheat, 1 783 900 tonnes
- Oats, 8 100 tonnes
- Barley, 322 600 tonnes
- Rye, 48 200 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 9 000 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 155 100 tonnes.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Winnipeg R3C 0K4, or Glenn Lennox (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Domestic Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics

First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic air passenger origin and destination statistics for the first quarter of 1983 are now available.

For additional information, please contact K. Davidson (613-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

These publications can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada and provide full information on publications required (number, title, issue).

Publications can also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

Publications Released

- ✓ **32-001** *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **61-202** *Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, 1982
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)
- ✓ **63-005** *Retail Trade*, July 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **64-001** *Building Permits*, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson

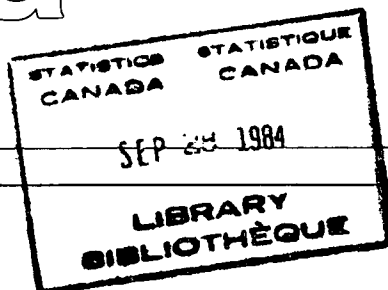
Editor Vicki Jasperse (613-993-7644), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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7-1400-501

Friday, September 28, 1984

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- 7 **Fruits and Vegetables: Stocks**, September 1984
- 7 **Fruits and Vegetables: Processed Asparagus**, 1984
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Geographical Distribution of Personal Income, 1980-1983

Tables providing the geographical distribution of personal income and its main components for the years 1980-1983 are now available from the Gross National Product Division (613-990-9148), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The data are also available on CANSIM.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1980-1983

Tables providing the industrial distribution of gross domestic product and its main components for the years 1980-1983 are now available from the Gross National Product Division (613-990-9148), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The data are also available on CANSIM.



Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing

(1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹		
		Aug. 1984*	July 1984*	Aug. 1983	Aug. '84/ July '84	Aug. '84/ Aug. '83	Aug. '84/ July '84	Aug. '84/ Aug. '83	
Industry Selling Price Index:									
Manufacturing		100.0	312.2	312.5	301.3	-0.1	3.6	-0.10	3.62
SIC Major Groups:									
1. Food and Beverage Industries	19.9	325.2	324.5	306.8	0.2	6.0	0.04	1.22	
2. Tobacco Products Industries	1.1	249.9	249.9	238.1	—	5.0	—	0.04	
3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	2.5	251.3	251.5	245.8	-0.1	2.2	—	0.05	
4. Leather Industries	0.9	298.6	298.0	296.6	0.2	6.2	—	0.05	
5. Textile Industries	3.5	250.2	249.5	241.7	0.3	3.5	—	0.10	
6. Knitting Mills	0.9	201.3	201.2	197.0	—	2.2	—	0.01	
8. Wood Industries	4.7	258.4	254.8	271.8	1.4	-4.9	0.05	-0.21	
9. Furniture and Fixture Industries	1.6	310.5	310.4	296.9	—	4.6	—	0.07	
10. Paper and Allied Industries	8.2	348.8	351.5	309.2	-0.8	12.8	-0.07	1.08	
12. Primary Metal Industries	8.4	324.0	326.3	324.1	-0.7	—	-0.06	—	
13. Metal Fabricating Industries	7.5	296.7	296.2	285.8	0.2	3.8	0.01	0.27	
14. Machinery Industries	4.4	269.4	269.6	264.2	-0.1	2.0	—	0.08	
16. Electrical Products Industries	6.8	232.4	232.4	231.7	—	3.1	—	0.16	
17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	3.2	327.7	329.9	318.6	-0.7	2.9	-0.02	0.10	
18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³	4.2	697.3	701.5	692.2	-0.6	0.7	-0.06	0.07	
19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	6.6	330.9	330.5	317.5	0.1	4.2	—	0.29	
Other Major Groups ⁴	15.6	260.8	261.0	255.5	-0.1	2.1	-0.01	0.27	

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ This shows the amount by which the movement of each index would move the total, in the absence of any change in the other indexes.² Group weights are based on 1971 value of shipments (Census of Manufacturers 1971).³ Major group 18 is estimated for the current month.⁴ Included are the following major groups: 7. Clothing Industries; 15. Transportation Equipment Industries; 20. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industry Selling Price Index

August 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show the Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) stood at 312.2 in August 1984, down 0.1% from the revised July level of 312.5. With this decrease, the year-over-year advance decelerated to 3.6%, a continuation of the downward trend evident since March 1984. The 0.1% decrease for the month reflected divergent price movements; declines in the components for paper and allied industries (-0.8%), the petroleum and coal products industry (-0.6%) and the primary metals industry (-0.7%) were largely offset by increases in the wood (1.4%) and food and beverage (0.2%) industries.

