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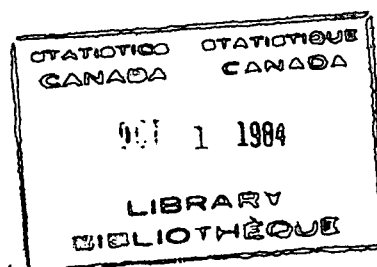
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Building Permits

July 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 | 72 | 5 | 77 | 4,100 | 131 | 1,082 | 1,160 | 6,473 |
| Prince Edward Island | 57 | — | 57 | 2,764 | 1,125 | 1,347 | 3 | 5,239 |
| Nova Scotia | 478 | 93 | 571 | 29,901 | 875 | 10,206 | 1,591 | 42,573 |
| New Brunswick | 190 | 61 | 251 | 14,321 | 995 | 12,618 | 7,127 | 35,061 |
| Quebec | 1,409 | 2,196 | 3,605 | 182,780 | 9,670 | 25,520 | 10,761 | 228,731 |
| Ontario | 3,419 | 1,480 | 4,899 | 365,173 | 68,933 | 123,617 | 95,178 | 652,901 |
| Manitoba | 318 | 375 | 693 | 35,040 | 2,081 | 8,507 | 14,700 | 60,328 |
| Saskatchewan | 230 | 168 | 398 | 24,246 | 2,567 | 8,841 | 6,857 | 42,511 |
| Alberta | 527 | 56 | 583 | 43,503 | 4,254 | 30,269 | 38,535 | 116,561 |
| British Columbia | 770 | 338 | 1,108 | 74,655 | 16,199 | 31,467 | 3,842 | 126,163 |
| Yukon | 18 | — | 18 | 592 | 138 | 434 | 78 | 1,242 |
| Northwest Territories | 13 | — | 13 | 952 | — | 1,730 | 211 | 2,893 |
| Canada — Unadjusted | 7,501 | 4,772 | 12,273 | 778,027 | 106,968 | 255,638 | 180,043 | 1,320,676 |
| Canada — Adjusted | 8,233 | 6,097 | 14,330 | 858,810 | 87,017 | 299,779 | 216,084 | 1,461,690 |
| Metropolitan Areas | 4,654 | 3,678 | 8,332 | 551,013 | 62,029 | 193,559 | 122,244 | 928,845 |
| Calgary | 156 | 18 | 174 | 12,944 | 544 | 8,285 | 12,467 | 34,240 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 47 | 45 | 92 | 5,502 | 898 | 347 | 61 | 6,808 |
| Edmonton | 158 | 20 | 178 | 13,604 | 200 | 10,296 | 3,722 | 27,822 |
| Halifax | 146 | 46 | 192 | 11,163 | — | 6,990 | 549 | 18,702 |
| Hamilton | 218 | 87 | 305 | 21,021 | 726 | 5,044 | 606 | 27,397 |
| Hull | 120 | 773 | 893 | 44,115 | — | 418 | 54 | 44,587 |
| Kitchener | 84 | 4 | 88 | 5,830 | 3,176 | 2,261 | 1,552 | 12,819 |
| London | 71 | 5 | 76 | 5,912 | 454 | 1,340 | 1,623 | 9,329 |
| Montreal | 541 | 541 | 1,082 | 58,318 | 4,352 | 9,219 | 3,361 | 75,250 |
| Oshawa | 77 | 15 | 92 | 4,951 | 16,657 | 1,070 | 88 | 22,766 |
| Ottawa | 455 | 279 | 734 | 57,320 | 8,289 | 9,059 | 5,506 | 80,174 |
| Quebec City | 192 | 256 | 448 | 22,827 | 1,282 | 8,635 | 2,266 | 35,010 |
| Regina | 69 | 38 | 107 | 7,663 | 170 | 1,826 | 2,142 | 11,801 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 48 | 8 | 56 | 4,782 | 1,149 | 1,727 | 464 | 8,122 |
| Saint John | 27 | 2 | 29 | 2,544 | 45 | 11,235 | 527 | 14,351 |
| St. John's | 13 | 2 | 15 | 1,141 | 70 | 610 | 331 | 2,152 |
| Saskatoon | 83 | 83 | 166 | 8,623 | 251 | 2,658 | 3,382 | 14,914 |
| Sudbury | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thunder Bay | 33 | 3 | 36 | 3,182 | 62 | 1,538 | 143 | 4,925 |
| Toronto | 1,523 | 705 | 2,228 | 179,070 | 12,938 | 83,114 | 65,706 | 340,828 |
| Trois-Rivières | 55 | 167 | 222 | 8,445 | 300 | 852 | 468 | 10,065 |
| Vancouver | 172 | 178 | 350 | 30,077 | 606 | 15,126 | 1,109 | 46,918 |
| Victoria | 85 | 38 | 123 | 8,745 | 7,643 | 2,696 | 362 | 19,446 |
| Windsor | 29 | — | 29 | 3,267 | 554 | 1,313 | 1,104 | 6,238 |
| Winnipeg | 252 | 365 | 617 | 29,967 | 1,663 | 7,900 | 14,651 | 54,181 |

Preliminary figures.

For further information, order *Building Permits*, July 1984 (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

| | Unadjusted | | | | Adjusted | | | | % Change | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | July | June | July | June | July ¹ | June | July | June | July '84/ June '84 | July '84/ July '83 |
| | 1984 | 1984 | 1983 | 1983 | 1984 | 1984 | 1983 | 1983 | | |
| Residential | 778.0 | 874.2 | 715.7 | 745.8 | 858.8 | 739.0 | 728.2 | 598.6 | 16.2 | 17.9 |
| Industrial | 107.0 | 133.9 | 83.2 | 76.7 | 87.0 | 119.7 | 67.0 | 70.6 | -27.3 | 29.8 |
| Commercial | 255.6 | 387.2 | 224.5 | 193.7 | 299.8 | 363.3 | 225.7 | 185.5 | -17.5 | 32.8 |
| Institutional & Govt. | 180.1 | 141.8 | 126.4 | 246.8 | 216.1 | 149.3 | 145.7 | 237.3 | 44.7 | 48.3 |
| Total | 1,320.7 | 1,537.1 | 1,149.8 | 1,263.0 | 1,461.7 | 1,371.3 | 1,166.6 | 1,092.0 | 6.6 | 25.3 |

Cumulative Building Permits, Provinces and Canada

| | 1984 | | | | | 1983 | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Res. | Ind. | Comm. | Inst. & Govt. | Total | Res. | Ind. | Comm. | Inst. & Govt. | Total |
| Canada: Jan.-July | 5,056.9 | 618.5 | 1,903.3 | 977.7 | 8,556.4 | 5,495.1 | 468.2 | 1,294.3 | 1,084.3 | 8,341.9 |
| Unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 45.7 | 1.3 | 12.9 | 8.5 | 68.4 | 52.1 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 15.9 | 77.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 22.3 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 37.6 | 19.9 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 36.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 186.8 | 11.2 | 78.1 | 18.8 | 294.9 | 191.0 | 11.0 | 25.4 | 31.7 | 259.1 |
| New Brunswick | 93.3 | 9.4 | 40.5 | 27.9 | 171.1 | 87.6 | 7.5 | 23.5 | 31.8 | 150.4 |
| Quebec | 1,154.4 | 117.9 | 287.1 | 142.0 | 1,701.4 | 1,135.5 | 86.9 | 204.0 | 129.4 | 1,555.8 |
| Ontario | 2,073.6 | 326.9 | 783.8 | 397.3 | 3,581.6 | 1,984.8 | 246.0 | 439.6 | 306.8 | 2,977.2 |
| Manitoba | 205.3 | 8.3 | 61.1 | 40.1 | 314.8 | 189.2 | 13.0 | 35.4 | 31.3 | 268.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 178.4 | 15.6 | 75.1 | 68.0 | 337.1 | 278.4 | 8.5 | 46.8 | 62.1 | 395.8 |
| Alberta | 339.1 | 52.3 | 245.4 | 195.3 | 832.1 | 561.8 | 43.9 | 256.1 | 306.6 | 1,168.4 |
| British Columbia | 752.7 | 72.1 | 304.0 | 70.3 | 1,199.1 | 987.6 | 48.1 | 241.1 | 157.5 | 1,434.3 |
| N.W.T. and Yukon | 5.3 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 3.1 | 18.3 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 18.7 |

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.**Building Permits**

July 1984 — Advance Information

The recovery of the construction sector continued in July 1984 as building intentions increased 6.6% to a preliminary total of \$1,461.9 million. This follows the 13.2% increase in June to a seasonally adjusted level of \$1,371.3 million. Despite this strength, the building construction industry showed some signs of slackening as the July rise was not as widespread as that of June. Rather, it was the result of a substantial strengthening in the residential construction component, large enough to offset the slowdown of the non-residential component.

The value of residential construction authorized rose to a level of \$858.8 million in July, a 16.2% increase over the \$739.0 million reached in June. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 14,330 units were approved in July (8,233 single-detached and 6,097 multiple dwellings) compared to 12,096 units in June (6,996 singles and 5,100 multiples), a rise of 18.5%. (Translated into annual terms, the July approvals represent a seasonally adjusted rate of 172,000 units, an increase from 145,200 a month earlier.) With the exception of the Atlantic provinces which remained stable, all provinces experienced growth in the residential sector.

The non-residential sector did not repeat its June performance; in July, the value of non-residential permits issued slipped 4.6% to a level of \$602.9 million, compared to \$632.3 million in June. Strength in the government sector (+44%) did not prevent the decline since the commercial sector decreased 27.3% and the industrial sector fell 17.5%. The decline in the value of non-residential projects is wholly attributable to slow-downs noted in the provinces of Quebec and Saskatchewan.

For additional information, order the July 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 other table on preceding page)

Financial Activity in Canada

Second Quarter 1984 (Preliminary Estimates) —
Advance Information

Funds raised on conventional credit markets by the non-financial domestic sectors of the Canadian economy remained restrained in April-June 1984, in line with the moderate growth in the production of goods and services. These sectors raised \$16.5 billion during the period, representing 16% of Gross National Expenditure (GNE). This was virtually the same proportion as recorded in the previous quarter and in the second quarter of 1983.

General government (including federal, provincial and local governments and hospitals) remained the principal borrowers, raising almost half the funds, reflecting the continuing need to finance the deficits. Households were also important borrowers; consumer credit rose somewhat in line with seasonal factors. This situation was similar to the second quarter of 1983 but represented a reversal from the previous quarter, which had been marked by a notable increase in activity on financial markets by non-financial private corporations.

The drop in net new funds raised by non-financial private corporations from \$5 billion in the first quarter to \$2 billion in the second appeared to be related to the drop in inventory accumulation; this more than fully offset the modest increase in fixed capital formation. Gross fixed capital formation by this sector accounted for only 9.9% of GNE, down from 13.9% in the second quarter of 1981, the peak of the previous economic cycle. These corporations continued to be concerned with leverage ratios, reporting \$1.5 billion in share issues. At the same time, debt schedules were lengthened through the issuance of \$1.4 billion in mortgages and bonds, and repayments of bank loans, principally a short-term instrument, totalled \$1.7 billion.

The federal government's financing requirement continued to rise in the second quarter of 1984, reaching \$8.2 billion. Treasury bills were the major instrument used, raising \$5 billion in net new funds, up from

\$2.7 billion in the previous quarter and \$4.2 billion in the same period in 1983. These funds were partly used to finance the redemptions of Canada Savings Bonds which reached a record \$2.4 billion, despite a 75-basis point increase in the coupon rate for the period June 1 to October 31. Marketable bonds denominated in Canadian dollars raised \$2.3 billion, with 42% of gross new issues having maturities of 5 years or less, while 28% had maturities of more than twenty years.

Excluding Canada Savings Bonds, the average maturity of the Government of Canada's debt was five years and four months in June, down one month from March. The federal government also raised \$1.2 billion in funds denominated in foreign currency to bolster Canada's international reserves. Even so, the reserves fell \$900 million due to strong downward pressure on the currency which reached a record low of 75.77 cents U.S.

In addition to borrowing, households are also the major provider of savings to the economy. Discretionary funds tended to be placed in deposits payable at a fixed date at banks, term deposits at near banks, and short-term paper and Treasury bills (partly from redeeming Canada Savings Bonds). As well, financial institutions have made it easier for individuals to acquire Treasury bills.

Chartered banks' loans outstanding fell \$1 billion during the period, continuing the trend begun in the first quarter of 1982. Since the 1981 year-end, \$18.2 billion, or 14% of the loans outstanding at that time, have been repaid. In addition, the banks have continued to make net sales of their holdings of Government of Canada Treasury bills, bringing the total sold in the past three quarters to \$3.5 billion.

For further information, contact John Joisce, Gerard Gravel or Christian Lajule (613-990-9043), Financial Flows Section, International and Financial Economics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Financial Market Summary Table

(Millions of dollars)

| | 1983 | | | 1984 | | Jan. 1 — June 30 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | QII | QIII | QIV | QI | QII | 1983 | 1984 |
| Borrowing | | | | | | | |
| 1. Persons and unincorporated business (I & II): | 6,794 | 1,979 | 5,158 | 4,318 | 5,623 | 8,560 | 9,941 |
| Consumer credit | 1,730 | 311 | 572 | 817 | 1,770 | 1,084 | 2,587 |
| Bank loans | 130 | -1,587 | 1,693 | 602 | 237 | -228 | 839 |
| Other loans | 918 | 39 | 467 | 645 | 486 | 1,345 | 1,131 |
| Short-term paper | 6 | — | -21 | — | 17 | 3 | 17 |
| Mortgages | 4,034 | 3,231 | 2,446 | 2,268 | 3,122 | 6,400 | 5,390 |
| Bonds | -24 | -15 | 1 | -14 | -9 | -44 | -23 |
| 2. Non-financial private corporations (III): | 277 | 2,299 | 1,207 | 4,995 | 1,993 | 592 | 6,988 |
| Bank loans | -3,433 | -1,362 | -406 | 792 | -1,675 | -5,834 | -883 |
| Other loans | -59 | -339 | 336 | 1,295 | 364 | 266 | 1,659 |
| Short-term paper | 592 | 836 | -1,275 | 487 | 525 | 1,940 | 1,012 |
| Mortgages | 420 | 642 | 150 | 201 | 647 | 86 | 848 |
| Bonds | 1,388 | 555 | 354 | 545 | 665 | 2,054 | 1,210 |
| Stocks | 1,369 | 1,967 | 2,048 | 1,675 | 1,467 | 2,080 | 3,142 |
| 3. Non-financial government enterprises (IV): | -461 | 1,114 | 810 | 1,595 | 991 | 961 | 2,586 |
| Bank loans | -890 | -50 | -367 | 720 | 406 | -239 | 1,126 |
| Other loans | 117 | 120 | -107 | -31 | -229 | 121 | -260 |
| Short-term paper | -32 | 276 | -1 | 33 | 77 | -171 | 110 |
| Mortgages | -2 | -1 | -12 | — | -2 | -5 | -2 |
| Bonds | 346 | 803 | 1,158 | 874 | 540 | 1,643 | 1,414 |
| Stocks | — | -34 | 139 | -1 | 199 | -388 | 198 |
| 4. General government (X & XI): ¹ | 8,170 | 6,837 | 14,906 | 5,408 | 7,938 | 12,447 | 13,346 |
| Bank loans | -763 | -70 | 243 | 467 | -312 | -1,106 | 155 |
| Other loans | 137 | -29 | -26 | 104 | 980 | -29 | 1,084 |
| Treasury bills | 4,200 | 4,500 | 1,200 | 2,675 | 5,000 | 7,600 | 7,675 |
| Short-term paper | 452 | 776 | 4 | 233 | 109 | 617 | 342 |
| Mortgages | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bonds | 4,143 | 1,660 | 13,484 | 1,929 | 2,160 | 5,364 | 4,089 |
| 5. Total borrowing by domestic non-financial sector | 14,780 | 12,229 | 22,081 | 16,316 | 16,545 | 22,560 | 32,861 |
| 6. Rest of the world (XIII): | 687 | 483 | 1,229 | 166 | 988 | 733 | 1,154 |
| Bank loans | 280 | -220 | 68 | 32 | 31 | -44 | 63 |
| Other loans | -115 | 237 | 464 | 344 | 674 | -412 | 1,018 |
| Mortgages | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Stocks ² | 522 | 466 | 697 | -210 | 283 | 1,189 | 73 |
| 7. Total borrowing excluding domestic financial institutions | 15,467 | 12,712 | 23,310 | 16,482 | 17,533 | 23,293 | 34,015 |
| 8. Domestic financial institutions (VI, VII, VIII, IX): | 1,605 | 1,374 | 729 | 2,814 | 3,570 | 4,978 | 6,384 |
| Bank loans | -280 | -1,125 | -1,168 | 535 | 337 | 948 | 872 |
| Other loans | -261 | 890 | -105 | 258 | -198 | -9 | 60 |
| Short-term paper | 1,012 | 839 | -256 | 564 | 1,172 | 1,683 | 1,736 |
| Mortgages | 24 | -26 | -21 | -48 | 11 | -6 | -37 |
| Bonds | -126 | -692 | 787 | 93 | 182 | 285 | 275 |
| Stocks | 1,236 | 1,488 | 1,492 | 1,412 | 2,066 | 2,077 | 3,478 |
| 9. Total funds raised = Total funds supplied | 17,072 | 14,086 | 24,039 | 19,296 | 21,103 | 28,271 | 40,399 |
| Lending | | | | | | | |
| 9. Total funds raised = Total funds supplied | 17,072 | 14,086 | 24,039 | 19,296 | 21,103 | 28,271 | 40,399 |
| 10. Persons and unincorporated business (I & II) ³ | 2,251 | 4,262 | 13,395 | 97 | 6,063 | 2,348 | 6,160 |
| 11. Non-financial private enterprises (III) | 2,320 | 66 | 1,777 | 1,920 | 1,357 | 2,837 | 3,277 |
| 12. Government general, non-financial enterprises | 309 | 805 | 788 | 2,006 | 796 | 1,380 | 2,802 |
| 13. Public financial institutions (IX) | 649 | 683 | 314 | 96 | 881 | 1,530 | 977 |
| 14. Rest of the world (XIII) | 2,222 | 2,233 | 2,351 | 2,512 | 4,574 | 3,960 | 7,086 |
| 15. Bank of Canada (V) | 635 | 620 | 406 | -145 | 408 | 512 | 263 |
| 16. Chartered banks (VI.1) | -3,109 | -4,350 | -2,179 | 2,585 | -837 | -6,169 | 1,748 |
| 17. Other financial institutions (VI.2, VII, VIII) | 11,795 | 9,767 | 7,187 | 10,225 | 7,861 | 21,873 | 18,086 |

The Financial Market Summary Table compresses the abundance of detail presented in the Financial Flows sector tables by aggregating sectors and by deleting non-market instruments such as trade credit and claims on associated enterprises. The table also provides a useful approximation to final borrowing via financial markets (i.e., the organized markets for security issues and negotiated loans) and avoids double counting of the intermediary borrowing and re-lending of financial institutions. Line 5 (Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors) provides the unduplicated total which serves as a simple summary statistic of domestic credit market activity. The addition of the Rest of the World and Financial Institutions (lines 6 and 8) completes the system and consequently line 9 (Total Funds Raised = Total Funds Supplied) reflects the basic identity that the change in liabilities, summed across sectors, for an instrument or instruments equals the change in assets, summed across sectors, for the same instrument or instruments. Further discussion of the table is contained in an article published in *Financial Flow Accounts*, Second Quarter 1976 and in the *Canadian Statistical Review*, March 1977.

(1) Since Sector XII, Social Security Funds, has been consolidated with General Government, the holdings by the Funds of Provincial and Federal Government bond debt are netted out: the asset bond figure (category 2420) for Sector XII is subtracted from the sum of the liability bond figure for Sectors X (Federal Government) plus XI (Provincial and Local Governments and Hospitals).

(2) Separate figures for the share liabilities of the Rest of the World (Sector XIII) are not available but since Foreign Investments (category 3530) consists mostly of shares, it is classified to Stocks.

(3) The Stock figure included in Sector I and II is the true residual of category 3520, i.e., it is the sum of category 3520 (the stock liability) less the sum of category 2520 (the stock asset) for sectors III through XIII. This procedure is necessary to ensure the balance between total funds supplied and raised in line 9. In the main Financial Flows Matrix the sum across sectors of corporate claims plus stocks on the liability side equals the sum of the two on the asset side; however, stocks alone do not balance because stocks on the liability side include shares issued to associated enterprises (included in corporate claims on the asset side).

Electric Power Generation, Exports and Imports

July 1984 — Advance Information

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased 7.9% in July 1984 to 31 639 gigawatt hours from 29 335 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed 17.7% to 3 814 GW.h from 3 241 GW.h, while imports rose 34.4% to 253 GW.h from 188 GW.h.

For the first seven months of 1984, net generation of electricity totalled 245 754 GW.h, up 9.3% from the January-July 1983 level of 224 909 GW.h. Exports of electricity were up 7.6% to 22 696 GW.h from 21 092 GW.h; imports decreased by 24.9% to 1 637 GW.h from 2 179 GW.h.

For further information, order the July 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.

Coastwise Shipping Statistics

Second Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on coastwise shipping for the second quarter of 1983 is now available.

The publication *Coastwise Shipping Statistics*, Second Quarter 1983 (54-005, \$6.65/\$26.60) will be released at a later date. For further information, contact J. Veenstra (613-990-8696), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Mineral Wool — Shipments

August 1984 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 8 053 938 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors) during the month of August 1984.

For further information, order the August 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.

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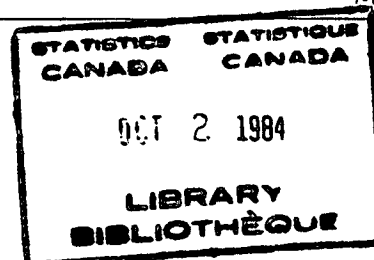
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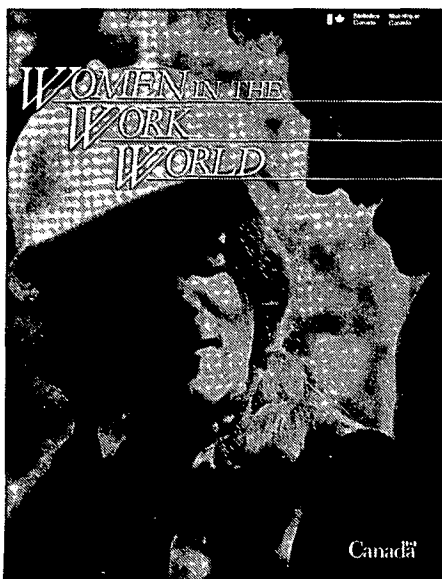
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Women in the Work World

In 1981, 4.5 million Canadian women or more than 50% of women aged 15 and older, were working or looking for work. Today, marriage and motherhood no longer preclude activity in the labour force: 56% of mothers with children aged two to five years were working in 1981.

The publication *Women in the Work World* examines such demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the working woman as age, marital status, education and province of residence.

Further information on the participation of women in the labour force appears on page 2 of today's *Daily*.

Women in the Work World

1981 Census of Canada

In 1981, for the first time in the history of the Canadian census, more than 50% of women 15 years of age and older were either working or looking for work. *Women in the Work World* describes various characteristics of the 4.5 million women who were part of the labour force at the time of the last census.

The report, part of the Census Content Series, shows the highest participation rate among women who were single; the greatest increases in labour force activity since 1971 were among married women. In

1981, 56% of mothers whose children were between the ages of 2 and 5 were also in the labour force.

Whether they live in a rural area or in a large urban centre, Canadian women are much more likely to be employed if they have high school or postsecondary education. In 1981, over three-quarters of female university graduates were in the labour market; in

contrast, this was true of only one-quarter of women who had not attained a level of grade 9 or more. Despite the increasing number of women in the labour force, they still earned less than men at every educational and age level.

With the aid of tables and charts, *Women in the Work World* focuses on many of the major demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the working women including age, marital status, education and province of residence. The examination of women's participation in selected occupations and their average employment income compared with that of men provides information valuable to government, labour force researchers, and educators in the fields of socio-economic studies, commerce, and Canadian studies.

For further information, order *Women in the Work World* (99-940, \$5.50/\$6.60), or contact P. Grainger (613-990-9452), Economic Characteristics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending September 29, 1984 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending September 29, 1984 totalled 281 595 tonnes, a 6.2% increase from the preceding week's total of 265 030 tonnes and down 0.6% from the year-earlier level of 283 338 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 tonnes equalling 100) was 169.4 in the current week, 159.4 the previous week and 170.5 a year earlier.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Major Domestic Appliances: Production, Sales and Stocks

August 1984 (first issue) — Advance Information

Advance information on the production, sales and stocks of major appliances is now available. Prior to April 1984, data now contained in this publication were published in *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001) and *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002). Data on dishwashers and ranges were not previously collected on a monthly basis.

The reader is advised 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 August 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.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances: Production and Sales

August 1984 — Advance Information

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

For further information, order the August 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.

Publications Released

- ✓ **13-001 National Income and Expenditure Accounts**, Second Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- ✓ **32-022 Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **32-024 Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **41-001 Primary Iron and Steel**, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **47-001 Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **57-206 Electric Power Statistics**, 1983
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- ✓ **61-005 Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, June 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **62-554 Family Food Expenditure in Canada**, 1982
(Canada: \$11.10; Other Countries: \$13.30)
- ✓ **63-007 New Motor Vehicle Sales**, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **64-206 The Highway, Road, Street and Bridge Contracting Industry**, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- ✓ **64-209 The Heavy Engineering Contracting Industry**, 1982
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$8.85)
- ✓ **65-007 Imports by Commodities**, July 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- ✓ **66-002 International Travel**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **73-001P Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, May 1984
(N/C)
- ✓ **99-940 Women in the Work World**, 1981 Census of Canada
(Canada: \$5.50; Other Countries: \$6.60)

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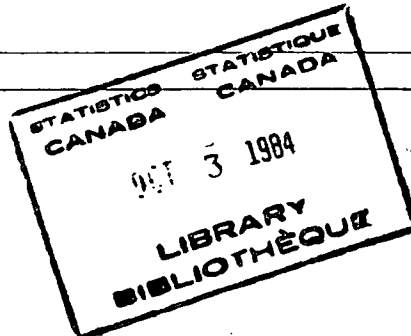
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- 10 **Farm Wages in Canada**, August 15, 1984
- 10 **Publications Released**



Gross Domestic Product by Industry

July 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) showed a strong 1.4% increase in July; most of the rise can be attributed to an extraordinary 3.4% increase in goods-producing industries. Increases in industries exporting a substantial part of their production, as well as an improvement in construction were other major factors in the increase. Consumer demand for goods appeared weak in July, based on the weakness of retail trade.

In the demand groupings, the major strengths were in capital goods and services (2.3%) and intermediate inputs (2.7%). Consumer goods and services were up only 0.1%; government demand reached a comparable level. In capital goods, the primary increase was in machinery and equipment, about half of the production of which is exported.

Some caution should be exercised in interpreting the large increase in goods-producing industries. Similar increases in goods-producing industries has occurred only twice in the period since 1971, and in both cases has been followed in the succeeding month by a decline. Certainly much of the other economic evidence such as employment and the leading indicators do not point to such strength. At the same time, however, there was a strong increase in rail transport, lending support to the measured increase.

Industries contributing to the July GDP growth were: manufacturing, mining, goods transportation services, construction, forestry, and public utilities. The July gain in manufacturing (+3.9%) marks the first month in which manufacturers' output has climbed above the pre-recession peak set in June 1981. Increases in manufacturing activity were fairly widespread, with 17 of the 20 major industry groups reporting growth. However, eight industries accounted for about 55% of the overall manufacturing increase in July. These eight industries included pulp and paper mills, manufacturers of motor vehicle parts, motor vehicles, miscellaneous machinery and equipment, sawmills, iron and steel mills, smelting and refining and metal stamping operations. With the exception of metal stamping, all of these industries generally export a significant share of their output.

Operating rates for newsprint production were 98% in July, compared with 97% in June and only 80% in July 1983. Increased export demand for newsprint accounted for most of the growth in pulp and paper mills, as U.S. customers increased orders prior to July 1, 1984 to avoid price increases. Some of this production has not as yet been shipped.

Mining output advanced 7.1% in July, the strongest monthly output gain since September 1983. Increased production levels of iron, copper, nickel, lead and zinc ores, crude petroleum, natural gas and potash accounted for the gain. Most of the increase within metal ores may be attributed to improved levels of export demand in recent months.

Other highlights:

- In transportation services, most of the growth was confined to gains made in the railway, water, and truck transport industries, all of which are involved in transportation of goods.
- The construction industry recorded its second consecutive monthly increase, with both residential and non-residential building activity showing gains.
- Following a slight decline in June, forestry output advanced substantially in July. Increased production of both sawlogs and pulpwood accounted for the gain. Since May, production of pulpwood has surpassed output of logs destined for lumber products.
- Rising electric power generation and natural gas sales accounted for the growth in the utilities industry. Exports of electric power were up substantially in July.
- Industries showing weakness during July included agriculture, fishing and trapping, accommodation and food services, and services to business management.

Users should note that GDP has been revised back to January 1984, to incorporate more up-to-date crop estimates in agriculture.

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 tables on pages 3 and 4)

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices, by Industry(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

| 1970 S.I.C. | Industry | July 1983 | Apr. 1984 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 |
|----------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1-11 | Gross Domestic Product | 119,777.2 | 122,625.0 | 123,514.1 | 124,134.5 | 125,850.1 |
| 1 | Agriculture | 3,194.4 | 3,145.9 | 3,194.4 | 3,240.2 | 3,213.3 |
| 2 | Forestry | 958.7 | 700.3 | 831.5 | 812.1 | 911.9 |
| 3 | Fishing and trapping | 188.5 | 153.5 | 158.7 | 164.7 | 157.6 |
| 4 | Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 2,973.5 | 3,451.4 | 3,369.7 | 3,397.7 | 3,638.8 |
| 5 | Manufacturing industries | 24,557.7 | 25,866.5 | 26,072.3 | 26,283.2 | 27,300.8 |
| 6 | Construction industry | 6,754.8 | 6,444.7 | 6,390.0 | 6,458.3 | 6,562.1 |
| 7 | Transportation, communication and other utilities | 16,324.3 | 17,166.4 | 17,490.3 | 17,405.4 | 17,670.1 |
| 8 | Trade | 15,116.0 | 15,365.9 | 15,463.6 | 15,704.0 | 15,720.3 |
| 9 | Finance, insurance and real estate | 16,602.2 | 16,678.5 | 16,789.6 | 16,786.5 | 16,872.4 |
| 10 | Community, business and personal service industries | 24,605.0 | 25,065.3 | 25,193.3 | 25,297.7 | 25,228.3 |
| 11 | Public administration and defence | 8,502.1 | 8,586.7 | 8,560.7 | 8,584.5 | 8,574.7 |
| | Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| | Goods-producing industries | 42,784.5 | 44,092.4 | 44,417.2 | 44,741.8 | 46,267.0 |
| | Service-producing industries | 76,992.7 | 78,532.6 | 79,096.9 | 79,392.7 | 79,583.1 |
| | Commercial industries | 100,620.5 | 103,267.8 | 104,162.3 | 104,754.2 | 106,460.9 |
| | Non-commercial industries | 19,156.7 | 19,357.2 | 19,351.8 | 19,380.3 | 19,389.2 |
| | Industrial production | 31,688.0 | 33,648.1 | 33,842.6 | 34,066.4 | 35,422.2 |
| | Groupings of industries by demand category: | | | | | |
| | Consumer goods and services | 41,590.7 | 42,512.6 | 42,617.0 | 42,978.0 | 43,058.5 |
| | Non-durable goods | 12,756.6 | 12,961.7 | 12,894.2 | 13,095.8 | 13,121.6 |
| | Durable goods | 5,840.8 | 6,272.0 | 6,264.8 | 6,379.1 | 6,439.9 |
| | Services | 22,993.3 | 23,278.9 | 23,458.0 | 23,503.0 | 23,497.0 |
| | Capital formation | 13,265.1 | 13,494.8 | 13,580.7 | 13,731.2 | 14,045.1 |
| | Construction | 8,235.8 | 8,017.8 | 8,087.4 | 8,104.8 | 8,201.6 |
| | Machinery and equipment | 5,029.3 | 5,477.0 | 5,493.3 | 5,626.4 | 5,843.4 |
| | Intermediate inputs | 46,313.3 | 47,806.5 | 48,510.9 | 48,591.4 | 49,904.0 |
| | Raw materials | 5,865.3 | 5,683.2 | 5,834.9 | 5,980.6 | 6,216.3 |
| | Construction-oriented industries | 3,518.1 | 3,298.1 | 3,309.0 | 3,360.2 | 3,544.8 |
| | Energy | 6,542.2 | 7,051.0 | 7,169.0 | 6,976.3 | 7,154.4 |
| | Other goods | 12,087.5 | 12,776.4 | 13,079.3 | 13,057.6 | 13,569.3 |
| | Other services | 18,300.2 | 18,997.7 | 19,118.7 | 19,216.8 | 19,419.2 |
| | Government | 18,608.0 | 18,811.1 | 18,805.5 | 18,833.9 | 18,842.6 |

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

(Seasonally Adjusted)

(1971=100)

| | July 1983 | Apr. 1984 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross Domestic Product | 143.9 | 147.3 | 148.3 | 149.1 | 151.2 |
| Agriculture | 118.5 | 116.7 | 118.5 | 120.2 | 119.2 |
| Forestry | 143.2 | 104.6 | 124.2 | 121.3 | 136.2 |
| Fishing and trapping | 127.9 | 104.2 | 107.6 | 111.8 | 106.9 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 94.5 | 109.7 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 115.6 |
| Manufacturing industries | 129.0 | 135.8 | 136.9 | 138.0 | 143.4 |
| Construction industry | 115.5 | 110.2 | 109.3 | 110.5 | 112.2 |
| Transportation, communication and other utilities | 161.8 | 170.2 | 173.4 | 172.6 | 175.2 |
| Transportation | 133.8 | 143.7 | 147.6 | 146.0 | 148.9 |
| Storage | 128.5 | 140.8 | 141.2 | 142.8 | 151.0 |
| Communication | 198.5 | 203.6 | 205.6 | 206.1 | 206.1 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 189.5 | 197.4 | 200.6 | 199.9 | 204.3 |
| Trade | 154.2 | 156.7 | 157.7 | 160.1 | 160.3 |
| Wholesale trade | 153.7 | 154.6 | 157.4 | 162.0 | 162.5 |
| Retail trade | 154.5 | 158.2 | 157.9 | 158.8 | 158.8 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 173.1 | 173.9 | 175.1 | 175.1 | 176.0 |
| Finance industries | 187.1 | 179.9 | 177.5 | 180.2 | 180.6 |
| Insurance carriers | 201.5 | 197.5 | 198.8 | 199.0 | 199.8 |
| Insurance agencies and real estate agencies | 179.2 | 182.1 | 186.5 | 185.2 | 185.6 |
| Community, business and personal service industries | 153.0 | 155.9 | 156.7 | 157.3 | 156.9 |
| Education and related services | 113.0 | 113.9 | 114.2 | 114.2 | 114.4 |
| Health and welfare services | 148.2 | 151.6 | 151.8 | 152.3 | 152.7 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 186.2 | 203.2 | 204.9 | 204.7 | 201.4 |
| Services to business management | 284.9 | 293.4 | 293.0 | 296.3 | 294.3 |
| Personal services | 122.5 | 122.6 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 123.1 |
| Accommodation and food services | 135.8 | 136.8 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 140.5 |
| Public administration and defence | 138.2 | 139.6 | 139.1 | 139.5 | 139.4 |
| Federal administration | 124.3 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 126.8 | 127.0 |
| Provincial administration | 161.7 | 161.1 | 159.7 | 159.2 | 158.4 |
| Local administration | 142.8 | 147.2 | 146.8 | 145.9 | 145.6 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 126.8 | 130.7 | 131.6 | 132.6 | 137.1 |
| Service-producing industries | 155.5 | 158.6 | 159.7 | 160.3 | 160.7 |
| Commercial industries | 148.0 | 151.9 | 153.2 | 154.0 | 156.5 |
| Non-commercial industries | 125.6 | 126.9 | 126.9 | 127.0 | 127.1 |
| Industrial production | 130.0 | 138.0 | 138.8 | 139.7 | 145.3 |
| 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 |
| Groupings of industries by demand category: | | | | | |
| Consumer goods and services | 154.1 | 157.5 | 157.9 | 159.3 | 159.6 |
| Non-durable goods | 136.9 | 139.1 | 138.4 | 140.6 | 140.9 |
| Durable goods | 155.6 | 167.1 | 166.9 | 170.0 | 171.6 |
| Services | 165.2 | 167.2 | 168.5 | 168.9 | 168.8 |
| Capital formation | 135.5 | 137.8 | 138.7 | 140.3 | 143.5 |
| Construction | 126.9 | 123.6 | 124.6 | 124.9 | 126.4 |
| Machinery and equipment | 152.3 | 165.9 | 166.4 | 170.4 | 177.0 |
| Intermediate inputs | 146.2 | 150.9 | 153.1 | 153.4 | 157.5 |
| Raw materials | 108.9 | 105.5 | 108.3 | 111.0 | 115.4 |
| Construction-oriented industries | 131.2 | 123.0 | 123.4 | 125.3 | 132.2 |
| Energy | 146.8 | 158.2 | 160.8 | 156.5 | 160.5 |
| Other goods | 130.6 | 138.1 | 141.4 | 141.1 | 146.6 |
| Other services | 184.8 | 191.8 | 193.0 | 194.0 | 196.1 |
| Government | 125.7 | 127.1 | 127.1 | 127.3 | 127.3 |

Energy Products: Production and Trade

July 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Preliminary figures for July 1984 show that Canadian production of crude oil reached 7 884 million litres, a 5.7% increase over July 1983. Canada's oil exports totalled 1 581 million litres, an increase of 9.25 over the same period last year. Imports were down 20.5% in July, amounting to 1 272 million litres. The production of refined petroleum products by Canadian refineries rose 5.2% to 8 072 million litres, while the sales of these products in Canada were up 1.9%.

In July 1984, natural gas production increased 14.3% to 6 320 million cubic metres. Exports during this period were 11.8% higher than in July 1983; sales in Canada increased 11.6%.

Canadian coal mines produced 4 442 kilotonnes of bituminous coal, sub-bituminous coal and lignite in July, an increase of 56.5% from a year earlier. Exports of coal products rose 42.7% to 2 024 kilotonnes.

Electricity generation in Canada rose 7.8% in July 1984.

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

(see table below)

Energy Statistics

Production, Exports and Imports of Selected Energy Forms

July 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: | | | | | | |
| 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 | 6 338 | 1 153 |
| May 1984 | 4 865 | 7 365 | 6 737 | 33 275 | 6 980 | 1 092 |
| June 1984 | 4 666 | 7 423 | 6 007 | 31 054 | 7 244 | 1 087 |
| July 1984 | 4 442 | 7 884 | 6 320 | 31 642 | 8 072 | 1 124 |
| July 1983 | 2 839 | 7 456 | 5 527 | 29 340 | 7 674 | 936 |
| Year to date 1984 | 32 110 | 51 905 | 51 199 | 245 590 | 51 425 | 8 267 |
| Year to date 1983 | 24 414 | 46 468 | 47 409 | 224 946 | 47 131 | 7 188 |
| 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 | 835 | 468 |
| June 1984 | 2 249 | 1 440 | 1 429 | 3 207 | 593 | 407 |
| July 1984 | 2 024 | 1 581 | 1 337 | 3 714 | 597 | 464 |
| July 1983 | 1 418 | 1 448 | 1 196 | 3 241 | 680 | 536 |
| Year to date 1984 | 14 470 | 11 918 | 12 090 | 22 596 | 4 764 | 4 213 |
| Year to date 1983 | 9 241 | 9 282 | 11 524 | 21 093 | 4 021 | 4 463 |
| Year 1983 | 17 008 | 16 875 | 20 171 | 38 411 | 7 338 | 7 686 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| January 1984 | 13 | 1 770 | 1 | 188 | 408 | |
| February 1984 | 7 | 1 323 | -- | 187 | 357 | |
| March 1984 | 521 | 1 570 | -- | 229 | 344 | |
| April 1984 | 2 875 | 854 | 1 | 261 | 178 | |
| May 1984 | 2 402 | 989 | 1 | 233 | 312 | |
| June 1984 | 2 333 | 1 088 | -- | 287 | 450 | |
| July 1984 | 2 516 | 1 272 | -- | 253 | 145 | |
| July 1983 | 1 550 | 1 600 | -- | 188 | 258 | |
| Year to date 1984 | 10 667 | 8 866 | 3 | 1 638 | 2 194 | |
| Year to date 1983 | 5 595 | 7 077 | 2 | 2 179 | 1 264 | |
| Year 1983 | 14 345 | 14 353 | 5 | 2 758 | 3 252 | |

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics

Second Quarter 1984

Second quarter 1984 final survey results show seasonally-adjusted pre-tax profits of Canadian industrial corporations rose 3.1% to \$8.7 billion from the previous quarter. This follows growth rates of 3.9% and 6.0% for first quarter 1984 and fourth quarter 1983 respectively, and represents the third consecutive quarter of reduced growth in corporate profits, after the strong quarterly increases during the first three quarters of 1983. In spite of the milder performance, however, the current level of pre-tax profits is the highest since second quarter 1981 when an equivalent \$8.7 billion was registered.

On a year-to-year basis, pre-tax profits increased 30.2% to \$8.9 billion from second quarter 1983, compared to 46.1% for the first quarter, year-over-year. Sales of industrial corporations rose 12.3% from the second quarter 1983 to a current level of \$153.4 billion.

Balance sheet data (available for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million) show that the working capital ratio, an indicator of short-term liquidity, remained basically flat at 1.44 times for the ninth quarter in a row. The actual level of working capital rose to \$36.9 billion in the second quarter from \$35.6 billion last quarter and \$30.7 billion in the fourth quarter 1982, the low point of the recession. The \$6.2 billion increase in working capital from fourth quarter 1982 to second quarter 1984 was generated by a \$11.9 billion increase in current assets, largely temporary investments and trade accounts receivable, offset by an increase of \$5.7 billion in current liabilities, primarily accounts payable.

Long-term corporate liquidity, as measured by long-term debt (excluding affiliated debt) to equity, continued to improve. The ratio, which indicates the extent to which corporations make use of borrowed funds compared to shareholders equity, stood at 52.3% in second quarter 1984. This compared to 53.6% last quarter and a high of 57.9% in fourth quarter, 1982.

Annualized return on shareholders equity (using seasonally adjusted profit after taxes but before extraordinary items) declined slightly to 10.4% in second quarter 1984 from 10.5% last quarter and 10.7% in fourth quarter 1983. While seasonally adjusted profits did increase marginally from last quarter, the shareholders equity of corporations rose from \$138.9 billion to \$142.6 billion from first to second quarter 1984.

Dividends paid by corporations in second quarter 1984 totalled \$1,885 million, compared to \$1,637 million last quarter and \$1,361 million in second quarter 1983. The dividend coverage ratio (dividends to net profit) remained basically flat at 46.5% in second quarter 1984, compared to 45.0% last quarter and 47.1% in second quarter 1983.

Sector and Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

In the **Mining Sector**, seasonally adjusted profits before taxes and extraordinary items fell from \$1,654 million last quarter to \$1,637 million in second quarter 1984. Included in this change, however, is a \$51 million increase in Mineral Fuels industry profits offset by a \$82 million decline in Metal Mining Industry profits.

Note to Users

Beginning with the second quarter 1984 final release of *Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics*, seasonally adjusted income statement data is available for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million, as well as for the universe of corporations. Prior to this, only the latter category had seasonally adjusted data available. This additional information should facilitate financial statement analysis in relation to balance sheet data available only for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million.

Mineral Fuels industry pre-tax profits rose from \$1,402 million to \$1,453 million in the first quarter to second quarter 1984 period. Contributing to the strong profit performance was a \$96 million quarterly rise in sales, augmented by an increase in seasonally adjusted exports of crude petroleum and natural gas.

Metal Mining Industry pre-tax profits fell from \$208 million last quarter to \$126 million in second quarter 1984. Sales of the industry declined a marginal 1.1% to \$2.2 billion.

In the **Manufacturing Sector**, pre-tax profits increased \$324 million from last quarter to a level of \$4.1 billion in second quarter 1984. Leading the way was the paper industry with a significant gain in profit, while the transportation equipment industry showed the largest decline.

The **Paper Industry** pre-tax profits rebounded vigorously this quarter, rising from \$39 million in the first quarter to \$251 million in second quarter 1984. Sales of the industry jumped 7.2% quarter-to-quarter to the highest ever level of \$5.6 billion. The end of labour disruptions in British Columbia coupled with considerable strength in prices and exports resulted in the positive paper industry results.

The **Transportation Equipment Industry**, which had been leading the recovery in pre-tax profits over the last year, slowed down this quarter. The industry posted a \$50 million decline in profits, dropping from the record high of \$931 million last quarter to \$881 million in second quarter. Sales of the industry fell from \$11.9 billion to \$11.5 billion over the quarter. Although Canadian retail sales of motor vehicle dealers were up quarter-to-quarter, seasonally adjusted exports of passenger automobiles declined during the period.

The **Trade and Services Sector** pre-tax profits declined overall from \$3,052 million last quarter to \$3,010 million in second quarter 1984, with notable declines in other retail (\$99 million) and services to business (\$52 million). The largest quarterly increase occurred in the **Transportation Industry** where profits rose \$68 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.

These revised data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing, real estate, construction and finance (continued)

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 | 153,409 | 150,953 | 8,925 | 8,715 | 5,196 | 5,010 |
| First quarter 1984 | — | 149,092 | — | 8,450 | — | 4,820 |
| Second quarter 1983 | 136,595 | — | 6,854 | — | 3,829 | — |
| Mining industries | | | | | | |
| Second quarter 1984 | 8,243 | 8,181 | 1,632 | 1,637 | 610 | 620 |
| First quarter 1984 | — | 8,083 | — | 1,654 | — | 655 |
| Second quarter 1983 | 6,829 | — | 1,296 | — | 489 | — |
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | |
| Second quarter 1984 | 65,539 | 63,235 | 4,414 | 4,068 | 2,781 | 2,516 |
| First quarter 1984 | — | 62,462 | — | 3,744 | — | 2,191 |
| Second quarter 1983 | 58,634 | — | 3,068 | — | 1,826 | — |
| Other industries | | | | | | |
| Second quarter 1984 | 79,627 | 79,537 | 2,879 | 3,010 | 1,805 | 1,874 |
| First quarter 1984 | — | 78,547 | — | 3,052 | — | 1,974 |
| Second quarter 1983 | 71,132 | — | 2,490 | — | 1,514 | — |

¹Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.

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

First Quarter 1984 to Second Quarter 1984
(Seasonally Adjusted) (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: | 39 | 251 | 212 | 39 | 171 | 132 |
| 1. Paper | 117 | 185 | 68 | 72 | 108 | 36 |
| 2. Transportation | 294 | 353 | 59 | 186 | 217 | 31 |
| 3. Other wholesale | 1,402 | 1,453 | 51 | 506 | 504 | -2 |
| 4. Mineral fuels | | | | | | |
| Decreases: | 451 | 352 | -99 | 318 | 243 | -75 |
| 1. Other retail | 208 | 126 | -82 | 126 | 88 | -38 |
| 2. Metal mining | 355 | 303 | -52 | 205 | 186 | -19 |
| 3. Services to business management | 931 | 881 | -50 | 637 | 615 | -22 |
| 4. Transportation equipment | 3,797 | 3,904 | 107 | 2,089 | 2,132 | 43 |
| Sub total | 4,653 | 4,811 | 158 | 2,731 | 2,878 | 147 |
| All other industries | 8,450 | 8,715 | 265 | 4,820 | 5,010 | 190 |
| Total all industries | | | | | | |

industries. Complete income statement information, as well as balance sheets and income statements for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are available. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now on CANSIM. For further information, order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$11.10/\$44.40), or contact Tom Maxwell or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Federal Government Employment

Second Quarter 1984

Employees of the federal government (including members of the Canadian Armed Forces) and government enterprises numbered 597,797 as of June 1984, 1,082 (-0.2%) fewer than recorded in June 1983. General government employees increased by 3,322 (0.7%), while those in government enterprises declined by 4,404 (-3.1%).

The growth in general government employment during April-June 1984 was due primarily to increased term employment and/or the summer employment of students, notably in the departments of National Revenue, Environment and Transport and the Canada Post Corporation. These and other increases were partly offset by decreases in other departments, principally Employment and Immigration, National Defence, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Veterans Affairs as well as Cape Breton Development Corporation and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.

The decline in government enterprise was due largely to lay-offs during the year by Canadian National Railways, Petro-Canada and Canadair Limited.

Gross payroll (including overtime and retroactive payments) within the federal government for April-June 1984 was \$4,378.1 million, an increase of \$576.9 million (15.3%) from the corresponding quarter in 1983. The increase is due to an extra pay period for general government employees in June 1984, and for a number of enterprises during the quarter.

The April-June 1984 issue of the publication *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$5.55/\$22.20), will be released at a later date, however, data are presently available from CANSIM. Quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720. For further information, contact M. Fathy (613-990-8305), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Coal Production and Trade

July 1984

Canadian production of coal increased 56.3% to 4 437 kilotonnes in July 1984 from 2 858 KT a year earlier. Exports of coal rose 50.2% to 2 130 KT from 1 418 KT; landed imports were up 62.3% to 2 516 KT from 1 550 KT in July 1983.

Production of coal in the first seven months of 1984 totalled 32 179 KT, a 31.6% increase from 24 418 KT in the January-July 1983 period. Exports of coal rose 57.7% to 14 576 KT from 9 241 KT. Landed imports rose 90.7% to 10 669 KT from 5 596 KT for the same period in 1983.

For further information, order the July 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.

Railway Carloadings

August 1984

Loadings of revenue freight by Canadian railways totalled 20.9 million tonnes in August 1984, an increase of 16.6% from the previous year. The carriers handled an additional 1.2 million tonnes from the United States, an increase of 5.8% from August 1983.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded for the latest month were: wheat (+20.2%); coal (+51.3%); iron ore and concentrates (+22.7%), and grain (other than wheat) (-61.1%).

The total freight loadings in Canada during January-August 1984 showed an increase of 20.4% from the 1983 period; receipts from U.S. connections rose 8.8%.

For further information, order the August 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.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

August 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.
(see table below)

Urban Transit

August 1984

The 64 reporting Canadian urban transit systems collected 87,827,739 initial passenger fares in August 1984; the total distance travelled was 51 968 287 km. Operating revenues for the month amounted to \$53,766,368.

For further information, order the August issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the Surface Transport Unit (613-990-8700), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

| | | 1983 | | 1984 | |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Year-to-date | August | Year-to-date | August |
| Carriers Reporting | | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Passenger Revenue Earned | | | | | |
| Intercity & Rural Services | \$ | 159,172,411r | 24,914,495r | 148,262,648r | 22,464,465 |
| Urban-Suburban Services | \$ | ² | ² | ² | ² |
| Other Services (e.g. charter) | \$ | 41,548,276r | 4,649,708r | 44,184,199r | 5,560,620 |
| Fare Passengers Carried | | | | | |
| Intercity & Rural Services ³ | No. | 20,455,758r | 2,834,716r | 18,954,616r | 2,534,236 |
| 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 | 133 190 262r | 19 058 883r | 128 634 344r | 18 013 041 |
| Urban-Suburban Services | km | ² | ² | ² | ² |
| Other Services (e.g. charter) | km | 28 282 687r | 3 491 233r | 31 737 850r | 4 276 308 |
| Fuel Consumed | | | | | |
| Diesel Oil | L | 57 982 805r | 8 569 092r | 55 311 563r | 8 089 065 |
| Gasoline | L | 7 963 851r | 312 328r | 7 873 068r | 298 269 |
| Propane | L | 6 357 | 855 | 5 506 | — |

¹ The number 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.

Farm Wages in Canada

August 15, 1984

Average hourly farm wages in Canada (without board, lodging, or house provided), were an estimated \$5.17 at August 15, 1984, up 3.6% compared to \$4.99 at August 15, 1983. The highest average wage of \$6.06 per hour was paid in Saskatchewan, while workers in Quebec received the lowest at \$4.57.

Average daily wages without board across Canada were estimated at \$42.88, and monthly wages without board at \$962.00.

These wage estimates are based on a mail survey of 5,653 farmers employing agricultural labour at the time of the 1981 Census of Agriculture (in the event that the farmer is no longer an employer, he or she is asked to report the going rates in the neighbourhood). Of the questionnaires mailed out, 1,983 were returned.

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.

Users should note that comparisons among quarters 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 rather 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 through the winter, while less-skilled labourers such as fruit harvesters are only employed in the summer.

Data on hourly, daily and monthly wages (with and without board) are available on CANSIM. 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 August 15, 1984

| Region | \$ |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Maritimes (P.E.I., N.S., N.B.) | 4.59 |
| Quebec | 4.57 |
| Ontario | 4.86 |
| Manitoba | 5.53 |
| Saskatchewan | 6.06 |
| Alberta | 5.57 |
| British Columbia | 6.01 |
| Canada | 5.17 |

Publications Released

- ✓ **23-003** *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **52-001** *Railway Carloadings*, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **67-001** *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Second Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- ✓ **88-502E** *International Payments and Receipts for Technology*, Occasional
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

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.

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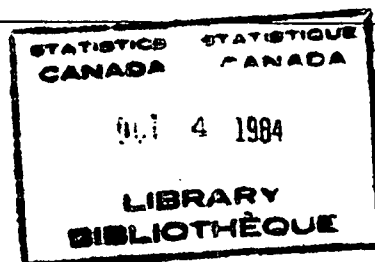
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Thursday, October 4, 1984



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New Motor Vehicle Sales

August 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Following three successive months of strong growth, retail sales of all new motor vehicles sold in Canada rose at a more moderate pace (+8.7%) in August 1984 over the same month last year, with a total number of 97,471 units sold. By comparison, increases in May were +26.8%, June, +17.9%, and July, +25.8%. Sales of passenger cars and commercial vehicles manufactured in North America increased to 54,115 (+14.2%) and 18,949 (+13.0%) units respectively from a year earlier. Sales of passenger cars manufactured overseas totalled 20,464 units, a 3.4% drop from August 1983. This was due principally to the 18.3% drop in Japanese passenger car sales to 14,385 units. Conversely, sales of passenger cars manufactured in other countries posted a 69.8% rise, with 6,079 models sold. Sales of commercial vehicles made overseas (including Japanese models) decreased 7.9% over August of last year, to 3,943 units.

The market share, (based on unit sales of passenger cars) held by North American manufacturers was 72.6% in August 1984, compared to 69.1% in August 1983. Japanese manufacturers had a lower share in August 1984, taking 19.3% of the Canadian market of new passenger cars compared to 25.7% in August 1983. Manufacturers from other countries held 8.1% of the market in August 1984, an increase from 5.2% in August 1983.

Total dollar value of all new motor vehicles sold in August 1984 increased 18.4% from the year-earlier figure to \$1,186.6 million. Sales of North American built passenger cars reached \$611.7 million (up 20.8% from the same month in 1983) while those of commercial vehicles built in North America totalled \$296.5 million (up 24.2%). Sales of overseas passenger cars rose 9.6% to \$237.6 million; commercial vehicle revenues were 0.6% higher at \$40.8 million.

During the first eight months of 1984, there were 892,749 new motor vehicles sold in Canada, 22.9% higher than recorded for the same period last year. The retail value of these vehicles totalled \$10,794.9 million (up 34.5%).

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, unit sales of passenger cars built in North America decreased 6.4% in August 1984 from the previous month, totalling 58,834 units. Seasonally adjusted sales of passenger cars made overseas (20,132 units) dropped 13.2% from July 1984, while total commercial vehicles (24,327 units) were 5.9% lower.

For further information, order the August 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.

New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

August 1984

| | Total | | | Passenger cars | | | Commercial vehicles ³ | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 1983 | 1984 | Change | 1983 | 1984 | Change | 1983 | 1984 | Change |
| | (Units) | | % | (Units) | | % | (Units) | | % |
| Canada | 89,636 | 97,471 | 8.7 | 68,586 | 74,579 | 8.7 | 21,050 | 22,892 | 8.8 |
| Newfoundland | 1,787 | 1,783 | -0.2 | 1,229 | 1,246 | 1.4 | 558 | 537 | -3.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 459 | 445 | -3.1 | 359 | 339 | -5.6 | 100 | 106 | 6.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,209 | 3,449 | 7.5 | 2,444 | 2,672 | 9.3 | 765 | 777 | 1.6 |
| New Brunswick | 2,462 | 2,650 | 7.6 | 1,765 | 1,868 | 5.8 | 697 | 782 | 12.2 |
| Quebec | 23,939 | 28,694 | 19.9 | 20,252 | 23,764 | 17.3 | 3,687 | 4,930 | 33.7 |
| Ontario | 33,589 | 37,039 | 10.3 | 26,604 | 29,027 | 9.1 | 6,985 | 8,012 | 14.7 |
| Manitoba | 3,458 | 3,600 | 4.1 | 2,431 | 2,510 | 3.2 | 1,027 | 1,090 | 6.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,385 | 3,089 | -8.7 | 2,104 | 1,941 | -7.7 | 1,281 | 1,148 | -10.4 |
| Alberta | 8,826 | 8,218 | -6.9 | 5,489 | 5,194 | -5.4 | 3,337 | 3,024 | -9.4 |
| British Columbia ² | 8,522 | 8,504 | -0.2 | 5,909 | 6,018 | 1.8 | 2,613 | 2,486 | -4.9 |
| | (\$000) | | % | (\$000) | | % | (\$000) | | % |
| Canada | 1,002,558 | 1,186,586 | 18.4 | 723,296 | 849,300 | 17.4 | 279,262 | 337,286 | 20.8 |
| Newfoundland | 19,087 | 19,632 | 2.9 | 12,383 | 13,039 | 5.3 | 6,704 | 6,593 | -1.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,745 | 4,602 | -3.0 | 3,573 | 3,335 | -6.7 | 1,172 | 1,267 | 8.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 33,082 | 37,766 | 14.2 | 24,342 | 28,021 | 15.1 | 8,740 | 9,745 | 11.5 |
| New Brunswick | 25,942 | 30,200 | 16.4 | 17,661 | 19,603 | 11.0 | 8,281 | 10,597 | 28.0 |
| Quebec | 245,954 | 326,783 | 32.9 | 200,459 | 257,658 | 28.5 | 45,495 | 69,125 | 51.9 |
| Ontario | 382,610 | 464,850 | 21.5 | 286,920 | 340,991 | 18.8 | 95,690 | 123,859 | 29.4 |
| Manitoba | 41,084 | 45,348 | 10.4 | 27,285 | 29,827 | 9.3 | 13,799 | 15,521 | 12.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 42,184 | 40,894 | -3.1 | 24,663 | 24,434 | -0.9 | 17,521 | 16,460 | -6.1 |
| Alberta | 109,489 | 109,282 | -0.2 | 62,396 | 62,182 | -0.3 | 47,093 | 47,100 | -- |
| British Columbia ² | 98,381 | 107,229 | 9.0 | 63,614 | 70,210 | 10.4 | 34,767 | 37,019 | 6.5 |

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.

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

August 1983 and 1984

| | Actual 1983 | | | | | | Actual 1984 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Singles | Doubles | Row | Apts. | Total | SAAR ¹ (000) | Singles | Doubles | Row | Apts. | Total | SAAR ¹ (000) |
| June | 10,097 | 801 | 787 | 4,669 | 16,354 | 148.0 | 7,793 | 527 | 709 | 2,948 | 11,977 | 107.0 |
| July | 5,684 | 412 | 975 | 3,455 | 10,526 | 117.0 | 6,813 | 398 | 628 | 2,083 | 9,922 | 108.0 |
| August | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5,326 | 360 | 1,033 | 2,435 | 9,154 | 111.0 | 6,392 | 364 | 861 | 3,412 | 11,029 | 136.0 |
| Nfld. | 68 | 2 | 3 | — | 73 | 1.0 | 55 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 111 | 1.0 |
| P.E.I. | 29 | 4 | 12 | — | 45 | 1.0 | 31 | 2 | — | 76 | 109 | 1.0 |
| N.S. | 216 | 18 | 21 | 21 | 276 | 3.0 | 221 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 293 | 4.0 |
| N.B. | 141 | — | — | 11 | 152 | 2.0 | 196 | — | — | — | 196 | 3.0 |
| Que. | 1,059 | 206 | 92 | 480 | 1,837 | 22.0 | 1,354 | 195 | 86 | 1,526 | 3,161 | 39.0 |
| Ont. | 2,128 | 88 | 468 | 870 | 3,554 | 43.0 | 3,027 | 40 | 531 | 957 | 4,555 | 56.0 |
| Man. | 172 | 6 | 42 | 72 | 292 | 4.0 | 225 | — | 13 | 133 | 371 | 5.0 |
| Sask. | 220 | 4 | 10 | 219 | 453 | 5.0 | 241 | 34 | 3 | 50 | 328 | 4.0 |
| Alta. | 506 | 8 | 63 | 357 | 934 | 11.0 | 483 | 12 | 4 | — | 499 | 6.0 |
| B.C. | 787 | 24 | 322 | 405 | 1,538 | 19.0 | 559 | 29 | 186 | 632 | 1,406 | 17.0 |
| Cumulative Jan.-Aug. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 57,063 | 4,408 | 6,021 | 27,090 | 94,582 | | 44,252 | 2,934 | 5,131 | 22,710 | 75,027 | |
| Nfld. | 723 | 80 | 6 | 194 | 1,003 | | 522 | 106 | 26 | 78 | 732 | |
| P.E.I. | 107 | 18 | 12 | 68 | 205 | | 125 | 8 | — | 112 | 245 | |
| N.S. | 1,727 | 183 | 85 | 623 | 2,618 | | 1,400 | 110 | 183 | 458 | 2,151 | |
| N.B. | 1,217 | 16 | 176 | 191 | 1,600 | | 868 | 6 | 13 | 62 | 949 | |
| Que. | 11,618 | 2,539 | 597 | 7,676 | 22,430 | | 9,923 | 1,718 | 780 | 10,653 | 23,074 | |
| Ont. | 21,415 | 952 | 2,489 | 8,823 | 33,679 | | 19,399 | 494 | 2,659 | 5,885 | 28,437 | |
| Man. | 2,520 | 34 | 92 | 1,274 | 3,920 | | 1,875 | 64 | 106 | 868 | 2,913 | |
| Sask. | 2,760 | 58 | 176 | 2,310 | 5,304 | | 1,433 | 134 | 86 | 855 | 2,508 | |
| Alta. | 6,115 | 264 | 941 | 3,319 | 10,639 | | 3,537 | 54 | 219 | 73 | 3,883 | |
| B.C. | 8,861 | 264 | 1,447 | 2,612 | 13,184 | | 5,170 | 240 | 1,059 | 3,666 | 10,135 | |
| Housing starts in all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAAR¹ (000) | June | 186.0 | July | 144.0 | August | 138.0 | June | 132.0 | July | 130.0 | August | 158.0 |

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.For further information, order the August 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.

New Housing Price Index

August 1984

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) stood at 95.1 in August 1984, down 0.1% from the level of 95.2 recorded the previous month. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 0.2% higher than its year-ago level of 94.9. The August level marks the 29th consecutive month for which the index has been below 100. During the month, the estimated House Only Index decreased 0.2% to 97.4, while the estimated Land Only Index increased 0.1% to 91.1.

Between July and August 1984, the largest decrease in the New Housing Price Index was observed for Victoria (-1.6%), followed by Regina (-0.8%), and Vancouver (-0.5%). There were smaller decreases for Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Toronto and London. The largest increase in the price index was recorded for

Quebec (1.2%) while smaller advances were registered for Montreal (0.4%), St. John's (0.3%), Winnipeg (0.3%), Ottawa (0.2%) and Hamilton (0.2%).

The largest year-over-year increase was recorded for Saint John-Moncton (8.2%) followed by Ottawa (7.8%), Windsor (7.0%), St. Catharines-Niagara (5.9%), Hamilton (5.0%), Montreal (4.7%), Quebec City (4.1%), and London (4.1%). Between August 1983 and August 1984, smaller increases ranging from 3.3% to 0.4% were recorded for St. John's, Winnipeg, Kitchener, Toronto, Saskatoon and Vancouver. The largest decrease occurred in Victoria (-9.3%), followed by Calgary (-7.1%), Edmonton (-6.1%) and Regina (-1.4%).

(see table below)

New Housing Price Indexes

August 1984 — Advance Information
(1981=100)

| | Weights ¹ | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1983 | % Change | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | Aug. '84/ July '84 | Aug. '84/ Aug. '83 |
| Canada, total² (22 cities) | 100.0 | 95.1 | 95.2 | 94.9 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Canada (House Only) | | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.2 | -0.2 | 0.2 |
| Canada (Land Only) | | 91.1 | 91.0 | 90.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| St. John's | 0.92 | 104.0 | 103.7 | 100.7 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Saint John-Moncton | 0.68 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 104.3 | — | 8.2 |
| Quebec City | 2.02 | 119.8 | 118.4 | 115.1 | 1.2 | 4.1 |
| Montreal | 8.50 | 119.2 | 118.7 | 113.9 | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 4.33 | 127.8 | 127.5 | 118.6 | 0.2 | 7.8 |
| Toronto | 28.15 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.1 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Hamilton | 2.16 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 111.0 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 0.85 | 113.0 | 113.0 | 106.7 | — | 5.9 |
| Kitchener | 1.25 | 113.2 | 113.4 | 110.4 | -0.2 | 2.5 |
| London | 0.97 | 108.6 | 108.7 | 104.3 | -0.1 | 4.1 |
| Windsor | 0.25 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 92.4 | — | 7.0 |
| Winnipeg | 2.27 | 113.7 | 113.4 | 110.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Regina | 1.14 | 106.6 | 107.5 | 108.1 | -0.8 | -1.4 |
| Saskatoon | 1.56 | 99.3 | 98.6 | — | — | 0.7 |
| Calgary | 10.69 | 81.0 | 81.2 | 87.2 | -0.2 | -7.1 |
| Edmonton | 8.74 | 83.7 | 83.9 | 89.1 | -0.2 | -6.1 |
| Vancouver | 20.03 | 76.5 | 76.9 | 76.2 | -0.5 | 0.4 |
| Victoria | 2.78 | 78.0 | 79.3 | 86.0 | -1.6 | -9.3 |

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.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

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

Canadian railways loaded 4.9 million tonnes of freight during the week ending September 21, 1984, a 5.6% increase from the same period in 1983. Loadings decreased in the East by 2.9% and increased in the West by 12.9%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, rose in the East by 10.5% and in the West by

6.0%; there was an overall national increase of 9.2%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 172.9 million t, an increase of 19.8% from the 1983 level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 27.9%.

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

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending September 21, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 098 725 | 2 830 505 | 4 929 230 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 2 161 565 | 2 506 402 | 4 667 967 |
| % change | -2.9 | 12.9 | 5.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 35,401 | 40,207 | 75,608 |
| Cars, 1983 | 35,005 | 36,228 | 71,233 |
| % change | 1.1 | 11.0 | 6.1 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 166 365 | 63 655 | 230 020 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 150 617 | 60 038 | 210 655 |
| % change | 10.5 | 6.0 | 9.2 |
| Cars, 1984 | 6,216 | 2,666 | 8,882 |
| Cars, 1983 | 5,126 | 2,268 | 7,394 |
| % change | 21.3 | 17.5 | 20.1 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 77 422 136 | 95 432 063 | 172 854 199 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 65 143 576 | 79 132 991 | 144 276 567 |
| % change | 18.5 | 20.6 | 19.8 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1 296 235 | 1 349 212 | 2 645 447 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1 091 422 | 1 164 288 | 2 255 710 |
| % change | 18.8 | 15.9 | 17.3 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 5 819 811 | 2 208 336 | 8 028 147 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 4 909 375 | 1 879 587 | 6 788 962 |
| % change | 18.5 | 17.5 | 18.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 214,031 | 88,994 | 303,025 |
| Cars, 1983 | 164,520 | 72,412 | 236,932 |
| % change | 30.1 | 22.9 | 27.9 |

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.

Asphalt Roofing: Shipments

August 1984

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 855 964 metric bundles in August 1984, a 3.5% increase from the 2 758 587 metric bundles shipped in August 1983.

For further information, order the August 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.

Transborder Air Passenger Origin and Destination

First Quarter 1983

Data for transborder air passenger origins and destinations for the first quarter of 1983 are now available. For further information, contact K. Davidson (613-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Products: Shipments

August 1984

During the month of August 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 21 006 100 square metres of gypsum wallboard, compared to 17 492 199 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the August 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.

Publications Released

- ✓ **26-224 Non-metal Mines, 1982**
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- ✓ **31-003 Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Second Quarter 1984**
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- ✓ **32-012 Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, September 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **43-009 Electric Lamps, August 1984**
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **55-002 Gas Utilities, June 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **62-007 Construction Price Statistics, July 1984**
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **63-002 Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1984**
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- ✓ **67-002 Security Transactions with Non-residents, June 1984**
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **72-002 Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1984**
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

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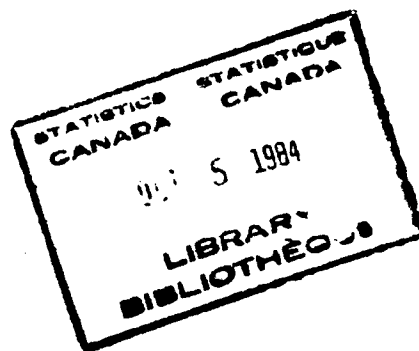
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

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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Population Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1984

Canada's population at June 1, 1984 reached an estimated 25,127,900. Population figures for the provinces and the territories are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Newfoundland | 579,500 |
| Prince Edward Island | 125,300 |
| Nova Scotia | 869,900 |
| New Brunswick | 713,300 |
| Quebec | 6,549,000 |
| Ontario | 8,937,400 |
| Manitoba | 1,056,500 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,006,200 |
| Alberta | 2,348,800 |
| British Columbia | 2,870,800 |
| Yukon | 21,800 |
| Northwest Territories | 49,400 |

Canada's population growth rate was less than 1% for the period June 1983-May 1984, one of the lowest rates the country has experienced. Alberta recorded a decrease in population, registering 2,348,800 on June 1, 1984 compared to 2,355,800 a year earlier.

These preliminary postcensal estimates will be published in the next few weeks in catalogue 91-210 and are available from CANSIM.

For further information, contact Lise Ofori-Attah (613-990-9581), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index

August 1984

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) declined to a level of 307.8 in August, down 0.2% from July's level of 308.5. The materials index fell 0.1% during the month due to price decreases for gypsum wallboard, acoustic tiles and panels and plywood, which more than offset increases for thermoplastic building wires and Spruce softwood.

The labour component decreased to 327.9 in August, down 0.3% from 329.0 in July. The decline was attributable to large wage roll-backs for carpenters and labourers in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Comparing August 1984 with August 1983, the Canada total index rose 1.7%; building materials increased 2.8% over the 12 months while the labour component rose 0.6%.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984. (see table below)

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

August 1984
(1971=100)

| | August 1984 | July 1984 | August 1983 | % Change | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Aug. '84/ July '84 | Aug. '84/ Aug. '83 |
| Canada, total | 307.8 | 308.5 | 302.7 | -0.2 | 1.7 |
| Materials | 289.7 | 290.1 | 281.8 | -0.1 | 2.8 |
| Labour | 327.9 | 329.0 | 326.0 | -0.3 | 0.6 |

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

August 1984

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) rose to 292.4 in August, up 0.2% from its July level of 291.9. The materials index rose 0.6% during the month due primarily to price increases for wooden windows, lumber from the Quebec region, roofing shingles and wooden doors. These increases more than offset price decreases for plywood, gypsum wallboard and lumber from the British Columbia region.

The union wage rate index declined to 327.2 in August 1984, down 0.4% from 328.4 the previous month. This decrease was attributable to large wage roll-backs for carpenters and labourers in St. John's, Newfoundland.

On a year-over-year basis, the Canada total index rose 0.5%, comprising a negligible increase for materials and an increase of 1.1% for labour.

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

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

January 1984
1971=100

| | January 1984 | December 1983 | January 1983 | % change | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | January '84/ December '83 | January '84/ January '83 |
| Canada, total | 292.4 | 291.9 | 291.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Materials | 272.8 | 271.3 | 272.7 | 0.6 | — |
| Labour | 327.2 | 328.4 | 323.6 | -0.4 | 1.1 |

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

August 1984

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (including supplements) fell -0.2% to 127.4 in August from July's level of 127.6. This decline was the result of a roll-back in contract settlements for carpenters and labourers in St. John's, Newfoundland, where the index dropped -13.1% to 115.9 in August from 133.3 the previous month.

In August, the total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades stood 1.0% above its year-ago level of 126.2. By city, the largest year-over-year increase was recorded for Halifax (14.5%), while

St. John's, Newfoundland showed a marked decrease (-5.7%). The Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia indexes showed no change; increases ranging from 0.8% to 4.2% were posted in the remaining cities.

It should be noted that the estimates of year-over-year change are derived from contract agreements which have now been signed in all survey provinces with the exceptions of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Rates for these provinces are being carried at their last contract level pending the development of alternative sources of information for construction wage rate indexes in these two provinces. Users are reminded that these indexes have a two-year revision period. (see table below)

Union Wage Rate Indexes (Basic plus Supplements)

August 1984
1981=100

| | August 1984 | July 1984 | August 1983 | % change | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | August '84/ July '84 | August '84/ August '83 |
| Canada | 127.4 | 127.6 | 126.2 | -0.2 | 1.0 |
| St. John's | 115.9 | 133.3 | 122.9 | -13.1 | -5.7 |
| Halifax | 134.2 | 134.2 | 117.2 | — | 14.5 |
| Saint John | 130.4 | 130.4 | 126.6 | — | 3.0 |
| Quebec City | 125.1 | 125.1 | 125.1 | — | — |
| Chicoutimi | 124.6 | 124.6 | 124.6 | — | — |
| Montreal | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | — | — |
| Ottawa | 128.8 | 128.8 | 127.4 | — | 1.1 |
| Toronto | 125.9 | 125.9 | 124.7 | — | 1.0 |
| Hamilton | 126.4 | 126.4 | 125.4 | — | 0.8 |
| St. Catharines | 127.7 | 127.7 | 126.7 | — | 0.8 |
| Kitchener | 129.9 | 129.9 | 129.9 | — | 0.8 |
| London | 130.0 | 130.0 | 128.6 | — | 1.1 |
| Windsor | 127.4 | 127.4 | 126.2 | — | 1.0 |
| Sudbury | 128.6 | 128.6 | 127.5 | — | 0.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 128.0 | 128.0 | 126.9 | — | 0.9 |
| Winnipeg | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | — | — |
| Regina | 132.7 | 132.7 | 127.3 | — | 4.2 |
| Saskatoon | 132.7 | 132.7 | 127.3 | — | 4.2 |
| 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.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

September 1984

The situation report for September 1984 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information, contact Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Room 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 0K4.

Footwear: Production

August 1984

The total production of footwear of all kinds in Canada during the month of August 1984 was 4 399 279 pairs.

For further information, order the August 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.

Processed Strawberries

1984

The total pack of strawberries by Canadian processors for the 1984 crop year is now available.

For further information, order the 1984 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 12, No. 4, Pack of Processed Strawberries, 1984 (32-023, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

October 1984

The first production estimate of the 1984 potato crop is now available for all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Vegetable acreages and fruit production data for some provinces are also available.

For further information, 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.

International Payments and Receipts for Technology

This publication examines the use of international payments and receipts for technology data as an indicator of the volume of technological information transferred between countries. It includes a review of the theoretical foundations, limitations and uses of international payments and receipts data, as well as an overview of existing statistics.

For further information, order *International Payments and Receipts for Technology* (catalogue 88-502), or contact Karen Walker (613-990-9919), Science and Technology Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publication Released

22-002 Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 7, September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada — Available Friday, October 5, 1984 at 3 p.m.
(Canada: \$1.60/\$11.10; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$13.30)

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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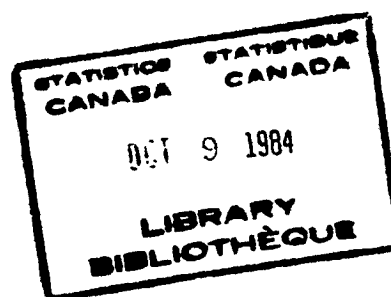
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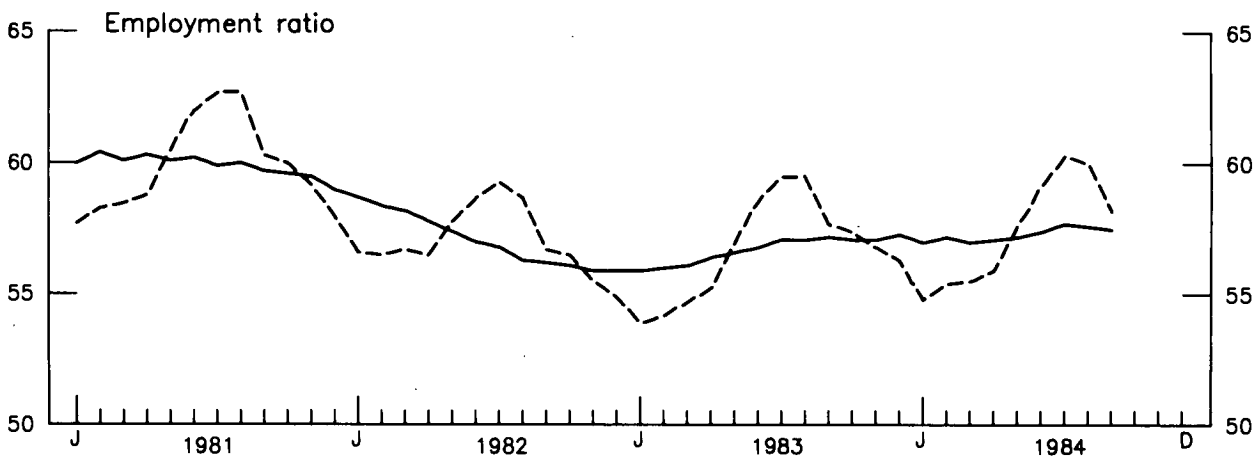
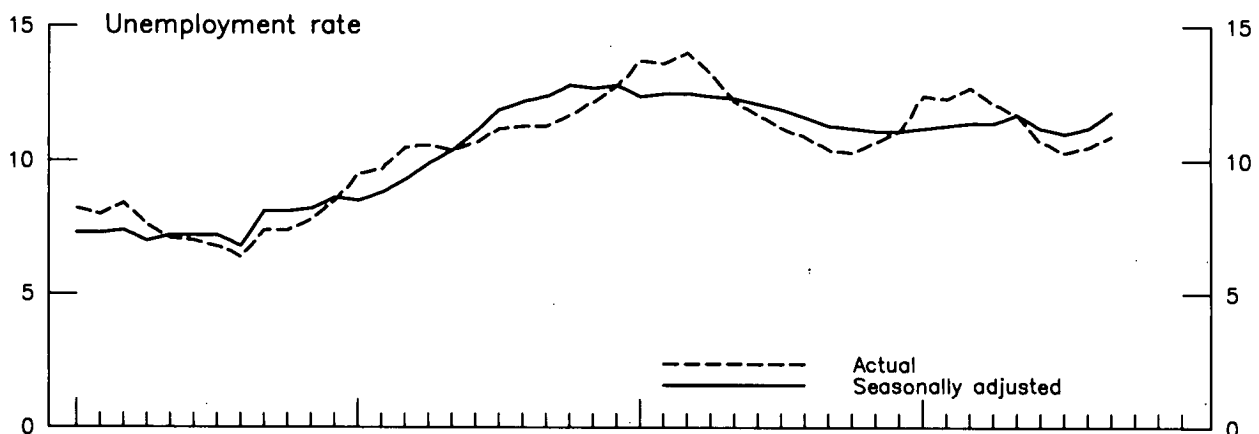
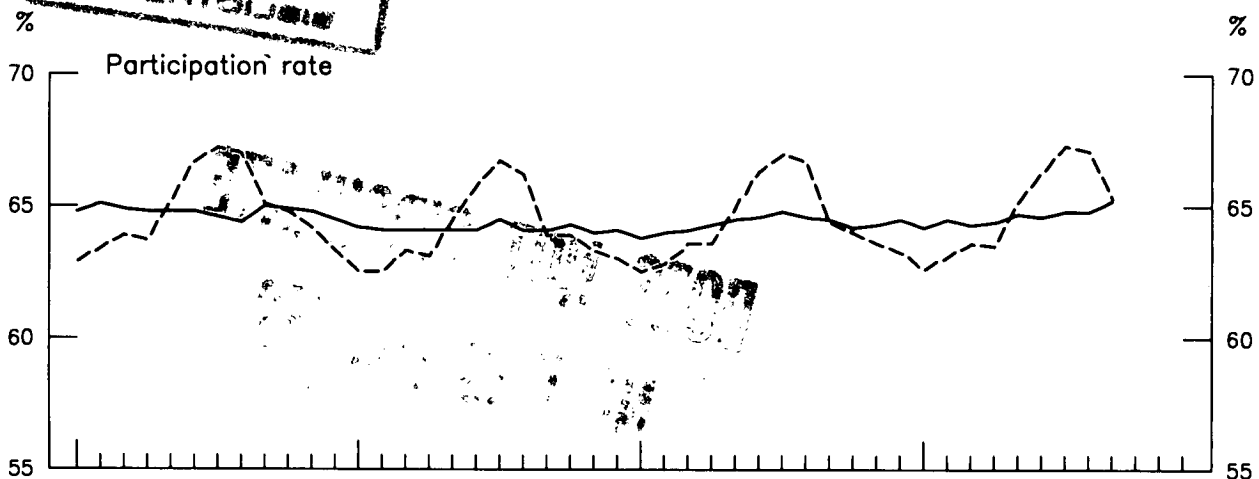
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Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Labour Force Information

September 1984

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 11.8% in September 1984 from the previous month's level of 11.2%. This increase was largely due to an increase in the number of persons looking for work at a time of year when the number of job seekers normally decreases. The increase raised the seasonally adjusted participation rate to a record high of 65.2% compared to 64.8% in August. The employment/population ratio declined 0.1% to 57.5% in September 1984.

Employment for the week ending September 15 reached an estimated 11,045,000, virtually unchanged from the August estimate. Employment was down 14,000 among those aged 15 to 24 years to an estimated 2,367,000. Conversely, there was an increase of an estimated 18,000 in employment among those aged 25 and older.

Increases in employment were recorded in primary industries other than agriculture (+7,000), transportation, communications and other utilities (+10,000) and trade (+24,000); employment levels declined in public administration (-36,000).

Part-time employment declined 26,000 in September to an estimated 1,713,000, while full-time employment rose an estimated 26,000 to 9,344,000.

On a regional basis, employment increased an estimated 21,000 in Quebec and 9,000 in British Columbia. There was a decline of 4,000 in Nova Scotia; the employment levels of the remaining provinces showed little change from the previous month.

Unemployment reached an estimated 1,472,000 in September 1984, an increase of 81,000 from the previous month. Unemployment levels rose by 38,000 to

533,000 for those aged 15 to 24; there were increases for both males (+12,000) and females (+26,000) within this age group. Unemployment also increased in the 25 and older age group, reaching a level of 939,000.

By province, unemployment rose an estimated 6,000 in Newfoundland, 17,000 in Quebec, 21,000 in Ontario, 6,000 in Alberta and 11,000 in British Columbia. The remaining provinces experienced smaller increases in estimated unemployment levels.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in September were as follows (percentage increase from July follows in brackets): Newfoundland, 22.9% (1.9%); Prince Edward Island, 13.2% (1.8%); Nova Scotia, 13.6% (0.3%); New Brunswick, 15.9% (1.0%); Quebec, 12.9% (0.4%); Ontario, 9.5% (0.4%); Manitoba, 8.0% (0.3%); Saskatchewan, 8.5% (0.6%); Alberta, 12.0% (0.4%); and British Columbia, 14.9% (0.5%). These increases resulted in record high seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Unadjusted, the level of unemployment for Canada in September 1984 was 1,363,000, an increase of 94,000 (+7.4) from a year earlier. The unemployment rate reached 10.9% in September 1984, 0.5% higher than that of 1983. The participation rate in September was 65.3%, a 0.9% increase over the rate recorded last year. The employment/population ratio rose 0.5% to 58.2%.

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

Technology and Commodity Trade

The publication reviews the use of commodity trade statistics as an indicator of the international transfer of technology. In addition to an historical perspective of the concepts, the report examines the theoretical, statistical and definitional foundations of the indicator, and outlines existing statistics and their uses.

For further information, order *Technology and Commodity Trade* (catalogue 88-503), or contact Karen Walker (613-990-9919), Science and Technology Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Store Sales by Regions

August 1984

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$873 million in August 1984, a 2.6% increase from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for January-August 1984 reached \$6,506.5 million, up 4.7% from the same period in 1983.

On a regional basis, department store sales in August were as follows (percentage change from August 1983 in brackets):

- Ontario, \$312.5 million (+1.6%)
- Quebec, \$163.8 million (+7.6%)
- British Columbia, \$140.4 million (+1.4%)
- Alberta, \$117.1 million (-0.1%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$66.3 million (+2.9%)
- Manitoba, \$45.5 million (+6.5%)
- Saskatchewan, \$27.2 million (-3.2%).

Data users should note that the British Columbia figures include those for the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Oil Pipeline Transport

July 1984

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during July 1984 increased 3.7% to 12 376 360 cubic metres from 11 936 077 cubic metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the July 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.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

August 1984

Canadian manufactures produced 64 378 tonnes of polyethylene type synthetic resins in August 1984, an increase from 47 469 tonnes a year earlier.

Data users are advised that information on the East-West production of selected chemicals for August 1984 is available.

For further information, order the August 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.

Cement

August 1984

During the month of August 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 988 519 tonnes of Portland cement, compared to 888 076 tonnes in the same month last year.

For further information, order the August 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.

Rigid Insulating Board

August 1984

Shipments of rigid insulating board by Canadian manufacturers reached 4 342 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in August 1984, a 13.5% increase from the August 1983 total of 3 827 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis).

For further information, order the August 1984 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

August 1984

In August 1984, Canadian manufacturers produced 4,947,448 phonograph records compared to 4,890,447 in the same period of the previous year.

Production of pre-recorded tapes during the month of August was 2,963,325; in August 1983, the total was 2,471,558.

For further information, order the August 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.

Major Grains

August 1984

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

- Total wheat, 2 545 700 tonnes
- Oats, nil
- Barley, 300 200 tonnes
- Rye, 76 400 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 34 700 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 59 200 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.

Publications Released

- ✓ 11-003E **Canadian Statistical Review**, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ 36-004 **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 44-004 **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 63-004 **Department Store Sales by Regions**, January-August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 82-2/2 **Tuberculosis Statistics — Morbidity and Mortality**, 1983
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- ✓ 88-503E **Technology and Commodity Trade**, 1984
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- ✓ **Service Bulletin:**
- ✓ 53-006 **Road Transport**, Vol. 13, No. 10, Truck Inventory and Use Survey, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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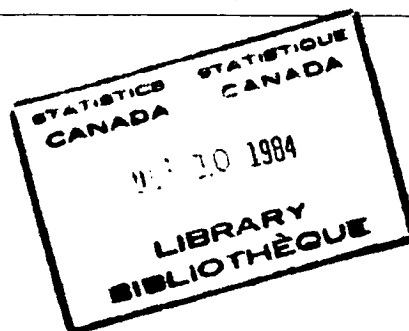
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Earnings of Men and Women

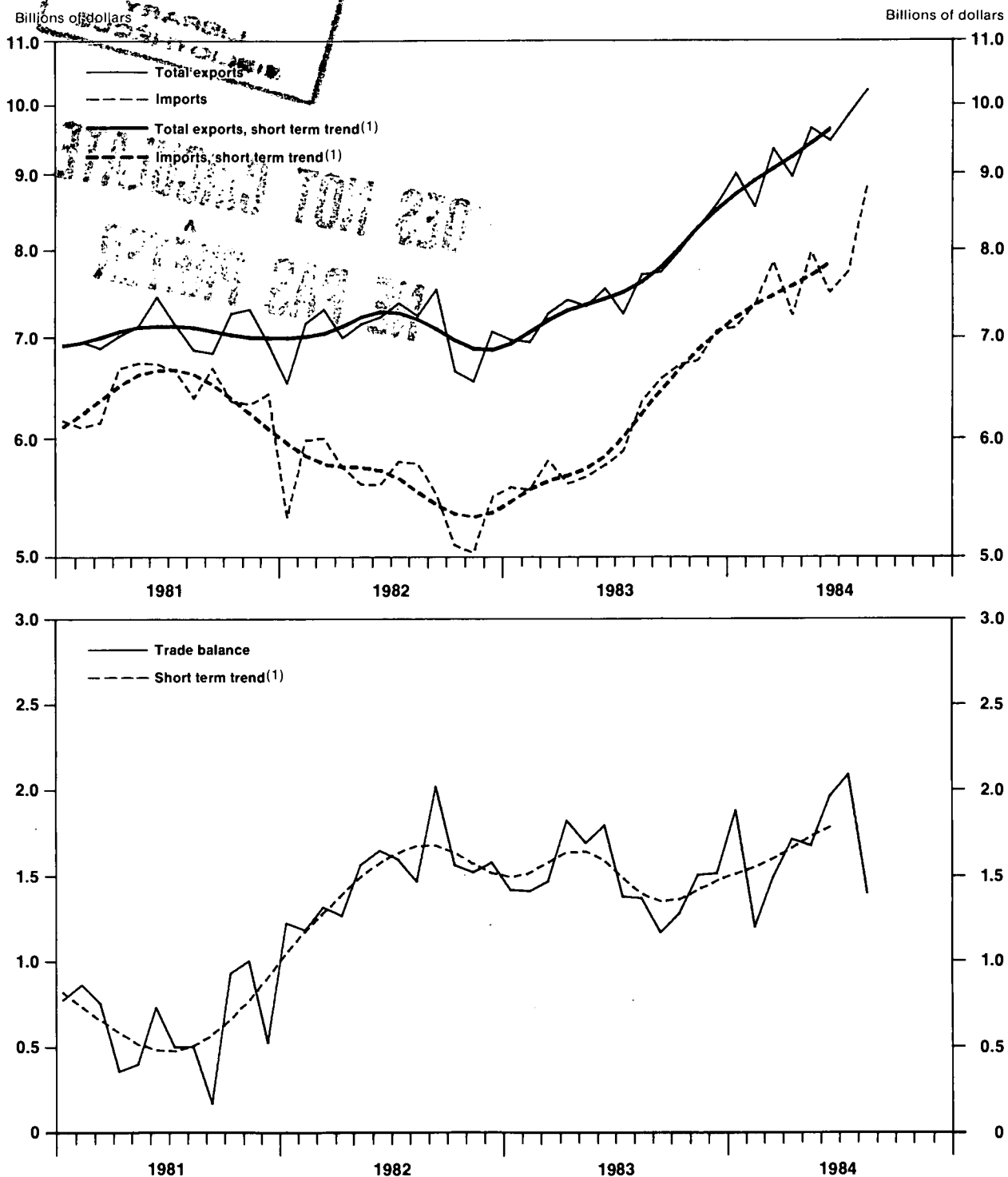
Historical data detailing the earnings of men and women are related to characteristics such as age, education and work experience in *Earnings of Men and Women, 1981 and 1982*.

Further information on the earnings of Canadians appear on page 8 of today's *Daily*.



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

August 1984

Month to Month (Table 1)

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results show Canada's total exports climbed 3.9% or \$385 million to a record \$10.2 billion in August 1984, following a \$380 million increase in July and a \$185 million decline in June. Imports also registered a record increase, jumping 14.0% or \$1,085 million to \$8.8 billion, following a rise of \$255 million in July and a decline of \$475 million in June. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus plunged \$700 million to \$1.4 billion in August 1984. After posting a \$685 million drop in February, the trade balance has, with the exception of May, recovered steadily, reaching a record high of \$2.1 billion in July.

During the first eight months of 1984, the merchandise trade surplus totalled \$13.4 billion, up \$1.1 billion from the corresponding period last year.

Short-Term Trend (Graphs)

Growth in the short-term trend for total exports which accelerated with advances from 1.0% in July 1983 to 3.1% in November 1983, slowed to a 1.8% rise in April 1984 then rebounded with increases of 2.1% in May and 2.2% in June.

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, decelerated from a 3.5% increase in September 1983 to a 1.4% rise in April 1984. The trend then rallied with increases of 1.7% in May and 2.0% in June. Because imports slowed more rapidly than exports in recent months up to June, the trend for the merchandise trade surplus climbed steadily. Increases rose from \$45 million in February to \$70 million in May, falling slightly to a rise of \$55 million in June, for a monthly level of \$1.8 billion.

Commodity Analysis

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

The \$385 million overall increase in total exports in August 1984 was due primarily to a \$625 million rise in exports of automotive products which helped push the short-term trend upward. This increase was accompanied by declines in aircraft, ore and fish exports.

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

The main impetus for the surge in total imports in August 1984 was a record \$710 million jump in end products, largely comprising automotive products which registered an upturn in the short-term trend. Other rises were registered in aircraft, machinery and equipment, precious metals, and ores and concentrates imports. The only comparatively large decrease was in crude petroleum; the short-term trend for this product has been declining since it peaked in November 1983.

Trading Partner Analysis (Table 2)

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

After fluctuating widely between February and June, Canada's exports to the United States rose \$45 million in July and soared 8.6% or \$625 million in August to \$7.8 billion; automotive products were chiefly responsible for this record increase. Despite a \$155 million drop in August 1984, exports to Japan continued to show signs of recovery, as did exports to "other EEC" and other countries. The short-term trend for exports to the United Kingdom fell less rapidly, and the trend for exports to "other OECD" countries declined after reaching a peak in May.

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

Following sharp increases in July and August, the short-term trend for imports from the United States regained its momentum; imports from Japan, "other OECD" countries and the United Kingdom were also strong. However, growth in imports from "other EEC" and other countries began to show signs of faltering.

For further information, order the August 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

August 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 | 26,165 | 22,058 | 26,837 | 22,286 | 4,552 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 271 |
| Second Quarter | 29,528 | 24,390 | 28,005 | 22,666 | 5,339 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 787 |
| 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 | 1,399 | -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 | 1,159 | 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 | 1,498 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 225 |
| December | 8,267 | 6,237 | 8,568 | 7,060 | 1,508 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 10 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 8,375 | 6,600 | 8,977 | 7,099 | 1,878 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 369 |
| February | 8,448 | 7,297 | 8,535 | 7,342 | 1,193 | -4.9 | 3.4 | -685 |
| March | 9,342 | 8,161 | 9,326 | 7,845 | 1,481 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 289 |
| April | 9,150 | 7,897 | 8,933 | 7,226 | 1,707 | -4.2 | -7.9 | 225 |
| May | 10,399 | 8,587 | 9,627 | 7,958 | 1,669 | 7.8 | 10.1 | -38 |
| June | 9,979 | 7,906 | 9,444 | 7,481 | 1,963 | -1.9 | -6.0 | 294 |
| July | 9,428 | 7,547 | 9,823 | 7,734 | 2,089 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 126 |
| August | 9,011 | 8,059 | 10,208 | 8,818 | 1,390 | 3.9 | 14.0 | -699 |
| Year to date | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 57,814 | 46,484 | 58,308 | 46,044 | 12,264 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1,095 |
| 1984 | 74,132 | 62,054 | 74,874 | 61,504 | 13,370 | 28.4 | 33.6 | 1,106 |

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

August 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | Period-to-Period Change | | | | | | Year-to-Date \$ millions | Change Over Previous Year | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | July \$ millions | Aug. \$ millions | July % | Aug. % | July \$ millions | Aug. \$ millions | | % | \$ millions |
| Total exports to: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 7,255.3 | 7,878.7 | 0.6 | 8.6 | 44.2 | 623.4 | 57,214.8 | 34.3 | 14,608.8 |
| Japan | 616.5 | 462.4 | 34.7 | -25.0 | 158.9 | -154.1 | 3,654.5 | 23.7 | 699.6 |
| United Kingdom | 164.8 | 204.1 | -23.2 | 23.9 | -49.8 | 39.3 | 1,615.9 | 1.9 | 30.5 |
| "Other E.E.C." countries | 381.7 | 376.1 | 1.1 | -1.5 | 4.1 | -5.6 | 2,930.6 | 10.9 | 288.1 |
| "Other O.E.C.D." countries | 184.7 | 157.3 | 9.6 | -14.8 | 16.1 | -27.4 | 1,331.2 | 24.5 | 262.0 |
| "Other" countries | 1,220.3 | 1,129.7 | 20.2 | -7.4 | 205.3 | -90.6 | 8,127.0 | 9.1 | 677.1 |
| Total | 9,823.3 | 10,208.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 378.9 | 385.0 | 74,874.0 | 28.4 | 16,566.1 |
| Imports from: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 5,505.9 | 6,376.7 | 3.6 | 15.8 | 189.6 | 870.8 | 44,428.3 | 32.4 | 10,879.1 |
| Japan | 473.9 | 485.1 | -2.3 | 2.4 | -11.0 | 11.2 | 3,547.2 | 31.4 | 847.9 |
| United Kingdom | 197.2 | 214.1 | -3.8 | 8.6 | -7.8 | 16.9 | 1,540.0 | 39.4 | 435.4 |
| "Other E.E.C." countries | 449.4 | 534.9 | 0.4 | 19.0 | 1.9 | 85.5 | 3,796.2 | 48.0 | 1,231.3 |
| "Other O.E.C.D." countries | 213.8 | 295.1 | 8.7 | 38.0 | 17.1 | 81.3 | 1,593.8 | 21.4 | 280.7 |
| "Other" countries | 894.2 | 912.4 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 63.6 | 18.2 | 6,598.5 | 37.1 | 1,785.8 |
| Total | 7,734.4 | 8,818.3 | 3.4 | 14.0 | 253.4 | 1083.9 | 61,504.0 | 33.6 | 15,460.2 |
| Balance with: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,749.4 | 1,502.0 | | | -145.4 | -247.4 | 12,786.5 | | 3,729.7 |
| Japan | 142.6 | -22.7 | | | 169.9 | -165.3 | 107.3 | | -148.3 |
| United Kingdom | -32.4 | -10.0 | | | -42.0 | 22.4 | 75.9 | | -404.9 |
| "Other E.E.C." countries | -67.7 | -158.8 | | | 2.2 | -91.1 | -865.6 | | -943.2 |
| "Other O.E.C.D." countries | -29.1 | -137.8 | | | -1.0 | -108.7 | -262.6 | | -18.7 |
| "Other" countries | 326.1 | 217.3 | | | 141.7 | -108.8 | 1,528.5 | | -1,108.7 |
| Total | 2,088.9 | 1,390.0 | | | 125.5 | -698.9 | 13,370.0 | | 1,105.9 |