The paper and allied industries index dropped 0.8% in August, but remained at a level 12.8% higher than a year earlier. Most of the decline for the month was due to a 1.0% dip in the pulp and paper mills index, which in turn stemmed primarily from a 1.7% depreciation of the US dollar against its Canadian counterpart.

According to preliminary estimates, the petroleum and coal products industry index dropped 0.6% in August, primarily in response to lower gasoline prices. The estimated year-over-year increase for the index was 0.7%.

The primary metals index fell 0.7% in August 1984, returning to the same level reached in August 1983. The main factor in the decrease was a 1.9% decline in the smelting and refining index, also largely attributable to the decline in the exchange rate.

The wood industry index rose 1.4% in August but was still 4.9% below the August 1983 level. The rise was chiefly due to increases of 2.9% in the sawmills and planing mills index and 1.1% in the sash and door and other millwork index. These gains were partly offset by declines of 5.4% in the shingle mills index and 1.4% in the veneer and plywood mills index.

(continued)

The food and beverage industry index edged up 0.2% in August to a level 6.0% higher than a year earlier. Widely divergent price movements were responsible for the monthly rise: upswings were recorded in the dairy products index (0.8%) — resulting from an increase in the price of industrial milk at the beginning of August — and in the breweries index (2.3%). A 0.6% rise in the slaughtering and meat processors index was due to increases of 1.6% in pork prices and 13% for shortening; conversely, the fish products index and the vegetable oil mills tumbled 2.2% and 5.6%, respectively.

In August 1984, the proportion of industry indexes posting increases (35%) was far lower than in July (52%); in fact, it has not been as low since August 1972.

The proportion of indexes showing no change (27%) was up slightly from July (24%), and the proportion showing declines climbed sharply to 38% in August from 24% in July.

The decline in the exchange rate was responsible for much of the rise in the percentage of industry indexes showing decreases; since an appreciable proportion of the prices upon which the industry price indexes are based are quoted in U.S. dollars, the depreciation of the latter currency against the Canadian dollar pushed down one-third of the indexes which would otherwise have remained unchanged with a stable exchange rate.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

	Relative Importance	Index			Percent Change	
		Aug. 1984 ¹	July 1984 ¹	Aug. 1983	Aug. '84/ July '84	Aug. '84/ Aug. '83
Raw materials total	100.0	215.0	217.1	212.3	-1.0	1.3
Vegetable products	12	139.2	145.7	145.0	-4.5	-4.0
Animals and animal products	23	168.5	171.8	156.1	-1.9	7.9
Textile products	1	153.2	153.4	141.7	-0.1	8.1
Wood products	11	148.1	151.3	145.2	-2.1	2.0
Ferrous materials	3	149.6	150.8	136.1	-0.8	9.9
Non-ferrous metals	6	169.2	171.6	185.2	-1.4	-8.6
Non-metallic minerals	4	192.2	192.2	183.2	—	4.9
Coal, crude oil and natural gas	40	301.2	301.2	300.4	—	0.3
Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas	60	159.1	162.5	155.1	-2.1	2.6

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Raw Materials Price Index

August 1984 — Advance Information

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) declined to a preliminary level of 215.0 in August, down 1.0% from the revised July level of 217.1. Excluding coal, crude oil, and natural gas, the Raw Materials Price Index decreased 2.1% from July to August.

Between August 1983 and August 1984, the Raw Materials Price Index has risen 1.3%; in the first eight months of 1984, the index moved within a range of 1.3% to 4.7% compared to a range of 4.1% to 7.0% in 1983. With the exclusion of coal, crude oil, and natural gas, the Raw Materials Price Index has risen 2.6% since August 1983, down from annual increases of 7.3% in July and 6.7% in June.