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

August 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | Period-to-Period Change | | | | | | Year-to-Date \$ millions | Change Over Previous Year | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | July \$ millions | Aug. \$ millions | July % | Aug. % | July \$ millions | Aug. \$ millions | | % | \$ millions |
| Live animals | 64.0 | 62.3 | 19.9 | -2.8 | 10.6 | -1.8 | 356.5 | 39.4 | 100.8 |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 1,086.8 | 955.9 | 22.5 | -12.0 | 199.6 | -130.9 | 7,016.6 | 0.9 | 64.6 |
| Fish and fish preparations | 179.7 | 129.0 | 40.9 | -28.2 | 52.2 | -50.6 | 1,087.7 | -2.9 | -32.0 |
| Barley | 56.6 | 42.8 | 3.5 | -24.4 | 1.9 | -13.8 | 487.3 | -8.1 | -43.2 |
| Wheat | 544.9 | 510.3 | 26.5 | -6.4 | 114.2 | -34.6 | 3,116.3 | -3.5 | -112.3 |
| Wheat flour | 3.4 | 5.3 | -33.2 | 56.4 | -1.7 | 1.9 | 70.1 | 33.7 | 17.7 |
| Other cereals unmilled | 9.9 | 35.9 | 49.9 | 263.1 | 3.3 | 26.0 | 136.0 | 24.6 | 26.8 |
| Other cereal preparations | 22.2 | 17.7 | 5.6 | -20.3 | 1.2 | -4.5 | 159.9 | -3.7 | -6.1 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 59.7 | 57.9 | 1.3 | -3.0 | 0.7 | -1.8 | 498.9 | -3.4 | -17.8 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 52.5 | 44.5 | 15.8 | -15.2 | 7.2 | -8.0 | 399.9 | 15.1 | 52.5 |
| Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 157.8 | 112.4 | 15.0 | -28.8 | 20.6 | -45.4 | 1,060.6 | 20.3 | 179.1 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 1,530.6 | 1,434.5 | 17.0 | -6.3 | 222.0 | -96.0 | 11,534.8 | 23.4 | 2,191.1 |
| Rapeseed | 20.4 | 27.5 | -65.6 | 34.9 | -38.8 | 7.1 | 479.5 | 101.0 | 241.0 |
| Other crude vegetable products | 28.2 | 29.1 | -20.6 | 3.2 | -7.3 | 0.9 | 266.2 | 9.5 | 23.1 |
| Iron ores, concentrates and scrap | 187.7 | 79.4 | 623.5 | -57.7 | 161.7 | -108.3 | 802.1 | 14.6 | 102.2 |
| Copper ores, concentrates and scrap | 72.7 | 19.9 | 159.3 | -72.6 | 44.7 | -52.8 | 346.5 | 12.5 | 38.6 |
| Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap | 29.7 | 36.8 | -37.1 | 23.9 | -17.5 | 7.1 | 350.0 | 92.0 | 167.7 |
| Zinc ores, concentrates and scrap | 12.0 | 47.8 | -65.1 | 299.4 | -22.3 | 35.8 | 188.5 | 23.9 | 36.3 |
| Other ores, concentrates and scrap | 115.7 | 73.5 | 74.4 | -36.5 | 49.4 | -42.2 | 633.6 | 22.2 | 115.0 |
| Crude petroleum | 363.3 | 347.9 | 3.1 | -4.2 | 10.9 | -15.4 | 2,960.8 | 27.8 | 644.3 |
| Natural gas | 318.8 | 323.5 | -0.5 | 1.5 | -1.6 | 4.7 | 2,652.7 | 0.2 | 6.3 |
| Coal and other bituminous substances | 146.5 | 183.7 | 9.2 | 25.4 | 12.4 | 37.2 | 1,183.8 | 48.2 | 384.8 |
| Asbestos unmanufactured | 49.8 | 36.2 | 10.9 | -27.5 | 4.9 | -13.7 | 369.3 | 19.3 | 59.8 |
| Other crude animal products | 29.2 | 40.0 | -15.0 | 36.9 | -5.2 | 10.8 | 238.2 | 46.5 | 75.6 |
| Other crude wood products | 21.9 | 36.7 | -36.3 | 67.6 | -12.4 | 14.8 | 223.6 | 30.5 | 52.3 |
| Other crude non-metallic minerals | 117.7 | 134.9 | 59.8 | 14.6 | 44.0 | 17.2 | 704.3 | 44.1 | 215.6 |
| Other crude materials, inedible | 16.9 | 17.7 | -4.7 | 4.6 | -0.8 | 0.8 | 135.6 | 26.5 | 28.4 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 3,015.5 | 3,109.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | -0.7 | 93.9 | 23,335.9 | 21.3 | 4,098.0 |
| Lumber | 341.9 | 362.7 | -3.0 | 6.1 | -10.5 | 20.7 | 2,823.2 | 6.5 | 171.8 |
| Other wood fabricated materials | 78.6 | 91.2 | 1.8 | 16.0 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 622.6 | 27.4 | 133.9 |
| Woodpulp and similar pulp | 366.8 | 358.2 | 8.3 | -2.4 | 28.1 | -8.6 | 2,396.4 | 24.2 | 467.2 |
| Newsprint paper | 455.8 | 424.6 | 5.6 | -6.8 | 24.1 | -31.1 | 3,072.9 | 18.0 | 469.7 |
| Other paper and paperboard | 113.6 | 118.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 830.8 | 25.2 | 167.2 |
| Inorganic chemicals | 111.7 | 97.8 | 0.9 | -12.4 | 1.0 | -13.9 | 838.8 | 26.9 | 177.8 |
| Organic chemicals | 117.6 | 92.9 | -1.0 | -20.9 | -1.2 | -24.6 | 925.6 | 13.2 | 107.9 |
| Fertilizers and fertilizer materials | 110.1 | 150.7 | 3.7 | 36.9 | 3.9 | 40.6 | 958.3 | 39.3 | 270.3 |
| Synthetic rubber and plastics | 75.6 | 76.8 | -12.2 | 1.6 | -10.5 | 1.2 | 585.9 | 26.6 | 123.2 |
| Other chemical products | 25.9 | 25.8 | -18.3 | -0.3 | -5.8 | -0.1 | 226.7 | 14.0 | 27.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 217.2 | 258.3 | -13.0 | 18.9 | -32.4 | 41.1 | 2,097.6 | 10.7 | 203.4 |
| Primary iron and steel | 18.1 | 17.7 | 65.2 | -1.9 | 7.1 | -0.3 | 151.3 | -4.1 | -6.5 |
| Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets | 95.7 | 90.0 | 16.0 | -5.9 | 13.2 | -5.6 | 706.8 | 51.2 | 239.4 |
| Other iron and steel & alloys | 74.9 | 78.8 | -7.3 | 5.1 | -5.9 | 3.9 | 621.0 | 53.8 | 217.3 |
| Aluminum including alloys | 144.5 | 171.1 | -15.4 | 18.4 | -26.2 | 26.6 | 1,319.5 | 24.2 | 256.9 |
| Copper and alloys | 47.8 | 53.3 | -13.9 | 11.5 | -7.7 | 5.5 | 513.1 | 15.1 | 67.4 |
| Nickel and alloys | 41.9 | 48.0 | 30.1 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 349.2 | 28.1 | 76.5 |
| Precious metals and alloys | 159.8 | 171.6 | 16.4 | 7.4 | 22.5 | 11.8 | 1,089.9 | 15.5 | 146.2 |
| Zinc and alloys | 43.8 | 47.8 | -21.9 | 9.2 | -12.3 | 4.0 | 451.5 | 40.2 | 129.5 |
| Other non-ferrous metals and alloys | 19.4 | 16.2 | -6.1 | -16.5 | -1.3 | -3.2 | 127.7 | 20.3 | 21.5 |
| Metal fabricated basic products | 70.1 | 74.6 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 554.3 | 26.6 | 116.4 |
| Electricity | 157.4 | 157.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1,001.2 | 21.4 | 176.4 |
| Textile fabricated materials | 22.7 | 23.2 | -17.9 | 2.4 | -4.9 | 0.5 | 199.6 | 26.0 | 41.2 |
| Non-metallic mineral basic products | 62.1 | 61.0 | -0.4 | -1.8 | -0.3 | -1.1 | 462.1 | 45.6 | 144.8 |
| Other fabricated materials | 42.4 | 41.1 | 0.1 | -3.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 409.9 | 58.2 | 150.8 |
| End products, inedible | 4,001.7 | 4,506.1 | -0.4 | 12.6 | -18.0 | 504.5 | 31,416.5 | 43.2 | 9,483.7 |
| Industrial machinery | 299.7 | 277.4 | -0.1 | -7.4 | -0.4 | -22.2 | 2,112.1 | 22.6 | 390.0 |
| Agricultural machinery including tractors | 59.2 | 69.7 | -17.0 | 17.7 | -12.2 | 10.5 | 491.6 | 25.0 | 98.2 |
| Passenger autos and chassis | 964.0 | 1,443.6 | -14.8 | 49.7 | -167.6 | 479.6 | 9,022.2 | 51.2 | 3,055.8 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 496.8 | 577.4 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 80.6 | 3,913.4 | 42.6 | 1,168.5 |
| Motor vehicle parts, incl. eng. & eng. parts | 939.7 | 1,001.3 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 87.6 | 61.7 | 7,246.0 | 62.5 | 2,786.8 |
| Television, telecommunication equipment | 221.8 | 247.8 | -0.7 | 11.8 | -1.7 | 26.1 | 1,661.7 | 52.5 | 571.7 |
| Aircraft, engines, parts | 252.4 | 142.7 | 63.4 | -43.5 | 97.9 | -109.8 | 1,286.0 | 6.4 | 77.5 |
| Other transportation equipment | 124.6 | 94.2 | -21.5 | -24.4 | -34.1 | -30.5 | 803.7 | 35.0 | 208.2 |
| Office machines and equipment | 168.3 | 165.8 | 4.1 | -1.5 | 6.6 | -2.5 | 1,198.3 | 36.3 | 319.2 |
| Other equipment and tools | 196.1 | 187.2 | 16.9 | -4.5 | 28.4 | -8.9 | 1,442.7 | 20.4 | 244.5 |
| Other consumer goods | 155.8 | 161.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 1,245.0 | 19.6 | 204.2 |
| Other end products, inedible | 123.2 | 137.9 | -16.3 | 12.0 | -24.0 | 14.8 | 993.8 | 56.6 | 359.1 |
| Special transactions trade | 29.7 | 39.6 | -7.8 | 33.2 | -2.5 | 9.9 | 279.5 | 74.6 | 119.4 |
| Unallocated BOP adjustments | 95.4 | 100.8 | -25.1 | 5.7 | -32.0 | 5.4 | 934.7 | 119.5 | 508.9 |
| Total exports | 9,823.6 | 10,208.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 379.1 | 385.0 | 74,874.6 | 28.4 | 16,566.6 |

Table 4

Imports by Commodity

August 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | Period-to-Period Change | | | | | | Year-to-Date \$ millions | Change Over Previous Year | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | July \$ millions | Aug. \$ millions | July % | Aug. % | July \$ millions | Aug. \$ millions | | % | \$ millions |
| Live animals | 6.4 | 7.4 | -33.2 | 16.3 | -3.2 | 1.0 | 65.3 | -29.5 | -27.3 |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 493.3 | 533.7 | 6.2 | 8.2 | 28.7 | 40.5 | 3,846.8 | 19.9 | 639.6 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 37.1 | 41.4 | 29.2 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 289.9 | 19.2 | 46.7 |
| Fish and marine animals | 38.5 | 47.3 | 3.0 | 22.9 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 319.6 | 20.9 | 55.3 |
| Fresh fruits and berries | 57.4 | 65.0 | -11.4 | 13.2 | -7.4 | 7.6 | 540.8 | 13.8 | 65.5 |
| Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations | 45.2 | 45.0 | 21.5 | -0.3 | 8.0 | -0.1 | 336.7 | 21.0 | 58.5 |
| Fresh vegetables | 49.4 | 58.1 | 22.3 | 17.6 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 380.5 | 20.5 | 64.6 |
| Other vegetables and vegetable prep. | 31.2 | 33.1 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 224.1 | 25.5 | 45.5 |
| Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food prep. | 98.1 | 99.7 | -0.9 | 1.6 | -0.9 | 1.6 | 707.7 | 29.5 | 161.1 |
| Dairy products, eggs and honey | 9.8 | 14.4 | -11.5 | 46.5 | -1.3 | 4.6 | 92.4 | 18.3 | 14.3 |
| Corn (maize) shelled | 5.7 | 7.6 | -8.7 | 34.1 | -0.5 | 1.9 | 51.9 | -15.2 | -9.3 |
| Other cereals and cereal preparations | 18.7 | 25.8 | -15.2 | 38.4 | -3.3 | 7.2 | 175.3 | 28.2 | 38.6 |
| Sugar and sugar preparations | 37.1 | 38.1 | 17.5 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 266.6 | 12.4 | 29.3 |
| Fodder, feed, excluding unmilled cereal | 20.7 | 21.2 | -0.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 155.9 | 20.7 | 26.7 |
| Beverages | 40.3 | 32.9 | 17.3 | -18.3 | 6.0 | -7.4 | 277.8 | 28.0 | 60.7 |
| Tobacco | 4.1 | 4.0 | 18.6 | -2.8 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 27.5 | -39.5 | -18.0 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 750.4 | 817.9 | 1.4 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 67.5 | 5,704.5 | 32.1 | 1,387.4 |
| Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap | 160.9 | 222.9 | 1.2 | 38.5 | 1.8 | 61.9 | 1,319.1 | 26.8 | 278.9 |
| Coal and other related products | 122.1 | 152.9 | 6.4 | 25.2 | 7.4 | 30.8 | 840.3 | 62.3 | 322.6 |
| Crude petroleum | 324.2 | 289.0 | -1.6 | -10.9 | -5.3 | -35.3 | 2,420.3 | 33.1 | 602.0 |
| Crude animal products | 22.2 | 20.1 | -1.3 | -9.7 | -0.3 | -2.2 | 159.4 | 8.9 | 13.0 |
| Crude vegetable products | 43.8 | 50.3 | 10.1 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 345.6 | 22.3 | 63.1 |
| Crude wood products | 13.0 | 14.5 | -14.1 | 11.8 | -2.1 | 1.5 | 110.1 | 40.1 | 31.5 |
| Cotton | 10.6 | 10.2 | 15.1 | -4.2 | 1.4 | -0.4 | 82.4 | 17.4 | 12.2 |
| Wool and man-made fibres | 15.0 | 15.3 | 30.4 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 113.2 | -1.6 | -1.8 |
| Crude non-metallic minerals | 38.4 | 42.7 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 314.2 | 26.6 | 66.0 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 1,344.9 | 1,592.8 | -0.8 | 18.4 | -10.9 | 247.8 | 10,850.9 | 26.9 | 2,302.5 |
| Wood fabricated materials | 51.9 | 55.4 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 436.8 | 14.1 | 54.1 |
| Textile fabricated materials | 148.8 | 160.8 | -1.6 | 8.1 | -2.5 | 12.0 | 1,157.3 | 23.3 | 218.4 |
| Organic chemicals | 122.0 | 131.6 | -0.4 | 7.9 | -0.5 | 9.7 | 970.6 | 17.1 | 141.9 |
| Plastic materials | 125.2 | 126.4 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 944.9 | 22.9 | 176.3 |
| Other chemicals and related prod. | 193.8 | 209.1 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 15.4 | 1,508.8 | 22.2 | 274.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 119.6 | 119.9 | 65.3 | 0.2 | 47.2 | 0.3 | 932.0 | 61.9 | 356.4 |
| Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets | 87.2 | 93.2 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 616.5 | 47.9 | 199.8 |
| Other iron and steel products | 66.0 | 69.0 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 483.4 | 50.4 | 162.0 |
| Precious metals including alloys | 13.7 | 158.5 | -83.1 | 1,054.3 | -67.8 | 144.8 | 393.0 | -24.5 | -127.5 |
| Other non-ferrous metals and alloys | 94.2 | 106.3 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 761.4 | 51.2 | 257.7 |
| Metal fabricated basic products | 103.1 | 126.0 | -8.2 | 22.2 | -9.2 | 22.9 | 941.4 | 26.4 | 196.9 |
| Rubber fabricated materials | 18.3 | 21.0 | -8.1 | 14.3 | -1.6 | 2.6 | 150.7 | 36.8 | 40.5 |
| Oils, fats, animal and vegetable | 13.7 | 29.7 | -42.5 | 116.4 | -10.1 | 16.0 | 158.4 | 31.6 | 38.0 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 75.1 | 71.8 | 2.6 | -4.3 | 1.9 | -3.2 | 561.9 | 20.7 | 96.2 |
| Other fabricated materials | 112.5 | 114.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 833.9 | 35.3 | 217.8 |
| End products, inedible | 5,189.2 | 5,897.2 | 4.7 | 13.6 | 234.5 | 708.0 | 41,313.9 | 36.8 | 11,113.3 |
| Engines, turbines and elec. motors | 62.8 | 57.5 | -3.6 | -8.5 | -2.3 | -5.3 | 479.1 | 12.7 | 54.0 |
| Drilling mining machinery | 55.9 | 51.5 | 11.3 | -7.7 | 5.7 | -4.3 | 391.2 | 2.3 | 8.9 |
| Excavating machinery | 51.2 | 65.7 | 29.2 | 28.3 | 11.6 | 14.5 | 415.3 | 61.0 | 157.4 |
| Metal working machinery | 69.4 | 81.6 | 4.0 | 17.6 | 2.7 | 12.2 | 549.9 | 27.0 | 117.0 |
| Other industrial machinery | 321.7 | 381.7 | 1.7 | 18.7 | 5.4 | 60.0 | 2,484.0 | 31.7 | 598.4 |
| Agricultural machinery incl. tractors | 155.3 | 163.9 | -1.6 | 5.6 | -2.5 | 8.6 | 1,209.8 | 26.0 | 249.8 |
| Passenger autos and chassis | 593.9 | 746.0 | -1.4 | 25.6 | -8.5 | 152.1 | 5,168.8 | 41.4 | 1,512.4 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 239.4 | 251.3 | 30.2 | 5.0 | 55.6 | 11.9 | 1,696.5 | 71.3 | 706.3 |
| Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts. | 1,256.1 | 1,423.7 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 61.7 | 167.6 | 10,103.9 | 48.1 | 3,283.5 |
| Television, radios, phonographs | 62.8 | 74.3 | -19.8 | 18.2 | -15.5 | 11.5 | 578.3 | 51.0 | 195.4 |
| Other commun. and related equipment | 316.4 | 359.4 | 1.9 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 43.1 | 2,500.9 | 49.0 | 822.7 |
| Office machines and equipment | 351.0 | 370.6 | -3.7 | 5.6 | -13.7 | 19.5 | 2,827.4 | 47.9 | 915.8 |
| Other equipment and tools | 519.1 | 560.9 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 19.3 | 41.8 | 4,046.1 | 28.7 | 901.1 |
| Aircraft, engines, parts | 202.4 | 336.8 | 54.6 | 66.4 | 71.5 | 134.4 | 1,699.6 | 21.5 | 301.1 |
| Other transportation equipment & parts | 124.2 | 120.6 | 28.3 | -2.9 | 27.4 | -3.7 | 961.9 | 17.3 | 141.7 |
| Apparel and apparel accessories | 145.7 | 169.1 | 1.3 | 16.1 | 1.9 | 23.5 | 1,142.6 | 37.6 | 312.1 |
| Footwear | 39.7 | 47.0 | 1.8 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 328.9 | 24.7 | 65.2 |
| Printed matter | 121.7 | 114.7 | 1.3 | -5.7 | 1.6 | -6.9 | 903.1 | 13.8 | 109.8 |
| Watches, sporting goods and toys | 78.7 | 80.9 | -5.0 | 2.8 | -4.2 | 2.2 | 595.1 | 12.6 | 66.8 |
| House furnishings | 91.7 | 97.2 | -0.8 | 6.0 | -0.7 | 5.5 | 716.2 | 18.9 | 114.1 |
| Photographic goods | 103.0 | 101.7 | 12.3 | -1.2 | 11.3 | -1.3 | 752.5 | 25.9 | 154.6 |
| Miscellaneous end products | 227.1 | 240.8 | -0.1 | 6.1 | -0.3 | 13.8 | 1,762.5 | 22.6 | 324.9 |
| Special transactions trade | 131.1 | 154.3 | 12.5 | 17.7 | 14.6 | 23.2 | 1,074.9 | 58.7 | 397.7 |
| Unallocated BOP adjustments | -181.0 | -184.6 | 13.1 | 2.0 | -20.9 | -3.6 | -1,352.7 | 35.4 | -353.4 |
| Total Imports | 7,734.3 | 8,818.7 | 3.4 | 14.0 | 253.4 | 1,084.4 | 61,503.7 | 33.6 | 15,459.9 |

Earnings of Men and Women

1981 and 1982

This publication updates the historical data on earnings of men and women previously published for selected years from 1967 to 1979 under the same title and catalogue number. Data contained in these two reports facilitate analyses of earnings of men and women over the period 1967 to 1982 in terms of such relevant characteristics as age, education, and work experience. Such data are usually available only every second year; however, through exceptional circumstances, large enough samples were available for 1981 and 1982 to produce the earnings estimates. The report shows that:

- The number of earners rose from 8.3 million in 1967 to 12.9 million in 1982. Women accounted for 62% of the additional 4.6 million earners during this period.

- There has been a slow but steady improvement in the ratio of women's earnings to men's over the last 15 years; among full-year/full-time workers, women earned, on average, 64 cents for every dollar earned by men in 1982 compared to 58 cents in 1967.

- Almost two of every three husband-wife families had wives in the labour force in 1982 compared to one of three in 1967. On average, earnings of wives accounted for approximately one-fifth of total family income in 1982 compared to one-tenth in 1967.

For further information, order *Earnings of Men and Women, 1981 and 1982* (13-577, Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30), or contact R. Chawla (613-990-9730), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-August 1984 (Preliminary Figures)

Farm cash receipts for the period January-August 1984 reached an estimated \$12,477.1 million, up 4.6% from the revised 1983 January-August estimate of \$11,929.5 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops are estimated at \$5,865.7 million, 3.6% higher than last year's estimate of \$5,661.7 million. Oats, rye, rapeseed, potato and corn sales 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 \$6,244.5 million, a 4.3% increase from the revised 1983 level of \$5,985.2 million. Other receipts were up 29.8%, totalling \$366.9 million from the previous year's revised total of \$282.6 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 in *Farm Net Income* (21-202, \$6.65).

For further information, order the January-August 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-August
(millions of dollars)

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1984/83 % |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Newfoundland | 22.8 | 25.6 | 12.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 107.5 | 131.4 | 22.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 155.0 | 164.2 | 5.9 |
| New Brunswick | 117.8 | 146.5 | 24.4 |
| Quebec | 1,777.7 | 1,911.4 | 7.5 |
| Ontario | 2,958.0 | 3,256.7 | 10.1 |
| Manitoba | 1,107.1 | 1,091.1 | -1.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,742.9 | 2,805.8 | 2.3 |
| Alberta | 2,394.8 | 2,352.2 | -1.8 |
| British Columbia | 545.9 | 592.2 | 8.5 |
| Canada | 11,929.5 | 12,477.1 | 4.6 |

Steel Ingot Production

Week Ending October 6, 1984

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending October 6, 1984 totalled 291 252 tonnes, an increase of 3.4% from the preceding week's total of 281 595 tonnes. The production represents a 4.5% increase from the year-earlier level of 278 736 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 tonnes equalling 100) was 175.2 in the current week, 169.4 a week earlier and 167.7 for the same period last year.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes

August 1984

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 August 1984 for the seven commodity sections and major commodity groupings.

For further information, order the August 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.

Major Field Crops Forecast

September 1984

The 1984 Canadian production of the seven major grains and oilseeds including grain corn, is forecast at 45.5 million tonnes, down 8% from 1983. This year, reduced Prairie production due to drought more than offset substantially increased production in Eastern Canada. Prairie production of the six major grains is projected at 35.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 13% from last year and a 3% increase from the August 15, 1984 production forecast.

As of September 15 harvesting operations for the major spring-planted Prairie crops were 83% complete compared to 68% at the same time last year and 37% in 1982.

For further information, order the *September Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada 1984* (22-002, \$1.60/11.10), or contact the Crops Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see table below)

September Forecast of 1984 Production of Principal Field Crops in Canada Compared with Latest Estimates for 1983

(In Thousands of Metric Tonnes)

| | Maritimes | | Quebec | | Ontario | | British Columbia | |
|-----------------|-----------|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|-------|
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
| All wheat | 23.6 | 32.6 | 82.0 | 120.0 | 803.5 | 811.5 | 169.0 | 144.0 |
| Oats | 74.1 | 76.2 | 300.0 | 350.5 | 234.0 | 278.0 | 67.0 | 52.4 |
| Barley | 77.0 | 94.3 | 320.0 | 400.0 | 526.0 | 612.0 | 185.0 | 170.0 |
| Canola-rapeseed | — | — | — | — | 7.3 | 20.9 | 73.0 | 77.0 |
| Grain corn | 12.0 | 11.0 | 975.0 | 1 300.0 | 4 696.0 | 5 360.0 | — | — |
| Soybeans | — | — | — | — | 721.6 | 936.0 | — | — |

| | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alberta | | Prairies | | Canada | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|--------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
| All wheat | 3 410.0 | 3 675.0 | 15 296.0 | 11 430.0 | 6 804.0 | 4 899.0 | 25 510.0 | 20 004.0 | 26 588.1 | 21 112.1 |
| Durum wheat | 144.0 | 191.0 | 2 096.0 | 1 660.0 | 408.0 | 286.0 | 2 648.0 | 2 137.0 | 2 648.0 | 2 137.0 |
| Oats | 401.0 | 447.0 | 648.0 | 463.0 | 1 049.0 | 1 018.0 | 2 098.0 | 1 928.0 | 2 773.1 | 2 684.6 |
| Barley | 1 589.0 | 1 916.0 | 2 504.0 | 2 439.0 | 5 095.0 | 4 550.0 | 9 188.0 | 8 905.0 | 10 296.0 | 10 181.3 |
| Rye | 163.0 | 195.8 | 338.0 | 219.7 | 223.4 | 141.1 | 724.4 | 556.6 | 830.5 | 656.5 |
| Flaxseed | 297.0 | 432.0 | 119.0 | 229.0 | 30.5 | 33.0 | 446.5 | 694.0 | 446.5 | 694.0 |
| Canola-rapeseed | 397.0 | 522.0 | 1 089.0 | 1 293.0 | 1 066.0 | 1 293.0 | 2 552.0 | 3 108.0 | 2 632.3 | 3 205.9 |
| Grain corn | 218.0 | 279.0 | — | — | 31.8 | 38.1 | 249.8 | 317.1 | 5 932.8 | 6 988.1 |
| Soybeans | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 721.6 | 936.0 |

Local Government Finance

1981 Actual Data

Total gross general revenue raised by local governments in Canada reached \$31,400 million in 1981. Own source revenue (excluding grants in lieu of property taxes from governments and their enterprises) amounted to \$16,409 million or 52.2% of total general revenue. The most important source of own source revenue was real property taxes, reaching \$9,285 million.

Transfers from other governments and their enterprises (including grants in lieu of property taxes) amounted to \$14,990 million or 47.8% of total revenue. The most significant portion of these transfers was the specific purpose transfers from provincial and territorial governments which amounted to \$12,822 million.

In 1981, local governments reported gross general expenditure of \$32,028 million. Education expenditure represented \$13,372 million or 41.8% of the total, while expenditure on transportation and communications totalled \$3,594 million (11.2%) of gross general expenditures. Other outlays included environment, \$2,585

million (8.1%), protection of persons and property, \$2,477 million (7.7%), debt charges, \$2,243 million (6.8%) and recreation and culture costs, \$1,973 million (6.6%).

The difference between total gross revenue and expenditure was an overall deficit, per financial management system, of \$628.2 million. This was due largely to the excess of expenditures over revenues in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

Pending publication of *Local Government Finance, 1981 Actual* (68-204, \$6.65) copies of the principal revenue and expenditure tables which will appear in this publication are available from R. Sauvé (613-990-8559), Chief, Revenue and Expenditure Section, Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Local Government Employment

April-June 1984

Employees involved in general government services of local government across Canada numbered 313,663 at the end of the second quarter of 1984. This represented a rise of 7.3% over the 292,446 reported at the end of the previous quarter, and a 0.7% increase over June 1983.

The gross payrolls of local government for the second quarter of 1984 amounted to \$1,669,122,000,

1.6% higher than the total of \$1,642,388,000 for the previous quarter and an increase of 4.2% compared to April-June 1983.

For further information, see CANSIM matrixes 2725 and 2726, the April-June 1984 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$4.40/\$17.60) or contact the Employment and International Section (613-990-8305), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- ✓ **13-577 Earnings of Men and Women**, 1981 and 1982
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)
- ✓ **31-001 Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries**, July 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **32-013 The Sugar Situation**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **43-003 Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **63-008 Wholesale Trade**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Service Bulletin:

- ✓ **32-023 Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**, Vol. 13, No. 1, Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1983 and 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **51-004 Aviation Statistics Centre**, Vol. 16, No. 9, Canadian Air Transport Industry, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **87-003 Travel-log**, Vol. 3, No. 2, Travel to Work, November 1983
(Canada: \$1.55/\$6.65; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$8)
- ✓ **88-001 Science Statistics**, Vol. 8, No. 11, The Provincial Research Organizations, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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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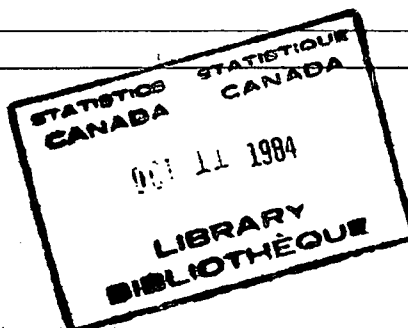
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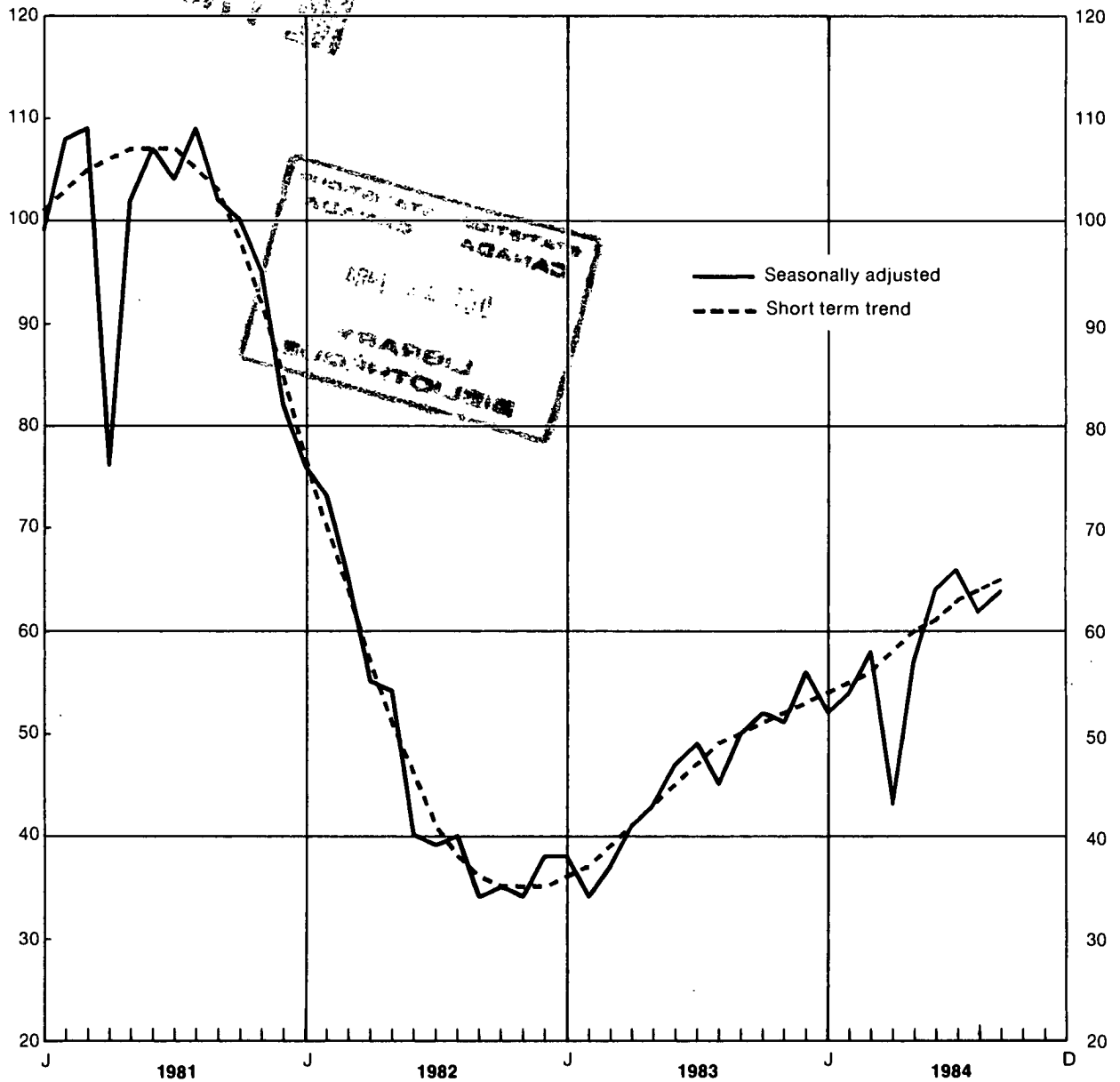


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- 4 **Pulpwood and Wood Residue**, August 1984
- 5 **Large Telephone Systems**, 1983
- 5 **Industrial Productivity and Research and Development Indicators**
- 5 **Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes**, August 1984 (Errata)
- 6 **Publications Released**



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

September 1984 (Appearing only in the *Statistics Canada Daily, Infomat* and on CANSIM)

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) for Canada increased to 64 in September 1984 from 62 in August. By region, the Index increased in the Atlantic Provinces (to 127 from 112), Quebec (to 76 from 74), Ontario (to 69 from 68) and British Columbia (to 30 from 26). In contrast, the labour demand indicator declined slightly in the Prairie Provinces to 34 from 35 between the two months.

The short-term trend — an indicator which smooths irregular monthly fluctuations — continued its upward movement begun late in 1982.

Averaged over the third quarter, the Help-wanted Index advanced to 64 from 55 or by 16%, compared to the second quarter of 1984. Advances between the two quarters were observed in all regions with the exception of British Columbia.

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

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 | 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 | 259 | 112 | 127 | | | | |
| 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 | 76 | | | | |
| 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 | 69 | | | | |
| 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 | 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 | 27 | 26 | 30 | | | | |

Telephone Statistics

August 1984

Thirteen major Canadian telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$777.9 million in August 1984, up 11.3% from August, 1983.

Operating expenses rose 9.2% over the year-earlier level, totalling \$528.0 million. Net operating revenue was \$249.9 million, an increase of 16.0% over August 1983.

For further information, order the August 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.

Soft Drink Production

September 1984

Canadian manufacturers produced 37,329 thousand gallons or 1 697 011 hectolitres of soft drinks in September 1984, compared to 36,773 thousand gallons or 1 671 734 hectolitres in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the September 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.

Sugar Sales

September 1984

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 98 240 713 kilograms of all types of sugar in September 1984. Of this, 88 036 806 kilograms were domestic sales and 10 203 907 kilograms were export sales.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the September 1984 issue of *The Sugar Situation*, (32-013, \$1.60/\$16), available in about ten days' time, or contact B. Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oils and Fats

August 1984

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in August 1984 totalled 34 530 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine during the month reached 8 869 tonnes.

For further information, order the August issue of *Oils and Fats*, (32-006, \$1.60/\$16) or contact B. Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

August 1984

Roundwood production in Canada increased 4.4% to 4 984 559 cubic metres in August 1984 from 4 771 780 cubic metres the previous year. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue rose 3.2% to 7 964 913 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 7 711 654 cubic metres. The closing inventory of these two products decreased by 10.8% to 19 204 111 cubic metres from 21 515 117 cubic metres reported in August 1983.

Receipts of wood residue registered a 1.7% increase in August 1984, totalling 3 615 505 cubic metres compared to 3 553 702 cubic metres for the same month in 1983.

For further information, order the August 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.

Large Telephone Systems

1983

Fourteen major Canadian telephone systems reported revenues of \$8.4 billion in 1983, up 8.6% from 1982. Operating expenses were \$5.7 billion, 5.4% higher than recorded a year earlier. Net operating revenue rose 15.9% to \$2.7 billion.

Telephone toll messages increased 4.5% from the previous year, totalling 1.5 billion.

For further information, order *Telephone Statistics: Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems, 1983* (56-202, \$3.30), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Productivity and Research and Development Indicators

The measurement of productivity change is examined in this publication in terms of conceptual and statistical issues. In particular, the relationship between productivity growth and technological change is analyzed, various aspects of the total factor productivity growth index including measurement problems are examined, and the use of research and development capital as a factor of production is presented.

For further information, order *Industrial Productivity and Research and Development Indicators* (88-505; Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95), or contact Karen Walker (613-990-9919), Science and Technology Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

August 1984

1971=100

| | August 1984 | July 1984 | August 1983 | % change | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | August '84/ July '84 | August '84/ August '83 |
| Canada, total | 292.4 | 291.9 | 291.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Materials | 272.8 | 271.3 | 272.7 | 0.6 | — |
| Labour | 327.2 | 328.4 | 323.6 | -0.4 | 1.1 |

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Note to Users

The table accompanying an article entitled *Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes* which appeared in the October 5, 1984 issue of the *Daily* carried incorrect reference period headings. The preceding is a corrected version of the table.

Publications Released

- 52-215** *Railway Transport in Canada, 1982*
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 62-011** *Industry Price Indexes, July 1984*
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 64-002** *Housing Starts and Completions, July 1984*
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 88-505E** *Industrial Productivity and Research and Development Indicators*
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

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.

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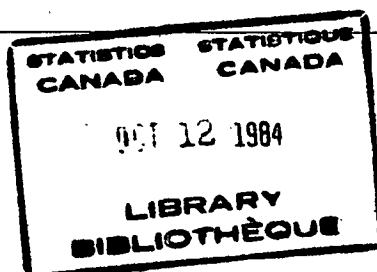
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Friday, October 12, 1984



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- 7 **Cereals and Oilseeds**, August 1984
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Retail Trade

August 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Preliminary estimates show retail sales in Canada in August 1984 (without adjustment for seasonal fluctuations) rose 9.4% over August 1983 to \$9,768.3 million in current dollars. The estimated sales for July 1984 were revised downward to \$9,426.4 million, registering a 3.8% gain over the same month of last year. The most notable gains in August were reported by garages (+18.4%), used car dealers (+17.9%) and motor vehicle dealers (+17.8%). In contrast, major decreases were recorded by household appliance stores (-15.8%), furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (-10.0%) and general merchandise stores (-5.9%).

On a regional basis, Saskatchewan posted a 2.5% decrease in retail sales from August 1983; all other provinces reported increases ranging from 2.9% in Newfoundland to 14.1% in Nova Scotia. Sales were also higher in all the metropolitan areas surveyed: 8.0% in Toronto, 8.3% in Vancouver, 11.9% in Winnipeg and 15.1% in Montreal.

Cumulative sales for the first eight months of 1984 reached \$73,432.8 million, up 9.5% over the same period a year earlier.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of selling days, retail trade estimates for August 1984 fell 1.3% to \$9,500.2 million compared to the previous month's revised sales of \$9,623.5 million. Decreased sales were reported by household appliance stores (-4.7%), used car dealers (-3.6%) and general merchandise stores (-3.5%); the most notable retail gains were registered by florists (+3.3%), specialty shoe stores (+3.1%), variety stores and automotive parts and accessories stores (+2.1% respectively).

With the exception of Manitoba, which indicated no change in sales from the previous month, all provinces recorded sales declines ranging from 0.1% in British Columbia to 3.4% in Saskatchewan. In the metropolitan areas, decreased sales were registered in Winnipeg (-1.4%), Vancouver (-1.5%), Toronto and Montreal (-2.1% respectively).

For further information, order the August 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.
(see other table on next page)

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

August 1984

| | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Sales All Stores | | | Aug. '84/ Aug. '83 | Sales All Stores | | Aug. '84/ July '84 |
| | Aug. 1983 | July 1984r | Aug. 1984p | | July 1984r | Aug. 1984p | |
| | (\$ millions) | | | % | (\$ millions) | | % |
| Newfoundland | 172.7 | 174.6 | 177.7 | 2.9 | 171.7 | 168.6 | -1.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 43.9 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 11.5 | 43.1 | 42.3 | -1.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 307.7 | 333.1 | 351.2 | 14.1 | 331.3 | 329.3 | -0.6 |
| New Brunswick | 236.4 | 244.8 | 249.2 | 5.4 | 241.9 | 238.5 | -1.4 |
| Quebec | 2,144.1 | 2,344.3 | 2,441.6 | 13.8 | 2,400.9 | 2,379.8 | -0.9 |
| Ontario | 3,294.2 | 3,551.4 | 3,629.5 | 10.1 | 3,637.4 | 3,571.1 | -1.8 |
| Manitoba | 344.5 | 358.2 | 380.1 | 10.3 | 370.9 | 371.0 | — |
| Saskatchewan | 376.2 | 352.2 | 366.5 | -2.5 | 362.4 | 349.9 | -3.4 |
| Alberta | 942.2 | 923.7 | 971.0 | 3.0 | 960.0 | 947.3 | -1.3 |
| British Columbia | 1,039.6 | 1,066.7 | 1,123.2 | 8.0 | 1,080.5 | 1,079.8 | -0.1 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 26.6 | 28.9 | 29.3 | 10.0 | 27.5 | 27.2 | -1.1 |
| Montreal | 964.8 | 1,068.8 | 1,111.4 | 15.1 | 1,152.4 | 1,127.7 | -2.1 |
| Toronto | 1,171.9 | 1,253.0 | 1,266.2 | 8.0 | 1,334.9 | 1,306.5 | -2.1 |
| Winnipeg | 224.0 | 236.2 | 250.6 | 11.9 | 252.7 | 249.3 | -1.4 |
| Vancouver | 504.1 | 528.5 | 546.1 | 8.3 | 554.2 | 546.1 | -1.5 |

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

August 1984

| Kind of Business | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Sales All Stores | | | Aug. '84/ Aug. '83 | Sales All Stores | | Aug. '84/ July '84 |
| | Aug. 1983 | July 1984r | Aug. 1984p | | July 1984r | Aug. 1984p | |
| | (\$ millions) | | | % | (\$ millions) | | % |
| Combination stores (groceries and meat) | 1,684.7 | 1,749.2 | 1,916.6 | 13.7 | 1,869.9 | 1,844.5 | -1.4 |
| Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores | 467.1 | 510.2 | 518.7 | 11.0 | 469.9 | 464.6 | -1.1 |
| All other food stores | 168.2 | 182.5 | 192.3 | 14.3 | 182.2 | 181.0 | -0.6 |
| Department stores | 850.9 | 806.3 | 873.0 | 2.5 | 941.2 | 924.0 | -1.8 |
| General merchandise stores | 213.0 | 172.4 | 200.3 | -5.9 | 200.1 | 193.1 | -3.5 |
| General stores | 171.2 | 163.5 | 168.2 | -1.7 | 156.9 | 152.8 | -2.6 |
| Variety stores | 94.8 | 93.4 | 103.2 | 8.8 | 99.7 | 101.7 | 2.1 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 1,420.6 | 1,753.4 | 1,674.6 | 17.8 | 1,736.5 | 1,700.8 | -2.1 |
| Used car dealers | 42.9 | 53.6 | 50.6 | 17.9 | 50.6 | 48.8 | -3.6 |
| Service stations | 830.6 | 856.1 | 878.0 | 5.6 | 795.2 | 785.4 | -1.2 |
| Garages | 121.7 | 143.3 | 144.2 | 18.4 | 135.2 | 133.7 | -1.1 |
| Automotive parts and accessories stores | 208.3 | 225.8 | 210.1 | 0.9 | 206.6 | 210.9 | 2.1 |
| Men's clothing stores | 83.0 | 89.4 | 89.7 | 8.0 | 106.0 | 105.3 | -0.7 |
| Women's clothing stores | 159.5 | 176.0 | 180.6 | 13.1 | 197.3 | 194.6 | -1.4 |
| Family clothing stores | 121.3 | 113.9 | 127.5 | 5.0 | 132.0 | 128.6 | -2.6 |
| Specialty shoe stores | 11.5 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 3.1 |
| Family shoe stores | 74.4 | 69.1 | 78.1 | 5.0 | 82.6 | 83.6 | 1.1 |
| Hardware stores | 88.3 | 96.2 | 90.7 | 2.6 | 86.0 | 85.4 | -0.7 |
| Household furniture stores | 154.8 | 139.8 | 148.9 | -3.8 | 138.5 | 134.7 | -2.8 |
| Household appliance stores | 45.9 | 37.1 | 38.6 | -15.8 | 37.9 | 36.2 | -4.7 |
| Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores | 59.3 | 57.3 | 53.3 | -10.0 | 53.9 | 52.9 | -1.8 |
| Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores | 358.1 | 374.3 | 398.1 | 11.1 | 395.9 | 393.7 | -0.6 |
| Book and stationery stores | 42.5 | 39.7 | 45.6 | 7.4 | 46.7 | 45.8 | -2.0 |
| Florists | 27.8 | 28.0 | 31.5 | 13.4 | 35.5 | 36.7 | 3.3 |
| Jewellery stores | 59.6 | 60.3 | 65.7 | 10.2 | 72.7 | 72.6 | -0.1 |
| Sporting goods and accessories stores | 133.4 | 154.5 | 149.6 | 12.1 | 132.2 | 131.5 | -0.5 |
| Personal accessories stores | 130.7 | 132.0 | 136.8 | 4.6 | 127.0 | 123.3 | -2.9 |
| All other stores | 1,104.0 | 1,137.4 | 1,190.7 | 7.8 | 1,122.0 | 1,120.4 | -0.1 |
| Total, all stores | 8,928.1 | 9,426.4 | 9,768.3 | 9.4 | 9,623.5 | 9,500.2 | -1.3 |

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Estimates of Labour Income

July 1984

Labour income for the month of July 1984 was estimated at \$19,588.4 million, an increase of \$903.3 million or 4.8% from July 1983. Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries rose \$76.2 million between June 1984 and July 1984 to \$17,537.0 million.

The estimates will be published in the July-September 1984 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5.55/\$22.20). For further information, contact Mrs. Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see other table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

| | July 1984 ^f | June 1984 ^p | May 1984 ^r |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Newfoundland | 259.7 | 257.5 | 240.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 54.5 | 55.5 | 51.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 488.1 | 484.8 | 469.3 |
| New Brunswick | 361.3 | 369.1 | 351.3 |
| Quebec | 4,096.2 | 4,197.4 | 4,061.5 |
| Ontario | 7,410.5 | 7,498.8 | 7,220.7 |
| Manitoba | 698.3 | 708.3 | 685.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 567.1 | 594.8 | 575.3 |
| Alberta | 1,742.7 | 1,736.1 | 1,708.6 |
| British Columbia | 1,918.0 | 2,032.4 | 1,990.5 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 83.5 | 81.4 | 74.7 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,680.0 | 18,016.1 | 17,429.0 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,908.4 | 1,946.5 | 1,883.2 |
| Labour Income | 19,588.4 | 19,962.7 | 19,312.2 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Newfoundland | 239.3 | 240.9 | 236.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 49.1 | 51.3 | 50.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 470.7 | 468.5 | 462.6 |
| New Brunswick | 345.9 | 354.0 | 345.0 |
| Quebec | 4,085.1 | 4,079.5 | 4,021.3 |
| Ontario | 7,328.5 | 7,276.0 | 7,157.9 |
| Manitoba | 685.0 | 682.9 | 678.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 562.5 | 563.6 | 562.8 |
| Alberta | 1,712.0 | 1,702.5 | 1,720.7 |
| British Columbia | 1,967.9 | 1,965.2 | 1,953.5 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 79.1 | 79.3 | 76.6 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,537.0 | 17,460.8 | 17,255.7 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,892.8 | 1,884.6 | 1,862.4 |
| Labour Income | 19,429.8 | 19,345.4 | 19,118.1 |

^f First estimate.

^p Preliminary estimate.

^r Revised estimate.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

| | July 1984f | June 1984p | May 1984r | July 1983 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | |
| Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping | 250.2 | 207.9 | 176.7 | 233.3 |
| Forestry | 173.7 | 182.9 | 149.9 | 171.3 |
| Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells | 515.4 | 525.9 | 489.2 | 471.1 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3,693.0 | 3,734.5 | 3,611.9 | 3,617.6 |
| Construction Industry | 1,020.9 | 1,001.3 | 915.3 | 1,093.4 |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities | 2,017.0 | 2,025.3 | 1,977.7 | 1,900.3 |
| Trade | 2,194.4 | 2,208.9 | 2,141.4 | 2,017.1 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1,378.2 | 1,378.6 | 1,325.9 | 1,256.8 |
| Commercial and Personal Services | 1,829.7 | 1,826.7 | 1,776.5 | 1,724.0 |
| Education and Related Services | 1,542.2 | 1,879.9 | 1,859.6 | 1,447.3 |
| Health and Welfare Services | 1,286.7 | 1,277.7 | 1,280.5 | 1,220.9 |
| Federal Administration and Other Government | | | | |
| Offices | 751.6 | 748.3 | 727.5 | 703.0 |
| Provincial Administration | 573.3 | 563.6 | 551.6 | 563.8 |
| Local Administration | 453.7 | 454.7 | 445.4 | 439.2 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,680.0 | 18,016.1 | 17,429.0 | 16,859.1 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,908.4 | 1,946.5 | 1,883.2 | 1,825.9 |
| Labour Income | 19,588.4 | 19,962.7 | 19,312.2 | 18,685.1 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | |
| Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping | 175.4 | 172.9 | 173.1 | 164.7 |
| Forestry | 158.8 | 161.2 | 155.0 | 157.8 |
| Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells | 503.3 | 511.1 | 485.6 | 459.9 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3,687.3 | 3,634.7 | 3,560.6 | 3,611.8 |
| Construction Industry | 936.4 | 937.4 | 913.7 | 1,004.5 |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities | 1,968.7 | 1,965.9 | 1,959.0 | 1,854.4 |
| Trade | 2,198.5 | 2,169.2 | 2,126.6 | 2,021.2 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1,360.8 | 1,360.3 | 1,317.2 | 1,240.9 |
| Commercial and Personal Services | 1,754.6 | 1,768.4 | 1,755.7 | 1,653.5 |
| Education and Related Services | 1,845.0 | 1,824.4 | 1,808.5 | 1,730.4 |
| Health and Welfare Services | 1,262.4 | 1,257.8 | 1,270.8 | 1,197.7 |
| Federal Administration and Other Government | | | | |
| Offices | 734.3 | 737.9 | 725.7 | 687.1 |
| Provincial Administration | 546.2 | 549.3 | 553.6 | 537.2 |
| Local Administration | 434.9 | 442.1 | 444.8 | 421.0 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,537.0 | 17,460.8 | 17,255.7 | 16,716.6 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,892.8 | 1,884.6 | 1,862.4 | 1,808.9 |
| Labour Income | 19,429.8 | 19,345.4 | 19,118.1 | 18,525.5 |

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Microdata Tapes on 1982 Family Incomes

Two microdata tapes containing data on the 1982 incomes of economic and census families in Canada are now available to the public at a cost of \$300 each. In addition to information on earnings, transfers and total income for the family head and spouse, 15 component sources of family income and income after tax are contained on each tape. Family characteristics such as status, vis-à-vis low income cut-offs, number of earners, life cycle and tenure are provided. Personal and labour-related characteristics of the head of the economic/census unit and spouse such as age, education, mother tongue, labour force status and occupation are also given.

These data were collected as part of the 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances, conducted annually in the spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. Data from this survey were recently published in *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1982* (13-207, \$11.10) and in *Family Income (Census Families), 1982* (13-208, \$6.65). Each tape contains 38,000-40,000 family records which have been thoroughly screened and in a few cases, modified to assure the anonymity of respondents. Similar tapes are available biennially for 1971 to 1981.

For further information, contact Robert Allard (613-990-9775), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Radio and Television Broadcasting

1983

Revenues of privately-owned Canadian radio broadcasting operations for the year ended August 31, 1983 were an estimated \$492 million, up 3% from the previous fiscal year. Programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses rose 4% to \$438 million; depreciation reached \$17 million, interest expense, \$22 million, and other income, \$3 million. Net profit before tax was \$15 million compared to \$30 million in 1982.

Television broadcasting revenues during the period increased 12% to \$833 million, while programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses rose 15% to \$635 million. Depreciation totalled \$26 million and interest expense \$34 million. Net profit before tax was estimated at \$149 million, an increase of 4% over 1982.

CBC operations produced revenues of \$131 million in 1983, compared to \$111 million in the previous year. The net cost of operating the CBC during the 1983 fiscal year was \$735 million compared to \$694 million in 1982.

For further information, order the 1983 issue of *Radio and Television Broadcasting* (56-204, \$6.65), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cable Television

1983

Preliminary estimates show cable television revenues for the year ended August 31, 1983 were \$534 million, up 13% from \$472 million in the preceding fiscal year. Programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses increased 13% to \$324 million from \$288 million a year earlier. Depreciation was estimated at \$81 million, interest at \$67 million and other income was \$3 million. Pre-tax profits totalled \$64 million, compared to \$36 million in 1982.

For further information, order the 1983 issue of *Cable Television* (56-205, \$6.35), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Storage Batteries

August 1984

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for August 1984 is now available.

For further information, order the August 1984 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.

Therapeutic Abortions in Canada 1970-1982

The publication *Some Facts about Therapeutic Abortions in Canada, 1970-1982* provides, through a series of charts, an historical perspective of therapeutic abortions performed in Canada. This publication (non-catalogued, \$7) is available from the Casual Sales Unit (613-990-8114).

For further information, contact S. Wadhwa (613-990-8386), Program Manager, Therapeutic Abortions, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Farm Prices of Agricultural Products: Index Numbers

August 1984

The August 1984 index number of farm prices of agricultural products for Canada (1971=100) is 296.8, 1.9% lower than the July 1984 number of 302.5 and 4.2% higher than the August 1983 number of 284.9.

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 *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$1.60/\$16). Further information, including sub-indices for livestock, crops and their components, 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)

| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1983 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Canada | 296.8 | 302.5 | 284.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 336.4 | 335.2 | 323.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 292.9 | 291.4 | 283.2 |
| New Brunswick | 364.3 | 365.8 | 348.7 |
| Quebec | 302.9 | 300.5 | 300.8 |
| Ontario | 284.7 | 292.7 | 275.0 |
| Manitoba ¹ | 310.4 | 315.9 | 290.1 |
| Saskatchewan ¹ | 301.7 | 308.6 | 289.3 |
| Alberta ¹ | 297.2 | 306.3 | 277.0 |
| British Columbia ¹ | 284.9 | 290.5 | 275.2 |

¹ Based on current initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for August 1984 and July 1984.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

September 1984

Preliminary estimates of steel ingot production during September 1984 totalled 1 201.224 tonnes, a 2.2% increase from 1 175 147 tonnes a year earlier.

Pig iron production reached an estimated 750 652 tonnes in September 1984, a 1.8% decrease from 764 277 tonnes recorded in September 1983.

For further information, order the September 1984 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.75/\$27.50) or contact Mr. G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cereals and Oilseeds

August 1984

The most current supply-disposition for the major Canadian grains are now available, as well as advance information on Canadian and international grain prices and oilseed crushings. Included in the August issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* is the situation report, describing significant events in the North American grain markets during the month of September 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.

Egg Production

August 1984

Canadian egg production decreased 3.7% to 41.2 million dozen in August 1984 from 42.7 million dozen a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 3.2% to 23.4 million from the August 1983 total of 24.1 million; the number of eggs per 100 layers declined 0.5% to 2112 from 2123.

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

Frozen Poultry Products

October 1, 1984

Preliminary figures of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products at October 1, 1984, as well as revised figures for September 1, 1984, are now available.

For further information, order the August issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

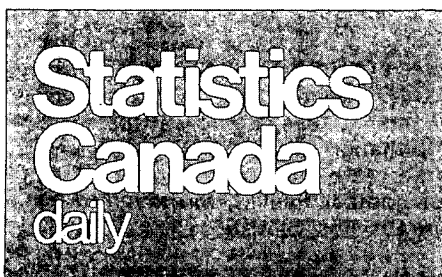
Publications Released

- ✓ **21-002** *Farm Wages in Canada*, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
 - ✓ **26-006** *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production*, June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
 - ✓ **32-010** *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, September 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*, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
 - ✓ **44-003** *Gypsum Products*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
 - ✓ **52-003** *Railway Operating Statistics*, April 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
 - ✓ **57-001** *Electric Power Statistics*, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
 - ✓ **63-014** *Merchandising Inventories*, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
 - ✓ **67-002** *Security Transactions with Non-residents*, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- Service Bulletin:**
- ✓ **52-004** *Railway Transport*, Vol. 14, No. 7, Railway Carloadings, July 1984; Railway Operating Statistics, April 1984 and May 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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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Statistics Canada daily

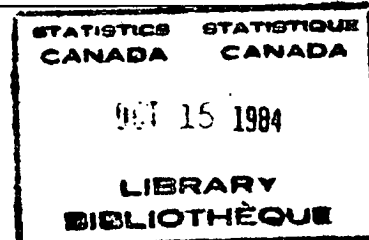
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7-1400-501

Monday, October 15, 1984

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Security Transactions with Non-residents

August 1984

Foreign investment in outstanding Canadian securities increased by \$266 million in August 1984, reflecting additional investment in Canadian bonds. Foreign investment in bonds of Canadian issue has averaged \$250 million per month during the past six months. In August, the bulk of the foreign investment came from European and Japanese investors, and principally involved purchases of Government of Canada issues. While trading with non-residents in outstanding Canadian equities produced no net change in the level of foreign holdings, there was a marked increase in the

overall value of trading activity in August, rising to more than \$1 billion.

During the period, there was a sharp rise in the gross volume of resident trading activity in outstanding foreign equities and bonds, reaching a record \$3.5 billion. The net change in resident holdings of outstanding foreign securities arising from this activity was, however, quite small; foreign bonds increased by \$33 million whereas equities declined by \$23 million.

For further information, order the August 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.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

August 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

| Type of issue | Sales to Non-residents | Purchases from Non-residents | Net Sales(+) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Canadian securities: | | | |
| Bonds and debentures | 777 | 511 | +266 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 503 | 503 | — |
| Total — August | 1,280 | 1,014 | +266 |
| Total — July | 954 | 709 | +245 |
| Foreign securities: | | | |
| Bonds and debentures | 889 | 922 | -33 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 866 | 843 | +23 |
| Total — August | 1,755 | 1,765 | -10 |
| Total — July | 1,264 | 1,323 | -59 |

Publications Released

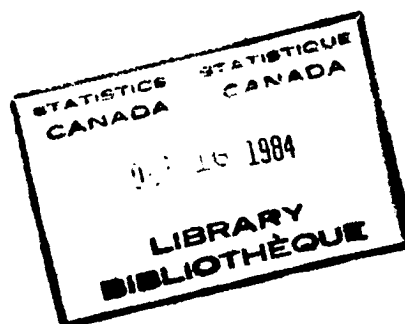
- ✓ **23-208 Report on Fur Farms, 1983**
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- ✓ **26-223 Metal Mines, 1982**
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- ✓ **64-205 The Electrical Contracting Industry, 1982**
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- ✓ **64-210 The Special Trades Contracting Industry, 1982**
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

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Statistics Canada daily



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- 2 **Exports by Commodities**, August 1984
- 2 **Steel Pipe Tubing and Fittings**, August 1984
- 2 **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, August 1984
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Federal Government Finance

1982-83

On a financial management basis, the federal government incurred a deficit of \$19,718 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983. Gross general revenue amounted to \$74,285 million, an increase of \$1,753 million over that of the previous year. Gross general expenditure was \$94,003 million, up \$15,227 million from the 1981-82 fiscal year.

The publication, *Federal Government Finance, 1982* (68-211, \$6.65) will be released at a later date. For further information, contact J.P. Bergin (613-990-8559), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 13, 1984

Preliminary estimates show Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending October 13, 1984 totalled 290 557 tonnes. This represents a 0.2% decrease from the preceding week's total of 291 252 tonnes and a 7.1% increase over the year-earlier level of 271 287 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100) was 174.8 in the current week, compared to 175.2 a week earlier and 163.2 for the same period in 1983.

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

August 1984

Canadian firms produced 95 094 cubic metres of waferboard in August 1984, an increase of 7.1% compared to 88 817 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1983. The production of particleboard in August 1984 totalled 60 931 cubic metres, down 0.7% from 61 355 cubic metres recorded a year earlier.

Hardboard production in Canada reached 41,857,000 square feet 1/8 - inch basis in August 1984, a decrease of 31.6% from 61,188,000 square feet 1/8 - inch basis in the preceding year.

For further information, order the August 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.

Exports by Commodities

August 1984 — Advance information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for August 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.

Steel Pipe Tubing and Fittings

August 1984

Steel pipe production in Canada during August 1984 totalled 118 575 tonnes; this represents a 57.9% increase from 75 090 metric tonnes recorded in August 1983.

For further information, order the August 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.

Paper Grocery Bags and Check Stand Sacks: Shipments

August 1984

Canadian manufacturers shipped 175,237,000 standard grocery bags in August 1984, a 19.8% decrease from 218,487,000 in August 1983. Shipments of check stand sacks in August 1984 totalled 90,338,000, down 4.5% from 94,568,000 a year earlier.

For further information, contact G.W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

Nine days ending September 30, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the nine days ending September 30, 1984 totalled 5.8 million tonnes, a 10.9% decrease from the 1983 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 12.8% and in the West by 9.1%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, rose in the East by 0.6% and declined in the West by 0.2%; there was an overall national increase of 0.4%.

Rail freight loadings for January-September 1984 totalled 178.6 million t, an increase of 18.5% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 27.0%.

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

Railway Carloadings

9-day Period Ending September 30, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 706 539 | 3 065 696 | 5 772 235 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 3 105 174 | 3 370 239 | 6 475 413 |
| % change | -12.8 | -9.0 | -10.9 |
| Cars, 1984 | 43,450 | 43,528 | 86,978 |
| Cars, 1983 | 49,080 | 48,497 | 97,577 |
| % change | -11.5 | -10.2 | -10.9 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 195 152 | 78 266 | 273 418 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 193 994 | 78 430 | 272 424 |
| % change | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.4 |
| Cars, 1984 | 7,262 | 3,075 | 10,337 |
| Cars, 1983 | 6,801 | 2,934 | 9,735 |
| % change | 6.8 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 80 128 675 | 98 497 759 | 178 626 434 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 68 248 750 | 82 503 230 | 150 751 980 |
| % change | 17.4 | 19.4 | 18.5 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,339,685 | 1,392,740 | 2,732,425 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,140,502 | 1,212,785 | 2,353,287 |
| % change | 17.5 | 14.8 | 16.1 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 014 963 | 2 286 602 | 8 301 565 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 103 369 | 1 958 017 | 7 061 386 |
| % change | 17.9 | 16.8 | 17.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 221,293 | 92,069 | 313,362 |
| Cars, 1983 | 171,321 | 75,346 | 246,667 |
| % change | 29.2 | 22.2 | 27.0 |

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.

Publications Released

- ✓ **23-001** ***The Dairy Review***, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **35-003** ***Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia***, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **45-002** ***Coal and Coke Statistics***, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **51-003** ***International Air Charter Statistics***, July-September 1983
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- ✓ **64-204** ***The Mechanical Contracting Industry***, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

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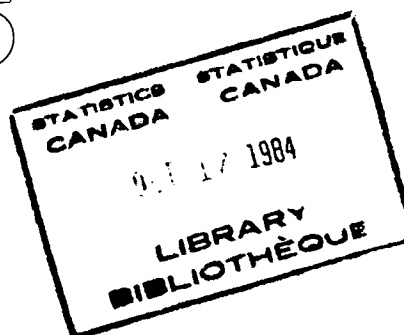
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Multiple Jobholders, by Industry and Occupation

The existence of multiple jobholders — workers simultaneously employed in two or more jobs — has always been of interest to labour market analysts, particularly in periods of economic difficulty.

A paper in the September 1984 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.85/\$38.50) entitled "Multiple Jobholders, by Industry and Occupation", analyzes multiple jobholding data derived from the Survey of 1981 Work History. The study describes the class of worker and industry and occupation characteristics of workers with more than one job.

Some of the paper's findings:

- Over 90% of the 374,000 multiple jobholders in 1981 worked part-time at one or both jobs;
- Only 31% of all multiple jobholders held both jobs in the same industry group;
- More than four in ten multiple jobholders worked in the same occupation in their jobs.

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



International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

August 1984

| Residence of travellers | Total | | | | Long-term Travellers ¹ | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | August | | January-August | | August | | January-August | |
| | Number | % Change from 1983 | Number | % Change from 1983 | Number | % Change from 1983 | Number | % Change from 1983 |
| Non-residents | | | | | | | | |
| All countries | 5,643,984 | 3.8 | 25,135,355 | 0.8 | 2,694,847 | 9.4 | 10,087,434 | 5.0 |
| United States | 5,314,697 | 3.4 | 23,753,576 | 0.5 | 2,403,084 | 9.3 | 8,838,233 | 4.8 |
| Other countries | 329,287 | 10.4 | 1,381,779 | 6.3 | 291,763 | 9.8 | 1,249,401 | 6.2 |
| Europe, total | 190,733 | 8.3 | 817,187 | 4.4 | 168,140 | 7.3 | 738,512 | 4.0 |
| Belgium | 2,688 | 26.9 | 13,258 | 5.0 | 2,313 | 19.1 | 11,919 | 1.9 |
| France | 22,663 | 34.3 | 90,415 | 22.1 | 20,165 | 33.2 | 82,361 | 21.6 |
| Germany (W) | 37,756 | 15.5 | 151,106 | 3.3 | 32,832 | 16.1 | 132,183 | 2.3 |
| Italy | 18,156 | 10.9 | 48,522 | 12.4 | 10,515 | 19.6 | 40,603 | 16.7 |
| Netherlands | 10,643 | -9.4 | 51,162 | -3.2 | 9,600 | -11.7 | 47,441 | -3.8 |
| Sweden | 2,528 | 44.7 | 16,750 | 22.2 | 2,087 | 41.4 | 14,584 | 28.1 |
| Switzerland | 7,583 | 18.4 | 37,439 | 10.5 | 6,748 | 14.7 | 34,245 | 8.9 |
| United Kingdom | 70,129 | -1.0 | 281,013 | -3.5 | 63,195 | -3.2 | 259,224 | -4.1 |
| Asia, total | 81,147 | 14.2 | 313,868 | 12.2 | 70,906 | 15.1 | 278,100 | 13.1 |
| Hong Kong | 11,560 | 10.6 | 39,018 | 14.9 | 11,130 | 10.4 | 37,662 | 14.0 |
| Israel | 8,609 | -7.1 | 32,226 | -12.8 | 7,145 | -4.9 | 27,193 | -10.3 |
| Japan | 33,927 | 23.1 | 118,537 | 16.0 | 28,711 | 24.6 | 101,855 | 16.5 |
| Bermuda & Caribbean, total | 18,689 | 8.6 | 66,329 | -2.1 | 17,788 | 8.6 | 64,164 | -1.7 |
| South America, total | 8,265 | -9.2 | 42,159 | -8.6 | 7,431 | -7.9 | 38,585 | -7.8 |
| Africa, total | 8,422 | 3.0 | 34,807 | -3.9 | 8,026 | 2.3 | 33,307 | -3.9 |
| Central & North America, total | 9,011 | 30.6 | 40,334 | 31.5 | 7,789 | 26.9 | 35,761 | 29.6 |
| Mexico | 6,948 | 44.6 | 28,978 | 43.8 | 5,859 | 41.1 | 25,225 | 42.2 |
| Oceania and Other Isl., total | 13,020 | 32.1 | 67,095 | 19.3 | 11,683 | 30.8 | 60,972 | 18.9 |
| Australia | 9,969 | 37.2 | 51,601 | 19.1 | 8,927 | 35.8 | 46,753 | 18.4 |
| Residents of Canada | | | | | | | | |
| All countries | 4,319,466 | -11.7 | 27,212,606 | -4.5 | 1,678,340 | -14.5 | 9,447,330 | -4.9 |
| United States | 4,081,397 | -13.1 | 25,765,383 | -5.5 | 1,440,271 | -18.5 | 8,000,107 | -8.1 |
| Other Countries | 238,069 | 21.7 | 1,447,223 | 17.8 | 238,069 | 21.7 | 1,447,223 | 17.8 |

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

August 1984

During August 1984, an estimated 5.3 million United States residents entered Canada, a 3.4% increase from a year earlier. Visitors from other countries increased 10.4% to 329,300. The total non-resident entries to Canada during August numbered 5.6 million, up 3.8% from the same month last year.

Canadian residents re-entering the country following visits to the United States totalled 4.1 million, down 13.1% from August 1983. By comparison, the number of Canadians returning from travel abroad increased 21.7% to 238,100. During August 1984, the total num-

ber of residents returning to Canada reached 4.3 million, down 11.7% from the previous year.

The international travel flows during the first eight months of 1984 were as follows:

- 23.8 million United States residents entered Canada, a 0.5% increase from January-August 1983;
- Visitors from other countries increased by 6.3% to 1.4 million;
- Canadians returning from the United States decreased by 5.5% to 25.8 million while resident re-entries from other countries rose 17.8%, totalling 1.4 million.

(continued)

Long-term tourist entries from the United States in August 1984 (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all entries by boat, plane and train) increased 9.3% to 2.4 million. Residents from other countries — excluding those arriving by land via the United States and intending to stay less than 24 hours — numbered 291,800, up 9.8% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the United States were 1.4 million, down 18.5%, while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased 21.7% to 238,100.

On a year-to-date basis, tourists to Canada from the United States increased by 4.8% to 8.8 million; tourists from other countries numbered 1.2 million, up 6.2%

from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the United States numbered 8.0 million in the January-August period, down 8.1% from 1983 while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased 17.8% to 1.4 million.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for August 1984, as well as year-to-date data for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes from 1983. For further information, order the August 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.

Rail Transport

1983

Canadian railways handled 222.9 million tonnes of revenue freight in 1983, a 4.8% increase from 1982. Domestic loadings rose 4.9% to 209.3 million tonnes, while receipts from U.S. connections increased 3.0% to 13.6 million tonnes.

For further information, order the 1983 issue of *Railway Transport in Canada — Commodity Statistics* (52-211, \$10.60), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Construction Type Plywood

August 1984

Canadian mills produced 167,411,000 square feet (148 143 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in August 1984, down from 197,037,000 square feet (174 358 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

Production of construction type plywood during January to August 1984 totalled 1,362,770,000 square feet (1 205 916 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis.

For further information, order the August 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.

Publications Released

✓ **43-010** *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

✓ **45-001** *Asphalt Roofing*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

✓ **53-003** *Urban Transit*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

✓ **71-001** *The Labour Force*, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

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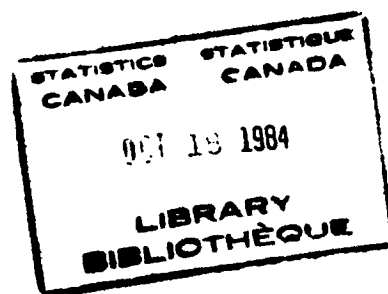
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Statistics Canada daily



7-1400-501

Thursday, October 18, 1984

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Tobacco Products

September 1984

Canadian cigarette production during September 1984 totalled 4 753 763 000, fewer than the 5 622 818 000 produced during the same period in 1983.

The manufacture of cigars reached 27 374 000 in September 1984, compared to the year-earlier level of 32 729 000.

For further information, order the September 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.

Imports by Commodities

August 1984

Commodity-country import trade statistics for August 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.

Rolled Steel Products

Summary of Net Shipments¹

August 1984

| | Domestic | Exports | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Tonnes | | |
| Ingot and semi-finished shapes | 16 817 | 12 686 | 29 503 |
| Rails and heavy structural shapes | 33 846 | 2 008 | 35 854 |
| Wire rods | 47 614 | 20 828 | 68 442 |
| Structural shapes: | | | |
| Intermediate | 12 148 | 7 349 | 19 497 |
| Bar-sized shapes | 13 244 | 3 537 | 16 781 |
| Concrete reinforcing bars | 44 789 | 166 | 44 955 |
| Other hot rolled bars | 70 340 | 15 583 | 85 923 |
| Tie plates and track material | 3 289 | 117 | 3 406 |
| Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes) | 116 009 | 12 901 | 128 910 |
| Hot rolled sheets and strip | 196 316 | 32 646 | 228 962 |
| Cold finished bars | 6 998 | 2 217 | 9 215 |
| Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled | | | |
| other, coated | 87 935 | 12 961 | 100 896 |
| Tin plate and T.P.S. | 35 394 | 8 157 | 43 551 |
| Galvanized sheets | 78 017 | 24 129 | 102 146 |
| Total | 762 756 | 155 285 | 918 041 |

¹ Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.

For further information, order the August 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.

Publication Released

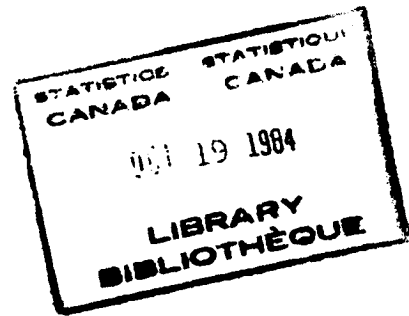
62-001 Consumer Price Index, September 1984 — Available Friday, October 19, 1984 at 7 a.m.
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

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).

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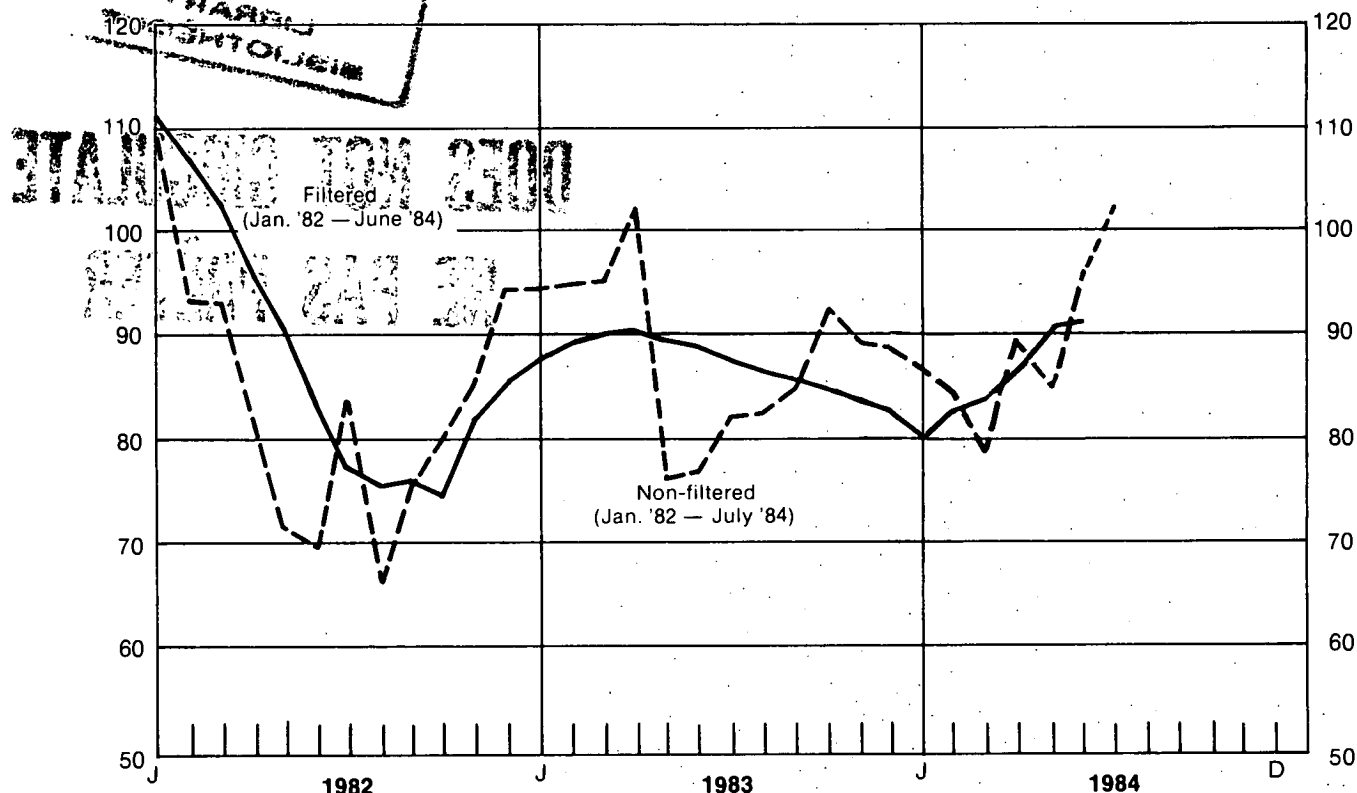
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Filtered and Non-filtered Indexes of Building Construction Activity in Canada

1971=100



Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

June 1984

The leading indicator of construction activity in Canada (1971=100) continued to progress in June 1984, advancing slightly (0.3%) from May to a level of 91.2. The deceleration of the index from a more rapid growth rate is primarily due to slackening within the residential sector.

After four months of constant increase, the leading indicator of residential construction weakened (-0.8%) in June to 91.2. The retreat of the residential index is mainly attributable to a decline in the August level of intentions to 104,500 units (seasonally adjusted at an annual rate) compared to the previous month's level of 172,000 units. The slackening of building intentions occurred in both single and multi-family dwellings. (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.

The overall decline in the level of residential construction intentions was accentuated by downturns in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

The non-residential index continued to rise in June, moving up 1.9% from May to 90.6; this represents a 22.6% increase from the June 1983 index. Gains were recorded in the industrial (3.4%) and commercial (2.9%) sectors, while the government component regressed slightly (-1.1%).

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 July 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.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

June 1984
(1971=100)

| | June 1984 | May 1984 | Apr. 1984 | June 1983 | May 1983 | Apr. 1983 | % Change | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | June '84/ May '84 | June '84/ June '83 |
| Total Index | 91.2 | 90.9 | 86.9 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 90.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Residential | 91.2 | 91.9 | 86.9 | 100.2 | 102.6 | 103.9 | -0.8 | -9.0 |
| Non-residential | 90.6 | 88.9 | 86.2 | 73.9 | 72.7 | 71.9 | 1.9 | 22.6 |
| Industrial | 81.5 | 78.8 | 78.9 | 59.1 | 56.7 | 55.4 | 3.4 | 37.9 |
| Commercial | 116.2 | 112.9 | 110.4 | 84.6 | 80.5 | 77.0 | 2.9 | 37.4 |
| Governmental | 63.1 | 63.8 | 60.3 | 69.1 | 71.5 | 73.8 | -1.1 | -8.7 |

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

July 1984
1971=100
(Seasonally adjusted, non-filtered)

| | Canada | | | | | | | | Annual | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | May 1984 | Apr. 1984 | Mar. 1984 | Feb. 1984 | Jan. 1984 | | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Index | 102.8 | 96.1 | 85.1 | 89.6 | 76.9 | 84.3 | 86.8 | | 88.1 | 83.4 | 131.0 |
| Residential | 110.4 | 95.1 | 87.1 | 85.0 | 84.2 | 91.4 | 85.4 | | 97.6 | 74.1 | 125.8 |
| Non-residential | 93.4 | 97.5 | 82.5 | 95.4 | 67.6 | 75.5 | 88.5 | | 76.0 | 95.1 | 137.6 |
| Industrial | 70.2 | 96.6 | 68.3 | 87.3 | 68.7 | 51.8 | 110.3 | | 65.1 | 81.6 | 139.8 |
| Commercial | 110.3 | 133.6 | 103.6 | 123.6 | 79.9 | 104.1 | 106.9 | | 87.4 | 118.9 | 192.2 |
| Governmental | 85.5 | 59.2 | 66.3 | 69.1 | 53.9 | 55.8 | 58.6 | | 68.8 | 75.8 | 77.8 |

| | Atlantic | | Quebec | | Ontario | | Prairies | | British Columbia | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Index | 133.6 | 125.5 | 117.6 | 118.5 | 98.2 | 84.8 | 89.4 | 92.3 | 104.9 | 96.7 |
| Residential | 139.7 | 136.5 | 167.8 | 133.2 | 96.2 | 83.9 | 81.7 | 75.0 | 95.0 | 85.1 |
| Non-residential | 127.3 | 144.1 | 53.7 | 99.7 | 100.8 | 86.0 | 99.2 | 114.4 | 118.4 | 112.7 |

Department Store Sales and Stocks

August 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Canadian department stores reported seasonally unadjusted sales of \$873.0 million in August 1984, up 2.6% from the August 1983 level. Sales were higher in 27 of the 40 departments; the largest increases were registered by girls' and teenage girls' wear (+17.1%); men's clothing (+14.2%); and women's and misses' dresses, house dresses, aprons and uniforms (+12.5%). The most notable decreases were recorded in floor coverings (-21.3%), furniture (-17.9%) and piece goods (-15.6%).

At the provincial level, with the exception of Saskatchewan (-3.2%) and Alberta (-0.1%), all provinces reported increased department store sales. Advances ranged from 7.6% in Quebec to 1.3% in New Brunswick; sales in the Yukon and Northwest Territories rose by 0.6%. Of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, six reported increased sales with gains ranging from 15.2% in Quebec City to 1.5% in Hamilton. Sales declined in Calgary (-1.0%), Toronto (-0.6%), Edmonton (-0.3%) and Vancouver (-0.3%).

Sales by major department stores in August 1984 totalled \$530.6 million, a 0.3% rise from the same month last year. Junior department stores recorded sales of \$342.4 million, up 6.3% from the August 1983 sales.

Department store sales constituted 8.9% of total retail trade in Canada in August 1984, a notable decline from the 9.5% share held in August 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of trading days, total department store sales in August 1984 declined 2.1% to \$924.8 million from the revised July 1984 level of \$945.0 million. Among the 30 departments recording lower sales, the largest decreases were reported in women's and misses' coats and suits (-12.2%); china and glassware (-9.4%); and furniture (-8.2%). The most notable gains were registered in gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (+10.2%); infants' and children's wear and nursery equipment (+8.3%); and girls' and teenage girls' wear (+7.4%).

Stocks

The unadjusted selling value of inventories held by department stores in August 1984 was \$3,434.7 million, an increase of 6.8% over the same month in 1983. Seasonally adjusted department store stocks totalled \$3,455.6 million in August 1984, up 4.0% from the previous month's revised value of \$3,322.0 million.

For further information, order the August 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.

Oilseed Crushings

September 1984

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Rapeseed-canola, September 1984: 111 013 tonnes of crushings, with 44 236 tonnes of oil and 66 511 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, June 1984¹: 78 891 tonnes of crushings, with 14 058 tonnes of oil and 62 148 tonnes of meal produced.

¹ *Beginning with the October crush, soybean crushings statistics will not be released until three months after the reference month.*

For further information, order the September 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.

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

August 1984

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

For further information, order *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- ✓ **44-001 Cement**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **57-204 Electric Power Statistics**, 1983 Actual and 1984-1993 Forecast
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- ✓ **63-011 Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, July 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **64-207 The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry**, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- ✓ **64-208 The Residential General Building Contracting Industry**, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

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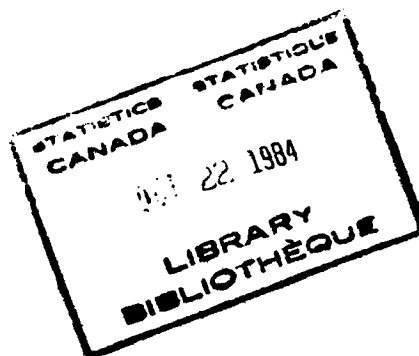
Editor Vicki Jasperse (613-993-7644), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Monday, October 22, 1984

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Statistics Canada Catalogue Supplement

Changes in the Statistics Canada publication program which have occurred between January 1 and June 30, 1984 are detailed in the new catalogue supplement which provides:

- abstracts for new publications;
- lists of discontinued publications;
- title, price and other changes; and
- a title, subject and commodity index for new publications with a separate index for census publications.

Single copies of the supplement (one English and one French) are available free of charge from any of the Statistics Canada Advisory Services reference centres. Users listed on the 1984 Catalogue mailing list will automatically receive this supplement.



Consumer Price Index

September 1984

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1981=100) rose to a level of 123.0 in September, a modest 0.1% increase over its August level of 122.9. This rise reflected the largely offsetting impact of a 0.7% decrease in the food component, combined with generally moderate increases in five of the other six components. Of these gains, most notable was a 0.3% rise in the housing index. The transportation index remained unchanged overall as increases in private transportation costs were offset by a decline in the public transportation index. While the food index decreased 0.7%, the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.3%.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI, as measured by comparing the index level for September 1984 to that of September 1983, was 3.8%. This was virtually unchanged from the 3.7% increase in August.

The 0.7% decrease in the food index was largely due to the continuing seasonal price reductions for most vegetables, with potato and tomato prices having the greatest downward impact. Lower prices for fresh fruit and for certain beef cuts also contributed to this decline. Price increases for chicken, dairy products and restaurant meals only partially offset the impact of these declines on the food index. The food purchased from stores index decreased a further 1.0% in September following a 1.1% decrease in August. This index now stands at a level 6.1% above its September 1983 level. The food purchased from restaurants index increased 0.2% in September and was up 4.1% over its September 1983 level, the same increase as observed in August. As a result, the aggregate food index stood 5.6% higher than its September 1983 level, up from the 5.2% recorded in August.

The 0.3% increase in the housing component, largely the result of higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increases in the rent and fuel oil indexes, was the most important contributing factor in the 0.3% rise in the all-items excluding food index. Other significant contributing factors to the increase in this index were higher prices for women's wear and to a lesser extent, for men's wear, as well as higher postsecondary tuition fees in most provinces. Higher prices for gasoline, the result of the end of "price wars" in certain cities, combined with the termination of specials for rented automobiles, resulted in an increase of 0.2% in the private transportation index. This was offset by a decrease in the public transportation index due to lower air fares. Between September 1983 and September 1984, the index for all-items excluding food increased by 3.3%, unchanged from the rise observed in August.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the overall price level for goods remained unchanged in September; the level for services increased 0.3%. Between September 1983 and September 1984, the price level for goods rose 3.7% while that for services increased 4.0%.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the all-items index increased 0.2% between August and September, comprising an increase of 0.4% in the food component, and a 0.1% rise in the all-items excluding food index. During the three-month period, June to September, the all-items index rose at a seasonally-adjusted compounded annual rate of change of 4.1%, up from the 2.8% observed during the three-month period ending in August.

City Highlights

Between August and September, consumer price changes in cities for which CPIs are published ranged from declines of 0.2% in St. John's, Saint John and Thunder Bay to a rise of 0.7% in Quebec. The overall price declines in St. John's and Saint John were primarily due to lower prices for food, notably fruit and vegetables, while the declines in Thunder Bay and Winnipeg were due to lower gasoline prices. The higher than average rise in Quebec resulted largely from higher gasoline price increases, while the higher than average rise in Saskatoon was attributed to more pronounced food price increases. Twelve of the fifteen cities reported monthly overall increases of 0.2% or less.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The all-items index registered a 0.2% decline, mainly due to lower prices for food, particularly for fresh vegetables. Fuel oil charges were up, as were prices for furniture, appliances, women's wear and cigarettes. Charges for postsecondary tuition fees also advanced. Since September 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as lower food prices (especially for beef and fresh produce) coupled with decreased electricity charges and lower air fares completely offset higher fuel oil charges, increased shelter charges, and advances in women's wear prices, postsecondary tuition fees and cigarette prices. Since September 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Halifax

The all-items index recorded a marginal rise (0.1%) largely as a result of increased shelter and fuel oil charges coupled with advances in postsecondary tuition fees and in the prices of beer and liquor. Declines in food prices and air fares dampened the overall increase. From September 1983 to September 1984, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

Saint John

The main factors contributing to the 0.2% decline in the all-items index were lower food prices coupled with declines in gasoline prices, air fares and in prices for certain women's wear items. Offsetting these declines to a large extent were advances in shelter and (continued)

fuel oil charges, increased university tuition fees and higher prices for beer. Between September 1983 and September 1984, a rise of 3.4% was recorded in the all-items index.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.7%, reflecting higher gasoline prices, increased clothing prices (especially for women's wear) and advances in shelter and fuel oil charges. On average, food prices declined, due to lower prices for fresh vegetables (especially potatoes). From September 1983 to September 1984, the all-items index has recorded a 2.8% rise.

Montreal

Higher charges for shelter and for fuel oil and increased prices for clothing and cigarettes, combined with advances in dental care charges and in charges for rental of vehicles, contributed to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Food prices fell due to lower prices for fresh produce. Since September 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Ottawa

The all-items index rose 0.2% due primarily to advances in shelter and fuel oil charges, higher clothing prices and advances in dental care charges and postsecondary tuition fees. Food prices also registered an increase. Lower gasoline prices and decreased air fares had a significant moderating effect. Since September 1983, the all-items index has increased 4.2%.

Toronto

The rise of 0.2% in the all-items index was largely the result of higher shelter and fuel oil charges, as well as advances in clothing and gasoline prices and a rise in postsecondary tuition fees. Air fares declined as did overall food prices; the latter reflected declines in beef, bakery products and fresh vegetable prices. Between September 1983, and September 1984, the all-items index registered a 4.4% advance.

Thunder Bay

Lower gasoline prices coupled with declines in food prices (especially for milk, bakery products and fresh vegetables) and in air fares, largely accounted for the 0.2% decline in the all-items index. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in charges for shelter, fuel oil and telephone service as well as advances in cigarette prices and in university tuition fees. Since September 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index registered a marginal decline (-0.1%) reflecting lower gasoline prices and air fares. Substantially offsetting these declines were increased shelter and domestic gas charges, higher university tuition fees and advances in food prices (mainly for beef, pork, poultry and fresh fruit). From September 1983 to September 1984, the all-items index has risen 3.1%.

Regina

Increased domestic gas charges, higher furniture prices and increased prices for clothing (especially for women's wear), coupled with advances in university tuition fees, cigarette prices and in food prices largely accounted for the 0.4% rise in the all-items index. Declines were observed for owned-accommodation charges and for air fares. Since September 1983, the all-items index has advanced 4.0%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.6%, due largely to higher food prices (notably for meat, bakery products and fresh fruit) and to advances in charges for shelter, domestic gas and electricity. Postsecondary tuition fees also advanced, as did prices for certain women's wear items. Air fares declined. Since September 1983, the all-items index has advanced 2.8%.

Edmonton

Higher overall food prices, combined with increased university tuition fees and price advances for cigarettes and for liquor and wine purchased from stores largely explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Lower air fares and shelter charges had a significant dampening effect. Since September 1983, the all-items index rose 2.8%.

Calgary

Price advances for food, furniture, appliances and certain men's and women's wear items, coupled with increased university tuition fees and higher prices for cigarettes and for liquor and wine purchased from stores were largely responsible for the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Partially offsetting these advances were declines in shelter charges, air fares and gasoline prices. Since September 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.3%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose by 0.2% largely as a result of increased university tuition fees, higher clothing prices, increased charges for rented accommodation and for fuel oil, and advances in cigarette prices and in the prices of beer and liquor purchased from stores. Owned-accommodation charges declined, as did furniture prices, air fares and overall food prices. Since September 1983, the all-items index has advanced 3.7%.

Order the August 1984 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-990-9606), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 4-7)

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

| | Indexes | | | Percentage Change September 1984 from | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|
| | September 1984 | August 1984 | September 1983 | August 1984 | September 1983 |
| All-items | 123.0 | 122.9 | 118.5 | 0.1 | 3.8 |
| Food | 117.7 | 118.5 | 111.5 | -0.7 | 5.6 |
| All-items excluding food | 124.6 | 124.2 | 120.6 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Housing | 125.1 | 124.7 | 121.4 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Clothing | 113.4 | 112.6 | 110.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Transportation | 125.5 | 125.5 | 121.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Health and personal care | 123.8 | 123.5 | 119.5 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| Recreation, reading and education | 121.6 | 120.9 | 117.7 | 0.6 | 3.3 |
| Tobacco and alcohol | 141.8 | 141.3 | 133.7 | 0.4 | 6.1 |
| Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar | 81.3 | 81.4 | 84.4 | | |
| All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100 | 291.4 | | | | |

**Consumer Price Indexes for Canada, Major Components, Selected Sub-groups and Special
Aggregates, Not Seasonally Adjusted**
(1981=100)

| | Indexes | | Percentage Change September 1984 from | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--|--|
| | September 1984 | August 1984 | September 1983 | |
| Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates | | | | |
| Reclassified by goods and services | | | | |
| Goods | 121.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | |
| Durable goods | 113.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | |
| Semi-durable goods | 114.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | |
| Non-durable goods | 125.8 | -0.2 | 4.4 | |
| Non-durable goods excluding food | 134.5 | 0.4 | 3.1 | |
| Goods excluding food | 122.9 | 0.4 | 2.8 | |
| Services | 126.2 | 0.3 | 4.0 | |
| Services excluding shelter | 127.4 | 0.3 | 4.7 | |
| Selected special aggregates | | | | |
| All-items excluding food | 124.6 | 0.3 | 3.3 | |
| Energy | 136.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | |
| All-items excluding energy | 121.7 | 0.1 | 4.0 | |
| Food and energy | 122.8 | -0.3 | 4.4 | |
| All-items excluding food and energy | 123.1 | 0.3 | 3.5 | |
| All-items excluding housing | 121.9 | 0.0 | 4.1 | |
| All-items excluding shelter | 122.7 | 0.1 | 4.0 | |

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes, Canada¹

Seasonally Adjusted

| | April 1984 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | August 1984 | September 1984 |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| All-Items | 0.5 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Food | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| All-items excluding food | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 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 | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|
| | July 1984 | August 1984 | September 1984 | July 1984 | August 1984 | September 1984 |
| All-Items | 2.4 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Food | -0.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| All-items excluding food | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 |

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.

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 | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 123.3 | 111.3 | 125.8 | 121.6 | 124.9 | 123.2 | 120.4 | 151.2 |
| August 1984 index | 123.5 | 113.3 | 125.1 | 121.5 | 124.9 | 122.3 | 120.2 | 150.9 |
| % change from August 1984 | -0.2 | -1.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 120.6 | 113.0 | 122.9 | 111.3 | 122.7 | 124.2 | 123.6 | 139.2 |
| August 1984 index | 120.6 | 114.4 | 122.7 | 109.5 | 122.8 | 124.7 | 123.1 | 138.5 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 122.7 | 111.3 | 126.8 | 112.9 | 124.7 | 131.0 | 127.1 | 140.8 |
| August 1984 index | 122.6 | 113.1 | 126.2 | 111.9 | 124.8 | 129.6 | 126.0 | 139.5 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.1 | -1.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| % change from September 1983 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 7.3 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 123.1 | 113.4 | 129.5 | 110.8 | 122.3 | 125.2 | 126.4 | 144.6 |
| August 1984 index | 123.4 | 115.4 | 129.0 | 110.8 | 123.3 | 125.7 | 125.6 | 142.8 |
| % change from August 1984 | -0.2 | -1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 123.0 | 112.1 | 129.1 | 114.4 | 128.6 | 123.5 | 115.0 | 139.1 |
| August 1984 index | 122.2 | 113.8 | 128.5 | 111.7 | 125.3 | 23.3 | 114.9 | 138.8 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.7 | -1.5 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| % change from September 1983 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 5.4 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 123.0 | 114.4 | 127.2 | 112.8 | 129.9 | 121.5 | 119.3 | 137.5 |
| August 1984 index | 122.8 | 115.3 | 126.6 | 111.9 | 129.6 | 121.0 | 119.2 | 137.1 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.2 | -0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 5.6 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 123.9 | 117.2 | 129.1 | 114.2 | 123.4 | 125.8 | 121.2 | 141.9 |
| August 1984 index | 123.7 | 117.0 | 128.5 | 113.3 | 124.5 | 124.9 | 120.8 | 141.8 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | -0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| % change from September 1983 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 5.7 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 124.6 | 123.5 | 125.1 | 114.3 | 125.9 | 124.1 | 121.6 | 145.1 |
| August 1984 index | 124.4 | 124.2 | 124.7 | 113.9 | 125.6 | 124.1 | 121.0 | 145.0 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.2 | -0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| % change from September 1983 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 6.0 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 123.7 | 119.0 | 126.4 | 112.8 | 123.3 | 126.9 | 121.4 | 142.6 |
| August 1984 index | 123.9 | 120.0 | 125.7 | 112.6 | 124.7 | 126.5 | 121.1 | 142.3 |
| % change from August 1984 | -0.2 | -0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| % change from September 1983 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 8.5 |
| Winnipeg | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 121.1 | 112.6 | 125.6 | 112.9 | 120.3 | 119.7 | 121.2 | 145.0 |
| August 1984 index | 121.2 | 112.3 | 124.9 | 112.7 | 123.6 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 145.0 |
| % change from August 1984 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -2.7 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 5.3 |
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 122.2 | 116.8 | 126.9 | 114.9 | 117.8 | 127.7 | 120.7 | 138.6 |
| August 1984 index | 121.7 | 116.3 | 126.2 | 113.3 | 118.0 | 127.7 | 120.1 | 137.9 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| % change from September 1983 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.9 |

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 | Hous- ing (1981=100) | Cloth- ing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and personal care | Recre- ation, reading and education | Tobacco and alcohol |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Saskatoon | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 120.7 | 111.7 | 124.5 | 116.3 | 119.5 | 124.5 | 121.4 | 136.4 |
| August 1984 index | 120.0 | 109.8 | 123.7 | 115.5 | 119.7 | 125.2 | 120.4 | 136.2 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| % change from September 1983 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 5.8 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 121.3 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 111.7 | 125.6 | 126.7 | 121.0 | 148.7 |
| August 1984 index | 121.1 | 118.0 | 119.0 | 111.5 | 125.9 | 127.2 | 120.5 | 147.4 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| % change from September 1983 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 6.4 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 121.0 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 108.8 | 125.4 | 130.6 | 121.4 | 146.5 |
| August 1984 index | 120.6 | 116.7 | 118.6 | 107.7 | 126.4 | 130.0 | 120.7 | 145.2 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | -0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 7.6 |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| September 1984 index | 122.5 | 119.4 | 120.9 | 115.9 | 126.5 | 123.6 | 127.4 | 134.6 |
| August 1984 index | 122.3 | 120.6 | 120.8 | 114.5 | 126.5 | 123.3 | 124.7 | 133.1 |
| % change from August 1984 | 0.2 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| % change from September 1983 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 |

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).

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products and Natural Gas

August 1984

Preliminary estimates show sales of refined petroleum products in Canada in August 1984 decreased 5.2% from a year earlier, while sales of natural gas increased 16.2%. Cumulative figures for the first eight months of 1984 indicate sales of petroleum products rose 1.5% from the 1983 level; sales of natural gas increased 10.3%.

Refined Petroleum Products

During August 1984, sales of petroleum products by Canadian refiners and major distributors amounted to 6 721 200 cubic metres, down 5.2% from the level recorded in August 1983. Sales of the main products were as follows (percentage change from August 1983

appears in parentheses): motor gasoline, 3 146 200 cubic metres (-2.5%); diesel fuel, 1 414 700 cubic metres (-2.6%); light fuel oil, 1 554 000 cubic metres (-31.9%) and heavy fuel oil, 428 700 cubic metres (-35.2%). Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners totalled 8 675 000 cubic metres, a 6.2% increase from August 1983.

Between January and August 1984, sales of refined petroleum products rose 1.5% from the year-earlier level to 51 953 015 cubic metres. Year-to-date sales of the main products were as follows: motor gasoline, 21 933 884 cubic metres (+0.1%); diesel fuel, 9 730 058 cubic metres (+9.7%); light fuel oil, 5 321 009 cubic metres (-2.9%) and heavy fuel oil, 4 804 766 cubic metres (-9.1%). Year-to-date production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners rose 8.6% from the same period in 1983, totalling 60 070 021 cubic metres.

(continued)

Refined Petroleum Products Sales

Preliminary Monthly Report

August 1984

(Thousand Cubic Metres)

| | Propane | Butane | Petro-chems | Naphtha Spec. | Aviation Gasoline | Motor Gasoline | Mo. Gas. Sales Retail Pump | Turbo Fuel (Kerosene) | Turbo Fuel (Naphtha) | Stove Oil Kerosene | Diesel |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Nfld. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 49.6 | 41.5 | 16.8 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 44.0 |
| P.E.I. | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 19.1 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 4.1 |
| N.S. | 2.8 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 111.8 | 97.5 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 69.3 |
| N.B. | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 91.9 | 77.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 34.5 |
| Que. | 15.6 | 11.9 | 31.5 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 575.5 | 477.6 | 69.4 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 203.7 |
| Ont. | 41.7 | 19.7 | 249.2 | 13.0 | 5.4 | 1 102.3 | 827.8 | 129.1 | 17.9 | 9.0 | 347.3 |
| Man. | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 159.8 | 90.6 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 90.5 |
| Sask. | 3.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 221.2 | 105.8 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 143.7 |
| Alta. | 33.0 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 432.9 | 235.2 | 52.6 | 20.0 | 1.6 | 253.2 |
| B.C. | 6.9 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 368.7 | 289.2 | 38.2 | 15.7 | 1.8 | 191.1 |
| Yukon | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 5.0 |
| N.W.T. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 28.3 |
| Canada/84 | 109.3 | 71.2 | 289.5 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 3 146.2 | 2 267.1 | 327.8 | 102.7 | 34.5 | 1 414.7 |
| Canada/83 | 125.8 | 74.9 | 266.7 | 32.7 | 25.1 | 3 228.0 | 2 347.5 | 274.4 | 131.5 | 9.5 | 1 452.5 |
| % Canada 84/83 | -13.1 | -4.9 | 8.5 | -31.4 | -5.9 | -2.5 | -3.4 | 19.4 | -21.9 | 263.1 | -2.6 |

| | Light Fuel Oil | Heavy Fuel Oil | Asphalt | Coke | Lube Oils & Greases | Other Products | Total Products | Premium | No-lead | Regular |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nfld. | 8.1 | 7.3 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 162.9 | 2.0 | 24.0 | 23.5 |
| P.E.I. | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 10.5 |
| N.S. | 17.6 | 31.3 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 276.5 | 9.8 | 52.8 | 49.0 |
| N.B. | 11.3 | 66.2 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 240.4 | 4.8 | 39.2 | 47.8 |
| Que. | 54.0 | 151.2 | 108.1 | 30.0 | 13.6 | 2.9 | 1 290.1 | 76.9 | 224.7 | 273.8 |
| Ont. | 42.2 | 110.6 | 93.9 | 11.3 | 37.4 | 22.7 | 2 252.7 | 88.4 | 486.9 | 526.9 |
| Man. | 0.9 | 6.2 | 15.7 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 296.5 | 3.6 | 46.0 | 110.0 |
| Sask. | 3.1 | 2.6 | 30.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 433.1 | 3.5 | 41.6 | 176.1 |
| Alta. | 1.1 | 1.8 | 93.7 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 921.0 | 15.5 | 115.7 | 301.5 |
| B.C. | 10.0 | 46.9 | 25.1 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 738.9 | 27.1 | 95.5 | 245.9 |
| Yukon | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 5.5 |
| N.W.T. | 1.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 5.7 |
| Canada 1984 | 155.4 | 428.7 | 436.4 | 49.7 | 81.3 | 27.8 | 6 721.2 | 232.9 | 1 135.6 | 1 776.2 |
| Canada 1983 | 228.4 | 661.6 | 428.5 | 54.5 | 74.8 | 25.1 | 7 094.0 | 230.2 | 1 071.4 | 1 926.2 |
| % Canada 1984/1983 | -31.9 | -35.2 | 1.8 | -8.8 | 8.6 | 10.7 | -5.2 | 1.1 | 5.9 | -7.7 |

Natural Gas

Sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 2 412 991 000 cubic metres in August 1984, a 16.2% rise from the level recorded in August 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows (percentage change from August 1983 appears in parentheses): residential sales, 318 975 000 cubic metres (+20.2%); commercial sales, 284 946 000 cubic metres (+10.8%) and industrial sales, 1 809 070 000 cubic metres (+16.4%).

During the first eight months of 1984, sales of natural gas reached 31 143 606 000 cubic metres, 10.3%

higher than the level recorded during the same period of 1983. In terms of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows: residential sales, 8 148 525 000 cubic metres (+9.5%); commercial sales, 6 568 687 000 cubic metres (+5.8%) and industrial sales, 16 426 394 000 cubic metres (+12.5%).

Order the August 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.

Natural Gas Sales**Preliminary Monthly Report**

August 1984

(thousands of cubic metres)

| Province | Rate structure | | | Total |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | |
| New Brunswick | 7 | 54 | | 61 |
| Quebec | 13 311 | 26 463 | 193 737 | 233 511 |
| Ontario | 125 419 | 105 325 | 607 535 | 838 279 |
| Manitoba | 12 573 | 12 704 | 31 830 | 57 107 |
| Saskatchewan | 23 217 | 12 313 | 94 995 | 130 525 |
| Alberta | 107 338 | 86 868 | 717 630 | 911 836 |
| British Columbia | 37 110 | 41 219 | 163 343 | 241 672 |
| Canada August 1984 | 318 975 | 284 946 | 1 809 070 | 2 412 991 |
| Canada August 1983 | 265 290 | 257 058 | 1 554 268 | 2 076 616 |
| % change | 20.2 | 10.8 | 16.4 | 16.2 |
| Year-to-date 1984 | | | | |
| Canada | 8 148 525 | 6 568 687 | 16 426 394 | 31 143 606 |
| Year-to-date 1983 | | | | |
| Canada | 7 436 402 | 6 209 076 | 14 600 948 | 28 246 426 |
| % change | 9.5 | 5.8 | 12.5 | 10.3 |

Railway Carloadings

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

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada totalled 5.1 million tonnes during the week ending October 7, 1984, an increase of 8.9% from the same period in 1983. Loadings increased in the East by 16.1% and in the West by 3.5%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 9.0% and in the West by 55.9%; there was an overall national increase in loadings of 22.6%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings reached 183.7 million t, an increase of 18.2% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.9%.

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

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending October 7, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 313 222 | 2 776 491 | 5 089 713 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 1 992 774 | 2 681 880 | 4 674 654 |
| % change | 16.1 | 3.5 | 8.9 |
| Cars, 1984 | 37,886 | 38,886 | 76,772 |
| Cars, 1983 | 33,447 | 38,781 | 72,228 |
| % change | 13.3 | 0.3 | 6.3 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 160 113 | 92 881 | 252 994 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 146 859 | 59 563 | 206 422 |
| % change | 9.0 | 55.9 | 22.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 6,170 | 2,575 | 8,745 |
| Cars, 1983 | 4,983 | 2,277 | 7,260 |
| % change | 23.8 | 13.1 | 20.5 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 82 441 897 | 101 274 250 | 183 716 147 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 70 241 524 | 85 185 110 | 155 426 634 |
| % change | 17.4 | 18.9 | 18.2 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,377,571 | 1,431,626 | 2,809,197 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,173,949 | 1,251,566 | 2,425,515 |
| % change | 17.3 | 14.4 | 15.8 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 175 076 | 2 379 483 | 8 554 559 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 250 228 | 2 017 580 | 7 267 808 |
| % change | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.7 |
| Cars, 1984 | 227,463 | 94,644 | 322,107 |
| Cars, 1983 | 176,304 | 77,623 | 253,927 |
| % change | 29.0 | 21.9 | 26.9 |

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.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

September 1984

The production of process cheese in Canada during September 1984 reached 7 017 696 kg.

Instant skim milk powder produced during the month totalled 328 603 kg.