Six of the eight component indexes in the Raw Materials Price Index recorded decreases over the latest month, while two remained unchanged. The most significant change was registered by the vegetable products index, which fell 4.5% in August to a level

4.0% lower than a year earlier. The monthly downturn in the vegetable products index was broadly-based and led by a 14.4% decline in fresh vegetable prices. Also contributing to the decline were lower prices for: grains, down 1.9%; raw sugar, down 13.7%; and oil-seeds, down 4.0%.

Despite a 1.9% decrease over the month, the animal and animal products index stood 7.9% higher than its level of a year ago. The decrease in August resulted primarily from a 4.7% drop in prices for cattle and calves.

The wood index posted a decrease of 2.1% in August mainly resulting from a decline of 3.0% in log and bolt prices. The index now stands 2.0% above its level of August 1983.

For more information, order the August 1984 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact the Information Unit (613-990-9615), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	July 1984	June 1984	May 1984	July 1983	% Change From	
					June 1984	July 1983
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	729,093	719,710	925,992	678,694	1.3	7.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,611	4,558	5,781	4,487	1.2	2.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	158.30	158.56	160.80	152.92	-0.2	3.5
Claims received (000)	296	234	249	257	26.7	15.2
Beneficiaries² (000)	1,068p	1,057p	1,190f	1,096f	1.1	-2.6
	January to July				% Change From	
	1984		1983		1984/1983	
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	6,221,658		6,529,336			-4.7
Weeks of benefit (000)	38,792		43,076			-9.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	161.02		154.61			4.1
Claims received (000)	1,896		1,881			0.8
Beneficiaries — Monthly average² (000)	1,256p		1,370f			-8.3

¹ Amount paid and weeks of benefit include work sharing and job creation. However, average weekly benefit excludes these amounts in order to maintain comparability with previous data.

² The beneficiaries include all claimants who receive benefits through the computer pay system. Excluded are year-round fishermen, a few seasonal fishermen and a small number of work sharing and job creation claimants who are paid through the manual pay system.

p Preliminary figures.

f Final figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

For further information, order the *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.65/\$26.60), or contact H. Stiebert (613-990-9900, Ext. 238), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

July 1984 — Advance Information

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out during the month of July 1984 totalled \$729 million¹, up 1.3% from June and 7.4% from July 1983. For the first seven months of 1984, \$6,222 million was paid to claimants, down 4.7% compared with the same period last year.

The number of beneficiaries¹ for the week ending July 21, 1984, stood at 1,068,000, up 1.1% from June but down 2.6% from July 1983.

During July, 296,000 claims were received, 26.7% more than in June and 15.2% more than a year earlier.

A total of 1,896,000 claims were received during January to July 1984, a 0.8% increase from the 1,881,000 submitted during the same period last year.

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be related directly to the benefit payments. Whereas the latter figure covers all payments made during a month, the number of beneficiaries relates to persons who qualified for benefits for a specific week each month, regardless of when they received payment.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for July 1984/1983 — Advance Information

Major Trade Groups — Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	June 1984/ 1983r	July 1984/ 1983p	Jan.-July 1984/1983p	June 1984/ 1983r	July 1984/ 1983p	July 1983	July 1984
Total all trades	8.4	12.7	14.1	5.5	5.9	1.82	1.72
Food	7.5	7.8	11.2	3.6	4.5	.75	.75
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	9.1	17.8	17.0	9.8	8.1	1.06	.99
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	3.4	14.7	8.9	7.5	10.3	2.31	2.21
Motor vehicles and accessories	23.0	24.1	29.8	19.3	18.7	1.86	1.91
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-27.8	-12.6	-8.7	-4.3	-2.2	4.38	5.13
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	19.0	24.9	17.8	2.3	4.2	2.46	2.06
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	18.4	22.6	24.4	5.7	4.1	2.02	1.72
Lumber and building materials	-7.6	-4.8	1.3	8.2	6.1	1.45	1.58
Other wholesalers ²	7.5	9.5	13.2	6.7	5.0	1.82	1.62
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	13.3	13.8	15.9	12.9	11.6	1.42	1.36
Quebec	6.4	14.7	13.5	11.1	7.1	1.61	1.49
Ontario	13.4	16.3	18.7	7.8	9.7	1.73	1.70
Prairie provinces	2.3	7.4	8.0	-2.9	-0.8	2.65	2.40
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	5.7	5.9	10.2	4.0	4.4	1.52	1.50

r Revised figures.*p* Preliminary figures.¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.**Wholesale Trade**