Order the September issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder*, (32-024, \$1.60/\$16) or contact B. Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Decorative Laminate Sheet

Quarter Ending September 30, 1984

Canadian shipments of 1/8-inch, high-pressure laminate sheet were 1 468 309 square metres valued at \$10,534,127 during the quarter ending September 30, 1984. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments totalled 1 589 986 square metres and were valued at \$10,345,073.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet*, (47-005, \$2.75/\$11), or contact K.C. Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Leaf Tobacco Industry (1983 Census of Manufactures)

1983 and 1982

| S.I.C. 1211 | | 1982 | 1983 | % Change |
|--|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| Establishments | No. | 9 | 9 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 717 | 608 | -15.2 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 1,461 | 1,206 | -17.4 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 13,189 | 12,178 | -7.7 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 2,243 | 2,036 | -9.2 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 348,991 | 295,285 | -15.4 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 333,529 | 295,949 | -11.3 |
| Value added | \$000 | 20,180 | 14,252 | -29.4 |
| Total Activity: | | | | |
| Total employees | No. | 921 | 802 | -12.9 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 18,878 | 17,597 | -6.8 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 20,186 | 15,676 | -22.3 |

Contact A. Diaz (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Tobacco Products Industries*, 1983 (32-225, \$5).

Lime Industry (1983 Census of Manufactures)

1982 and 1983

| S.I.C. 3581 | | 1982 | 1983 | % Change |
|--|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| Establishments | No. | 15 | 15 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 653 | 615 | -5.8 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 1,408 | 1,332 | -5.4 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 17,290 | 17,739 | 2.6 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 44,328 | 48,101 | 8.5 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 18,421 | 18,742 | 1.7 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 122,352 | 132,328 | 8.2 |
| Value added | \$000 | 59,770 | 65,576 | 9.7 |
| Total Activity: | | | | |
| Total employees | No. | 895 | 862 | -3.7 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 24,622 | 25,741 | 4.5 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 60,126 | 66,238 | 10.2 |

Contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Miscellaneous Non-metallic Mineral Manufacturers*, 1983 (44-220, \$6.65).

Publications Released

56-201 Telecommunications Statistics, 1980
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)

72-002 Employment, Earnings and Hours, July 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

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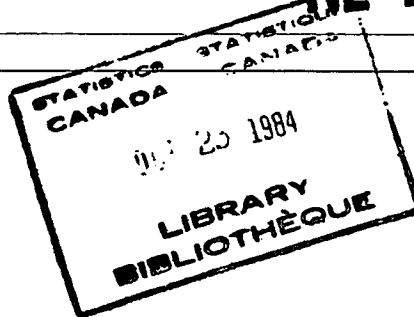
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Manufacturing Industries: Inventories, Shipments and Orders

August 1984

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments in all Canadian manufacturing industries rose 3.0% to an estimated \$19,757.7 million in August 1984, from the revised total of \$19,179.2 million in July. Shipments of durable goods were up 7.4% to \$9,253.2 million from \$8,614.3 million. The increase is largely attributable to a gain of \$665.2 million in transportation equipment industries (which reflected a large increase in the shipments of motor vehicle manufacturers) as well as an advance of \$130.9 million in machinery industries. There was, however, an \$81.4 million loss in primary metal industries. In non-durable goods industries, shipments were down 0.6% to \$10,504.5 million from \$10,564.9 million.

Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of August remained virtually unchanged at \$32,704.7 million from the previous month's revised value of \$32,688.7 million. Total inventory held increased 0.1% to \$33,759.1 million from \$33,718.0 million in July, with a 1.2% increase in goods-in-process, a 0.4% decline in raw materials and no change in finished products.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of August was 1.66:1, down from 1.70:1 in July. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments went from 0.62:1 in July to 0.60:1 in August.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, the value of new orders received in August 1984 rose 6.6% to \$20,078.6 million from the revised July estimate of \$18,837.3

million. In durable goods industries, new orders were valued at an estimated \$9,576.0 million, 15.4% higher than the July value of \$8,300.7 million. Most of this increase can be attributed to gains of \$990.5 million in transportation equipment industries, \$232.0 million in electrical products industries and \$183.8 million in primary metal industries. In non-durable goods industries, the value of new orders received reached \$10,502.6 million, down 0.3% from the revised estimate of \$10,536.6 million in July 1984.

The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of August was \$22,471.0 million, a 1.4% increase from the previous month's revised estimate of \$22,150.1 million. Unfilled orders in durable goods industries increased 1.6% to \$20,211.1 million from the end-of-July total of \$19,888.3 million, and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was down 0.1% to \$2,259.9 million from \$2,261.8 million.

Without adjustment for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in August 1984 were estimated at \$18,948.4 million, 8.3% higher than the revised July value of \$17,494.6 million. Cumulative shipments for the first eight months of 1984 reached an estimated \$148,872.6 million, a 16.0% rise from the \$128,286.6 million estimated for the same period in 1983.

Order the August 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 published may be available on request. Contact J. Le-page (613-990-9832), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see other table on next page)

Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

| | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | % change | Jan.-Aug. 1984p | Jan.-Aug. 1983 | % change |
| | (\$ millions) | | | (\$ millions) | | |
| Newfoundland | 114.0 | 114.3 | -0.2 | 783.2 | 765.4 | 2.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 24.3 | 24.8 | -2.2 | 183.9 | 182.7 | 0.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 379.4 | 386.0 | -1.7 | 2,945.6 | 2,494.2 | 18.1 |
| New Brunswick | 372.3 | 342.8 | 8.6 | 2,937.0 | 2,111.3 | 39.1 |
| Quebec | 4,767.0 | 4,333.2 | 10.0 | 37,860.7 | 33,605.1 | 12.7 |
| Ontario | 9,850.1 | 8,918.4 | 10.4 | 78,471.7 | 64,747.1 | 21.2 |
| Manitoba | 423.0 | 431.5 | -2.0 | 3,420.8 | 3,163.8 | 8.1 |
| Sakatchewan | 255.3 | 242.6 | 5.2 | 1,824.4 | 1,629.7 | 11.9 |
| Alberta | 1,209.8 | 1,152.3 | 5.0 | 9,033.2 | 8,362.5 | 8.0 |
| British Columbia | 1,544.2 | 1,539.9 | 0.3 | 11,378.6 | 11,196.9 | 1.6 |
| Canada ¹ | 18,948.4 | 17,494.6 | 8.3 | 148,872.6 | 128,286.6 | 16.0 |

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1981 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

| | Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | June 1984 | Aug. 1983 |
| | (\$ millions) | | | |
| Shipments: Total | 18,948.4 | 17,494.6 | 20,187.7 | 16,537.4 |
| Non-durable | 10,639.3 | 10,024.6 | 10,979.6 | 9,983.5 |
| Durable | 8,309.1 | 7,470.0 | 9,208.1 | 6,553.8 |
| New Orders: Total | 19,176.6 | 17,336.6 | 20,443.1 | 17,021.1 |
| Non-durable | 10,619.4 | 10,003.3 | 11,020.5 | 10,018.5 |
| Durable | 8,557.1 | 7,333.6 | 9,422.6 | 7,002.5 |
| Unfilled Orders: Total | 22,354.2 | 22,126.0 | 22,284.0 | 16,692.9 |
| Non-durable | 2,304.9 | 2,324.8 | 2,346.4 | 2,054.2 |
| Durable | 20,049.3 | 19,801.2 | 19,937.6 | 14,638.6 |
| Inventory Owned: Total | 32,575.4 | 32,411.6 | 32,368.5 | 29,911.4 |
| Non-durable | 16,758.4 | 16,622.3 | 16,466.0 | 15,492.5 |
| Durable | 15,816.9 | 15,789.3 | 15,902.5 | 14,418.9 |
| Inventory Held: Total | 33,651.4 | 33,460.4 | 33,391.4 | 31,362.1 |
| Raw materials | 13,863.5 | 13,831.7 | 13,582.2 | 12,453.8 |
| Goods in process | 8,152.7 | 7,960.0 | 8,063.0 | 8,003.2 |
| Finished products | 11,635.2 | 11,668.6 | 11,746.0 | 10,905.0 |
| | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Shipments: Total | 19,757.7 | 19,179.2 | 18,798.3 | 16,980.0 |
| Non-durable | 10,504.5 | 10,564.9 | 10,535.8 | 9,855.3 |
| Durable | 9,253.2 | 8,614.3 | 8,262.5 | 7,124.7 |
| New Orders: Total | 20,078.6 | 18,837.3 | 19,352.5 | 17,495.1 |
| Non-durable | 10,502.6 | 10,536.6 | 10,577.6 | 9,909.4 |
| Durable | 9,576.0 | 8,300.7 | 8,774.9 | 7,585.7 |
| Unfilled Orders: Total | 22,471.0 | 22,150.1 | 22,492.0 | 16,730.9 |
| Non-durable | 2,259.9 | 2,261.8 | 2,290.1 | 2,018.5 |
| Durable | 20,211.1 | 19,888.3 | 20,201.9 | 14,712.4 |
| Inventory Owned: Total | 32,704.7 | 32,688.7 | 32,265.2 | 30,028.9 |
| Non-durable | 16,853.7 | 16,734.2 | 16,430.2 | 15,570.7 |
| Durable | 15,851.0 | 15,954.5 | 15,835.0 | 14,458.2 |
| Inventory Held: Total | 33,759.1 | 33,718.0 | 33,289.5 | 31,446.5 |
| Raw materials | 13,808.0 | 13,863.1 | 13,690.6 | 12,407.1 |
| Goods in process | 8,153.3 | 8,054.3 | 8,104.2 | 7,994.0 |
| Finished products | 11,797.8 | 11,800.6 | 11,494.7 | 11,045.4 |
| Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.72 | 1.77 |
| Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.65 |

Restaurant, Caterers and Taverns

August 1984

Preliminary receipts for August 1984 reported by Canadian restaurants, caterers and taverns were \$1,059.7 million, up 11.8% from August 1983.

Revised total receipts for July 1984 were \$1,042.3 million, a 7.5% increase from a year earlier.

For 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 Ed Yablonski (613-990-9662), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

August 1984

| | August 1983 | July 1984 | August 1984 | August '84/ August '83 |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Canada | 948.0 | 1,042.3 | 1,059.7 | 11.8 |
| Newfoundland | 13.2 | 12.4 | 12.4 | -6.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 11.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 27.4 | 28.2 | 29.1 | 6.3 |
| New Brunswick | 18.5 | 21.8 | 21.8 | 17.9 |
| Quebec | 226.4 | 260.9 | 265.8 | 17.4 |
| Ontario | 360.2 | 393.8 | 403.6 | 12.1 |
| Manitoba | 30.4 | 35.0 | 35.3 | 16.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 39.9 | 32.2 | 31.8 | 3.0 |
| Alberta | 95.4 | 105.8 | 103.1 | 8.0 |
| British Columbia | 137.8 | 143.5 | 148.2 | 7.5 |
| Yukon | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 26.3 |
| Northwest Territories | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Licensed restaurants | 417.9 | 449.2 | 465.2 | 11.3 |
| Unlicensed restaurants | 281.7 | 314.9 | 314.0 | 12.9 |
| Take-outs | 120.2 | 143.5 | 140.9 | 17.1 |
| Caterers | 59.8 | 64.3 | 63.6 | 6.5 |
| Taverns | 68.5 | 70.4 | 72.0 | 5.2 |

Frozen Meat Products

October 1984

Stocks of frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first day of October 1984 amounted to 29 861 tonnes, compared to 29 854 tonnes in September and 31 996 tonnes a year ago.

Order the October 1984 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.

Electric Lamps

September 1984

Sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during September 1984 were valued at \$22,751,360.

Order the September 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.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 20, 1984

Steel ingot production during the week ending October 20, 1984 reached an estimated 251 799 tonnes, a 13.3% decrease from the preceding week's total of 290 557 tonnes and down 9.1% from the year-earlier level of 276 922 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 151.5 in the current week, compared to 174.8 in the previous week and 166.6 in the same period of 1983.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Microdata Tape on Incomes of Individuals Aged 15 Years and Over, 1982

A microdata tape containing information on income received by individuals aged 15 years and over during 1982 is now available. The 12 sources of income reported on the tape, as well as the 1982 work experience information, were collected in the 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances.

In addition to income, the microdata tape contains personal and labour-related characteristics, including age, sex, education, family relationship, industry, occupation and class of worker; these data were obtained from a survey accompanying the April 1983 Labour Force Survey. As well, some family characteristics are included, such as number of wage earners, status vis-à-vis low-income cut-offs, number of persons and number of unemployment insurance recipients.

This is the second tape on individuals to be released from the Survey of Consumer Finances (the first release examined 1981 income). It contains approximately 69,000 records of income recipients and 10,300 records of individuals who received no income in 1982 from the 12 sources reported to the survey. All records have been thoroughly screened, and in a few cases modified, to assure the anonymity of respondents. Similar tapes are available separately for economic family incomes and census family incomes biennially for 1971 to 1981 and 1982. The cost per tape is \$300.

* Data from this survey are published annually in *Income Distributions by Size in Canada* (13-207, \$11.10).

Contact Robert Allard (613-990-9775), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- ✓ **51-005** *Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports*, Fourth Quarter 1983
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- ✓ **53-222** *Motor Carriers — Freight and Household Goods Movers*, 1982
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- J **84-001** *Vital Statistics — Quarterly*, April-June 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)

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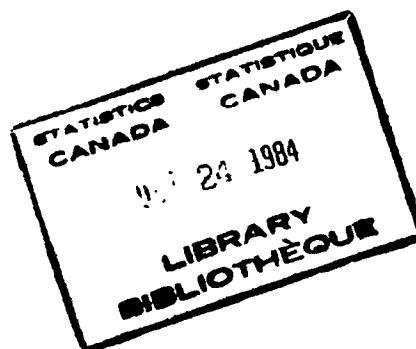
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- ✓ 21-001 **Farm Cash Receipts**, January-August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 22-003 **Fruit and Vegetable Production**, October 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ 25-001 **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 32-001 **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 32-006 **Oils and Fats**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 33-002 **Footwear Statistics**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 35-001 **Construction Type Plywood**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 36-002 **Rigid Insulating Board**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 36-003 **Particleboard, Waterboard and Hardboard**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 41-006 **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 41-011 **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 43-005 **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 46-002 **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 47-004 **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 52-001 **Railway Carloadings**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 55-001 **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ 56-002 **Telephone Statistics**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 61-001 **Cheques Cashed**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ 62-003 **Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **Service Bulletin:**
- ✓ 32-023 **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**, Vol. 13, No. 3, Pack of Processed Strawberries, 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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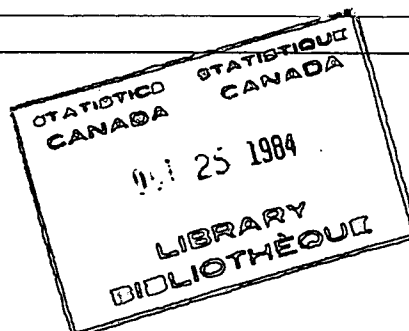
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- 3 **Union Wage Rate Indexes**, September 1984
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- 6 **Sawmills in British Columbia**, August 1984
- 6 **Publications Released**



Wholesale Trade

August 1984

Sales

Canadian wholesale merchants reported moderate sales increases in August 1984, advancing 7.5% over the same period last year. Revised sales for July 1984 were up 13.0% from the July 1983 level.

In August 1984, all major trade groups except farm machinery and equipment (-6.6%) and lumber and building materials (-1.4%) registered sales increases from a year earlier. The most notable gains were reported by the following groups: apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (16.3%), tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (13.3%), other wholesalers (11.3%), and other machinery, equipment and supplies (11.2%). All regions posted sales increases over August 1983, ranging from 13.9% in the Atlantic provinces to 2.6% in the Prairie provinces.

Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants during the first eight months of 1984 rose 13.3% over the

January-August 1983 period. Exceptional gains were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (26.6%), and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (21.8%).

Inventories

Wholesale inventories increased by 7.9% in August 1984 from the corresponding period in 1983. Revised inventories for July 1984 were up 6.2% from the July 1983 level.

The year-to-year increase in inventories recorded in August 1984 is the eighth consecutive monthly increase, and indicates that wholesalers are continuing the process of replenishing inventories.

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of August 1984 was 1.63:1, up slightly from 1.60:1 recorded a year earlier.

Order the August 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.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for August 1984

| Major Trade Groups — Regions | Sales | | | Inventories | | Stocks/Sales Ratios | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | July 1984/ 1983r | Aug. 1984/ 1983p | Jan.-Aug. 1984/1983p | July 1984/ 1983r | Aug. 1984/ 1983p | Aug. 1983 | Aug. 1984 |
| Total all trades | 13.0 | 7.5 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 1.60 | 1.63 |
| Food | 7.7 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 0.69 | 0.71 |
| Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations | 18.7 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 0.91 | 0.89 |
| Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise | 18.5 | 16.3 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 1.70 | 1.60 |
| Motor vehicles and accessories | 22.7 | 7.8 | 26.6 | 19.1 | 22.3 | 1.69 | 2.03 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | -13.5 | -6.6 | -8.5 | -2.5 | -0.2 | 3.71 | 4.02 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 20.6 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 2.20 | 2.09 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment | 21.2 | 7.3 | 21.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 1.69 | 1.65 |
| Lumber and building materials | -4.8 | -1.4 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 1.32 | 1.41 |
| Other wholesalers | 18.4 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 1.60 | 1.53 |
| Regions | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic provinces | 16.8 | 13.9 | 16.0 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 1.37 | 1.29 |
| Quebec | 14.3 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 1.38 | 1.35 |
| Ontario | 17.8 | 10.1 | 17.7 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 1.51 | 1.63 |
| Prairie provinces | 7.6 | 2.6 | 7.2 | -1.1 | 1.3 | 2.28 | 2.24 |
| B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories | 4.3 | 3.5 | 9.1 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 1.46 | 1.50 |

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Union Wage Rate Indexes

September 1984

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (including supplements) registered no change between August and September 1984, remaining at a level of 127.4 (1981=100).

In September, the total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades stood 0.9% above its year-earlier level of 126.3. By city, the largest year-over-year increase was recorded for Halifax (10.8%); in contrast, St. John's, Newfoundland showed a marked decrease (-5.7%). Indexes for cities surveyed in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia showed no change while increases ranging from 0.8% to 4.2% were posted by metropolitan areas in the remaining provinces.

Estimates of year-over-year change are derived from contract agreements which have been signed in all survey provinces except New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rates for these provinces are being carried at their last contract level. Users should note that these indexes have a two-year revision policy.

Union Wage Rate Indexes

(Basic plus Supplements)

September 1984

1981=100

| | September 1984 | August 1984 | September 1983 | % change | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | September '84/ August '84 | September '84/ September '83 |
| Canada | 127.4 | 127.4 | 126.3 | - | 0.9 |
| St. John's | 115.9 | 115.9 | 122.9 | - | -5.7 |
| Halifax | 134.2 | 134.2 | 121.1 | - | 10.8 |
| Saint John | 130.4 | 130.4 | 126.6 | - | 3.0 |
| Quebec City | 125.1 | 125.1 | 125.1 | - | - |
| Chicoutimi | 124.6 | 124.6 | 124.6 | - | - |
| Montreal | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | - | - |
| Ottawa | 128.8 | 128.8 | 127.4 | - | 1.1 |
| Toronto | 125.9 | 125.9 | 124.7 | - | 1.0 |
| Hamilton | 126.4 | 126.4 | 125.4 | - | 0.8 |
| St. Catharines | 127.7 | 127.7 | 126.7 | - | 0.8 |
| Kitchener | 129.9 | 129.9 | 128.9 | - | 0.8 |
| London | 130.0 | 130.0 | 128.6 | - | 1.1 |
| Windsor | 127.4 | 127.4 | 126.2 | - | 1.0 |
| Sudbury | 128.6 | 128.6 | 127.5 | - | 0.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 128.0 | 128.0 | 126.9 | - | 0.9 |
| Winnipeg | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | - | - |
| Regina | 132.7 | 132.7 | 127.3 | - | 4.2 |
| Saskatoon | 132.7 | 132.7 | 127.3 | - | 4.2 |
| 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.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

1983

The estimated number of Canadians receiving unemployment insurance benefits in 1983 increased 8.7% to almost 3.4 million from slightly over 3.1 million in 1982. Increases over the two-year period were observed in all provinces and territories. The annual changes ranged from a high of 30.7% in Alberta to a low of 3.0% in Quebec. By age group, 30.2% (32.7% in 1982) of the beneficiaries were less than 25 years old, 49.2% (47.4%) were between the ages 25 to 44, and 20.6% (19.9%) were 45 years or older.

In 1983, the average duration of benefit periods prior to termination was 25.4 weeks, up from the 22.2 weeks estimated in 1982. It must be noted that a benefit period may commence in one year and be terminated the following year. Also, the establishment and termination of benefit periods does not necessarily mean that a person received benefits; for example, a claimant may find new employment prior to receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

The average duration of benefit periods terminated was higher for females than for males, registering 26.3 weeks (23.0 weeks in 1982) and 24.9 weeks (21.6 weeks) respectively.

The average total payment per benefit period terminated rose 19.6% to an estimated \$3,524 from \$2,947 in 1982. While the average duration on claim is higher for women than for men, their average total payment in 1983 was \$700 less. The increases in the average total payment between 1982 and 1983 were \$604 for males and \$496 for females; however, the relative advance of approximately 19% was the same for both sexes.

Note to Users

Annual data for 1983 on unemployment insurance beneficiaries, benefit periods established and terminated are now available. Information on contributors and their contributions will not be complete until May 1985 (data are based on a 10% sample of records from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and Revenue Canada).

Data for the years 1977 to 1983 will be published in *Benefit Periods Established and Terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act* to be released in the autumn of 1985 (73-201, \$6.65). Contact Horst Stiebert or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-990-9900), Unemployment Insurance Statistics Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see other table on next page)

Average Duration of Unemployment Insurance Benefit Periods Terminated By Sex and Age Groups, Canada

1982 and 1983

| Age Groups | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Weeks | | | | | | |
| Under 25 years | 23.3 | 26.8 | 23.5 | 26.9 | 23.0 | 26.5 |
| 25-34 years | 22.2 | 25.3 | 21.7 | 24.8 | 22.9 | 25.9 |
| 35-44 years | 21.5 | 24.7 | 20.2 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 26.5 |
| 45-54 years | 21.6 | 24.6 | 20.4 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 27.3 |
| 55-65 years | 20.1 | 24.2 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 21.0 | 25.2 |
| Total | 22.2 | 25.4 | 21.6 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 26.3 |

Average Total Payments for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Periods Terminated By Sex and Age Groups, Canada

1982 and 1983

| Age Groups | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Dollars | | | | | | |
| Under 25 years | 2,805 | 3,375 | 3,094 | 3,693 | 2,342 | 2,832 |
| 25-34 years | 3,073 | 3,676 | 3,270 | 3,910 | 2,807 | 3,314 |
| 35-44 years | 2,984 | 3,547 | 3,207 | 3,816 | 2,655 | 3,098 |
| 45-54 years | 2,991 | 3,506 | 3,227 | 3,735 | 2,593 | 3,087 |
| 55-65 years | 2,864 | 3,422 | 3,089 | 3,632 | 2,354 | 2,903 |
| Total | 2,947 | 3,524 | 3,181 | 3,785 | 2,586 | 3,082 |

Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries
By Province and Age Groups
 1982 and 1983

| Province | Age groups | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Under 25 years | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | |
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Newfoundland | 40,170 | 40,350 | 40,210 | 41,490 | 20,550 | 23,020 |
| Prince Edward Island | 7,770 | 8,200 | 6,760 | 7,740 | 3,940 | 4,300 |
| Nova Scotia | 40,770 | 40,480 | 38,620 | 42,250 | 20,850 | 22,920 |
| New Brunswick | 38,940 | 39,550 | 38,810 | 41,640 | 19,880 | 22,240 |
| Quebec | 311,000 | 296,470 | 301,410 | 320,510 | 156,380 | 168,260 |
| Ontario | 299,790 | 301,880 | 298,260 | 322,690 | 160,160 | 184,080 |
| Manitoba | 38,160 | 38,830 | 33,560 | 37,210 | 16,410 | 18,720 |
| Saskatchewan | 31,400 | 33,940 | 21,870 | 27,760 | 8,720 | 10,950 |
| Alberta | 85,780 | 98,490 | 73,320 | 100,790 | 27,970 | 41,180 |
| British Columbia | 124,200 | 124,360 | 123,970 | 141,170 | 63,200 | 75,420 |
| Yukon | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,830 | 2,090 | 790 | 1,070 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,190 | 1,570 | 1,430 | 1,480 | 640 | 770 |
| Total¹ | 1,020,800 | 1,025,770 | 980,410 | 1,097,150 | 499,690 | 573,130 |

| Province | Age groups | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 45-54 | | 55-65 | | Total | |
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 |
| Newfoundland | 13,060 | 13,710 | 8,450 | 9,110 | 122,440 | 127,680 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,500 | 2,760 | 2,030 | 2,080 | 23,000 | 25,080 |
| Nova Scotia | 14,350 | 15,280 | 10,050 | 11,580 | 124,640 | 132,510 |
| New Brunswick | 12,830 | 13,440 | 9,300 | 9,920 | 119,760 | 126,790 |
| Quebec | 108,420 | 112,600 | 79,880 | 88,440 | 957,090 | 986,280 |
| Ontario | 119,280 | 132,330 | 97,500 | 114,620 | 974,990 | 1,065,600 |
| Manitoba | 11,440 | 12,480 | 11,750 | 13,670 | 111,320 | 120,910 |
| Saskatchewan | 6,870 | 7,630 | 6,110 | 7,110 | 74,970 | 87,390 |
| Alberta | 17,040 | 24,030 | 12,420 | 18,580 | 216,530 | 283,070 |
| British Columbia | 44,010 | 49,550 | 33,610 | 39,560 | 388,990 | 430,060 |
| Yukon | 480 | 480 | 220 | 260 | 4,720 | 5,300 |
| Northwest Territories | 330 | 510 | 130 | 190 | 3,720 | 4,520 |
| Total¹ | 350,700 | 384,900 | 271,520 | 315,180 | 3,123,120 | 3,396,130 |

¹ Includes beneficiaries outside Canada.

Gas Utilities

July 1984

Preliminary data show sales of natural gas amounted to 2 413.4 million cubic metres in July 1984, 15.2% higher than the July 1983 total of 2 095.7 million cubic metres.

Exports to the United States were an estimated 1 336.9 million cubic metres during July 1984, an 11.8% increase from the year-earlier level of 1 195.8 million cubic metres.

Order the July 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.

Sawmills in British Columbia

August 1984

During August 1984, sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,025.5 million feet board measure (2 419.9 cubic metres) of lumber and ties, compared to the August 1983 revised total of 1,095.5 million feet board measure (2 585.1 cubic metres).

During the first eight months of 1984, production increased to 8,771.4 million feet board measure (20 698.2 cubic metres) from the revised total of 8,699.1 million feet board measure (20 527.6 cubic metres) recorded in August 1983.

Order the August 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.

Publications Released

- ✓ **72-005** *Estimates of Labour Income*, April-June 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- ✓ **73-001P** *Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics*, July 1984
(free)
- ✓ **87-523** *Culture Statistics — Book Publishing: A Financial Analysis*, 1978-1981
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- ✓ **88-204E** *Federal Scientific Activities*, 1984/1985
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)

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.

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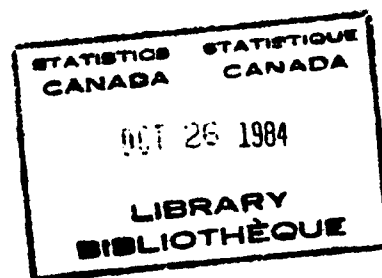
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Statistics Canada daily



Friday, October 26, 1984

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Industrial Production

August 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Industrial production declined 0.5% in August 1984, following an exceptionally strong 3.5% gain in July (original estimate 4.0%).

Declines were widespread in mining and manufacturing industries, while the output of utilities advanced moderately. A strong 14.5% output gain in automotive manufacturing held the overall decline in manufacturing to 0.1%. Preliminary data indicate that automotive manufacturing will drop substantially for September.

As of August 1984, industrial production had registered an advance of 22.5% from its trough recorded in December 1982, and reached a level 2.6% above its June 1981 peak. During the most recent three-month period, June to August, growth has averaged 1.2% per month; this compares to an average monthly growth rate of 0.8% over the last twelve months.

Order the August 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 other table on page 3 and graph on page 4)

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

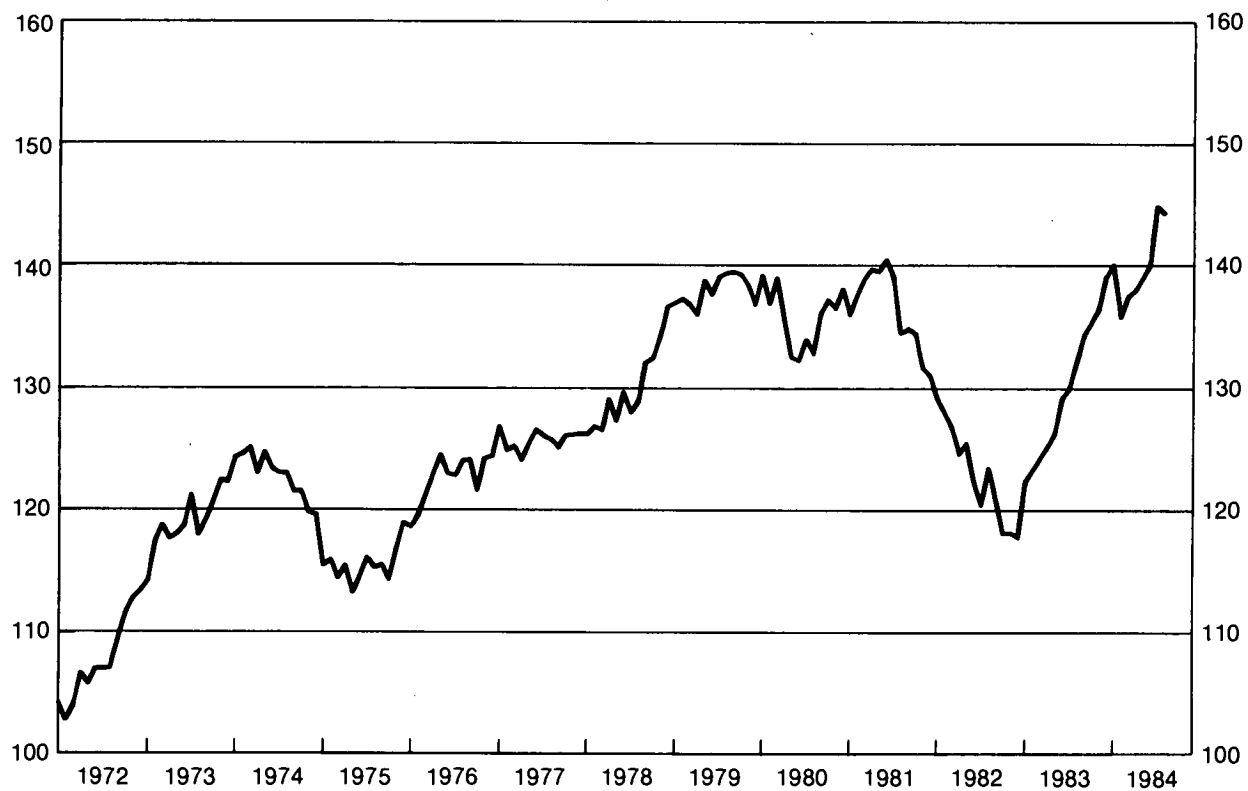
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

| | Aug. 1983 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Industrial Production | 32,210.8 | 33,901.8 | 34,142.4 | 35,326.4 | 35,152.6 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 3,114.9 | 3,371.5 | 3,379.9 | 3,621.0 | 3,413.9 |
| Metal mines | 988.4 | 957.5 | 1,067.5 | 1,181.6 | 1,126.1 |
| Mineral fuels | 1,501.5 | 1,700.5 | 1,605.0 | 1,684.4 | 1,617.6 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 238.8 | 345.1 | 326.7 | 338.9 | 291.4 |
| Services incidental to mining | 296.2 | 283.1 | 291.1 | 326.0 | 290.1 |
| Manufacturing industries | 24,948.4 | 26,129.7 | 26,373.3 | 27,220.8 | 27,195.9 |
| Food and beverage industries | 3,210.1 | 3,261.7 | 3,298.3 | 3,320.7 | 3,179.7 |
| Tobacco products industries | 184.3 | 181.0 | 182.3 | 177.2 | 183.9 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 904.5 | 1,037.6 | 1,004.2 | 1,007.2 | 1,055.0 |
| Leather industries | 180.0 | 198.5 | 193.6 | 206.4 | 180.8 |
| Textile industries | 770.0 | 762.5 | 813.2 | 794.3 | 761.6 |
| Knitting mills | 200.6 | 213.1 | 205.4 | 219.4 | 190.8 |
| Clothing industries | 728.4 | 763.7 | 805.4 | 770.1 | 764.0 |
| Wood industries | 1,382.2 | 1,309.1 | 1,350.9 | 1,417.9 | 1,396.1 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 450.8 | 436.2 | 430.6 | 469.1 | 422.2 |
| Paper and allied industries | 2,037.2 | 2,059.6 | 2,066.6 | 2,228.4 | 2,117.2 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 1,534.2 | 1,607.8 | 1,594.2 | 1,620.4 | 1,652.7 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,839.2 | 2,044.5 | 2,042.1 | 2,190.3 | 2,068.1 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 1,758.9 | 1,809.9 | 1,801.5 | 1,852.2 | 1,893.3 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 1,335.4 | 1,468.5 | 1,511.3 | 1,679.1 | 1,720.3 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 3,202.9 | 3,530.7 | 3,694.0 | 3,797.0 | 4,252.6 |
| Electrical products industries | 1,699.3 | 1,761.9 | 1,728.8 | 1,768.1 | 1,771.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 797.0 | 821.4 | 799.8 | 867.0 | 812.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 215.0 | 237.3 | 221.6 | 223.1 | 204.2 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 1,848.2 | 1,942.1 | 1,952.7 | 1,910.2 | 1,917.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 670.3 | 682.4 | 677.0 | 702.5 | 652.3 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 4,147.5 | 4,400.6 | 4,389.1 | 4,484.6 | 4,542.8 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 12,465.6 | 13,182.4 | 13,358.9 | 14,040.6 | 14,336.6 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 12,482.7 | 12,947.3 | 13,014.4 | 13,180.1 | 12,859.3 |

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

| | Aug. 1983 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Industrial Production | 132.1 | 139.0 | 140.0 | 144.9 | 144.2 |
| Mines (Including milling), quarries and oil wells | 99.0 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 115.1 | 108.5 |
| Metal mines | 75.1 | 72.7 | 81.1 | 89.7 | 85.5 |
| Mineral fuels | 117.4 | 133.0 | 125.5 | 131.7 | 126.5 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 80.1 | 115.7 | 109.6 | 113.7 | 97.7 |
| Services incidental to mining | 176.6 | 168.8 | 173.6 | 194.4 | 173.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 131.0 | 137.2 | 138.5 | 143.0 | 142.8 |
| Food and beverage industries | 121.6 | 123.5 | 124.9 | 125.8 | 120.4 |
| Tobacco products industries | 102.2 | 100.4 | 101.1 | 98.3 | 102.0 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 167.7 | 192.4 | 186.2 | 186.7 | 195.6 |
| Leather industries | 103.2 | 113.8 | 111.0 | 118.4 | 103.6 |
| Textile industries | 117.4 | 116.2 | 124.0 | 121.1 | 116.1 |
| Knitting mills | 112.6 | 119.7 | 115.3 | 123.2 | 107.1 |
| Clothing industries | 120.5 | 126.4 | 133.3 | 127.4 | 126.4 |
| Wood industries | 166.3 | 157.5 | 162.5 | 170.6 | 168.0 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 128.9 | 124.8 | 123.2 | 134.2 | 120.8 |
| Paper and allied industries | 130.1 | 131.5 | 131.9 | 142.3 | 135.2 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 167.0 | 175.0 | 173.5 | 176.3 | 179.9 |
| Primary metal industries | 111.0 | 123.4 | 123.2 | 132.2 | 124.8 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 107.2 | 110.3 | 109.8 | 112.9 | 115.4 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 159.7 | 175.6 | 180.8 | 200.8 | 205.8 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 142.5 | 157.1 | 164.3 | 168.9 | 189.2 |
| Electrical products industries | 127.1 | 131.8 | 129.4 | 132.3 | 132.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 106.9 | 110.1 | 107.3 | 116.3 | 108.9 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 81.9 | 90.4 | 84.4 | 85.0 | 77.8 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 163.4 | 171.7 | 172.6 | 168.9 | 169.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 123.1 | 125.4 | 124.4 | 129.0 | 119.8 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 189.1 | 200.6 | 200.1 | 204.4 | 207.1 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 129.2 | 136.7 | 138.5 | 145.6 | 148.6 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 132.9 | 137.8 | 138.5 | 140.3 | 136.9 |

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



Juvenile Delinquents

1983

Canada's juvenile and family courts adjudicated 115,037 charges of delinquency against juveniles in 1983; of these charges, 85,389 (74.2%) resulted in findings of delinquency¹. The 1983 data indicate an overall decrease of 5.2% in the charge count compared to the 1982 data.

In 1983, for the first time, it has been possible within each province to link to an individual all the charges he or she had adjudicated during the year. Thus in Canada, an estimated 49,130 juveniles had 115,037 charges adjudicated, and 40,478 (82.4%) of these individuals were found guilty on at least one charge. Federal Statute offences (Criminal Code and other federal statutes) accounted for 78.3% of the total number of charges adjudicated. The remaining 21.7% comprised provincial statute offences (20.7%) and municipal by-law violations (1.0%).

Among federal statute offences, the charge rates for males and females during the three-year period have shown little variance. Male juveniles accounted for 80,239 charges or 89.1% of the total federal statute charge count (90,032); this is equivalent to a rate of 52.3 charges per 1,000 male juveniles (c.f. 52.9 in 1982; 52.1 in 1981) in the population at risk of referral to juvenile court in Canada². By comparison, female juveniles accounted for 9,793 (10.9%) of the federal statute charges adjudicated. This is a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 female juveniles (c.f. 6.7 in 1982; 6.0 in 1981).

Overall, 64,301 of the 90,032 federal statute charges adjudicated resulted in findings of delinquency in 1983, a conviction rate of 71.4%. With respect to specific offences for which juveniles were found delinquent, the most frequent were break and enter (36.4%) and thefts (30.4%). Collectively, property-related offences

accounted for 83.2% (83.0% in 1982) of all delinquencies pertaining to federal statutes. In addition, violent offences, that is, offences against a person, accounted for 4.8%. This was unchanged from the 1982 figure.

Consistently over the three-year period, the most frequent disposition or sentence was probation/supervision (48.1% in 1981; 50.8% in 1982; 52.1% in 1983). The relative frequency of fines/restitution decreased over the three years from 12.2% in 1981 to 11.4% in 1982 and 9.6% in 1983. The number of charges resulting in referrals to juvenile institutions, as well as the proportion such charges represent of the total number of guilty findings increased slightly from 1981 to 1983, totalling 8,902 charges or 12.8% in 1981, 9,215 charges or 13.4% in 1982 and 9,406 charges or 14.6% in 1983³.

A report entitled *Juvenile Delinquents, 1983* containing three basic tables for Canada and the provinces is now available free of charge, as are special reports for each of the provinces. Contact Central Inquiries (613-990-8116). In addition, the juvenile court data are available on CANSIM. Contact the Juvenile Justice Program (613-990-8938), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

¹ Table 1 displays a comparison for 1981, 1982 and 1983 of the total number of charges adjudicated and subsequent findings of delinquency.

² In 1983, the juvenile population at risk included individuals 7 to 15 years of age inclusive in all provinces and territories except the following: Newfoundland and British Columbia (7 to 16 inclusive); Manitoba (7 to 17 inclusive); and Quebec (14 to 17 inclusive).

³ Table 2 displays the distribution for 1981, 1982 and 1983 of findings of delinquency by type of disposition. (see other table on next page)

Table 1

Total Number of Charges Adjudicated and Findings of Delinquency

1981, 1982 and 1983

| | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total adjudications ¹ | 127,747 | 121,379 | 115,037 |
| Percentage change | | (-5.0%) | (-5.2%) |
| Total findings of delinquency | 92,953 | 91,677 | 85,389 |
| Percentage change | | (-1.4%) | (-6.9%) |
| Conviction rate ² | 72.8% | 75.5% | 74.2% |

¹ This includes all types of charges adjudicated under the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*: federal statute offences, provincial statute offences, and municipal by-law violations. Charges against adults (and companies) for contributing to delinquency, or returned to court under subsection 20(3) of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* have been excluded (1,049 in 1981; 928 in 1982; and 878 in 1983).

² The percentage of charges adjudicated which resulted in findings of delinquency.

Table 2

Federal Statute Charges Resulting in Finding of DelinquencyBy Nature of Disposition, Canada¹, 1981, 1982 and 1983Nature of Disposition²

| Year | Juvenile Institution | Referral to Care of Province | Probation/Supervision | Fine Restitution | Adjourned Indefinitely | Final Disposition | Other and Unknown | Total |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1983 | 9,406 | 3,301 | 33,498 | 6,162 | 4,795 | 3,642 | 3,497 | 64,301 |
| % | (14.6) ³ | (5.1) | (52.1) | (9.6) | (7.5) | (5.7) | (5.4) | (100.0) |
| 1982 | 9,215 | 3,424 | 34,934 | 7,838 | 5,747 | 3,904 | 3,684 | 68,746 |
| % | (13.4) | (5.0) | (50.8) | (11.4) | (8.4) | (5.7) | (5.4) | (100.0) |
| % difference (1982-1983) | 2.0 | -3.6 | -4.1 | -21.4 | -16.6 | -6.7 | -5.1 | -6.5 |
| 1981 | 8,902 | 3,695 | 33,488 | 8,486 | 6,775 | 4,689 | 3,657 | 69,692 |
| % | (12.8) | (5.3) | (48.1) | (12.2) | (9.7) | (6.7) | (5.2) | (100.0) |
| % difference (1981-1982) | 3.5 | -7.3 | 4.3 | -7.6 | -15.2 | 16.7 | 0.7 | -1.4 |

¹ This table excludes charges against adults (and companies).² The disposition counted for each charge in the table is that which is considered to be the most "serious".³ Figures in parentheses are percentages of row totals.**Campus Book Stores**

1983-84

Retail sales of 274 Canadian campus book stores reached an estimated \$211.8 million during the 1983-84 academic year, a 14.3% increase from the previous year. Employment in campus book stores as of the last week of November 1983 totalled 1,837 people, 12.1% higher than a year earlier. The gross annual payroll expanded 31.2% to \$32.0 million.

Text books accounted for 66.9% of the total sales of campus book stores in 1983-84; other books represented 8.5%, while stationery and supplies and miscellaneous items accounted for 13.8% and 10.8% respectively.

Order *Campus Book Stores, 1983-84* (63-219, \$5), or contact Merchandising and Services Division (613-990-9665/Telex 053-3385), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

August 1984

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased in August 1984 to 626,281,000 feet board measure (1 477 859 cubic metres) from the August 1983 revised figure of 655,319,000 feet board measure (1 546 381 cubic metres).

Reported stocks on hand at the end of August 1984 totalled 978,868,000 feet board measure (2 309 872 cubic metres).

Order the August 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.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

September 1984

Canadian manufacturers of corrugated boxes and wrappers reported domestic shipments totalling 169 286 000 square metres in September 1984, a 7.5% decrease from 182 928 000 square metres a year earlier.

Domestic shipments during January to September 1984 reached 1 461 988 000 square metres, 9.4% higher than 1 336 556 000 square metres in September 1983.

Order the September 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.

Biscuit Production

Quarter Ending September 1984

Production of biscuits of all types amounted to 42 380 947 kg (93,433,989 pounds) during the quarter ending September 1984.

Order the September Quarter 1984 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

Seven Days Ending October 14, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 4.7 million tonnes during the week ending October 14, 1984, an increase of 4.7% from the same period in 1983. Loadings decreased in the East by 1.1% and increased in the West by 10.2%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) declined in the East by 5.7%; similar loadings in

the West rose 10.4%. There was an overall national decrease in container-trailer loadings of 1.7%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings climbed to 188.4 million tonnes, a 17.8% increase from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.5%.

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

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending October 14, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 158 267 | 2 513 285 | 4 671 552 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 2 181 457 | 2 279 712 | 4 461 169 |
| % change | -1.1 | 10.2 | 4.7 |
| Cars, 1984 | 35,130 | 35,325 | 70,455 |
| Cars, 1983 | 34,036 | 32,931 | 66,967 |
| % change | 3.2 | 7.3 | 5.2 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 143 198 | 56 072 | 199 270 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 151 855 | 50 791 | 202 646 |
| % change | -5.7 | 10.4 | -1.7 |
| Cars, 1984 | 5,334 | 2,264 | 7,598 |
| Cars, 1983 | 4,857 | 1,914 | 6,771 |
| % change | 9.8 | 18.3 | 12.2 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 84 596 784 | 103 813 899 | 188 410 683 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 72 422 981 | 87 464 822 | 159 887 803 |
| % change | 16.8 | 18.7 | 17.8 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,412,788 | 1,467,246 | 2,880,034 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,207,985 | 1,284,497 | 2,492,482 |
| % change | 17.0 | 14.2 | 15.5 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 318 229 | 2 441 460 | 8 759 689 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 402 083 | 2 068 371 | 7 470 454 |
| % change | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 232,799 | 96,908 | 329,707 |
| Cars, 1983 | 181,161 | 79,537 | 260,698 |
| % change | 28.5 | 21.8 | 26.5 |

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.

Floor Tiles

September 1984

Canadian manufacturers produced 3 528 tonnes or 628 096 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in September 1984, compared to 3 291 tonnes or 653 925 square metres in September 1983.

Order the September 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.

Major Grains

September 1984

Deliveries of major grains by Canadian producers during September 1984 were as follows:

- Wheat (excluding durum), 2 232 000 tonnes
- Durum, 356 500 tonnes
- Total wheat, 2 588 500 tonnes
- Oats, 40 600 tonnes
- Barley, 885 200 tonnes
- Rye, 31 600 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 128 500 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 499 400 tonnes.

Order the September 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.

Mineral Wool

September 1984

During September 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 9 178 347 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors).

Order the September 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.

Steel Ingots (Revised)

Week Ending October 20, 1984

Revised preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending October 20, 1984 totalled 269 243 tonnes, 7.3% lower than the preceding week's total of 290 557 tonnes and down 2.8% from the year-earlier level of 276 922 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100) was 162.0 in the current week, compared to 174.8 in the previous week and 166.6 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Products

Production September 1984 and January to September 1984
and Stocks at October 1, 1984

| | Production | | | | Stocks | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Sept. | | Jan.-Sept. | | Oct. 1 | |
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
| | tonnes | | | | | |
| Creamery Butter | | | | | | |
| Maritimes | 320 | 340 | 2 696 | 3 475 | 260 | 492 |
| Quebec | 3 918 | 3 910 | 40 107 | 42 284 | 25 789 | 27 260 |
| Ontario | 2 364 | 2 157 | 23 871 | 24 799 | 3 114 | 3 718 |
| Western Prov. | 1 469 | 1 573 | 14 076 | 13 896 | 3 633 | 2 751 |
| Canada | 8 071 | 7 980 | 80 750 | 84 454 | 32 796 | 34 221 |
| Cheddar Cheese | | | | | | |
| Maritimes | 597 | 395 | 4 737 | 4 553 | 512 | 878 |
| Quebec | 3 871 | 2 655 | 32 304 | 30 102 | 19 111 | 15 679 |
| Ontario | 3 098 | 3 304 | 27 329 | 27 477 | 14 280 | 15 797 |
| Western Prov. | 1 328 | 1 333 | 12 454 | 14 103 | 5 395 | 5 806 |
| Canada | 8 894 | 7 687 | 76 824 | 76 235 | 39 298 | 38 160 |
| Skim Milk Powder | | | | | | |
| Canada | 9 316 | 9 444 | 100 977 | 105 333 | 36 533 | 24 873 |

Contact P. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publication Released

13-004E Current Economic Analysis, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

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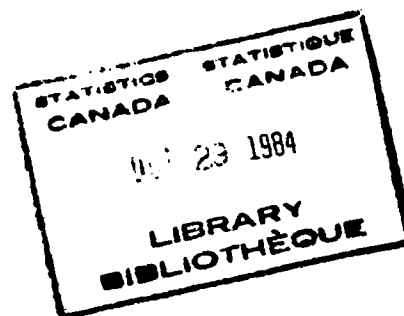
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

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

Monday, October 29, 1984

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- 2 **Key Economic Series**, November 1984
- 3 **Public Use Sample Tapes**, 1981
- 4 **Publications Released**



Key Economic Series Release Dates, November 1984

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

Building Permits, August 1984, to be published October 30 to November 1.

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, October 1984, to be published October 30 to October 31.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, August 1984, to be published October 30.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, August 1984, to be published October 30 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.

Labour Income, August 1984, to be published November 6 to November 14.

Retail Trade, September 1984, to be published November 7 to November 13.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, September 1984, to be published November 8.

Labour Force Survey, October 1984, to be published November 9.

Farm Cash Receipts, September 1984, to be published November 9 to November 19.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, September 1984, to be published November 14 to November 22.

Canadian Composite Leading Index, August 1984, to be published November 15 to November 26.

The Consumer Price Index, October 1984, to be published November 16.

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, November 1984, to be published November 21 to November 30.

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), September 1984, to be published November 22 to November 28.

Wholesale Trade, September 1984, to be published November 28 to December 7.

Gross Domestic Product By Industry, September 1984, to be published November 29 to December 6.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1984, to be published November 29 to December 6.

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1984, to be published November 30.

Unemployment Insurance, September 1984 to be published November 30.

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, October 1984, to be published November 30 to December 3.

Industry Selling Price Index, October 1984, to be published November 30 to December 10.

The December 1984 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the *Statistics Canada Daily* and on CANSIM on November 28, 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.

Contact Caroline Little (613-990-9265), Technical Services Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Public Use Sample Tapes — Household/Family File

1981

The 1981 Public Use Sample Tapes micro-data file for households and families is now available. The household portion contains detailed information on the occupants of the household as well as some information on housing. Information on the census family or non-family person, including (where applicable) data on the husband, male lone parent, male non-family person, wife, female lone parent, and female non-family person is contained in the portion devoted to the family. These data are based on the 1981 Census of Population.

The sale of micro-data files will be carried out by formal contract only. To order these files, the user must send two signed copies of the contract, a com-

pleted technical specification form, and a cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General for Canada for the full amount of the order to: Census Tape Inquiries, CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The Public Use Sample Tapes combining household and family data will cost \$600 per file (including one copy of the User Documentation Manual). Additional copies of the User Documentation Manual are available at \$50 per copy.

For blank copies of contracts and technical specification forms, contact CANSIM Division (613-990-8200), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- ✓ **22-007 Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **61-005 Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, July 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **63-007 New Motor Vehicle Sales**, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **64-001 Building Permits**, July 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- ✓ **67-002 Security Transactions With Non-residents**, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **73-001 Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act**, April-June 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)

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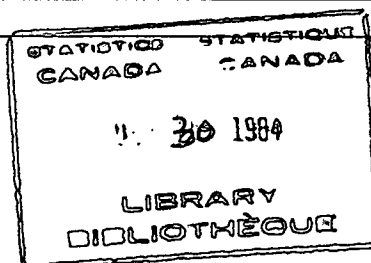
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Tuesday, October 30, 1984

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Steel Ingots

Week Ending October 27, 1984

Canadian steel ingot production during the week ending October 27, 1984 reached an estimated 282 360 tonnes, 4.9% higher than the preceding week's total of 269 243 tonnes. The figure for the current week represented a 4.8% increase from the year-earlier level of 269 518 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100) was 169.9 during the week, compared to 162.0 a week earlier and 162.1 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- 13-210 Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1982**
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)
- 45-004 Refined Petroleum Products, July 1984**
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 62-011 Industry Price Indexes, August 1984**
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 65-004 Exports by Commodities, August 1984**
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

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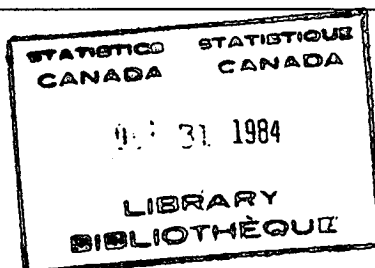
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Wednesday, October 31, 1984



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Preliminary Report on Unemployment Insurance Statistics

August 1984

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out during the month of August 1984 totalled \$778 million,¹ up 6.7% from July, but 4.2% lower than the \$811 million disbursed during August 1983. During the first eight months of 1984, \$6,999 million was paid to claimants, 4.7% less than recorded for the same period a year earlier.

The number of beneficiaries¹ for the week ending August 18, 1984, stood at 1,044,000, decreases of 2.3% and 2.8% compared to the levels for July and August 1983.

During August, 241,000 claims were received, 18.8% fewer than in July and a 2.9% decrease from August 1983. The year-to-date total of claims received increased 0.3% to 2,136,000 from the 2,129,000 recorded during the same period last year.

¹The 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.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | Aug. 1983 | % Change From | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | | July 1984 | Aug. 1983 |
| Benefits¹ | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) | 777,722 | 729,093 | 719,710 | 811,473 | 6.7 | -4.2 |
| Weeks of benefit (000) | 4,861 | 4,611 | 4,558 | 5,313 | 5.4 | -8.5 |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 159.63 | 158.30 | 158.56 | 153.28 | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| Claims received (000) | 241 | 296 | 234 | 248 | -18.8 | -2.9 |
| Beneficiaries² (000) | 1,044p | 1,068p | 1,072f | 1,074f | -2.3 | -2.8 |
| | | | | | | |
| | January to Aug. | | | | % Change From | |
| | 1984 | | 1983 | | 1984/1983 | |
| Benefits¹ | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) | 6,999,381 | | 7,340,809 | | -4.7 | |
| Weeks of benefit (000) | 43,653 | | 48,389 | | -9.8 | |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 160.86 | | 154.46 | | 4.1 | |
| Claims received (000) | 2,136 | | 2,129 | | 0.3 | |
| Beneficiaries — Monthly average² (000) | 1,231p | | 1,333f | | -7.6 | |

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.

Order the Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.35/\$25.40), or contact H. Stiebert (613-990-9900, Ext. 238), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 1984

The preliminary estimates of employment for Canada at the industrial aggregate¹ level increased 0.3% from July to August 1984. Increases were registered in all industry divisions with the exception of transportation, communication and other utilities. All provinces registered increases except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Average weekly earnings at the industrial aggregate level decreased slightly (0.1%) from \$403.77 in July to \$403.35 in August. Decreases were registered in manufacturing, trade, service and public administration. Nova Scotia, Ontario and Manitoba experienced declines.

(continued)

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 July and August will be published in the August 1984 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50), contact the Labour Division (613-990-9900), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

August 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 | | |
| | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | Aug. 1983 | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | Aug. 1983 | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | Aug. 1983 | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | Aug. 1983 |
| | thousands | | | dollars | | | number | | | dollars | | |
| Forestry | 69.7 | 68.2 | 68.3 | 509.50 | 502.30 | 499.15 | 39.1 | 38.2 | 38.6 | 15.07 | 15.04 | 14.23 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 154.8 | 154.1 | 154.1 | 653.50 | 649.81 | 618.70 | 39.6 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 14.86 | 14.92 | 13.89 |
| Manufacturing | 1,713.2 | 1,708.4 | 1,788.3 | 463.06 | 463.37 | 438.00 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.5 | 11.14 | 11.16 | 10.53 |
| Durables | 787.3 | 788.6 | 829.0 | 500.32 | 500.03 | 467.58 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 11.91 | 11.89 | 11.15 |
| Non-durables | 925.9 | 919.8 | 959.3 | 431.39 | 431.93 | 412.45 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 37.5 | 10.37 | 10.42 | 9.91 |
| Construction | 407.6 | 401.1 | 396.7 | 475.14 | 473.95 | 494.42 | 38.4 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 13.21 | 13.21 | 13.67 |
| Building | 310.6 | 306.0 | 313.3 | 465.44 | 466.62 | 466.96 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 36.5 | 13.18 | 13.23 | 13.54 |
| Engineering | 97.0 | 95.1 | 83.3 | 506.19 | 497.55 | 597.65 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 13.29 | 13.12 | 14.08 |
| Goods-producing industries | 2,345.2 | 2,331.8 | 2,407.4 | 479.11 | 478.64 | 460.60 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 11.79 | 11.80 | 11.34 |
| Transportation, communication and other utilities | 809.4 | 809.7 | 791.5 | 526.83 | 526.49 | 508.66 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 38.3 | 12.83 | 12.82 | 12.59 |
| Transportation | 455.8 | 454.9 | 440.0 | 494.94 | 493.25 | 485.03 | 39.1 | 39.0 | 38.2 | 12.46 | 12.44 | 12.28 |
| Storage | 14.4 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 518.83 | 519.98 | 470.64 | 39.0 | 40.2 | 35.6 | 14.02 | 14.19 | 12.54 |
| Communication | 220.8 | 220.7 | 222.9 | 544.99 | 548.89 | 511.44 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 36.7 | 13.25 | 13.22 | 12.91 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 118.4 | 119.0 | 114.9 | 616.71 | 612.86 | 598.28 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 40.3 | 14.06 | 14.05 | 13.77 |
| Trade | 1,605.3 | 1,593.6 | 1,482.1 | 292.80 | 294.28 | 283.77 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 7.70 | 7.71 | 7.48 |
| Wholesale | 488.9 | 483.7 | 459.1 | 393.16 | 394.04 | 373.47 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 8.98 | 8.93 | 8.55 |
| Retail | 1,116.3 | 1,109.9 | 1,023.0 | 248.85 | 250.80 | 243.51 | 28.0 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 7.32 | 7.35 | 7.15 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 548.7 | 548.4 | 526.5 | 426.60 | 421.97 | 399.82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Community, business and personal services | 2,854.8 | 2,853.0 | 2,719.8 | 340.01 | 341.69 | 327.09 | 28.3 | 28.4 | 27.7 | 8.48 | 8.45 | 8.21 |
| Public administration | 694.4 | 694.3 | 687.1 | 501.17 | 501.26 | 484.96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Service-producing industries | 6,512.4 | 6,499.1 | 6,207.0 | 376.07 | 376.91 | 363.54 | 30.0 | 30.1 | 29.6 | 8.88 | 8.88 | 8.66 |
| Industrial aggregate | 8,857.7 | 8,830.9 | 8,614.4 | 403.35 | 403.77 | 390.67 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 10.10 | 10.10 | 9.87 |
| Industrial aggregate — Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 135.3 | 138.6 | 137.0 | 384.96 | 382.74 | 367.97 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 35.3 | 8.82 | 8.83 | 8.71 |
| Prince Edward Island | 32.3 | 32.2 | 31.9 | 314.24 | 314.13 | 307.54 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 6.77 | 6.75 | 6.68 |
| Nova Scotia | 260.5 | 259.6 | 247.9 | 358.83 | 360.15 | 345.71 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 8.62 | 8.65 | 8.33 |
| New Brunswick | 200.3 | 197.7 | 194.1 | 374.15 | 373.99 | 352.99 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 34.6 | 8.89 | 8.97 | 8.61 |
| Quebec | 2,211.5 | 2,191.1 | 2,138.3 | 396.85 | 395.46 | 385.31 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 33.9 | 9.88 | 9.82 | 9.61 |
| Ontario | 3,620.1 | 3,615.3 | 3,507.7 | 402.55 | 404.96 | 384.76 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 33.4 | 9.83 | 9.87 | 9.45 |
| Manitoba | 352.3 | 350.8 | 344.4 | 379.11 | 379.46 | 364.15 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.2 | 9.62 | 9.56 | 9.14 |
| Saskatchewan | 266.6 | 267.2 | 260.8 | 387.75 | 386.23 | 373.56 | 30.9 | 30.8 | 30.4 | 10.18 | 10.11 | 9.94 |
| Alberta | 833.6 | 831.3 | 823.5 | 438.71 | 438.33 | 435.94 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 10.64 | 10.64 | 11.06 |
| British Columbia | 917.4 | 919.1 | 903.7 | 424.52 | 422.94 | 422.76 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 12.29 | 12.30 | 12.35 |
| Yukon | 9.6 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 485.16 | 483.39 | 478.27 | 33.1 | 33.5 | 35.0 | 12.25 | 12.13 | 13.80 |
| Northwest Territories | 18.3 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 574.27 | 569.54 | 557.31 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 38.0 | 14.40 | 14.33 | 13.75 |
| Canada | 8,857.7 | 8,830.9 | 8,614.4 | 403.35 | 403.77 | 390.67 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 10.10 | 10.10 | 9.87 |

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Industry Selling Price Index

September 1984

The Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) reached an estimated 312.0 in September 1984, down 0.2% from the revised August level of 312.5. With this decrease, the year-over-year advance (calculated by comparing the September 1984 level with the September 1983 level) fell to 3.6%, slightly lower than the 3.7% advance recorded in August 1984. The decline between August and September was due primarily to decreases in the wood industry (-1.8%), the primary metals industry (-0.9%) and the food and beverage industry (-0.2%). This movement was partly offset by an increase in the paper and allied industries (0.4%).

The wood industries component index dropped 1.8% in September to a level 1.4% lower than a year earlier. Decreases of 4.2% in the shingle mills index and 3.0% in the sawmills and planing mills index were largely responsible for the monthly decline.

The primary metals index fell 0.9% in September, down 1.5% from its September 1983 level. The main factor in the decrease was a 2.5% drop in the smelting and refining index, attributable to price reductions of 4.3% for zinc, 3.8% for precious metals and 3.1% for copper.

The food and beverage industry index edged down 0.2% in September but remained 5.4% higher than recorded during the same period in 1983. A 2.0% drop in the slaughtering and meat processors index, resulting primarily from decreases of 3.2% and 3.0% in beef and pork prices, had the largest moderating effect. A 1.5% decrease in the feed industry index also contributed to the decline. These movements were partly offset by increases of 2.3% in the fish products index and 0.5% in the dairy products index.

The paper and allied industries index climbed 0.4% in September to a level 13.5% higher than a year earlier. Most of the increase for the month was due to a 0.5% rise in the pulp and paper mills index, which in turn stemmed mainly from a 1.0% appreciation of the US dollar against its Canadian counterpart. A 2.5% upswing in the asphalt roofing manufacturers index also contributed to a lesser extent to the monthly change in the group index.

In September 1984, the proportion of industry indexes posting increases stood at 47%, lower than the average for the previous six months (60%). The percentage reporting declines (20%) differed only slightly from the trend for the past six months (21%); there was a considerable gap between the percentage of indexes showing no change (33%) and the corresponding average for the preceding six months (19%).

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing (1971=100)

| | Relative Importance ² | Index | | | Percent Change | | Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹ | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1983 | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 |
| Industry Selling Price Index: | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 312.0 | 312.5* | 301.1 | -0.2 | 3.6 | -0.16 | 3.6 |
| SIC Major Groups: | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food and Beverage Industries | 19.9 | 324.5 | 325.3 | 308.0 | -0.2 | 5.4 | -0.05 | 1.1 |
| 2. Tobacco Products Industries | 1.1 | 250.0 | 249.9 | 239.2 | — | 4.5 | — | — |
| 3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries | 2.5 | 251.3 | 251.1 | 245.9 | 0.1 | 2.2 | — | 0.1 |
| 4. Leather Industries | 0.9 | 298.7 | 299.0 | 282.4 | -0.1 | 5.8 | — | 0.1 |
| 5. Textile Industries | 3.5 | 250.0 | 250.2 | 242.2 | -0.1 | 3.2 | — | 0.1 |
| 6. Knitting Mills | 0.9 | 201.8 | 201.8 | 197.6 | — | 2.1 | — | — |
| 8. Wood Industries | 4.7 | 254.6 | 259.2 | 258.3 | -1.8 | -1.4 | -0.07 | -0.1 |
| 9. Furniture and Fixture Industries | 1.6 | 310.9 | 310.4 | 297.1 | 0.2 | 4.6 | — | 0.1 |
| 10. Paper and Allied Industries | 8.2 | 350.9 | 349.4 | 309.2 | 0.4 | 13.5 | 0.04 | 1.1 |
| 12. Primary Metal Industries | 8.4 | 318.2 | 321.1 | 323.0 | -0.9 | -1.5 | -0.08 | -0.1 |
| 13. Metal Fabricating Industries | 7.5 | 297.1 | 296.9 | 285.8 | 0.1 | 4.0 | — | 0.3 |
| 14. Machinery Industries | 4.4 | 270.0 | 269.9 | 264.4 | — | 2.1 | — | 0.1 |
| 16. Electrical Products Industries | 6.8 | 233.0 | 232.6 | 225.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | — | 0.2 |
| 17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries | 3.2 | 328.1 | 326.6 | 319.3 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| 18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³ | 4.2 | 703.7 | 704.1 | 697.1 | -0.1 | 0.9 | — | 0.1 |
| 19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries | 6.6 | 330.7 | 330.9 | 317.6 | -0.1 | 4.1 | — | 0.3 |
| Other Major Groups ⁴ | 15.6 | 261.1 | 261.2 | 255.3 | — | 2.3 | — | 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 September 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

September 1984

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) declined to a preliminary level of 212.7 in September, down 0.7% from the revised August level of 214.1. The principal contributors to the decline were the indexes for vegetable products (-4.2%), non-ferrous metals (-3.6%), and animals and animal products (-0.8%). Between September 1983 and September 1984, the Raw Materials Price Index increased 0.8%, matching the year-over-year rise recorded in August. Excluding coal, crude oil, and natural gas, the Raw Materials Price Index decreased 1.5% in September and now stands 2.0% above its level of a year earlier.

During September, the vegetable products index fell 4.2%, largely due to lower prices for fresh vegetables (-29.2%) and for oilseeds (-7.3%). An 8.0% increase in raw sugar prices was a partially offsetting factor. The vegetable products index stood 4.4% lower than a year ago.

The non-ferrous metals index registered a 3.6% decline in September. Most of the metals in this index posted notable price decreases, particularly precious metals. The non-ferrous metals index has now fallen 11.9% since September 1983.

The animal and animal products index decreased 0.8% in September, but remains 7.5% higher than a year ago. The main cause of the decline were lower prices for hogs (-6.1%) and for cattle and calves (-0.8%). The price decline for hogs was the first major drop since March 1984.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

| | Relative Importance | Index | | | Percent Change | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Sept. 1984 ¹ | Aug. 1984 ¹ | Sept. 1983 | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 |
| Raw materials total | 100.0 | 212.7 | 214.1 | 211.1 | -0.7 | 0.8 |
| Vegetable products | 12 | 131.4 | 137.1 | 137.5 | -4.2 | -4.4 |
| Animals and animal products | 23 | 167.3 | 168.7 | 155.7 | -0.8 | 7.5 |
| Textile products | 1 | 154.3 | 153.2 | 143.6 | 0.7 | 7.5 |
| Wood products | 11 | 147.8 | 147.9 | 145.1 | -0.1 | 1.9 |
| Ferrous materials | 3 | 149.9 | 149.8 | 138.1 | 0.1 | 8.5 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 6 | 160.0 | 166.0 | 181.6 | -3.6 | -11.9 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 4 | 192.9 | 192.9 | 182.6 | — | 5.6 |
| Coal, crude oil and natural gas | 40 | 300.0 | 300.0 | 300.4 | — | -0.1 |
| Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas | 60 | 156.1 | 158.4 | 153.1 | -1.5 | 2.0 |

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

For further information, order the September 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.

Energy Products

August 1984 (Published only
in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Canadian production of crude oil amounted to 6 800 million litres in August 1984, a 10.1% decrease from the same period in 1983. Canada's oil exports totalled 1 452 million litres, a 9.9% decrease from August 1983; import levels dropped 48.4% to 968 million litres.

Canadian refineries produced 7 955 million litres of refined petroleum products in August 1984, a 2.6% decrease from a year earlier. Sales of these products declined 5.2%.

Natural gas production increased 13.0% to 6 271 million cubic metres in August 1984. Exports during this period increased 8.5%.

Canadian coal mines produced 4 711 kilotonnes of coal during the month, a 38.3% increase from the same period last year. Exports of coal decreased 8.6% to 1 711 kilotonnes.

Electricity generation in Canada rose 9.4% in August 1984.

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

Energy Statistics

Production, Exports and Imports of Selected Energy Forms

August 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 ¹ NGL's Million Litres |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Production: | | | | | | |
| March 1984 | 4 676 | 7 720 | 7 910 | 38 513 | 7 428 | 1 201 |
| April 1984 | 4 242 | 7 250 | 7 032 | 33 197 | 6 338 | 1 153 |
| May 1984 | 4 865 | 7 365 | 6 737 | 33 275 | 6 980 | 1 092 |
| June 1984 | 4 666 | 7 423 | 6 007 | 31 054 | 7 244 | 1 087 |
| July 1984 | 4 442 | 7 886 | 6 320 | 31 639 | 8 042 | 1 124 |
| August 1984 | 4 711 | 6 800 | 6 271 | 33 694 | 7 955 | 1 120 |
| August 1983 | 3 406 | 7 562 | 5 548 | 30 803 | 8 166 | 970 |
| Year to date 1984 | 36 821 | 58 707 | 57 470 | 279 281 | 59 350 | 9 387 |
| Year to date 1983 | 27 820 | 54 030 | 52 957 | 255 749 | 55 297 | 8 158 |
| Year 1983 | 44 785 | 83 924 | 83 293 | 395 501 | 86 337 | 12 792 |
| Exports: | | | | | | |
| 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 | 835 | 468 |
| June 1984 | 2 249 | 1 440 | 1 429 | 3 207 | 593 | 407 |
| July 1984 | 2 130 | 1 581 | 1 337 | 3 814 | 581 | 464 |
| August 1984 | 1 711 | 1 452 | 1 375 | 4 524 | 554 | 510 |
| August 1983 | 1 871 | 1 611 | 1 267 | 3 377 | 718 | 521 |
| Year to date 1984 | 16 287 | 13 370 | 13 465 | 27 220 | 5 302 | 4 723 |
| Year to date 1983 | 11 112 | 10 893 | 12 791 | 24 470 | 4 739 | 4 984 |
| Year 1983 | 17 008 | 16 875 | 20 171 | 38 411 | 7 338 | 7 686 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| March 1984 | 521 | 1 570 | -- | 229 | 344 | |
| April 1984 | 2 875 | 854 | 1 | 261 | 178 | |
| May 1984 | 2 402 | 989 | 1 | 233 | 312 | |
| June 1984 | 2 333 | 1 088 | -- | 287 | 450 | |
| July 1984 | 2 516 | 1 295 | -- | 253 | 263 | |
| August 1984 | 2 292 | 968 | -- | 126 | 284 | |
| August 1983 | 1 146 | 1 876 | -- | 87 | 341 | |
| Year to date 1984 | 12 959 | 9 857 | 3 | 1 764 | 2 596 | |
| Year to date 1983 | 6 741 | 8 953 | 2 | 2 266 | 1 605 | |
| Year 1983 | 14 345 | 14 353 | 5 | 2 758 | 3 252 | |

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.

Major Appliances

September 1984 (First Issue)

Prior to April 1984, the data now reported in this new publication were contained in *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 former surveys. Consequently, the time series for the commodities previously covered will be maintained.

Order the September 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.

Livestock Report

October 1, 1984

Total pigs raised in Canada were an estimated 10,944,000 head at October 1, 1984, 3% more than 10,604,600 a year earlier. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,121,200 head, a 3% rise from 1,092,500 during the same period of 1983.

Order the October 1, 1984 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$4.40/\$17.60), or contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruits and Vegetables

October 1984

Stocks of fruit — frozen and in preservatives, in storage and in factories — on October 1 totalled 31 762 tonnes, higher than the year-earlier level of 36 301 tonnes. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 80 779 tonnes compared to 89 202 tonnes in 1983.

Order the October 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.

The Dairy Review

September 1984

In September 1984, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 980 tonnes, a decrease of 1.1% from September 1983.

An estimated 666 651 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in August 1984, an increase of 2.5% from the same period in 1983. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first eight months of 1984 to 5 127 549 kilolitres, an increase of 3.2% over January-August 1983.

Order the September 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.

Railway Operating Statistics

June 1984

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income of \$55.0 million from operations in June 1984. Operating revenues were \$611.7 million, up 1.2% from the 1983 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 9.7% in June 1984. Freight train-kilometres showed an increase of 7.0%, while freight car-kilometres increased 5.8%. The average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.396 cents for June 1984. Revenue passenger-kilometres were 184.6 million.

Order the June 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.

Railway Carloadings

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

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada totalled 4.8 million t during the week ending October 21, 1984, a decrease of 1.6% from the same period in 1983. Loadings decreased in the East by 9.4% and increased in the West by 5.4%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 5.1% and in the West by 9.7%; an overall national increase of 6.3% was recorded.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 193.2 million t, a 17.3% increase from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.2%.

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

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending October 21, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 104 631 | 2 698 581 | 4 803 212 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 2 322 346 | 2 559 887 | 4 882 233 |
| % change | -9.4 | 5.4 | -1.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 35,460 | 38,337 | 73,797 |
| Cars, 1983 | 37,640 | 37,247 | 74,887 |
| % change | -5.8 | 2.9 | -1.5 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 169 496 | 65 325 | 234 821 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 161 286 | 59 553 | 220 839 |
| % change | 5.1 | 9.7 | 6.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 6,365 | 2,627 | 8,992 |
| Cars, 1983 | 5,446 | 2,264 | 7,710 |
| % change | 16.9 | 16.0 | 16.6 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 86 701 415 | 106 512 480 | 193 213 895 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 74 745 327 | 90 024 709 | 164 770 036 |
| % change | 16.0 | 18.3 | 17.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,448,248 | 1,505,583 | 2,953,831 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,245,625 | 1,321,744 | 2,567,369 |
| % change | 16.3 | 13.9 | 15.1 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 487 725 | 2 506 785 | 8 994 510 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 563 369 | 2 127 924 | 7 691 293 |
| % change | 16.6 | 17.8 | 16.9 |
| Cars, 1984 | 239,164 | 99,535 | 338,699 |
| Cars, 1983 | 186,607 | 81,801 | 268,408 |
| % change | 28.2 | 21.7 | 26.2 |

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.

Electricity Selling Prices Indexes

May to August 1984

Electricity Selling Prices Indexes are now available for May to August 1984.

Order the September 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.

Major Grains

September 1984

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

- Total wheat, 2 282 300 tonnes
- Oats, --
- Barley, 215 600 tonnes
- Rye, 33 000 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 29 200 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 58 300 tonnes.

Order the September 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.

Gypsum Products

September 1984

During September 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 20 903 354 square metres of gypsum wall-board compared to 19 624 078 square metres in the same month of 1983.

Order the September 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.

Publications Released

- ✓ **23-003** *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- ✓ **32-022** *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **32-024** *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- ✓ **47-005** *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet*, Quarter Ended September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- ✓ **63-005** *Retail Trade*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

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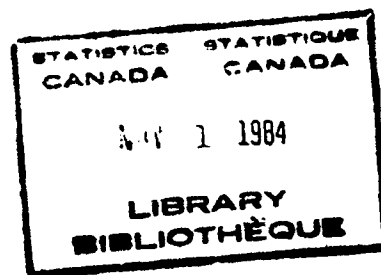
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Building Permits

August 1984

The value of building permits issued in Canadian municipalities posted a 17.2% decrease to a seasonally-adjusted \$1,218.7 million in August from \$1,471.0 million in July. The weakness of permits issued in August is attributable to a sharp retreat of intentions in the residential sector and a slowdown in the non-residential sector.

The value of residential construction authorized plummeted to a level of \$628.4 million in August, 27.2% below the \$863.4 million reached in July. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, 9,688 units were approved in August (6,031 single-detached and 3,657 multiple dwellings) compared to 14,518 units in July (8,490 singles and 6,028 multiples), a decline of 33.3%. Translated into annual terms (as shown on the graph), the seasonally-adjusted rate for August was 116,300 units

compared to 174,200 units for the previous month. In contrast to the preceding months, intentions in the residential sector declined in August for Quebec and Ontario. The level of intentions also declined in British Columbia, while stability was noted in other regions.

Following a drop in July, the value of non-residential permits slipped 2.8% in August to a level of \$590.3 million. The rises recorded in the industrial (+29.5%) and commercial (+6.0%) sectors were offset by the weakness of intentions in the public sector (-32.1%) which totalled only \$135.2 million. The weakness of the non-residential sector affected all provinces except Ontario, which has been maintained by a strong level of intentions in the commercial sector.

Order the August issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Lizette Gervais (613-990-9689), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on page 3 and graph on page 4)

Building Permits (millions of dollars)

| | Unadjusted | | | | Adjusted | | | | % Change | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1983 | July 1983 | Aug. ¹ 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1983 | July 1983 | Aug. '84/ July '84 | Aug. '84/ Aug. '83 |
| Residential | 606.8 | 904.0 | 691.5 | 715.7 | 628.4 | 863.4 | 648.2 | 728.2 | -27.2 | -3.1 |
| Industrial | 146.0 | 117.2 | 93.7 | 83.2 | 122.0 | 94.2 | 74.4 | 67.0 | 29.5 | 64.0 |
| Commercial | 362.8 | 328.3 | 300.6 | 224.5 | 333.1 | 314.3 | 254.7 | 225.7 | 6.0 | 30.8 |
| Institutional & Govt. | 159.8 | 198.5 | 225.2 | 126.4 | 135.2 | 199.1 | 181.2 | 145.7 | -32.1 | -25.4 |
| Total | 1,275.4 | 1,548.0 | 1,311.0 | 1,149.8 | 1,218.7 | 1,471.0 | 1,158.5 | 1,166.6 | -17.2 | 5.2 |

Cumulative Building Permits, Provinces and Canada

| | 1984 | | | | | 1983 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Res. | Ind. | Comm. | Inst. & Govt. | Total | Res. | Ind. | Comm. | Inst. & Govt. | Total |
| Canada: Jan.-Aug. Unadjusted | 5,789.8 | 774.6 | 2,338.8 | 1,156.0 | 10,059.2 | 6,186.6 | 561.9 | 1,594.9 | 1,309.6 | 9,653.0 |
| Newfoundland | 52.9 | 3.1 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 87.0 | 59.3 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 19.1 | 88.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 27.3 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 45.6 | 22.1 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 41.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 219.1 | 12.9 | 93.8 | 20.6 | 346.4 | 217.1 | 12.5 | 29.0 | 38.3 | 296.9 |
| New Brunswick | 112.4 | 11.6 | 46.9 | 31.6 | 202.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 27.1 | 40.7 | 176.5 |
| Quebec | 1,331.2 | 156.0 | 343.0 | 170.6 | 2,000.8 | 1,302.8 | 123.0 | 239.6 | 159.8 | 1,825.2 |
| Ontario | 2,370.1 | 410.4 | 1,013.7 | 476.2 | 4,270.4 | 2,245.4 | 286.3 | 565.3 | 391.9 | 3,488.9 |
| Manitoba | 239.8 | 10.6 | 66.8 | 41.7 | 358.9 | 209.7 | 14.6 | 40.3 | 34.4 | 299.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 201.5 | 17.8 | 93.5 | 87.9 | 400.7 | 292.5 | 9.1 | 58.7 | 76.8 | 437.1 |
| Alberta | 377.3 | 65.2 | 280.7 | 216.3 | 939.5 | 626.8 | 50.5 | 318.4 | 367.3 | 1,363.0 |
| British Columbia | 852.3 | 83.0 | 367.7 | 84.1 | 1,387.1 | 1,102.5 | 52.7 | 291.8 | 169.7 | 1,616.7 |
| N.W.T. and Yukon | 5.9 | 0.4 | 9.9 | 4.1 | 20.3 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 8.1 | 20.3 |

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Building Permits

August 1984

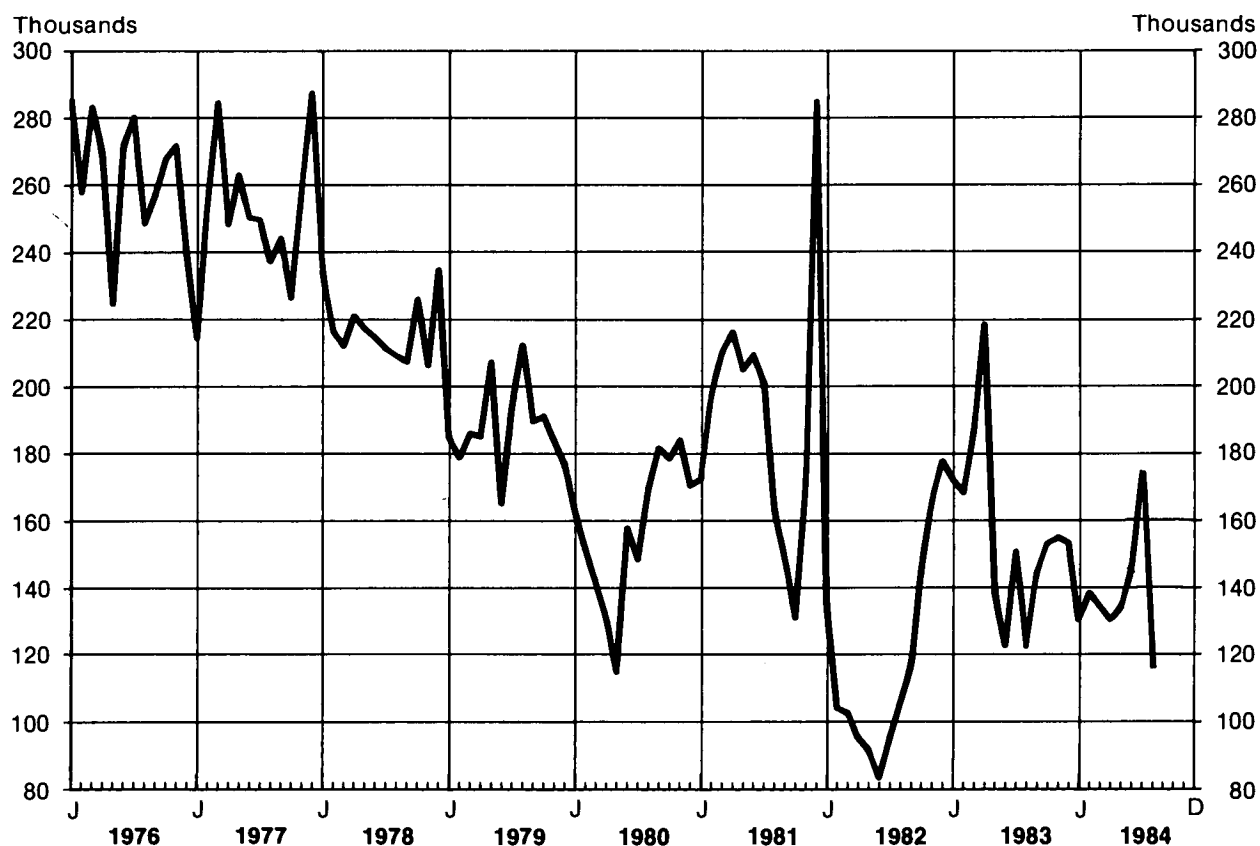
| | Number of Dwelling Units | | | Value of Residential and Non-residential Construction | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| | Singles | Multiples | Total | Residen- tial | Indus- trial | Commer- cial | Institu- tional and govern- mental | Total |
| | | | | | | (\$000) | | |
| Newfoundland | 85 | 15 | 100 | 5,756 | 1,878 | 2,543 | 6,822 | 16,999 |
| Prince Edward Island | 66 | 62 | 128 | 4,634 | 586 | 1,323 | 1,135 | 7,678 |
| Nova Scotia | 369 | 105 | 474 | 27,347 | 1,705 | 10,650 | 1,876 | 41,578 |
| New Brunswick | 237 | 109 | 346 | 16,545 | 781 | 5,215 | 3,733 | 26,274 |
| Quebec | 1,105 | 982 | 2,087 | 130,843 | 35,956 | 42,028 | 21,636 | 230,463 |
| Ontario | 2,289 | 1,141 | 3,430 | 258,203 | 79,138 | 221,367 | 73,945 | 632,653 |
| Manitoba | 243 | 378 | 621 | 34,459 | 2,234 | 5,681 | 1,586 | 43,960 |
| Saskatchewan | 212 | 185 | 397 | 22,647 | 2,105 | 17,600 | 19,905 | 62,257 |
| Alberta | 442 | 18 | 460 | 36,260 | 12,900 | 34,852 | 20,845 | 104,857 |
| British Columbia | 612 | 616 | 1,228 | 69,619 | 8,675 | 21,063 | 7,355 | 106,712 |
| Yukon | 3 | — | 3 | 271 | — | 7 | 869 | 1,147 |
| Northwest Territories | 1 | — | 1 | 255 | — | 481 | 104 | 840 |
| Canada — Unadjusted | 5,664 | 3,611 | 9,275 | 606,839 | 145,958 | 362,810 | 159,811 | 1,275,418 |
| Canada — Adjusted | 6,031 | 3,657 | 9,688 | 628,407 | 122,037 | 333,107 | 135,170 | 1,218,721 |
| Metropolitan Areas | 3,227 | 2,363 | 5,590 | 397,992 | 106,331 | 288,304 | 92,878 | 885,505 |
| Calgary | 115 | — | 115 | 9,744 | 11,693 | 13,264 | 1,325 | 36,026 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 56 | 32 | 88 | 5,664 | 1,931 | 268 | 174 | 8,037 |
| Edmonton | 116 | — | 116 | 10,717 | 405 | 13,318 | 4,918 | 29,358 |
| Halifax | 126 | 57 | 183 | 13,450 | 1,575 | 9,151 | 788 | 24,964 |
| Hamilton | 88 | 7 | 95 | 9,266 | 1,597 | 7,456 | 500 | 18,819 |
| Hull | 74 | 255 | 329 | 13,962 | 25 | 8,635 | 808 | 23,430 |
| Kitchener | 57 | 8 | 65 | 4,115 | 866 | 984 | 77 | 6,042 |
| London | 55 | 3 | 58 | 4,412 | 990 | 4,598 | 303 | 10,303 |
| Montreal | 379 | 325 | 704 | 47,732 | 23,705 | 11,728 | 4,781 | 87,946 |
| Oshawa | 71 | 4 | 75 | 5,179 | 22,519 | 1,257 | 1,489 | 30,444 |
| Ottawa | 228 | 160 | 388 | 28,966 | 1,605 | 15,939 | 37,271 | 83,781 |
| Quebec City | 113 | 46 | 159 | 12,896 | 631 | 5,141 | 2,425 | 21,093 |
| Regina | 34 | 3 | 37 | 2,925 | 93 | 2,255 | 3,565 | 8,838 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 37 | 29 | 66 | 5,262 | 2,985 | 4,066 | 12 | 12,325 |
| Saint John | 37 | 9 | 46 | 2,999 | 182 | 247 | 2,106 | 5,534 |
| St. John's | 38 | 12 | 50 | 2,944 | 784 | 1,564 | 3,736 | 9,028 |
| Saskatoon | 64 | 86 | 150 | 8,075 | 836 | 10,670 | 2,307 | 21,888 |
| Sudbury | 19 | 2 | 21 | 1,806 | 1 | 689 | 82 | 2,578 |
| Thunder Bay | 23 | 31 | 54 | 3,466 | 216 | 104 | — | 3,786 |
| Toronto | 957 | 649 | 1,606 | 128,827 | 25,002 | 155,281 | 20,561 | 329,671 |
| Trois-Rivières | 18 | 2 | 20 | 2,595 | 10 | 633 | 566 | 3,804 |
| Vancouver | 262 | 252 | 514 | 33,071 | 5,024 | 8,400 | 1,766 | 48,261 |
| Victoria | 69 | 92 | 161 | 9,973 | 1,101 | 7,279 | 1,567 | 19,920 |
| Windsor | 14 | — | 14 | 2,670 | 1,733 | 732 | 1,048 | 6,183 |
| Winnipeg | 177 | 299 | 476 | 27,276 | 822 | 4,645 | 703 | 33,446 |

Preliminary figures.

Order Building Permits, August 1984 (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

Residential Building Permits — Number of dwelling units

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



Mental Health Statistics

1982-83

Mental and psychiatric hospitals in Canada decreased in number from 60 in 1972 to 45 in 1982-83. This decline can be attributed to the reduction of long-stay patients in mental hospitals and the increasing utilization of general hospitals for short-term psychiatric treatment.

The number of separations in 1982-83 was 20,450 for males and 14,114 for females. For male separations, the three most common disorders were schizophrenia (30.2%), alcohol dependence syndrome (14.5%) and personality disorders (11.9%). Among female separations, the three most common diagnoses were schizophrenia (25.0%), affective psychoses (19.4%) and neurotic disorders (10.7%). The median age for male and female separations was 34 and 41 respectively.

The number of days of care were 3,660,904 for male separations and 3,068,149 for female separations. Median length of stay was 28 days for men and 35 days for women.

Detailed tabulations on separation of patients from mental and psychiatric hospitals for 1982-83 will appear in *Mental Health Statistics: Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals* (83-204, \$6.65/\$7.95). Contact R. Riley (613-990-8386) Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

September 1984

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) was unchanged in September from its August level of 307.8. The materials index declined marginally during the month due to price decreases for ready mix concrete which more than offset price increases for gypsum wallboard and smooth rug and asbestos felt.

The index for the labour component was unchanged at 327.9 between August and September.

Comparing September 1984 with September 1983, the Canada total index rose 2.0%, comprising increases of 3.5% for materials and 0.5% for labour.

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

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

September 1984
(1971=100)

| | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1983 | % Change | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 |
| Canada, total | 307.8 | 307.8 | 301.9 | — | 2.0 |
| Materials | 289.6 | 289.7 | 279.9 | -- | 3.5 |
| Labour | 327.9 | 327.9 | 326.2 | — | 0.5 |

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

September 1984

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) declined to 292.2 in September, down 0.1% from its August level of 292.4. This decline was entirely attributable to a 0.1% decrease in the materials index, resulting primarily from price declines for lumber in the Quebec and Prairie regions

and ready mix concrete in Quebec. These decreases more than offset price increases for gypsum wallboard, plywood and roofing shingles.

The labour component remained unchanged in September from August's level of 327.2.

Comparing September 1984 with September 1983, the Canada total index rose 1.9%, comprising increases of 2.5% for materials and 1.0% for labour.

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

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

September 1984
1971=100

| | September 1984 | August 1984 | September 1983 | % change | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | September '84/ August '84 | September '84/ September '83 |
| Canada, total | 292.2 | 292.4 | 286.8 | -0.1 | 1.9 |
| Materials | 272.5 | 272.8 | 265.9 | -0.1 | 2.5 |
| Labour | 327.2 | 327.2 | 324.1 | — | 1.0 |

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Footwear

September 1984

Canadian production of footwear of all kinds during September 1984 totalled 3,952,103 pairs.

Order the September 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.

Selected Financial Indexes

September 1984

Final figures for September 1984 are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Asphalt Roofing

September 1984

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 698 782 metric bundles in September 1984, a 1.3% decrease from 2 734 038 metric bundles a year earlier.

Order the September 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.

Confectionery

September 1984

Advance information on confectionery for the quarter ending September 1984 is now available.

Order *Confectionery* (32-027, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

11-003E Canadian Statistical Review, October 1984

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

61-003 Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Second Quarter 1984

(Canada: \$11.10/\$44.40; Other Countries: \$13.30/\$53.25)

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Statistics Canada daily



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Friday, November 2, 1984

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- 7 **Electric Power Statistics**, August 1984
- 7 **Oil Pipeline Transport**, August 1984
- 6 **Farm Input Price Index**, Third Quarter 1984
- 7 **Domestic Electrical Appliances**, September 1984

Census of Manufactures: Summary Statistics, 1983

7 **Tobacco Products Industry**

- 8 **Publications Released**



Gross Domestic Product by Industry

August 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) registered a 0.3% decline in August 1984. This followed a strong 1.2% upsurge in July and was the first drop since February of this year. The average level of output for the first two months of the third quarter, July and August, is 1.7% above the average for the second quarter.

The decline in GDP originated from widespread decreases among both goods and service producing industries. Industrial production was down 0.5% in August, following a 3.5% increase in July.

Of the groupings by demand category, durable consumer goods registered a large increase in August, almost entirely as a result of an increase in motor vehicle manufacturing. Other categories rose only slightly or declined.

Major sources of weakness in August were the mining, trade and finance, insurance and real estate industries. Output gains were reported in community, business and personal services, public utilities, construction and forestry.

The mining industry experienced broad output declines in August, notably among iron ore, copper, nickel, lead and zinc production. The decline in non-metal mines was largely due to a drop in potash mining; production of crude petroleum and natural gas also fell during the month. Services incidental to mining showed an 11.0% reduction in the area of exploration and drilling activity.

The downturn in trade was entirely due to the decline of wholesale trade, as retail activity was unchanged from July. The fall in wholesale trade was concentrated in motor vehicles and parts, electrical machinery and equipment and other industrial machinery and equipment.

By comparison, there were a number of output gains in retail trade, notably among food stores and service stations and garages. New motor vehicle dealers' sales declined for the third consecutive month in August, as retail sales of both North American and overseas produced vehicles fell substantially. Department store sales decreased for the second consecutive month although at a lower rate of decline.

Insurance and real estate agencies also registered decreases, reflecting a fall in real estate sales. A drop in issues of new corporate stocks accounted for the decline in security brokers and dealers.

Although total manufacturing output was effectively unchanged from the high July level, many individual component industries recorded decreases which were offset by a few large increases. The major declines were in pulp and paper mills, iron and steel mills, some food product industries, and smelting and refining. Major output increases were recorded by manufacturers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, and office and store machinery.

The decline in pulp and paper mills was due primarily to a fall in newsprint production, coinciding with a drop in export demand. This lower demand may be the result of orders placed in advance of recent price increases. Strikes in meat and fish products industries accounted for much of the decline noted in these activities. Agricultural production also recorded a decline, largely due to a drop in grain production and lower livestock marketings.

Motor vehicle manufacturing recorded its largest monthly increase since January 1983, possibly in part due to strike anticipation. Exports of automobiles and trucks climbed sharply in August. Production of parts and accessories rose for the fourth consecutive month.

Residential construction recorded its strongest monthly increase since June 1983. The greatest growth in work put in place was in single homes and apartment dwellings.

Gross Domestic Product increased 2.9% from December 1983 to August 1984. With the exception of consumer services, none of the consumer demand categories have shown much growth during 1984 (accompanying table). During the same period, the construction and machinery and equipment categories enjoyed strong growth, with the rise in machinery and equipment due in large part to increased exports. Much of the growth to date in the construction-oriented and energy industry groupings can also be traced to improved exports.

Order the August 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 tables and graph on pages 3-5)

Gross Domestic Product
by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices by Demand Category
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)
December 1983 to August 1984

| | December 1983 | August 1984 | Percentage Change: Dec. 1983 to Aug. 1984 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| \$ millions | | | |
| Gross Domestic Product | 121,881.4 | 125,409.6 | 2.9 |
| Consumer goods and services | 42,528.4 | 43,096.6 | 1.3 |
| Non-durable consumer goods | 13,095.8 | 12,820.8 | -2.1 |
| Durable consumer goods | 6,613.0 | 6,661.6 | 0.7 |
| Consumer services | 23,073.2 | 23,614.2 | 2.3 |
| Capital formation | 12,984.4 | 13,990.0 | 7.7 |
| Construction (capital) | 7,707.5 | 8,167.5 | 6.0 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,279.8 | 5,822.5 | 10.3 |
| Intermediate inputs | 47,664.7 | 49,423.1 | 3.7 |
| Raw materials | 5,839.6 | 6,065.2 | 3.9 |
| Construction-oriented ind. | 3,248.2 | 3,483.2 | 7.2 |
| Energy | 6,903.0 | 7,109.8 | 3.0 |
| Other goods (intermediate) | 12,991.5 | 13,407.8 | 3.2 |
| Other services (intermediate) | 18,682.5 | 19,357.2 | 3.6 |
| Government (demand) | 18,703.9 | 18,899.9 | 1.0 |

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices, by Industry
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

| 1970 S.I.C. Industry | Aug. 1983 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1-11 Gross Domestic Product | 120,248.0 | 123,603.4 | 124,230.6 | 125,753.5 | 125,409.6 |
| 1 Agriculture | 3,175.5 | 3,207.9 | 3,253.7 | 3,226.8 | 3,194.4 |
| 2 Forestry | 947.3 | 831.5 | 812.1 | 911.9 | 939.3 |
| 3 Fishing and trapping | 167.4 | 158.7 | 164.7 | 157.6 | 144.1 |
| 4 Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 3,114.9 | 3,371.5 | 3,379.9 | 3,621.0 | 3,413.9 |
| 5 Manufacturing industries | 24,948.4 | 26,129.7 | 26,373.3 | 27,220.8 | 27,195.9 |
| 6 Construction industry | 6,539.4 | 6,391.8 | 6,438.8 | 6,574.5 | 6,606.5 |
| 7 Transportation, communication and other utilities | 16,575.0 | 17,477.6 | 17,412.8 | 17,672.1 | 17,722.8 |
| 8 Trade | 14,936.6 | 15,466.9 | 15,673.9 | 15,630.8 | 15,434.9 |
| 9 Finance, insurance and real estate | 16,601.9 | 16,784.9 | 16,793.9 | 16,868.9 | 16,768.3 |
| 10 Community, business and personal service industries | 24,700.0 | 25,195.3 | 25,310.2 | 25,269.2 | 25,421.5 |
| 11 Public administration and defence | 8,541.4 | 8,587.7 | 8,617.1 | 8,600.2 | 8,567.8 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 43,040.5 | 44,491.6 | 44,811.8 | 46,197.0 | 46,037.0 |
| Service-producing industries | 77,207.5 | 79,111.8 | 79,418.8 | 79,556.5 | 79,372.6 |
| Commercial industries | 101,037.6 | 104,224.6 | 104,816.3 | 106,319.0 | 105,962.9 |
| Non-commercial industries | 19,210.3 | 19,378.8 | 19,414.2 | 19,434.5 | 19,446.7 |
| Industrial production | 32,210.8 | 33,901.8 | 34,142.4 | 35,326.4 | 35,152.6 |
| Groupings of industries by demand category: | | | | | |
| Consumer goods and services | 41,661.2 | 42,616.3 | 43,022.5 | 42,995.5 | 43,096.6 |
| Non-durable goods | 12,738.8 | 12,905.5 | 13,097.0 | 13,031.7 | 12,820.8 |
| Durable goods | 5,869.6 | 6,271.7 | 6,419.8 | 6,443.6 | 6,661.6 |
| Services | 23,052.9 | 23,439.1 | 23,505.8 | 23,520.2 | 23,614.2 |
| Capital formation | 13,277.2 | 13,587.1 | 13,711.6 | 14,091.4 | 13,990.0 |
| Construction | 8,114.9 | 8,089.8 | 8,096.2 | 8,228.4 | 8,167.5 |
| Machinery and equipment | 5,162.2 | 5,497.3 | 5,615.4 | 5,863.0 | 5,822.5 |
| Intermediate inputs | 46,647.8 | 48,567.5 | 48,628.6 | 49,778.7 | 49,423.1 |
| Raw materials | 5,891.1 | 5,848.2 | 5,994.8 | 6,202.8 | 6,065.2 |
| Construction-oriented industries | 3,388.2 | 3,338.6 | 3,358.7 | 3,509.8 | 3,483.2 |
| Energy | 6,555.2 | 7,170.2 | 6,952.5 | 7,150.3 | 7,109.8 |
| Other goods | 12,284.9 | 13,088.2 | 13,088.5 | 13,504.3 | 13,407.8 |
| Other services | 18,528.4 | 19,122.1 | 19,234.0 | 19,411.6 | 19,357.2 |
| Government | 18,661.8 | 18,832.6 | 18,867.8 | 18,887.9 | 18,899.9 |

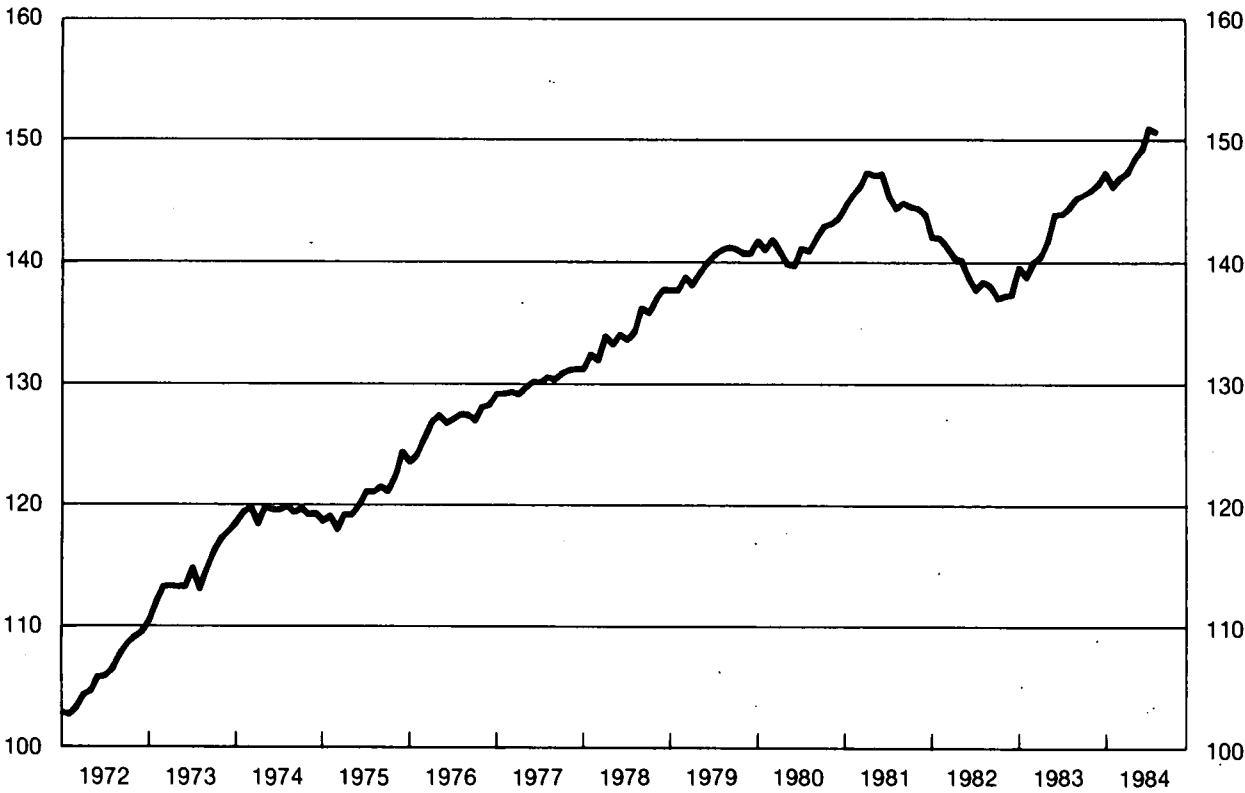
Indexes of Gross Domestic Product by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted)

(1971=100)

| | Aug. 1983 | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Gross Domestic Product | 144.4 | 148.5 | 149.2 | 151.0 | 150.6 |
| Agriculture | 117.8 | 119.0 | 120.7 | 119.7 | 118.5 |
| Forestry | 141.5 | 124.2 | 121.3 | 136.2 | 140.3 |
| Fishing and trapping | 113.6 | 107.6 | 111.8 | 106.9 | 97.8 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 99.0 | 107.2 | 107.4 | 115.1 | 108.5 |
| Manufacturing industries | 131.0 | 137.2 | 138.5 | 143.0 | 142.8 |
| Construction industry | 111.9 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 112.5 | 113.0 |
| Transportation, communication and other utilities | 164.3 | 173.3 | 172.6 | 175.2 | 175.7 |
| Transportation | 137.6 | 147.4 | 146.1 | 149.1 | 149.5 |
| Storage | 137.4 | 141.2 | 142.9 | 147.2 | 141.7 |
| Communication | 200.2 | 205.6 | 206.0 | 206.1 | 205.4 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 189.1 | 200.6 | 200.1 | 204.4 | 207.1 |
| Trade | 152.3 | 157.7 | 159.8 | 159.4 | 157.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 149.1 | 157.4 | 161.7 | 161.6 | 156.9 |
| Retail trade | 154.6 | 158.0 | 158.5 | 157.8 | 157.8 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 173.1 | 175.0 | 175.1 | 175.9 | 174.9 |
| Finance industries | 184.2 | 177.2 | 180.0 | 180.0 | 177.7 |
| Insurance carriers | 200.2 | 198.8 | 198.4 | 199.8 | 198.9 |
| Insurance agencies and real estate agencies | 180.4 | 186.5 | 185.7 | 185.9 | 184.1 |
| Community, business and personal service industries | 153.6 | 156.7 | 157.4 | 157.1 | 158.1 |
| Education and related services | 113.1 | 114.2 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 114.5 |
| Health and welfare services | 148.5 | 151.8 | 152.3 | 152.9 | 154.0 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 195.7 | 204.9 | 204.4 | 201.4 | 200.6 |
| Services to business management | 286.1 | 293.0 | 297.0 | 294.5 | 296.5 |
| Personal services | 122.5 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 123.1 | 123.7 |
| Accommodation and food services | 135.8 | 141.5 | 142.2 | 141.4 | 144.0 |
| Public administration and defence | 138.8 | 139.6 | 140.1 | 139.8 | 139.3 |
| Federal administration | 124.5 | 125.4 | 126.8 | 127.0 | 126.7 |
| Provincial administration | 163.8 | 161.4 | 160.9 | 160.0 | 159.2 |
| Local administration | 142.9 | 146.8 | 146.3 | 145.6 | 144.9 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 127.6 | 131.9 | 132.8 | 136.9 | 136.4 |
| Service-producing industries | 155.9 | 159.8 | 160.4 | 160.7 | 160.3 |
| Commercial industries | 148.6 | 153.3 | 154.1 | 156.3 | 155.8 |
| Non-commercial industries | 125.9 | 127.0 | 127.3 | 127.4 | 127.5 |
| Industrial production | 132.1 | 139.0 | 140.0 | 144.9 | 144.2 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 129.2 | 136.7 | 138.5 | 145.6 | 148.6 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 132.9 | 137.8 | 138.5 | 140.3 | 136.9 |
| Groupings of industries by demand category: | | | | | |
| Consumer goods and services | 154.4 | 157.9 | 159.4 | 159.3 | 159.7 |
| Non-durable goods | 136.7 | 138.5 | 140.6 | 139.9 | 137.6 |
| Durable goods | 156.4 | 167.1 | 171.1 | 171.7 | 177.5 |
| Services | 165.6 | 168.4 | 168.9 | 169.0 | 169.7 |
| Capital formation | 135.6 | 138.8 | 140.1 | 143.9 | 142.9 |
| Construction | 125.1 | 124.7 | 124.8 | 126.8 | 125.9 |
| Machinery and equipment | 156.3 | 166.5 | 170.1 | 177.6 | 176.3 |
| Intermediate inputs | 147.2 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 157.1 | 156.0 |
| Raw materials | 109.3 | 108.5 | 111.3 | 115.1 | 112.6 |
| Construction-oriented industries | 126.4 | 124.5 | 125.3 | 130.9 | 129.9 |
| Energy | 147.1 | 160.9 | 156.0 | 160.4 | 159.5 |
| Other goods | 132.8 | 141.5 | 141.5 | 145.9 | 144.9 |
| Other services | 187.1 | 193.1 | 194.2 | 196.0 | 195.5 |
| Government | 126.1 | 127.3 | 127.5 | 127.6 | 127.7 |

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



Farm Input Price Index

Third Quarter 1984

The preliminary Farm Input Price Index for Canada (1981=100) stood at 108.8 for the third quarter of 1984, up 0.8% from the revised level of 107.9 recorded for the second quarter. A rise of 5.3% in the interest component was the main contributor to the quarterly increase and exerted the greatest impact on the index. Other major groups reported changes ranging from -0.6% for crop production to 1.0% for machinery and motor vehicles. On an annual basis, the Canada index rose 4.1%, due primarily to a 12.6% increase in the interest index. Changes among other major groups ranged from -1.8% for building and fencing and 4.5% for animal production.