July 1984 — Advance Information

Sales

Wholesale merchants' sales in July 1984 continued to show considerable strength, advancing 12.7% over the same period last year. (Revised sales for June 1984 were up 8.4% from the June 1983 level.)

In July 1984, all major trade groups except farm machinery and equipment (-12.6%) and lumber and building materials (-4.8%) registered sales increases from a year earlier. The most notable gains were reported by wholesalers of "other machinery and equipment" (+24.9%), motor vehicles and accessories (+24.1%), and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+22.6%). All regions posted sales increases over 1983, ranging from +16.3% in Ontario to +5.9% in British Columbia (including Yukon and Northwest Territories).

Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants for the first seven months of 1984 were up 14.1% over the January-July 1983 period. Exceptional gains were

reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+29.8%), metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+24.4%), and other machinery and equipment (+17.8%).

Inventories

Wholesale inventories in July 1984 increased by 5.9% from the corresponding period in 1983. (Revised inventories for June 1984 were up 5.5% from the June 1983 level.)

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of July 1984 was 1.72:1, down from 1.82:1 a year earlier.

For further information, order the July 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-990-9679), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

June 1984 — Advance Information

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 7 422 800 cubic metres in June 1984, up 6.1% from the level a year earlier. Exports fell 2.6% to 1 440 100 cubic metres, while imports rose 66.4% over June 1983 to 1 088 400 cubic metres. Deliveries of crude oil to Canadian refineries totalled 6 778 600 cubic metres, an increase of 12.9% over the previous year.

Extraction of natural gas in June 1984 reached 5 993 100 000 cubic metres, up 8.5% from a year earlier. Processed natural gas rose 12.3% from June 1983 to 4 746 600 000 cubic metres, while production of natural gas liquids (propane, butanes and ethane) reached 1 118 200 cubic metres, up 22.3%. Exports of natural gas increased 23.9% to 1 429 800 000 cubic metres; sales in Canada rose 4.7% from the June 1983 level to 2 538 000 000 cubic metres.

For further information, order the June 1984 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Selected Financial Indexes

August 1984 — Advance Information

Advance information on the Selected Financial Indexes for the month of August 1984 are now available.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers — Shipments

August 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers' shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers dipped 0.1% to 167 096 000 square metres in August 1984 from 167 244 000 square metres a year earlier.

Shipments during January to August 1984 totalled 1 293 469 000 square metres, up 12.0% from 1 154 815 000 square metres for the same period in 1983.

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004 \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Products: Production and Sales

August 1984 — Advance Information

Creamery butter production in Canada in August 1984 totalled 8 416 tonnes, a decrease of 5.4% from August 1983.

Milk sold by Canadian farms for all purposes reached an estimated 694 574 kilolitres in July 1984, an increase of 5.1% from a year earlier.

The total estimate of milk sold by farms during the first seven months of 1984 climbed to 4 460 898 kilolitres, a 3.3% rise over the January-July 1983 period.

For further information, order the August issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruits and Vegetables: Stocks

September 1984 — Advance Information

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories on September 1, 1984, totalled 34 973 tonnes, down from 35 818 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 70 348 tonnes (75 654 tonnes in 1983).

For further information, order the September 1, 1984 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruits and Vegetables: Processed Asparagus

1984 — Advance Information

The total pack of processed asparagus by Canadian processors for the 1984 crop year is now available.

For further information, order the *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1984 (32-023, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publication Released

66-001 Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, April-June 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)

This publication can be purchased by writing to Publication Sales and Services, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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**Statistics
Canada**
daily

Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

Senior Editor Greg Thomson
Editor Vicki Jasperse (613-993-7644), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada, \$83.50 a year; other countries, \$100 a year. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada to Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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