Regional Farm Input Price Indexes rose during the quarter with gains of 1.7% in the East and 0.3% in the West. A comparison of the indexes recorded for the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding period in 1983 shows increases of 5.8% for the Eastern Canada index and 3.0% for the Western Canada index.

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981=100)

| | 3rd Quarter 1984 | 2nd Quarter 1984 | 3rd Quarter 1983 | Percentage Change | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | 3rd Qtr. '84/ 2nd Qtr. '84 | 3rd Qtr. '84/ 3rd Qtr. '83 |
| Eastern Canada | | | | | |
| Total farm input(p) | 110.5 | 108.7 | 104.4 | 1.7 | 5.8 |
| Building and fencing | 122.1 | 122.3 | 121.4 | -0.2 | 0.6 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 116.5 | 113.9 | 114.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Crop production | 106.2 | 106.6 | 100.5 | -0.4 | 5.7 |
| Animal production | 108.9 | 107.3 | 100.7 | 1.5 | 8.1 |
| Supplies and services | 121.1 | 120.2 | 116.5 | 0.7 | 3.9 |
| Hired farm labour | 118.8 | 117.7 | 114.3 | 0.9 | 3.9 |
| Property taxes(p) | 112.2 | 112.2 | 117.4 | — | -4.4 |
| Interest(p)* | 94.9 | 89.9 | 84.3 | 5.6 | 12.6 |
| Farm rent(p) | 108.1 | 108.1 | 109.5 | — | -1.4 |
| Western Canada | | | | | |
| Total farm input(p) | 107.6 | 107.3 | 104.5 | 0.3 | 3.0 |
| Building and fencing | 113.0 | 114.2 | 118.2 | -1.1 | -4.4 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 117.3 | 116.7 | 114.9 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Crop production | 98.7 | 99.5 | 96.1 | -0.8 | 2.7 |
| Animal production | 101.2 | 102.5 | 100.5 | -1.3 | 0.7 |
| Supplies and services | 120.5 | 119.4 | 115.2 | 0.9 | 4.6 |
| Hired farm labour | 115.5 | 114.5 | 110.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 |
| Property taxes(p) | 130.6 | 130.6 | 124.4 | — | 5.0 |
| Interest(p)* | 97.8 | 93.0 | 86.9 | 5.2 | 12.5 |
| Farm rent(p) | 103.3 | 103.3 | 98.3 | — | 5.1 |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Total farm input(p) | 108.8 | 107.9 | 104.5 | 0.8 | 4.1 |
| Building and fencing | 117.7 | 118.4 | 119.9 | -0.6 | -1.8 |
| Machinery and motor vehicles | 117.0 | 115.8 | 114.6 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| Crop production | 101.7 | 102.3 | 97.8 | -0.6 | 4.0 |
| Animal production | 105.1 | 104.9 | 100.6 | 0.2 | 4.5 |
| Supplies and services | 120.8 | 119.7 | 115.8 | 0.9 | 4.3 |
| Hired farm labour | 117.3 | 116.3 | 112.7 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| Property taxes(p) | 124.2 | 124.2 | 122.0 | — | 1.8 |
| Interest(p)* | 96.6 | 91.7 | 85.8 | 5.3 | 12.6 |
| Farm rent(p) | 104.4 | 104.4 | 100.8 | — | 3.6 |

p Preliminary figures.

p* Preliminary for 1983-84.

— Nil.

Order the third 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.

Electric Power Statistics

August 1984

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased 9.5% in August 1984 to 33 739 gigawatt hours from 30 804 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed 33.9% to 4 524 GW.h from 3 377 GW.h; imports rose 44.8% to 126 GW.h from 87 GW.h.

During the first eight months of 1984, net generation of electricity totalled 279 562 GW.h, up 9.3% from the January-August 1983 level of 255 713 GW.h. Exports of electricity were up 11.2% to 27 219 GW.h from 24 469 GW.h and imports decreased 22.2% to 1 763 GW.h from 2 266 GW.h.

Order the August 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.

Oil Pipeline Transport

August 1984

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products transported through Canadian oil pipelines during August 1984 increased 2.2% to 12 259 822 cubic metres from 12 001 322 cubic metres for the same month of 1983.

Order the August 1984 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Manufacturing and Primary Industries, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Domestic Electrical Appliances

September 1984

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for September 1984 is now available.

Order *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.

Tobacco Products Industry

1982-1983

| S.I.C. 1221 | | 1982 | 1983 | % Change |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Establishments | No. | 15 | 16 | 6.7 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 4,845 | 4,347 | -10.3 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 8,611 | 7,957 | -7.6 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 115,298 | 119,871 | 4.0 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 7,879 | 8,276 | 5.0 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 478,515 | 476,736 | -0.4 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 1,160,227 | 1,220,548 | 5.2 |
| Value added | \$000 | 694,658 | 741,815 | 6.8 |
| Total Activity: | | | | |
| Total employees | No. | 7,790 | 7,308 | -6.2 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 202,769 | 217,999 | 7.5 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 708,648 | 737,930 | 4.1 |

Contact Aldo Diaz (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Publications Released

- 51-003** *International Air Charter Statistics*, October-December 1983
(Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60)
- 61-006** *Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics*, Second Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- 66-002** *International Travel — Advance Information*, August 1983-1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

Service Bulletin:

- 51-004** *Aviation Statistics Centre*, Vol. 16, No. 10, Canadian Air Transport Industry, October 1984

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The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

July 1984

The rate of growth of the leading indicator was considerably reduced in July, falling to +0.08% from +0.53% in June. The deceleration in the leading indicator since May reflects four successive drops in the non-filtered¹ version. Based on past relationships and current trends, this deceleration is consistent with continued slow growth in production in the second half of the year. Weakness was evident in eight of the ten components of the non-filtered leading indicator, (which was off 1.6% in total in July). In particular, the leading indicators of manufacturing declined in-line with the slowdown of United States demand since June and the weakening of consumer demand for durable goods in Canada.

Sales of furniture and appliances declined by 0.74%, the fifth decline in seven months, while the growth of auto purchases remained steady at the low rate of 0.55% (compared to 4.50% at the turn of the year). The unusually large gain in labour income in the second quarter which supported consumer spending was not extended into the third, as nominal labour income edged up only 0.4% in July. In addition, there was a net decline in employment in August and September and a growing number of person-days lost in labour disputes since May.

The residential construction index² rose slightly for the second consecutive month in July (+1.27%), although preliminary data for August and September indicate renewed weakness. Credit demand fell sharply in July, as mortgage loan approvals for new homes declined from 7,600 to 5,800 units. Housing activity should be supported to year-end by the temporary stimulus of the Corvée-Habitation program of subsidies to first-time homebuyers in Quebec.

The leading indicators of manufacturing activity in July reflected the slowdown in final demand since May, with a decline in new orders for durable goods (-0.54%) and a build-up of stocks of finished goods. A growing number of industries posted declines in orders, reflecting the increasing diffusion of the cyclical slowdown of demand (including successively the automotive component in May, exports to the United States in June, and housing mortgage demand in July). The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods remained at 1.67, despite a considerable build-up of stocks in the non-filtered version. Growth in the average workweek remained marginally positive (+0.01%) as a result of gains in industries where there was extensive preparation for possible strikes.

The leading indicator for the United States weakened further in July, recording its first drop (-0.16%) since the expansion began in 1983. The upturn of interest rates in the United States appears to have contributed to the slower growth of aggregate demand. This weakening signals that the recent slowdown of non-automotive demand in the U.S. for Canadian goods will continue during the second half of the year.

The financial market indicators declined in July, as the real money supply registered its eighth straight drop (-0.63%) while the Toronto stock market index continued to retrench (-2.32%). The weakness of final demand which emerged in the second quarter appears to have contributed to the third consecutive deceleration in the proxy for profit margins in July (+0.01).

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.

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 table and graph on pages 3-4)

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 | | | | | | |
| 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 | -2.85 | .61 | -.17 |
| February | 1.14 | 0.3 | -.03 | -.94 | .63 | -.32 |
| March | 1.23 | 2.1 | .00 | -.53 | .61 | -.20 |
| April | 1.08 | -0.2 | -.12 | -.76 | .59 | -.08 |
| May | .83 | -0.1 | -.07 | -.16 | .52 | -.16 |
| June | .53 | -0.3 | .00 | .82 | .27 | -.32 |
| July | .08 | -1.6 | .01 | 1.27 | -.16 | -.63 |
| | 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 | | | | | | |
| 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 | -.32 | -.34 | 3.33 | .012 | -.16 | .06 |
| March | -.34 | .01 | 2.62 | .010 | -.93 | .08 |
| April | -.68 | .27 | 1.10 | .008 | -1.76 | .08 |
| May | .15 | -.42 | .70 | .005 | -2.49 | .06 |
| June | .52 | -.96 | .55 | .005 | -2.53 | .03 |
| July | -.54 | -.74 | .55 | -.001 | -2.32 | .01 |

Source: Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada (613) 990-9161.

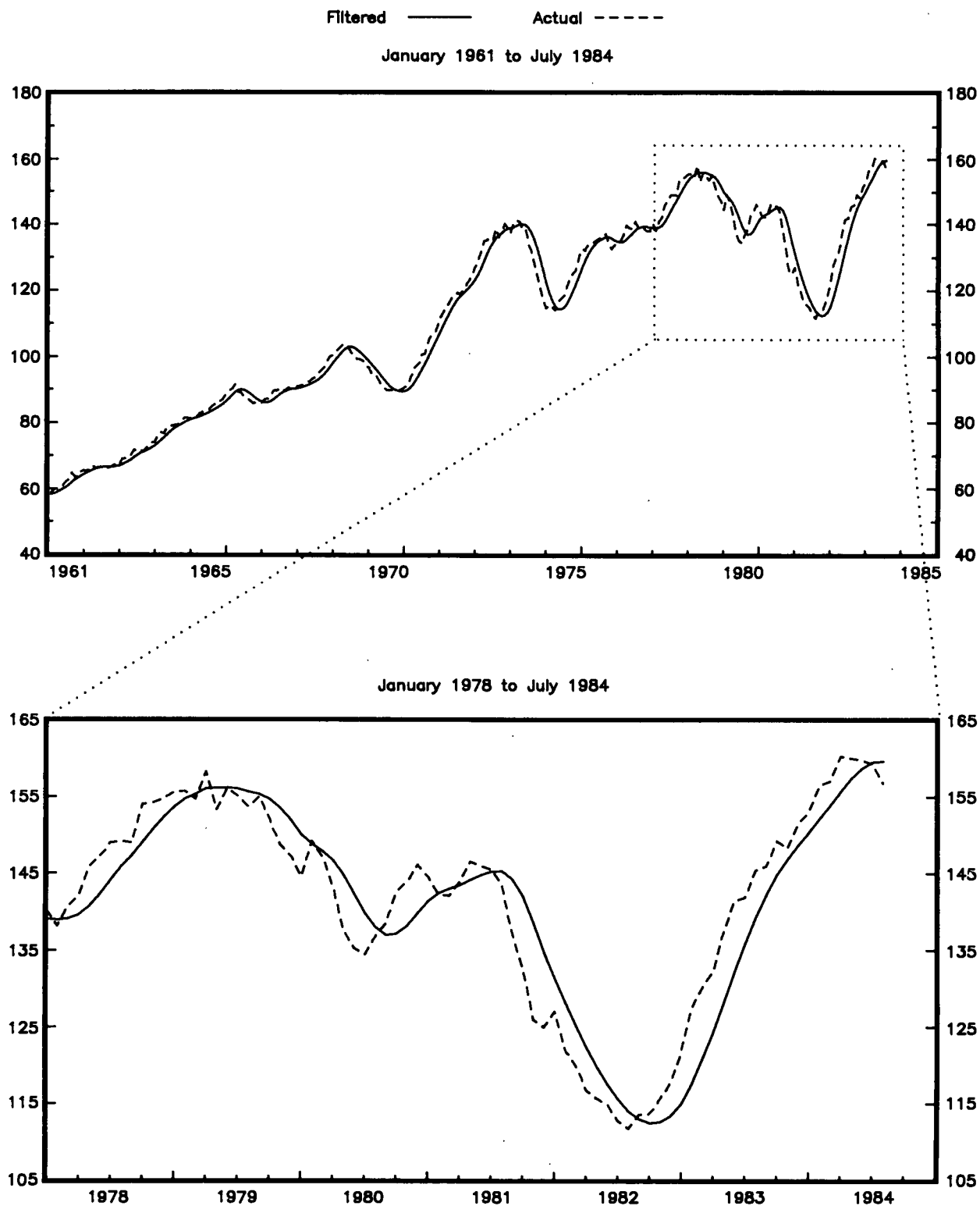
¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

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 Index (1971=100)



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

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

September 1983 and 1984

| | Actual 1983 | | | | | | Actual 1984 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Singles | Doubles | Row | Apts. | Total | SAAR ¹ (000) | Singles | Doubles | Row | Apts. | Total | SAAR ¹ (000) |
| July | 5,684 | 412 | 975 | 3,455 | 10,526 | 117.0 | 6,813 | 398 | 628 | 2,083 | 9,922 | 108.0 |
| August | 5,326 | 360 | 1,033 | 2,435 | 9,154 | 111.0 | 6,392 | 364 | 861 | 3,412 | 11,029 | 136.0 |
| September | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5,134 | 485 | 771 | 3,514 | 9,904 | 115.0 | 5,333 | 475 | 760 | 2,977 | 9,545 | 112.0 |
| Nfld. | 98 | 44 | — | — | 142 | 2.0 | 82 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 108 | 1.0 |
| P.E.I. | 12 | 4 | — | — | 16 | — | 24 | — | — | 12 | 36 | 1.0 |
| N.S. | 190 | 24 | — | 124 | 338 | 4.0 | 268 | 22 | 28 | 12 | 330 | 4.0 |
| N.B. | 144 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 158 | 2.0 | 108 | 2 | — | 6 | 116 | 1.0 |
| Que. | 1,202 | 278 | 59 | 695 | 2,234 | 26.0 | 1,325 | 294 | 81 | 1,129 | 2,829 | 33.0 |
| Ont. | 1,956 | 61 | 456 | 1,940 | 4,413 | 51.0 | 2,124 | 99 | 275 | 816 | 3,314 | 39.0 |
| Man. | 244 | — | — | 428 | 672 | 8.0 | 350 | 8 | 188 | 336 | 882 | 10.0 |
| Sask. | 104 | 2 | — | 36 | 142 | 1.0 | 166 | 20 | 3 | 186 | 375 | 5.0 |
| Alta. | 474 | 38 | 110 | 39 | 661 | 8.0 | 350 | 2 | — | 9 | 361 | 4.0 |
| B.C. | 710 | 32 | 142 | 244 | 1,128 | 13.0 | 536 | 26 | 181 | 451 | 1,194 | 14.0 |
| Cumulative Jan.-Sept. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 62,197 | 4,893 | 6,792 | 30,604 | 104,486 | | 49,585 | 3,409 | 5,891 | 25,687 | 84,572 | |
| Nfld. | 821 | 124 | 6 | 194 | 1,145 | | 604 | 108 | 30 | 98 | 840 | |
| P.E.I. | 119 | 22 | 12 | 68 | 221 | | 149 | 8 | — | 124 | 281 | |
| N.S. | 1,917 | 207 | 85 | 747 | 2,956 | | 1,668 | 132 | 211 | 470 | 2,481 | |
| N.B. | 1,361 | 18 | 180 | 199 | 1,758 | | 976 | 8 | 13 | 68 | 1,065 | |
| Que. | 12,820 | 2,817 | 656 | 8,371 | 24,664 | | 11,248 | 2,012 | 861 | 11,782 | 25,903 | |
| Ont. | 23,371 | 1,013 | 2,945 | 10,763 | 38,092 | | 21,523 | 593 | 2,934 | 6,701 | 31,751 | |
| Man. | 2,764 | 34 | 92 | 1,702 | 4,592 | | 2,225 | 72 | 294 | 1,204 | 3,795 | |
| Sask. | 2,864 | 60 | 176 | 2,346 | 5,446 | | 1,599 | 154 | 89 | 1,041 | 2,883 | |
| Alta. | 6,589 | 302 | 1,051 | 3,358 | 11,300 | | 3,887 | 56 | 219 | 82 | 4,244 | |
| B.C. | 9,571 | 296 | 1,589 | 2,856 | 14,312 | | 5,706 | 266 | 1,240 | 4,117 | 11,329 | |
| Housing starts in all areas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAAR¹ (000) | July | 144.0 | Aug. | 138.0 | Sept. | 142.0 | July | 135.0 | Aug. | 163.0 | Sept. | 139.0 |

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates (revised).Order the September 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 All Areas, Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

Third Quarter of 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 | 44,442 | 2,546 | 2,317 | 14,361 | 63,666 | 209.0 | 27,527 | 1,623 | 2,307 | 9,114 | 40,571 | 133.0 |
| 3rd Quarter: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 22,643 | 1,283 | 2,890 | 10,058 | 36,874 | 142.0 | 24,432 | 1,384 | 2,324 | 9,556 | 37,696 | 145.0 |
| Nfld. | 732 | 54 | 23 | — | 809 | 3.0 | 657 | 36 | 20 | 32 | 745 | 3.0 |
| P.E.I. | 111 | 10 | 12 | — | 133 | 1.0 | 162 | 2 | — | 100 | 264 | 1.0 |
| N.S. | 975 | 81 | 21 | 413 | 1,490 | 6.0 | 1,086 | 67 | 56 | 184 | 1,393 | 5.0 |
| N.B. | 812 | 4 | 4 | 57 | 877 | 3.0 | 931 | 6 | 11 | 37 | 985 | 4.0 |
| Que. | 5,177 | 760 | 306 | 2,672 | 8,915 | 34.0 | 5,495 | 793 | 234 | 3,947 | 10,469 | 40.0 |
| Ont. | 7,203 | 217 | 1,534 | 4,185 | 13,139 | 51.0 | 9,730 | 233 | 1,262 | 2,867 | 14,092 | 54.0 |
| Man. | 653 | 6 | 42 | 1,041 | 1,742 | 7.0 | 1,105 | 16 | 215 | 656 | 1,992 | 8.0 |
| Sask. | 756 | 10 | 22 | 444 | 1,232 | 5.0 | 834 | 108 | 14 | 285 | 1,241 | 5.0 |
| Alta. | 2,703 | 68 | 217 | 490 | 3,478 | 13.0 | 1,743 | 21 | 19 | 164 | 1,947 | 7.0 |
| B.C. | 3,521 | 73 | 709 | 756 | 5,059 | 19.0 | 2,689 | 102 | 493 | 1,284 | 4,568 | 18.0 |
| Cumulative, Jan.-Sept.: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 82,458 | 5,088 | 7,059 | 32,943 | 127,548 | | 64,447 | 3,920 | 6,447 | 28,523 | 103,337 | |
| Nfld. | 2,302 | 144 | 98 | 194 | 2,738 | | 1,802 | 134 | 30 | 118 | 2,084 | |
| P.E.I. | 297 | 22 | 12 | 90 | 421 | | 340 | 20 | 5 | 146 | 511 | |
| N.S. | 3,303 | 210 | 91 | 820 | 4,424 | | 2,473 | 168 | 211 | 494 | 3,346 | |
| N.B. | 3,546 | 18 | 180 | 267 | 4,011 | | 1,880 | 8 | 35 | 133 | 2,056 | |
| Que. | 17,332 | 2,877 | 770 | 9,145 | 30,124 | | 15,501 | 2,204 | 893 | 12,851 | 31,449 | |
| Ont. | 26,343 | 1,024 | 2,962 | 11,353 | 41,682 | | 24,923 | 616 | 3,229 | 7,564 | 36,332 | |
| Man. | 3,184 | 34 | 92 | 1,861 | 5,171 | | 2,576 | 74 | 309 | 1,372 | 4,331 | |
| Sask. | 3,809 | 66 | 185 | 2,468 | 6,528 | | 2,254 | 328 | 138 | 1,381 | 4,101 | |
| Alta. | 9,605 | 368 | 1,066 | 3,527 | 14,566 | | 5,138 | 85 | 237 | 221 | 5,681 | |
| B.C. | 12,737 | 325 | 1,603 | 3,218 | 17,883 | | 7,560 | 283 | 1,360 | 4,243 | 13,446 | |

SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates (revised).

Order the September 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.

On the Comparability of the Census Mother Tongue Data, 1976-1981

This working paper is a joint publication of the Social Trends Analysis Directorate, Secretary of State, and the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

The authors, both presently with Secretary of State, developed the content and tabular material in the paper, which presents two methods to enhance the comparability of the 1976 and 1981 Census mother tongue data. These two methods consist of the simulation of the impact of the 1981 processing procedures on the 1976 data, and the simulation of the impact of the 1976 processing procedures on the data for 1981. Accordingly, the presentation of these two methods and the data they provide, permit the evaluation of the impact of computer processing on the comparability of the data. However, the data presented are not intended to replace the official census counts of mother tongue for 1976 and 1981, they are merely designed to aid in their interpretation.

Copies of this non-catalogued working paper (\$5) are available from Central Inquiries Casual Sales Unit (613-990-8114), or any of the Bureau's Regional Offices. For further information, contact the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division (613-990-9291), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

September 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

September 1984

During September 1984, 66 Canadian urban transit systems collected 119,282,393 initial passenger fares. The total distance run was 59 408 943 km, and operating revenues amounted to \$69,183,062.

Order the September 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.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

| | | 1983 | | 1984 | |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Year-to-date | September | Year-to-date | September |
| Carriers Reporting | | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Passenger Revenue Earned | | | | | |
| Intercity & Rural Services | \$ | 179,586,776r | 20,414,365r | 166,716,577r | 18,418,175 |
| Urban-Suburban Services | \$ | ² | ² | ² | ² |
| Other Services (e.g. charter) | \$ | 48,626,863r | 7,078,587r | 51,842,450r | 7,740,070 |
| Fare Passengers Carried | | | | | |
| Intercity & Rural Services ³ | No. | 23,249,984r | 2,794,226r | 21,470,826r | 2,514,961 |
| 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 | 150 179 633r | 16 989 371r | 144 464 032r | 15 811 110 |
| Urban-Suburban Services | km | ² | ² | ² | ² |
| Other Services (e.g. charter) | km | 32 706 622r | 4 423 935r | 37 135 545r | 5 398 260 |
| Fuel Consumed | | | | | |
| Diesel Oil | L | 65 576 187r | 7 593 382r | 62 281 977r | 7 051 776 |
| Gasoline | L | 9 094 177r | 1 130 326 | 8 872 126r | 1 016 258 |
| Propane | L | 7 175 | 818 | 5 506 | — |

¹ The number 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.

Grocery Bags and Check Stand Sacks

September 1984

Canadian manufacturers shipped 179,086,000 standard grocery bags in September 1984, 12.7% fewer than 205,134,000 recorded the previous year.

Shipments of check stand sacks in September 1984 totalled 87,173,000 a decrease of 8.9% compared to 95,718,000 in 1983.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cement Shipments

September 1984

During September 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 937 584 tonnes of Portland cement, compared to 887 756 tonnes in the same month of 1983.

Order the September 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.

Publications Released

- 41-001** *Primary Iron and Steel*, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 13-002** *Financial Flow Accounts*, Second Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)
- 62-007** *Construction Price Statistics*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from 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 may 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.

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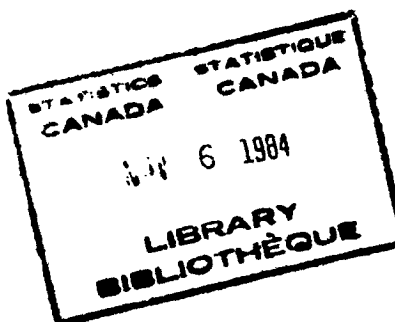
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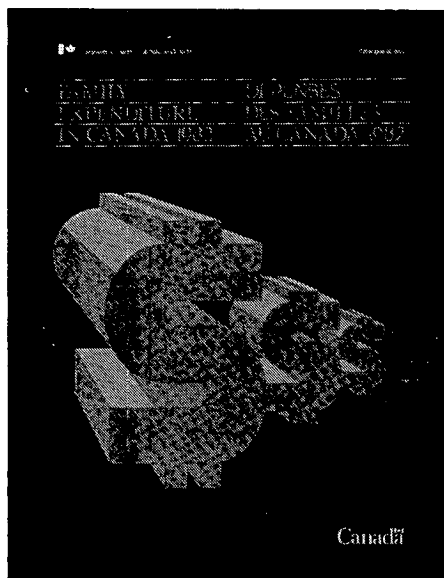
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Tuesday, November 6, 1984

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- 5 **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, July 1984
- 5 **Steel Ingots**, Week Ending November 3, 1984
- 5 **Rigid Insulating Board**, September 1984
- 6 **Publications Released**



Family Expenditure in Canada, 1982

Between 1978 and 1982, the average total expenditure by families and people living alone rose 45% from \$18,728 to \$27,062, according to the publication *Family Expenditure in Canada, 1982* released today by Statistics Canada.

Food, shelter, clothing and transportation accounted for 51% of spending in 1982. This percentage varied from 69% for families and unattached individuals with an income under \$10,000, to 42% for those receiving \$50,000 or more.

The publication highlights characteristics related to family expenditure including income, family size and tenure.

Order *Family Expenditure in Canada, 1982* (62-555, Canada: \$16.70, other countries: \$20), or contact Tom Greenberg (613-990-9781), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division.

Business Conditions Survey

October 1984 — Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily and Infomat*.

Canadian manufacturers reporting to the October 1984 Business Conditions Survey generally expect lower production in the fourth quarter of 1984 compared to the third quarter. The results show that respondents whose shipments represent 33% of total respondents' shipments forecast lower production in fourth quarter whereas those representing 27% expect higher production.

The classification of results according to the type of market served shows only manufacturers of non-durable consumer goods and machinery and equipment are optimistic about fourth-quarter production. Manufacturers in the other four categories forecast lower production in the fourth quarter.

At the provincial level, manufacturers in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia forecast lower production in the fourth quarter.

New orders at the Canada level were reported to be declining by 25% of responding manufacturers while 21% indicated gains. At the economic use group level, new orders dropped sharply in the export-based industries. Provincial results indicate that on balance, the level of new orders declined in all provinces except Ontario and Alberta.

In the October survey, the backlog of unfilled orders was reported to be higher than normal by 13% of respondents, lower than normal by 26% and about normal by 61%. In July, 20% reported higher than normal backlog, 23% lower than normal and 57% about normal.

Compared to last July's results, there was little change in the assessment by manufacturers of the level of finished product inventory. In October, finished product inventory was reported to be too high by 21%, too low by 6% and about right by 73%.

Data users should note that the response to the October survey represents more than 5,900 manufacturing establishments whose shipments account for over 46% of all shipments reported to the 1981 Census of Manufactures. The July 1984 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of the July results.

Historical data from the Business Condition Survey are available from matrixes 2840, 2841 and 2842 of the CANSIM data bank (CANSIM Division, 613-990-8200). Contact T. Newton (613-990-9832), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.
(see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Business Conditions Survey — Canadian Manufacturing by Economic Use Group

October 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 46 | 11 | 43 | 40 | 15 | 45 | 23 | 22 | 55 | 20 | 6 | 74 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 84 |
| July/'84 | 22 | 32 | 45 | 23 | 24 | 53 | 20 | 23 | 57 | 23 | 5 | 73 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 85 |
| Oct./'84 | 27 | 33 | 39 | 21 | 25 | 54 | 13 | 26 | 61 | 21 | 6 | 73 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 73 |
| Durable Consumer Goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 30 | 19 | 51 | 26 | 33 | 41 | 17 | 40 | 43 | 38 | 4 | 59 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 79 |
| July/'84 | 25 | 35 | 40 | 28 | 27 | 45 | 14 | 29 | 56 | 33 | 5 | 63 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 76 |
| Oct./'84 | 30 | 39 | 31 | 33 | 31 | 36 | 22 | 33 | 45 | 33 | 7 | 60 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 73 |
| Non-durable Consumer Goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'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 | 13 | 58 | 13 | 13 | 75 | 24 | 3 | 74 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 82 |
| Oct./'84 | 32 | 27 | 41 | 25 | 19 | 56 | 12 | 20 | 68 | 14 | 7 | 80 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 79 |
| Machinery and Equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 29 | 21 | 49 | 31 | 24 | 45 | 14 | 49 | 38 | 33 | 4 | 63 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 86 |
| July/'84 | 30 | 26 | 44 | 35 | 24 | 41 | 10 | 37 | 53 | 32 | 2 | 66 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 85 |
| Oct./'84 | 42 | 23 | 35 | 33 | 29 | 38 | 22 | 38 | 40 | 35 | 4 | 61 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 81 |
| Construction Materials and Supplies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 43 | 16 | 41 | 30 | 23 | 48 | 11 | 48 | 41 | 22 | 6 | 72 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 84 |
| July/'84 | 32 | 28 | 40 | 29 | 28 | 42 | 13 | 44 | 43 | 28 | 7 | 65 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 80 |
| Oct./'84 | 25 | 41 | 34 | 26 | 30 | 44 | 15 | 39 | 45 | 22 | 10 | 68 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 87 |
| Other Intermediate Goods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 43 | 10 | 47 | 46 | 10 | 45 | 19 | 16 | 65 | 18 | 7 | 75 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 86 |
| July/'84 | 18 | 40 | 42 | 18 | 33 | 49 | 10 | 26 | 63 | 26 | 7 | 67 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 88 |
| Oct./'84 | 23 | 30 | 47 | 21 | 29 | 51 | 11 | 26 | 63 | 24 | 6 | 70 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 86 |
| Export-based Industries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 68 | 3 | 29 | 64 | 6 | 29 | 47 | 14 | 39 | 13 | 10 | 76 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 80 |
| July/'84 | 15 | 33 | 53 | 17 | 21 | 62 | 40 | 13 | 47 | 11 | 4 | 85 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 89 |
| Oct./'84 | 23 | 44 | 33 | 9 | 23 | 68 | 10 | 21 | 69 | 20 | 4 | 77 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 34 | 46 |

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

October 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct./'83 | 17 | 55 | 28 | 36 | 25 | 39 | 5 | 49 | 47 | 18 | 19 | 63 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 14 | 50 |
| Jan./'84 | 11 | 45 | 44 | 21 | 46 | 33 | 1 | 59 | 41 | 21 | 19 | 60 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 75 |
| Apr./'84 | 30 | 29 | 41 | 30 | 19 | 51 | 12 | 31 | 57 | 27 | 5 | 69 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 71 |
| July/'84 | 44 | 21 | 35 | 9 | 37 | 54 | 7 | 33 | 60 | 29 | 3 | 68 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 84 |
| Oct./'84 | 34 | 31 | 35 | 8 | 36 | 55 | 1 | 38 | 61 | 31 | 3 | 66 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 76 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'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 | 88 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 66 |
| Oct./'84 | 30 | 14 | 56 | 12 | 26 | 62 | 11 | 29 | 61 | 27 | 7 | 66 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 51 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 38 | 12 | 50 | 30 | 18 | 52 | 16 | 27 | 57 | 21 | 4 | 75 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 88 |
| July/'84 | 24 | 22 | 55 | 27 | 17 | 56 | 15 | 23 | 61 | 22 | 5 | 73 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 89 |
| Oct./'84 | 23 | 30 | 47 | 23 | 26 | 51 | 16 | 33 | 51 | 24 | 6 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 83 |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 52 | 9 | 39 | 49 | 13 | 39 | 28 | 18 | 54 | 20 | 5 | 75 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 88 |
| July/'84 | 17 | 39 | 44 | 23 | 26 | 52 | 25 | 20 | 55 | 22 | 5 | 73 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 86 |
| Oct./'84 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 22 | 21 | 58 | 14 | 20 | 67 | 18 | 6 | 77 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 66 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 36 | 25 | 39 | 32 | 21 | 46 | 8 | 36 | 56 | 17 | 8 | 76 | 13 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 2 | 58 |
| July/'84 | 30 | 37 | 32 | 21 | 24 | 55 | 9 | 41 | 49 | 16 | 3 | 82 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 72 |
| Oct./'84 | 38 | 36 | 26 | 28 | 38 | 34 | 7 | 43 | 49 | 27 | 9 | 63 | 12 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 64 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 52 | 10 | 39 | 21 | 33 | 46 | 16 | 13 | 71 | 20 | 2 | 78 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 90 |
| July/'84 | 38 | 27 | 35 | 17 | 26 | 57 | 1 | 47 | 51 | 45 | 4 | 51 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 77 |
| Oct./'84 | 19 | 24 | 57 | 13 | 54 | 32 | 15 | 32 | 53 | 71 | 0 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 83 |
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'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 | 37 | 36 | 9 | 31 | 61 | 21 | 7 | 72 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 79 |
| Oct./'84 | 23 | 40 | 36 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 4 | 35 | 62 | 18 | 4 | 78 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 81 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Apr./'84 | 46 | 9 | 45 | 25 | 17 | 58 | 18 | 38 | 43 | 25 | 22 | 53 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 21 | 63 |
| July/'84 | 36 | 25 | 39 | 21 | 28 | 50 | 17 | 42 | 41 | 30 | 4 | 67 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 77 |
| Oct./'84 | 19 | 25 | 56 | 9 | 28 | 63 | 7 | 39 | 54 | 26 | 5 | 69 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 77 |

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.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production

July 1984

During July 1984, production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 7 930.8 thousand cubic metres, up 6.4% from a year earlier. Exports totalled 1 581.2 thousand cubic metres, a 9.2% increase from July 1983, while imports fell 31.6% to 1 088.4 thousand cubic metres. Canadian refinery receipts of crude oil during the month totalled 7 666.2 thousand cubic metres, down 0.6% from the same period in 1983.

Net withdrawals of natural gas rose 11.8% to 6 191.4 million cubic metres in July. Marketable production of natural gas after treatment at processing plants increased 13.2% to 4 798.4 million cubic metres, while net withdrawals of natural gas liquids (propane, butanes and ethane) reached 1 126.9 thousand cubic metres, a 20.3% increase from the July 1983 figure. Exports of natural gas rose 11.8% to 1 336.9 million cubic metres; sales in Canada climbed 15.1% from the year-earlier level to 2 413.3 million cubic metres.

Order the July 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.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 3, 1984

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending November 3, 1984 totalled 280 599 tonnes. This represents a 0.6% decrease from the preceding week's total of 282 360 tonnes and a 0.9% decline from the year-earlier level of 283 171 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100) was 168.8 in the current week, compared to 169.9 a week earlier and 170.4 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Rigid Insulating Board

September 1984

Shipments of rigid insulating board by Canadian manufacturers totalled 3 572 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre) basis in September 1984, an 18.5% decrease from the September 1983 level of 4 382 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre) basis.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.60/\$16) or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 25-002 Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products**, Quarter Ended September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 32-011 Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-012 Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, October 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-026 Production of Selected Biscuits**, Quarter Ended September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 35-003 Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-004 Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-009 Electric Lamps (Light Sources)**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-001 Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-555 Family Expenditures in Canada**, 1982
(Canada: \$16.70; Other Countries: \$20)

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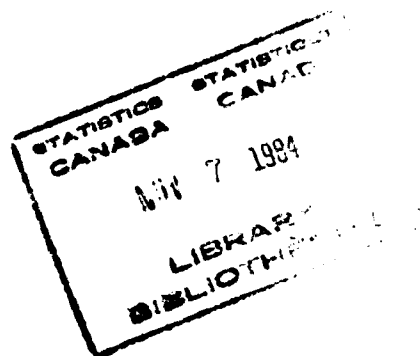
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Statistics Canada daily



Wednesday, November 7, 1984

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Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

1983

In 1983, 13.5 million Canadian residents returned from an international trip, a 15.4% increase from 1982. Canadian tourist trips to the United States numbered 11.8 million, up 15.1% from the previous year. Canadian re-entries from all other countries increased 17.7% to 1.7 million.

By comparison, the total number of foreign tourists entering Canada in 1983 increased 2.5% to 12.5 million; tourists from the United States numbered 10.9 million, a 4.3% increase from 1982; while travellers from all other countries declined 8.3% to 1.6 million.

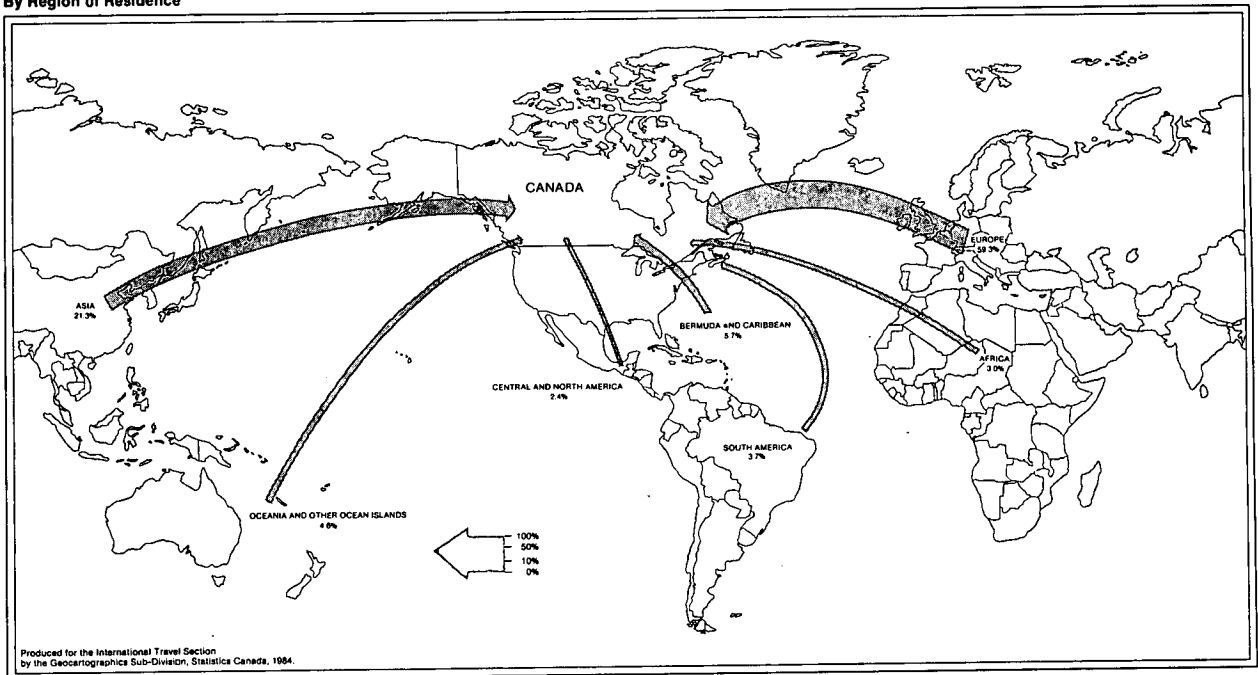
The publication *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, 1983 released today examines the destination, origin and other travel characteristics of tourists to and from Canada. For the first time, this annual publication features two maps illustrating the flow of tourists between Canada and other continents.

Other highlights of the publication include:

- In 1983, 57.3% of all overseas tourists were residents of Europe and 21.3% came from Asia. Travellers from other areas of the world represented smaller proportions of tourists visiting Canada, ranging from 5.7% from Bermuda and the Caribbean to 2.4% from Central and North America (see accompanying map).
- Two-thirds of the total annual increase (15.1%) in the number of Canadian tourist trips to the United States occurred in the third quarter of the year.
- Total visits to Mexico by Canadian tourists increased 86.0% to 333,000 during 1983, while visits to Bermuda and the Caribbean decreased 11.6% from 1982 to 516,000.
- More than three-quarters of all American tourists visiting Canada were residents of New England or the Middle Atlantic, East North Central or Pacific regions.

Order the 1983 edition of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-201, Canada: \$7.75; other countries: \$9.30), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section.

Travel to Canada from Countries Other than the United States, 1983
By Region of Residence



Estimates of Labour Income

August 1984

Labour income during August 1984 reached an estimated \$19,619.2 million, an increase of \$1,020.0 million or 5.5% from August 1983. Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries decreased \$62.2 million between July and August 1984 to \$17,605.2 million.

Estimates will be published in the July-September issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5.55/\$22.20). Contact Mrs. Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.
(see table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

| | Aug. 1984f | July 1984p | June 1984r | Aug. 1983 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | |
| Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping | 275.2 | 242.0 | 203.5 | 259.0 |
| Forestry | 178.3 | 180.5 | 183.7 | 173.1 |
| Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells | 512.2 | 513.6 | 525.9 | 488.0 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3,633.1 | 3,708.7 | 3,737.6 | 3,568.1 |
| Construction Industry | 1,038.6 | 1,029.9 | 999.9 | 1,097.3 |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities | 2,035.1 | 2,040.4 | 2,024.8 | 1,908.6 |
| Trade | 2,212.6 | 2,219.5 | 2,208.9 | 2,014.1 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1,385.8 | 1,376.9 | 1,378.6 | 1,244.1 |
| Commercial and Personal Services | 1,867.5 | 1,863.2 | 1,826.7 | 1,731.0 |
| Education and Related Services | 1,496.8 | 1,552.9 | 1,879.9 | 1,385.8 |
| Health and Welfare Services | 1,292.2 | 1,301.2 | 1,277.7 | 1,214.2 |
| Federal Administration and Other Government Offices | 747.7 | 749.9 | 748.3 | 701.2 |
| Provincial Administration | 581.0 | 576.5 | 564.6 | 563.1 |
| Local Administration | 450.3 | 456.0 | 454.7 | 435.2 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,706.3 | 17,811.1 | 18,014.8 | 16,782.9 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,912.9 | 1,923.6 | 1,946.5 | 1,816.3 |
| Labour Income | 19,619.2 | 19,734.7 | 19,961.3 | 18,599.2 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | |
| Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping | 172.7 | 171.0 | 170.2 | 162.9 |
| Forestry | 158.2 | 164.9 | 161.8 | 154.7 |
| Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells | 509.3 | 501.5 | 511.1 | 484.8 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3,611.7 | 3,703.0 | 3,637.7 | 3,546.6 |
| Construction Industry | 927.2 | 944.5 | 936.1 | 982.7 |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities | 1,990.2 | 1,991.7 | 1,965.4 | 1,866.6 |
| Trade | 2,228.3 | 2,223.6 | 2,169.2 | 2,028.9 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1,385.1 | 1,359.6 | 1,360.3 | 1,243.3 |
| Commercial and Personal Services | 1,804.5 | 1,786.8 | 1,768.4 | 1,672.5 |
| Education and Related Services | 1,864.1 | 1,857.2 | 1,824.4 | 1,726.1 |
| Health and Welfare Services | 1,278.3 | 1,276.7 | 1,257.8 | 1,201.0 |
| Federal Administration and Other Government Offices | 734.2 | 732.6 | 737.9 | 688.6 |
| Provincial Administration | 548.9 | 549.2 | 550.3 | 532.0 |
| Local Administration | 445.0 | 437.4 | 442.1 | 429.7 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,605.2 | 17,667.4 | 17,459.5 | 16,682.5 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,900.2 | 1,906.9 | 1,884.4 | 1,805.3 |
| Labour Income | 19,505.3 | 19,574.3 | 19,343.9 | 18,487.8 |

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

| | Aug. 1984f | July 1984p | June 1984r |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Newfoundland | 255.0 | 261.3 | 257.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 56.3 | 55.4 | 55.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 488.2 | 488.9 | 484.4 |
| New Brunswick | 369.1 | 365.0 | 365.4 |
| Quebec | 4,145.4 | 4,152.0 | 4,198.8 |
| Ontario | 7,353.6 | 7,448.5 | 7,503.3 |
| Manitoba | 696.7 | 700.0 | 708.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 573.5 | 572.4 | 594.8 |
| Alberta | 1,765.2 | 1,758.4 | 1,734.7 |
| British Columbia | 1,921.5 | 1,927.3 | 2,031.2 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 81.8 | 81.9 | 80.7 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,706.3 | 17,811.1 | 18,014.8 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,912.9 | 1,923.6 | 1,946.5 |
| Labour Income | 19,619.2 | 19,734.7 | 19,961.3 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Newfoundland | 241.6 | 240.8 | 241.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 50.3 | 49.9 | 51.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 474.8 | 471.5 | 468.1 |
| New Brunswick | 355.3 | 349.5 | 350.5 |
| Quebec | 4,127.0 | 4,140.8 | 4,080.8 |
| Ontario | 7,324.6 | 7,366.4 | 7,280.3 |
| Manitoba | 684.0 | 686.6 | 682.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 567.4 | 567.8 | 563.6 |
| Alberta | 1,724.7 | 1,727.5 | 1,701.1 |
| British Columbia | 1,975.4 | 1,977.5 | 1,964.1 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 76.8 | 77.6 | 78.6 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,605.2 | 17,667.4 | 17,459.5 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,900.2 | 1,906.9 | 1,884.4 |
| Labour Income | 19,505.3 | 19,574.3 | 19,343.9 |

*f First estimate.**p Preliminary estimate.**r Revised estimate.*

Department Store Sales by Regions

September 1984

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$947.9 million in September 1984, a 2.8% increase from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for January-August 1984 reached \$7,454.4 million, up 4.4% from the same period in 1983.

On a regional basis, department store sales in September were as follows (percentage change from August 1983 in parentheses):

- Ontario, \$341.4 million (+5.2%)
- Quebec, \$176.1 million (+6.7%)

- British Columbia, \$152.7 million (-4.2%)
- Alberta, \$128.3 million (-2.2%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$65.4 million (+5.6%)
- Manitoba, \$52.4 million (+7.5%)
- Saskatchewan, \$31.5 million (+1.6%).

Data users should note that the British Columbia figures include those for the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.60/\$16) or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-990-9665), Merchandising and Services Division.

Coal and Coke Statistics

August 1984

Canadian production of coal rose 37.4% to 4 685 kilotonnes (KT) in August 1984 from 3 409 KT a year earlier. Exports of coal increased 12.6% to 2 107 KT from the year-earlier level of 1 871 KT, while landed imports were up 100% to 2 292 KT from 1 146 KT in August 1983.

Production of coal in the first eight months of 1984 totalled 36 814 KT, a 32.3% increase from 27 827 KT in the January-August 1983 period. Exports of coal rose 50.1% to 16 682 KT from 11 112 KT; landed imports were up 92.2% to 12 961 KT from 6 742 KT.

Order the August 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.

Telephone Statistics

September 1984

Thirteen major Canadian telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$767.7 million in September 1984, up 7.4% from September 1983.

Operating expenses were \$499.2 million, an increase of 4.0% from the same period in 1983. Net operating revenue was \$268.5 million, 14.1% higher than September 1983.

Order *Telephone Statistics*, September 1984, (56-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Steel Ingots

September 1984

Steel ingot production during September 1984 was 1 197 227 tonnes, a 1.9% increase from the year-earlier level of 1 175 147 tonnes.

Order the September 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.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes

September 1984

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,500,874 phonograph records during 1974 compared to 5,673,129 in the same period of the previous year.

Production of pre-recorded tapes totalled 3,861,342 in September 1984, higher than the September 1983 level of 3,296,071.

Order the September 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.

Oils and Fats

September 1984

Production of all types of deodorized oils by Canadian manufacturers in September 1984 reached 47 636 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine and shortening in the same month were 13 351 tonnes and 8 434 tonnes respectively.

Order the September issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 63-004** *Department Store Sales by Regions*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 64-002** *Housing Starts and Completions*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 65-001** *Summary of External Trade*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 65-007** *Imports by Commodities*, August 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- 66-201** *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries*, 1983
(Canada: \$7.75; Other Countries: \$9.30)

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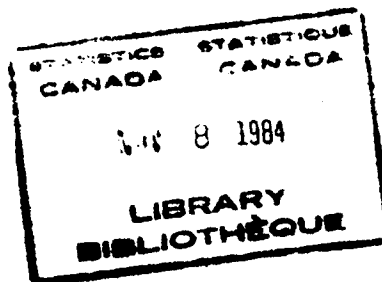
Editor Vicki Jasperse (613-993-7644), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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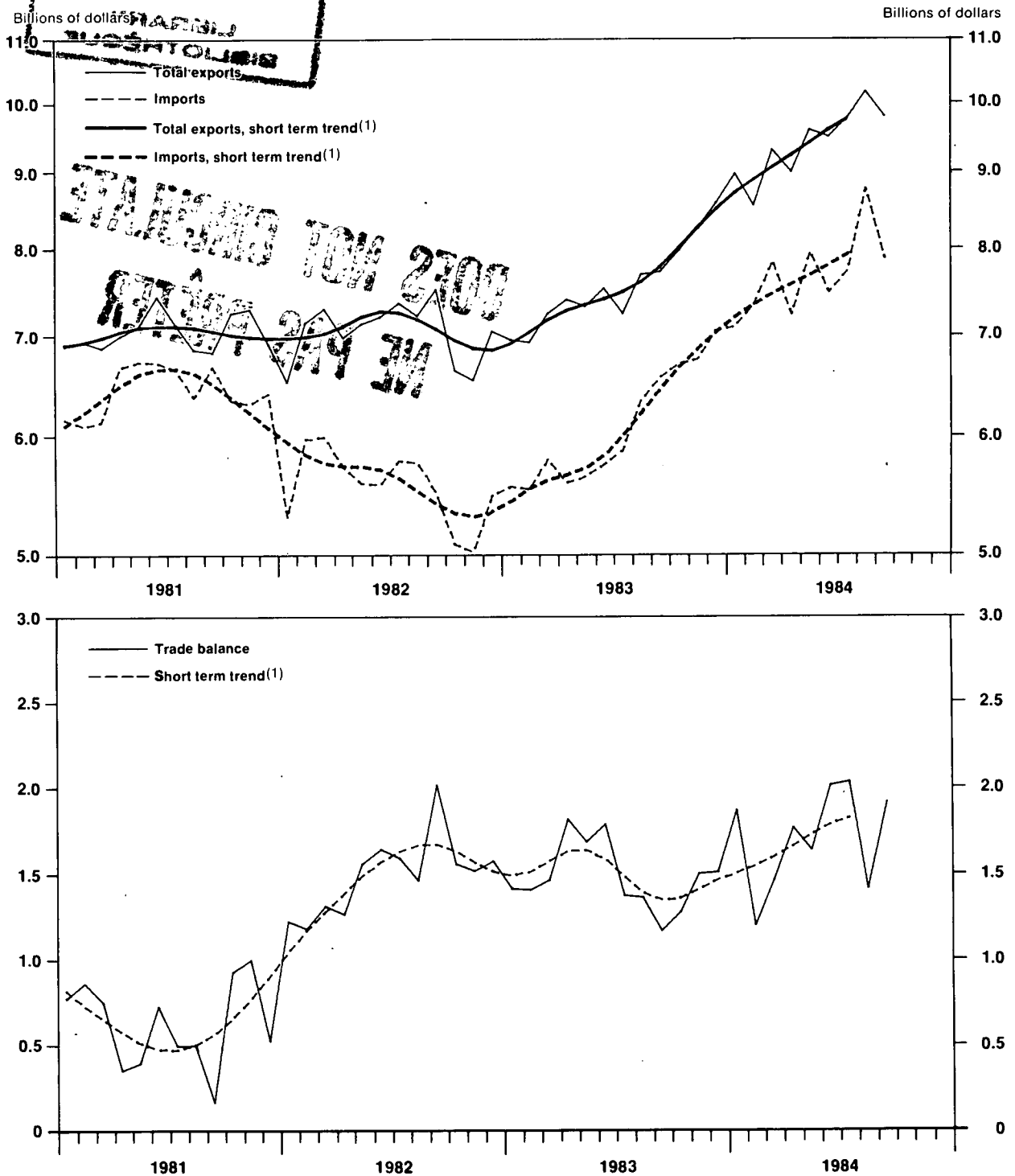
Thursday, November 8, 1984

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- 13 **Grain Marketing Situation Report**, October 1984
- 13 **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, September 1984
- 13 **Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes**, September 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

September 1984

Month to Month (Table 1)

On a seasonally adjusted balance of payments basis, preliminary results show Canada's total exports declined 3.8% or \$385 million to \$9.8 billion in September from a record level of \$10.2 billion in August. This follows increases of \$405 million in August and \$280 million in July. Imports declined more sharply, falling 10.1% or \$890 million to \$7.9 billion, following a record increase of \$1,035 million in August and a rise of \$255 million in July. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus expanded by \$505 million to a level of \$1.9 billion in September 1984, following a drop of \$625 million in August to \$1.4 billion. The merchandise trade balance has almost completely recovered the record level of \$2.0 billion set in July 1984.

During the first nine months of 1984, total exports rose by 28.2% or \$18.6 billion to \$84.6 billion, and total imports climbed by 31.8% or \$16.7 billion to \$69.3 billion. This resulted in a merchandise trade surplus for January-September 1984 of \$15.3 billion, up \$1.9 billion from the corresponding period last year.

Quarter-to-Quarter (Table 1)

In the third quarter of 1984, total exports rose 5.9% or \$1.7 billion to \$29.7 billion, following increases of \$1.3 billion in the second quarter and \$2.0 billion in the first quarter. Imports surged 7.6% or \$1.7 billion to \$24.4 billion, following a moderate increase of \$375 million in the second quarter and a \$1.8 billion increase in the first quarter. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus fell slightly by \$50 million to \$5.4 billion in the third quarter of this year, following a surge of \$895 million in the second quarter and a modest increase of \$245 million in the first quarter.

Short-term Trend (Graphs)

Growth in the short-term trend for exports remained fairly stable at approximately 2.0% each month from February to June 1984, declining moderately to 1.7% in July. Excluding autos, the total trend pyramided from an increase of 1.8% in January to 2.5% in April and fell to a 1.1% increase in July. The trend for autos fell from a strong 4.6% increase in January to marginally negative in March and April of 1984, and later recovered strongly to a 3.2% increase in July.

The percentage change in the short-term trend for imports has declined fairly steadily since August 1983, from a peak of 3.6% to 1.5% in May 1984. In July, a slight increase of 1.6% was recorded. Excluding autos, the trend registered slower growth from August 1983 to January 1984, then appeared to rally slightly at 2.4% in the March to April period, only to fall to a 1.3% increase in July. The trend for the total merchandise trade surplus has been increasing since late 1983 but growth slowed significantly in July 1984, standing at a level of \$1.8 billion.

Commodity Analysis

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

The \$385 million decline in total exports in September 1984 was largely attributable to a \$315 million decline in exports of automotive products, a sharp turnaround from the \$620 million increase in August. Other contributors to the overall decline were wheat, precious metals and fertilizers, which were partly offset by moderate increases in woodpulp, aircraft and newsprint.

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

Almost half of the \$890 million decline in total imports was attributable to end products, notably aircraft and automobiles. The drop in end products follows a record \$675 million jump in August. Large declines were also recorded for crude petroleum and precious metals. No commodities registered comparatively large offsetting increases.

Trading Partner Analysis (Table 2)

Total Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance of Payments Basis

Following a \$625 million surge in August, Canada's exports to the United States dropped \$360 million in September to \$7.5 billion. Automobile products were primarily responsible for the volatile movements and reflect to some extent anticipatory transactions in August in response to the threat of strikes in September. Growth in the trend for U.S. exports has, however, been slowing steadily since March 1984, reflecting the slowing-down of demand in the U.S. economy. Total exports to the rest of the world, which remained stable at \$2.0 billion a month from February to April, climbed from \$2.2 billion in May to a peak of \$2.6 billion in July before falling to a level of \$2.3 billion in September.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Balance of Payments Basis

Imports from the United States registered a \$625 million decline in September. The trend for imports from the United States, however, shows signs of a moderate pickup from a 1.0% increase in May to 1.3% in June and 1.6% in July. Imports from the rest of the world declined 10.9% or \$265 million in September, following an increase of \$195 million in August. Growth in the trend for imports from the rest of the world has been moderating slowly since May 1984.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Gordon Blaney (613-990-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Judith Frederick (613-990-9784), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division. (see tables on pages 4-7)

Table 1

Merchandise Trade of Canada

September 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 | 26,143 | 22,060 | 26,813 | 22,288 | 4,525 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 244 |
| Second Quarter | 29,597 | 24,384 | 28,081 | 22,661 | 5,420 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 895 |
| Third Quarter | 27,781 | 22,799 | 29,749 | 24,379 | 5,370 | 5.9 | 7.6 | -50 |
| 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 | 1,399 | -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 | 1,159 | 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 | 1,498 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 225 |
| December | 8,267 | 6,237 | 8,568 | 7,060 | 1,508 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 10 |
| 1984 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 8,368 | 6,600 | 8,969 | 7,099 | 1,870 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 361 |
| February | 8,449 | 7,298 | 8,535 | 7,343 | 1,192 | -4.8 | 3.4 | -678 |
| March | 9,326 | 8,162 | 9,309 | 7,846 | 1,463 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 271 |
| April | 9,197 | 7,896 | 8,992 | 7,225 | 1,767 | -3.4 | -7.9 | 304 |
| May | 10,350 | 8,585 | 9,593 | 7,957 | 1,636 | 6.7 | 10.1 | -130 |
| June | 10,050 | 7,903 | 9,495 | 7,479 | 2,016 | -1.0 | -6.0 | 379 |
| July | 9,368 | 7,547 | 9,773 | 7,734 | 2,039 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 23 |
| August | 8,983 | 8,014 | 10,180 | 8,767 | 1,413 | 4.2 | 13.3 | -625 |
| September | 9,430 | 7,238 | 9,796 | 7,879 | 1,917 | -3.8 | -10.1 | 504 |
| Year to date | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 65,571 | 52,874 | 66,030 | 52,607 | 13,424 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 242 |
| 1984 | 83,521 | 69,243 | 84,643 | 69,328 | 15,315 | 28.2 | 31.8 | 1,891 |

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

September 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | | | Period-to-Period Change | | | | Year-to-Date \$ millions | Change Over Previous Year | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Aug. \$ millions | Sept. \$ millions | Aug. % | Sept. % | Aug. \$ millions | Sept. \$ millions | | % | \$ millions |
| Total exports to: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 7,840.8 | 7,480.4 | 8.6 | -4.6 | 620.1 | -360.4 | 64,678.2 | 33.7 | 16,312.7 |
| Japan | 463.7 | 438.4 | -23.6 | -5.4 | -143.3 | -25.2 | 4,092.2 | 24.0 | 792.5 |
| United Kingdom | 203.2 | 227.5 | 23.2 | 12.0 | 38.2 | 24.3 | 1,842.7 | 1.6 | 28.7 |
| "Other E.E.C." countries | 380.5 | 414.9 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 34.4 | 3,350.1 | 10.9 | 328.1 |
| "Other O.E.C.D." countries | 157.9 | 200.1 | -13.3 | 26.7 | -24.2 | 42.2 | 1,530.2 | 27.7 | 331.5 |
| "Other" countries | 1,134.1 | 1,034.8 | -7.4 | -8.8 | -90.6 | -99.3 | 9,149.6 | 9.8 | 819.2 |
| Total | 10,180.1 | 9,796.2 | 4.2 | -3.8 | 407.0 | -383.9 | 84,643.0 | 28.2 | 18,612.7 |
| Imports from: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 6,342.7 | 5,718.9 | 15.2 | -9.8 | 837.2 | -623.8 | 50,121.2 | 31.4 | 11,977.0 |
| Japan | 484.2 | 546.3 | 2.2 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 62.1 | 4,093.2 | 34.2 | 1,042.9 |
| United Kingdom | 213.2 | 161.0 | 8.1 | -24.5 | 16.0 | -52.1 | 1,696.8 | 35.5 | 444.4 |
| "Other E.E.C." countries | 538.0 | 512.7 | 19.7 | -4.7 | 88.6 | -25.3 | 4,310.4 | 48.3 | 1,404.6 |
| "Other O.E.C.D." countries | 279.0 | 165.7 | 30.5 | -40.6 | 65.2 | -113.3 | 1,737.8 | 10.0 | 157.5 |
| "Other" countries | 909.4 | 774.0 | 1.7 | -14.9 | 15.0 | -135.3 | 7,369.1 | 29.9 | 1,695.6 |
| Total | 8,766.5 | 7,878.8 | 13.3 | -10.1 | 1 032.3 | -887.7 | 69,328.5 | 31.8 | 16,722.0 |
| Balance with: | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,498.1 | 1,761.5 | | | -217.1 | 263.4 | 14,556.9 | | 4,335.6 |
| Japan | -20.5 | -107.9 | | | -153.5 | -87.4 | -1.0 | | -250.4 |
| United Kingdom | -10.0 | 66.5 | | | 22.2 | 76.5 | 145.9 | | -415.7 |
| "Other E.E.C." countries | -157.6 | -97.8 | | | -81.9 | 59.8 | -960.3 | | -1,076.5 |
| "Other O.E.C.D." countries | -121.1 | 34.4 | | | -89.5 | 155.5 | -207.6 | | 174.0 |
| "Other" countries | 224.7 | 260.7 | | | -105.5 | 36.1 | 1,780.5 | | -876.4 |
| Total | 1,413.6 | 1,917.4 | | | -625.3 | 503.8 | 15,314.5 | | 1,890.7 |

Table 3

Total Exports by Commodity

September 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | Period-to-Period Change | | | | | | Year-to-Date \$ millions | Change Over Previous Year | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Aug. \$ millions | Sept. \$ millions | Aug. % | Sept. % | Aug. \$ millions | Sept. \$ millions | | % | \$ millions |
| Live animals | 62.3 | 47.2 | -2.7 | -24.2 | -1.7 | -15.1 | 403.3 | 42.9 | 121.0 |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 954.3 | 884.0 | -12.2 | -7.4 | -132.5 | -70.3 | 7,899.2 | 1.3 | -101.4 |
| Fish and fish preparations | 129.1 | 133.2 | -28.1 | 3.2 | -50.6 | 4.1 | 1,221.2 | -0.6 | -6.9 |
| Barley | 42.9 | 29.9 | -24.3 | -30.3 | -13.7 | -13.0 | 517.3 | -17.3 | -108.0 |
| Wheat | 508.6 | 433.3 | -6.7 | -14.8 | -36.3 | -75.3 | 3,547.9 | -1.1 | -39.2 |
| Wheat flour | 5.3 | 9.8 | 56.4 | 86.4 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 79.9 | 20.0 | 13.3 |
| Other cereals unmilled | 35.9 | 13.6 | 263.1 | -62.1 | 26.0 | -22.3 | 149.7 | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| Other cereal preparations | 17.7 | 21.5 | -20.3 | 21.2 | -4.5 | 3.8 | 181.4 | -2.5 | -4.6 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 57.9 | 50.1 | -3.0 | -13.5 | -1.8 | -7.8 | 549.0 | -3.1 | -17.3 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 44.5 | 35.4 | -15.3 | -20.5 | -8.0 | -9.1 | 435.3 | 13.2 | 50.8 |
| Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 112.4 | 157.1 | -28.8 | 39.8 | -45.4 | 44.7 | 1,217.5 | 20.9 | 210.1 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 1,406.4 | 1,352.2 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -58.4 | -54.1 | 12,865.0 | 22.7 | 2,381.3 |
| Rapeseed | 27.5 | 29.8 | 34.9 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 509.3 | 94.1 | 246.9 |
| Other crude vegetable products | 29.4 | 36.2 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 1.1 | 6.8 | 302.6 | 2.5 | 7.3 |
| Iron ores, concentrates and scrap | 79.4 | 108.0 | -35.2 | 36.0 | -43.1 | 28.6 | 921.6 | 15.4 | 122.8 |
| Copper ores, concentrates and scrap | 20.0 | 34.2 | -72.6 | 71.3 | -52.8 | 14.2 | 379.0 | 10.0 | 34.5 |
| Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap | 36.8 | 69.7 | 23.9 | 89.6 | 7.1 | 32.9 | 419.7 | 81.4 | 188.3 |
| Zinc ores, concentrates and scrap | 49.0 | 19.3 | 309.3 | -60.5 | 37.0 | -29.7 | 209.0 | 10.4 | 19.7 |
| Other ores, concentrates and scrap | 73.9 | 58.9 | -36.2 | -20.3 | -41.9 | -15.0 | 692.1 | 20.5 | 117.5 |
| Crude petroleum | 317.9 | 306.9 | -12.3 | -3.5 | -44.7 | -11.0 | 3,236.9 | 23.6 | 617.5 |
| Natural gas | 323.2 | 350.8 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 27.6 | 3,003.3 | 1.5 | 43.6 |
| Coal and other bituminous substances | 183.7 | 176.3 | 25.3 | -4.1 | 37.1 | -7.5 | 1,360.1 | 60.3 | 511.6 |
| Asbestos unmanufactured | 36.2 | 33.0 | -27.5 | -8.7 | -13.7 | -3.1 | 402.3 | 17.1 | 58.8 |
| Other crude animal products | 40.0 | 30.5 | 36.9 | -23.7 | 10.8 | -9.5 | 268.7 | 49.6 | 89.1 |
| Other crude wood products | 36.9 | 22.0 | 68.4 | -40.2 | 15.0 | -14.8 | 244.8 | 25.4 | 49.6 |
| Other crude non-metallic minerals | 134.7 | 59.7 | 14.4 | -55.7 | 17.0 | -75.0 | 762.3 | 46.5 | 241.8 |
| Other crude materials, inedible | 18.0 | 17.0 | 6.5 | -5.5 | 1.1 | -1.0 | 153.2 | 26.6 | 32.2 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 3,107.4 | 3,141.7 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 78.2 | 34.3 | 26,481.9 | 21.1 | 4,610.8 |
| Lumber | 363.6 | 372.6 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 21.4 | 9.0 | 3,196.5 | 7.2 | 216.1 |
| Other wood fabricated materials | 91.2 | 88.4 | 16.0 | -3.0 | 12.6 | -2.7 | 711.0 | 26.6 | 149.6 |
| Woodpulp and similar pulp | 356.8 | 408.2 | -4.2 | 14.4 | -15.6 | 51.3 | 2,810.9 | 27.1 | 599.3 |
| Newsprint paper | 425.5 | 464.5 | -6.6 | 9.2 | -30.3 | 38.9 | 3,527.8 | 19.3 | 571.2 |
| Other paper and paperboard | 117.9 | 113.0 | 3.7 | -4.2 | 4.3 | -4.9 | 954.6 | 25.3 | 192.6 |
| Inorganic chemicals | 97.8 | 113.5 | -12.4 | 16.1 | -13.9 | 15.7 | 952.2 | 29.5 | 217.0 |
| Organic chemicals | 92.9 | 107.6 | -20.1 | 15.8 | -23.3 | 14.7 | 1,031.9 | 12.3 | 113.0 |
| Fertilizers and fertilizer materials | 152.3 | 110.4 | 37.3 | -27.5 | 41.3 | -41.9 | 1,071.0 | 34.5 | 274.5 |
| Synthetic rubber and plastics | 76.8 | 78.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 663.8 | 25.3 | 133.9 |
| Other chemical products | 25.8 | 35.3 | -0.3 | 36.7 | -0.1 | 9.5 | 261.9 | 15.0 | 34.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 238.1 | 255.2 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 20.2 | 17.1 | 2,327.0 | 9.6 | 204.7 |
| Primary iron and steel | 17.7 | 12.8 | -1.9 | -27.8 | -0.3 | -4.9 | 164.1 | -9.6 | -17.5 |
| Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets | 92.7 | 73.6 | -3.1 | -20.6 | -3.0 | -19.1 | 783.2 | 46.9 | 250.0 |
| Other iron and steel & alloys | 78.8 | 87.2 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 711.7 | 52.0 | 243.5 |
| Aluminum including alloys | 171.2 | 158.6 | 18.5 | -7.4 | 26.7 | -12.6 | 1,478.3 | 21.2 | 258.3 |
| Copper and alloys | 53.3 | 86.4 | 11.5 | 62.2 | 5.5 | 33.1 | 599.6 | 14.7 | 77.1 |
| Nickel and alloys | 48.0 | 50.1 | 14.5 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 399.4 | 22.0 | 72.0 |
| Precious metals and alloys | 184.4 | 113.0 | 14.2 | -38.7 | 23.0 | -71.4 | 1,216.9 | 14.5 | 154.1 |
| Zinc and alloys | 47.8 | 50.2 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 501.7 | 39.7 | 142.7 |
| Other non-ferrous metals and alloys | 16.2 | 16.9 | -16.5 | 3.9 | -3.2 | 0.6 | 144.6 | 23.2 | 27.2 |
| Metal fabricated basic products | 74.6 | 75.8 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 627.1 | 26.7 | 132.3 |
| Electricity | 157.3 | 125.7 | -0.1 | -20.1 | -0.1 | -31.7 | 1,126.8 | 19.2 | 181.3 |
| Textile fabricated materials | 23.2 | 27.0 | 3.3 | 16.1 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 226.3 | 26.3 | 47.1 |
| Non-metallic mineral basic products | 62.2 | 58.8 | -4.4 | -5.4 | -2.8 | -3.4 | 524.9 | 44.5 | 161.7 |
| Other fabricated materials | 41.1 | 58.9 | -3.0 | 43.1 | -1.3 | 17.7 | 468.6 | 59.6 | 174.9 |
| End products, inedible | 4,509.5 | 4,216.7 | 12.7 | -6.5 | 506.9 | -292.8 | 35,639.2 | 43.0 | 10,713.9 |
| Industrial machinery | 277.5 | 271.5 | -7.4 | -2.2 | -22.2 | -6.0 | 2,381.9 | 21.7 | 425.4 |
| Agricultural machinery including tractors | 69.7 | 67.6 | 17.7 | -3.0 | 10.5 | -2.1 | 559.3 | 22.9 | 104.4 |
| Passenger autos and chassis | 1,443.6 | 1,319.8 | 49.7 | -8.6 | 479.6 | -123.8 | 10,342.0 | 55.1 | 3,674.6 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 577.4 | 541.4 | 15.9 | -6.2 | 79.1 | -36.0 | 4,456.4 | 41.5 | 1,307.3 |
| Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts. | 1,005.9 | 851.7 | 6.6 | -15.3 | 61.9 | -154.2 | 8,106.6 | 57.1 | 2,946.8 |
| Television, telecommunication equipment | 247.8 | 241.1 | 11.8 | -2.7 | 26.1 | -6.7 | 1,902.8 | 52.0 | 650.9 |
| Aircraft, engines, parts | 142.7 | 183.0 | -43.5 | 28.3 | -109.8 | 40.3 | 1,468.9 | 9.0 | 121.0 |
| Other transportation equipment | 93.9 | 85.6 | -21.6 | -8.8 | -25.9 | -8.3 | 884.1 | 29.4 | 200.9 |
| Office machines and equipment | 165.8 | 153.8 | -1.5 | -7.2 | -2.5 | -12.0 | 1,352.1 | 35.5 | 354.4 |
| Other equipment and tools | 186.4 | 214.0 | -5.0 | 14.8 | -9.8 | 27.6 | 1,659.1 | 21.9 | 298.2 |
| Other consumer goods | 161.0 | 164.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 1,409.0 | 20.2 | 237.1 |
| Other end products, inedible | 137.9 | 123.2 | 11.9 | -10.6 | 14.7 | -14.6 | 1,116.9 | 54.3 | 392.8 |
| Special transactions trade | 39.6 | 47.3 | 33.1 | 19.6 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 326.9 | 86.6 | 151.7 |
| Unallocated BOP adjustments | 100.4 | 107.1 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 1,027.6 | 107.6 | 532.7 |
| Total exports | 10,179.9 | 9,796.3 | 4.2 | -3.8 | 406.7 | -383.6 | 84,643.1 | 28.2 | 18,612.8 |

Table 4

Imports by Commodity

September 1984

Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis

| | Period-to-Period Change | | | | | | Year-to-Date \$ millions | Change Over Previous Year | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Aug. \$ millions | Sept. \$ millions | Aug. % | Sept. % | Aug. \$ millions | Sept. \$ millions | | % | \$ millions |
| Live animals | 7.3 | 9.3 | 13.7 | 28.4 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 74.5 | -29.0 | -30.4 |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 533.8 | 509.9 | 8.2 | -4.5 | 40.5 | -23.8 | 4,359.3 | 19.5 | 711.0 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 41.3 | 36.0 | 11.3 | -12.9 | 4.2 | -5.3 | 325.8 | 19.0 | 52.1 |
| Fish and marine animals | 46.7 | 45.0 | 21.4 | -3.7 | 8.3 | -1.7 | 363.8 | 19.6 | 59.6 |
| Fresh fruits and berries | 65.0 | 71.1 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 611.9 | 13.8 | 74.3 |
| Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations | 44.6 | 39.3 | -1.3 | -12.0 | -0.6 | -5.3 | 375.4 | 18.2 | 57.7 |
| Fresh vegetables | 58.0 | 46.7 | 17.6 | -19.5 | 8.7 | -11.3 | 427.2 | 18.4 | 66.5 |
| Other vegetables and vegetable prep. | 32.7 | 25.4 | 4.9 | -22.3 | 1.5 | -7.3 | 249.1 | 21.1 | 43.5 |
| Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food prep. | 98.6 | 94.8 | 0.5 | -3.9 | 0.5 | -3.8 | 802.3 | 28.1 | 176.1 |
| Dairy products, eggs and honey | 14.4 | 10.9 | 46.2 | -23.9 | 4.5 | -3.4 | 103.3 | 16.9 | 14.9 |
| Corn (maize) shelled | 7.6 | 19.7 | 34.4 | 157.7 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 71.6 | 9.3 | 6.1 |
| Other cereals and cereal preparations | 25.7 | 24.3 | 37.6 | -5.3 | 7.0 | -1.4 | 199.3 | 26.2 | 41.4 |
| Sugar and sugar preparations | 37.7 | 31.9 | 1.8 | -15.6 | 0.6 | -5.9 | 300.4 | 12.3 | 33.0 |
| Fodder, feed, excluding unmilled cereal | 21.1 | 20.0 | 1.8 | -5.2 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 175.8 | 17.2 | 25.8 |
| Beverages | 36.2 | 42.4 | -10.2 | 17.2 | -4.1 | 6.2 | 323.5 | 32.4 | 79.2 |
| Tobacco | 4.0 | 2.4 | -2.8 | -39.4 | -0.1 | -1.6 | 30.0 | -39.0 | -19.1 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 818.3 | 558.4 | 9.1 | -31.8 | 67.9 | -260.0 | 6,258.5 | 23.9 | 1,208.3 |
| Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap | 223.1 | 164.8 | 38.6 | -26.1 | 62.2 | -58.3 | 1,479.3 | 20.6 | 253.2 |
| Coal and other related products | 152.9 | 91.1 | 25.2 | -40.4 | 30.8 | -61.8 | 931.4 | 52.5 | 320.7 |
| Crude petroleum | 289.4 | 163.6 | -10.7 | -43.5 | -34.8 | -125.8 | 2,584.3 | 20.2 | 433.6 |
| Crude animal products | 20.1 | 15.8 | -9.8 | -21.3 | -2.2 | -4.3 | 175.2 | 6.7 | 11.1 |
| Crude vegetable products | 50.6 | 43.8 | 15.5 | -13.5 | 6.8 | -6.8 | 389.6 | 22.8 | 72.4 |
| Crude wood products | 14.5 | 14.4 | 11.8 | -1.0 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 124.5 | 38.5 | 34.6 |
| Cotton | 10.2 | 12.1 | -4.1 | 18.2 | -0.4 | 1.9 | 94.5 | 19.9 | 15.7 |
| Wool and man-made fibres | 15.2 | 13.9 | 1.5 | -8.3 | 0.2 | -1.3 | 127.1 | -2.5 | -3.3 |
| Crude non-metallic minerals | 42.3 | 38.9 | 10.1 | -8.1 | 3.9 | -3.4 | 352.6 | 24.9 | 70.3 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 1,584.8 | 1,441.0 | 17.8 | -9.1 | 239.9 | -143.8 | 12,286.0 | 25.1 | 2,461.6 |
| Wood fabricated materials | 55.4 | 51.6 | 6.9 | -6.9 | 3.6 | -3.9 | 488.5 | 11.4 | 50.0 |
| Textile fabricated materials | 160.7 | 145.5 | 8.1 | -9.5 | 12.0 | -15.2 | 1,303.6 | 21.6 | 231.2 |
| Organic chemicals | 131.7 | 131.9 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 1,102.4 | 18.6 | 173.1 |
| Plastic materials | 125.9 | 121.3 | 0.5 | -3.6 | 0.7 | -4.6 | 1,065.7 | 21.5 | 188.9 |
| Other chemicals and related prod. | 209.4 | 189.7 | 8.0 | -9.4 | 15.6 | -19.7 | 1,698.8 | 21.1 | 295.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 119.5 | 127.1 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 1,060.0 | 57.3 | 386.0 |
| Steel bars, rods, plates, sheets | 92.7 | 70.0 | 6.3 | -24.5 | 5.5 | -22.7 | 686.0 | 44.8 | 212.3 |
| Other iron and steel products | 68.4 | 70.1 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 552.5 | 50.5 | 185.3 |
| Precious metals including alloys | 154.9 | 50.0 | 1027.9 | -67.7 | 141.2 | -104.9 | 440.5 | -33.4 | -221.4 |
| Other non-ferrous metals and alloys | 105.9 | 116.0 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 876.8 | 49.5 | 290.5 |
| Metal fabricated basic products | 125.3 | 129.2 | 21.5 | 3.1 | 22.2 | 3.9 | 1,069.9 | 27.4 | 229.9 |
| Rubber fabricated materials | 20.6 | 18.0 | 12.4 | -12.8 | 2.3 | -2.6 | 168.3 | 34.4 | 43.1 |
| Oils, fats, animal and vegetable | 29.7 | 27.3 | 116.4 | -7.9 | 16.0 | -2.4 | 185.7 | 35.7 | 48.9 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 72.2 | 79.8 | -3.8 | 10.5 | -2.8 | 7.6 | 641.9 | 21.0 | 111.5 |
| Other fabricated materials | 112.3 | 113.3 | -0.1 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 945.4 | 33.4 | 236.8 |
| End products, inedible | 5,864.7 | 5,478.3 | 13.0 | -6.6 | 675.4 | -386.4 | 46,759.4 | 36.1 | 12,397.7 |
| Engines, turbines and elec. motors | 55.8 | 52.3 | -11.1 | -6.4 | -7.0 | -3.6 | 530.0 | 10.9 | 52.2 |
| Drilling mining machinery | 51.1 | 51.4 | -8.5 | 0.6 | -4.7 | 0.3 | 442.0 | 3.1 | 13.4 |
| Excavating machinery | 65.5 | 66.3 | 28.0 | 1.2 | 14.3 | 0.8 | 481.4 | 59.0 | 178.7 |
| Metal working machinery | 81.2 | 71.6 | 17.0 | -11.9 | 11.8 | -9.7 | 621.0 | 27.7 | 134.8 |
| Other industrial machinery | 375.7 | 340.7 | 16.8 | -9.3 | 54.0 | -35.0 | 2,818.9 | 31.6 | 676.1 |
| Agricultural machinery incl. tractors | 162.5 | 138.1 | 4.7 | -15.0 | 7.3 | -24.4 | 1,346.6 | 22.9 | 251.2 |
| Passenger autos and chassis | 745.9 | 667.0 | 25.6 | -10.6 | 152.0 | -78.9 | 5,835.6 | 37.9 | 1,604.8 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 251.3 | 258.0 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 1,954.6 | 71.6 | 815.7 |
| Motor vehicle pts., incl. eng. & eng. pts. | 1,425.0 | 1,451.8 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 168.9 | 26.8 | 11,556.9 | 49.9 | 3,848.6 |
| Television, radios, phonographs | 72.5 | 60.4 | 15.4 | -16.7 | 9.7 | -12.1 | 636.9 | 47.7 | 205.6 |
| Other commun. and related equipment | 360.1 | 366.1 | 13.8 | 1.7 | 43.7 | 6.1 | 2,867.2 | 48.4 | 935.5 |
| Office machines and equipment | 369.6 | 391.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 3,218.2 | 45.8 | 1,010.8 |
| Other equipment and tools | 561.1 | 522.2 | 8.1 | -6.9 | 42.0 | -38.9 | 4,568.8 | 28.0 | 1,000.6 |
| Aircraft, engines, parts | 313.4 | 128.4 | 54.8 | -59.0 | 111.0 | -185.0 | 1,801.8 | 17.2 | 264.4 |
| Other transportation equipment & parts | 120.8 | 121.8 | -2.7 | 0.8 | -3.4 | 1.0 | 1,084.0 | 14.8 | 139.4 |
| Apparel and apparel accessories | 168.7 | 157.8 | 15.8 | -6.5 | 23.0 | -10.9 | 1,299.8 | 36.6 | 348.4 |
| Footwear | 47.0 | 40.0 | 18.3 | -14.8 | 7.3 | -6.9 | 368.9 | 22.8 | 68.4 |
| Printed matter | 114.6 | 112.8 | -5.8 | -1.6 | -7.0 | -1.8 | 1,015.9 | 13.1 | 117.9 |
| Watches, sporting goods and toys | 81.0 | 76.4 | 2.8 | -5.7 | 2.2 | -4.6 | 671.7 | 13.3 | 78.9 |
| House furnishings | 97.2 | 96.2 | 6.0 | -1.1 | 5.5 | -1.0 | 812.3 | 18.7 | 127.9 |
| Photographic goods | 101.2 | 88.9 | -1.8 | -12.2 | -1.8 | -12.3 | 840.9 | 22.6 | 155.2 |
| Miscellaneous end products | 243.2 | 218.9 | 7.1 | -10.0 | 16.1 | -24.4 | 1,985.9 | 22.8 | 369.1 |
| Special transactions trade | 142.8 | 116.6 | 9.1 | -18.4 | 11.9 | -26.3 | 1,177.8 | 56.1 | 423.3 |
| Unallocated BOP adjustments | -184.5 | -234.7 | 2.0 | 27.2 | -3.6 | -50.2 | -1,587.2 | 39.5 | -449.7 |
| Total imports | 8,767.2 | 7,878.8 | 13.4 | -10.1 | 1033.0 | -888.4 | 69,328.3 | 31.8 | 16,721.8 |

New Motor Vehicle Sales

September 1984

Unadjusted Sales

The slackening recorded last month in the annual rate of growth of auto sales in Canada continued in September 1984, as retail sales of all new motor vehicles sold totalled 83,367 units, up only 4.4% from the same month in 1983. Contributing to the slowing down was the drop in sales of North American manufactured passenger cars which fell 8.1% from the year-earlier figure to 44,017 units. Conversely, sales of North American built new commercial vehicles were 14.7% higher with 17,295 vehicles sold. Sales of passenger cars built overseas increased 40.2% from the same month last year to 18,928 units and were virtually boosted by the surge in sales of models manufactured in other countries (up 161.6% to 6,985 units). Sales of overseas commercial vehicles recorded a decrease of 8.4% with 3,127 units sold.

With the exception of Quebec (+13.5%), British Columbia (+12.8%) and Ontario (+8.3%) which reported higher unit sales, every province recorded lower unit sales in September 1984 from a year earlier. Decreases ranged from 4.4% in Nova Scotia to 25.6% in Prince Edward Island.

The market share (based on unit sales of new passenger cars) of North American manufacturers fell from 78.0% in September 1983 to 69.9% in September 1984. Japanese manufacturers registered a market share of 19.0%, while manufacturers from other coun-

tries had their highest share (11.1%) ever recorded. The corresponding percentages for the same month in 1983 were 17.6% for Japanese manufacturers and 4.4% for manufacturers from other countries.

Total dollar value of all new motor vehicles sold in September 1984 increased 11.7% from the same month of the previous year to \$1,013.2 million. North American passenger cars sold for \$492.4 million (down 4.2% from September 1983) and sales of commercial vehicles built in North America totalled \$263.3 million, (up 19.7%). Sales of overseas passenger cars rose by 60.2% to \$225.3 million, while those of commercial vehicles increased 0.4% to \$32.2 million.

During the first nine months of 1984, 976,116 new motor vehicles were sold in Canada, 21.1% higher than the same period last year, with a retail value of \$11,808.1 million (up 32.2%).

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of selling days, unit sales of passenger cars built in North America (53,142 units) decreased 9.7% in September 1984 from August 1984. Seasonally adjusted sales of passenger cars made overseas (18,885 units) decreased 6.2% from the previous month, while total commercial vehicles (24,141 units) were 0.8% lower.

Order the September 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.

New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

September 1984

| | Total | | | Passenger cars | | | Commercial vehicles ³ | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 1983 | 1984 | Change | 1983 | 1984 | Change | 1983 | 1984 | Change |
| | (Units) | | % | (Units) | | % | (Units) | | % |
| Canada | 79,869 | 83,367 | 4.4 | 61,382 | 62,945 | 2.5 | 18,487 | 20,422 | 10.5 |
| Newfoundland | 1,602 | 1,368 | -14.6 | 1,137 | 894 | -21.4 | 465 | 474 | 1.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 445 | 331 | -25.6 | 335 | 252 | -24.8 | 110 | 79 | -28.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,980 | 2,849 | -4.4 | 2,287 | 2,112 | -7.7 | 693 | 737 | 6.3 |
| New Brunswick | 2,466 | 2,285 | -7.3 | 1,761 | 1,561 | -11.4 | 705 | 724 | 2.7 |
| Quebec | 21,167 | 24,017 | 13.5 | 17,598 | 19,951 | 13.4 | 3,569 | 4,066 | 13.9 |
| Ontario | 29,769 | 32,250 | 8.3 | 24,390 | 24,649 | 1.1 | 5,379 | 7,601 | 41.3 |
| Manitoba | 3,444 | 2,814 | -18.3 | 2,411 | 1,974 | -18.1 | 1,033 | 840 | -18.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,559 | 2,801 | -21.3 | 2,039 | 1,767 | -13.3 | 1,520 | 1,034 | -32.0 |
| Alberta | 7,842 | 7,215 | -8.0 | 4,839 | 4,444 | -8.2 | 3,003 | 2,771 | -7.7 |
| British Columbia ² | 6,595 | 7,437 | 12.8 | 4,585 | 5,341 | 16.5 | 2,010 | 2,096 | 4.3 |
| | (\$000) | | % | (\$000) | | % | (\$000) | | % |
| Canada | 906,721 | 1,013,207 | 11.7 | 654,722 | 717,681 | 9.6 | 251,999 | 295,526 | 17.3 |
| Newfoundland | 16,482 | 15,457 | -6.2 | 10,881 | 9,452 | -13.1 | 5,601 | 6,005 | 7.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,417 | 3,492 | -20.9 | 3,090 | 2,545 | -17.6 | 1,327 | 947 | -28.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 30,510 | 31,415 | 3.0 | 22,396 | 22,427 | 0.1 | 8,114 | 8,988 | 10.8 |
| New Brunswick | 25,845 | 26,813 | 3.7 | 17,228 | 16,451 | -4.5 | 8,617 | 10,362 | 20.3 |
| Quebec | 223,998 | 270,348 | 20.7 | 176,470 | 213,279 | 20.9 | 47,528 | 57,069 | 20.1 |
| Ontario | 338,520 | 403,738 | 19.3 | 263,150 | 290,168 | 10.3 | 75,370 | 113,570 | 50.7 |
| Manitoba | 40,207 | 36,035 | -10.4 | 26,604 | 22,875 | -14.0 | 13,603 | 13,160 | -3.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 46,229 | 36,211 | -21.7 | 24,110 | 21,905 | -9.1 | 22,119 | 14,306 | -35.3 |
| Alberta | 102,161 | 97,272 | -4.8 | 58,937 | 55,125 | -6.5 | 43,224 | 42,147 | -2.5 |
| British Columbia ² | 78,352 | 92,426 | 18.0 | 51,856 | 63,454 | 22.4 | 26,496 | 28,972 | 9.3 |

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.

Postcensal Estimates of Population by Sex and Age, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1984

As of June 1, 1984, Canada's population was estimated to be 25,127,900, an increase of 786,200 or 3.2% from the 1981 population. Per cent increase was slightly greater among females at 3.4% than among males at 3.0% over the same period mainly due to higher male mortality.

By age, two trends are noticed: a declining child population under 18 years and an increasing adult population (18-64 years). Between 1981 and 1984, child population has continued to decrease by 3.3% for both males and females. During the same period, the elderly — those 65 years and older — continued to grow faster (8.3%) than those in the 18-64 age group (5.4%). The growth among elderly women was 9.3%, considerably higher than the 6.9% increase among elderly men. For those aged 18-64, the sex differential growth was very small at 5.5% for males and 5.3% for females. As a consequence of the above trends, the total dependency ratio (the proportion of population aged 0-17 plus those 65 and over to population aged 18-64) has been considerably reduced in 1984, registering 0.575 compared to 0.778 in 1971. These figures indicate that the economic burden borne by the adult population is less in 1984 than in 1971, although the percentage of elderly has increased.

It should be noted that the above estimates were obtained by adding to or subtracting from the updated estimates of population by sex and age for June 1, 1983, the following changes in population for the period from June 1, 1983 to May 31, 1984: births, deaths, immigration, emigration and, for provinces and territories, interprovincial migration.

For information on methodology, contact Pierre Parent (613-990-9587), or Y. Edward Shin (613-990-9583). Population and components by single years of age and sex may be obtained by contacting Lise Ofori-Attah (613-990-9579), Demography Division. (see table on next page)

Estimated Population by Sex and Age Group, for Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1984
(in thousands)

| Sex and Age | Canada | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Yukon | N.W.T. |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Male | 12,433.5 | 290.9 | 62.4 | 430.5 | 354.0 | 3,220.8 | 4,395.3 | 521.5 | 503.8 | 1,191.7 | 1,425.4 | 11.3 | 25.8 |
| 0-4 | 945.7 | 23.8 | 4.8 | 31.0 | 27.1 | 240.9 | 316.4 | 41.5 | 43.4 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 1.2 | 3.1 |
| 5-9 | 910.7 | 26.8 | 5.1 | 32.0 | 28.4 | 236.4 | 309.1 | 39.7 | 41.2 | 91.5 | 97.3 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| 10-14 | 944.0 | 30.4 | 5.6 | 35.9 | 31.3 | 227.4 | 336.3 | 41.4 | 40.5 | 89.1 | 102.5 | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| 15-19 | 1,050.0 | 31.2 | 5.7 | 39.1 | 33.2 | 268.7 | 370.5 | 44.2 | 43.4 | 99.3 | 110.9 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,215.0 | 27.8 | 6.1 | 43.6 | 35.1 | 321.3 | 423.6 | 50.3 | 48.4 | 125.1 | 129.9 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| 25-29 | 1,151.8 | 24.0 | 4.9 | 37.7 | 30.8 | 311.2 | 383.7 | 45.9 | 44.8 | 137.3 | 127.8 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| 30-34 | 1,051.3 | 23.4 | 4.7 | 34.5 | 28.6 | 281.9 | 357.0 | 41.3 | 38.9 | 112.9 | 124.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 957.2 | 21.0 | 4.6 | 32.2 | 26.5 | 257.4 | 341.2 | 36.5 | 31.5 | 90.4 | 113.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| 40-44 | 756.2 | 15.4 | 3.3 | 24.6 | 19.9 | 206.5 | 274.1 | 28.5 | 24.7 | 67.6 | 89.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| 45-49 | 639.3 | 12.6 | 2.9 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 168.3 | 239.0 | 24.5 | 22.5 | 55.9 | 74.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 50-54 | 628.4 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 19.8 | 15.4 | 166.5 | 236.3 | 24.5 | 23.1 | 53.3 | 73.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 55-59 | 583.8 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 18.3 | 14.6 | 152.8 | 222.6 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 45.8 | 68.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 60-64 | 519.4 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 129.7 | 197.0 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 38.1 | 64.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 65-69 | 392.9 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 96.2 | 141.4 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 28.1 | 50.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 70-74 | 312.3 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 9.6 | 73.1 | 113.5 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 21.6 | 41.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 75-79 | 198.9 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 45.3 | 71.3 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 15.0 | 26.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 80-84 | 110.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 23.6 | 39.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 9.1 | 14.9 | -- | 0.1 |
| 85-89 | 46.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 9.9 | 16.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 6.0 | -- | -- |
| 90+ | 20.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | -- | -- |
| Female | 12,694.4 | 288.7 | 62.9 | 439.4 | 359.3 | 3,328.2 | 4,542.2 | 535.0 | 502.4 | 1,157.1 | 1,445.3 | 10.5 | 23.6 |
| 0-4 | 898.9 | 23.3 | 4.7 | 29.9 | 25.4 | 226.8 | 302.9 | 38.9 | 41.0 | 100.6 | 101.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 5-9 | 865.5 | 25.0 | 4.8 | 30.4 | 27.2 | 224.3 | 294.4 | 37.6 | 39.4 | 86.8 | 92.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| 10-14 | 895.3 | 28.9 | 5.1 | 34.1 | 29.7 | 215.7 | 317.8 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 84.8 | 97.5 | 0.8 | 2.5 |
| 15-19 | 1,000.7 | 30.3 | 5.4 | 36.9 | 31.5 | 257.0 | 352.9 | 42.4 | 41.0 | 94.0 | 105.9 | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| 20-24 | 1,189.3 | 27.4 | 5.9 | 41.6 | 33.6 | 314.9 | 416.1 | 49.3 | 47.5 | 122.5 | 127.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 |
| 25-29 | 1,160.3 | 25.1 | 5.0 | 38.0 | 31.2 | 312.3 | 396.4 | 45.7 | 44.1 | 127.5 | 131.3 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| 30-34 | 1,058.4 | 23.8 | 4.7 | 34.7 | 29.1 | 284.0 | 371.5 | 41.6 | 37.1 | 104.1 | 124.3 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| 35-39 | 950.3 | 20.5 | 4.4 | 32.0 | 25.8 | 258.9 | 343.8 | 36.3 | 30.3 | 85.8 | 110.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 40-44 | 746.8 | 14.9 | 3.2 | 24.4 | 19.3 | 208.2 | 272.6 | 28.3 | 24.2 | 63.6 | 86.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| 45-49 | 632.9 | 12.1 | 2.8 | 20.6 | 16.2 | 172.0 | 237.1 | 24.4 | 22.1 | 53.0 | 71.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| 50-54 | 622.9 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 20.1 | 15.8 | 172.9 | 233.3 | 24.7 | 22.9 | 49.3 | 69.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| 55-59 | 612.9 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 19.9 | 15.7 | 166.0 | 233.1 | 25.7 | 23.4 | 45.0 | 70.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 60-64 | 584.1 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 20.2 | 15.7 | 149.7 | 221.6 | 26.6 | 23.3 | 41.1 | 72.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 65-69 | 465.4 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 17.9 | 13.2 | 120.1 | 167.2 | 22.3 | 21.1 | 31.9 | 60.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 70-74 | 393.1 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 99.3 | 144.0 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 26.1 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 75-79 | 285.1 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 71.7 | 107.9 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 19.0 | 34.3 | -- | 0.1 |
| 80-84 | 182.1 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 43.7 | 70.7 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 12.1 | 21.6 | -- | 0.1 |
| 85-89 | 98.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 21.2 | 38.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 12.4 | -- | -- |
| 90+ | 51.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 20.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 7.5 | -- | -- |
| Total | 25,127.9 | 579.5 | 125.3 | 869.9 | 713.3 | 6,549.0 | 8,937.4 | 1,056.5 | 1,006.2 | 2,348.8 | 2,870.7 | 21.8 | 49.4 |
| 0-4 | 1,844.6 | 47.1 | 9.5 | 61.0 | 52.6 | 467.7 | 619.4 | 80.4 | 84.3 | 207.0 | 207.5 | 2.3 | 6.0 |
| 5-9 | 1,776.3 | 51.7 | 9.9 | 62.3 | 55.6 | 460.7 | 603.5 | 77.3 | 80.7 | 178.2 | 189.6 | 1.6 | 5.1 |
| 10-14 | 1,839.3 | 59.4 | 10.7 | 70.0 | 61.0 | 443.0 | 654.1 | 81.1 | 79.2 | 173.9 | 200.0 | 1.8 | 5.1 |
| 15-19 | 2,050.7 | 61.5 | 11.1 | 75.9 | 64.7 | 525.7 | 723.4 | 86.6 | 84.5 | 193.3 | 216.8 | 1.9 | 5.4 |
| 20-24 | 2,404.4 | 55.2 | 12.0 | 85.2 | 68.8 | 636.1 | 839.7 | 99.6 | 95.9 | 247.6 | 256.9 | 2.1 | 5.3 |
| 25-29 | 2,312.2 | 49.0 | 9.9 | 75.8 | 62.0 | 623.4 | 780.1 | 91.5 | 88.9 | 264.8 | 259.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 |
| 30-34 | 2,109.8 | 47.2 | 9.4 | 69.2 | 57.7 | 566.0 | 728.5 | 82.9 | 76.0 | 217.0 | 248.8 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| 35-39 | 1,907.5 | 41.5 | 9.1 | 64.2 | 52.3 | 516.3 | 685.0 | 72.8 | 61.8 | 176.2 | 223.0 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| 40-44 | 1,503.0 | 30.3 | 6.6 | 49.0 | 39.3 | 414.7 | 546.7 | 56.8 | 48.9 | 131.2 | 175.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| 45-49 | 1,272.2 | 24.7 | 5.7 | 41.6 | 32.4 | 340.3 | 476.1 | 48.9 | 44.6 | 108.9 | 146.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| 50-54 | 1,251.3 | 22.8 | 5.4 | 39.9 | 31.1 | 339.3 | 469.6 | 49.3 | 46.0 | 102.6 | 142.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 55-59 | 1,196.7 | 21.3 | 5.2 | 38.2 | 30.3 | 318.8 | 455.7 | 49.7 | 46.3 | 90.8 | 138.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| 60-64 | 1,103.5 | 20.1 | 5.2 | 38.4 | 29.8 | 279.4 | 418.5 | 49.8 | 45.3 | 79.1 | 136.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| 65-69 | 858.3 | 17.1 | 4.8 | 33.2 | 24.9 | 216.3 | 308.6 | 41.7 | 40.1 | 60.1 | 110.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 70-74 | 705.5 | 13.8 | 4.2 | 27.6 | 21.0 | 172.4 | 257.5 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 47.7 | 92.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 75-79 | 484.0 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 117.0 | 179.1 | 24.9 | 23.7 | 34.1 | 61.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 80-84 | 292.5 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 67.3 | 110.3 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 36.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 85-89 | 144.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 31.1 | 55.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 18.4 | -- | 0.1 |
| 90+ | 72.0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 13.5 | 26.6 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 10.5 | -- | -- |

Help-wanted Index

October 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily* and *Infomat* and on CANSIM)

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) for Canada increased to 65 in October 1984 from 64 in September. By region, the Index increased in the Atlantic Provinces (to 191 from 127), Ontario (to 73 from 69) and the Prairie Provinces (to 39

from 34). The labour demand indicator declined in Quebec (to 65 from 76) and British Columbia (to 28 from 30).

The short term trend — an indicator which smooths irregular monthly fluctuations — remained stable in October.

Contact Horst Stiebert or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.
(see graph on next page)

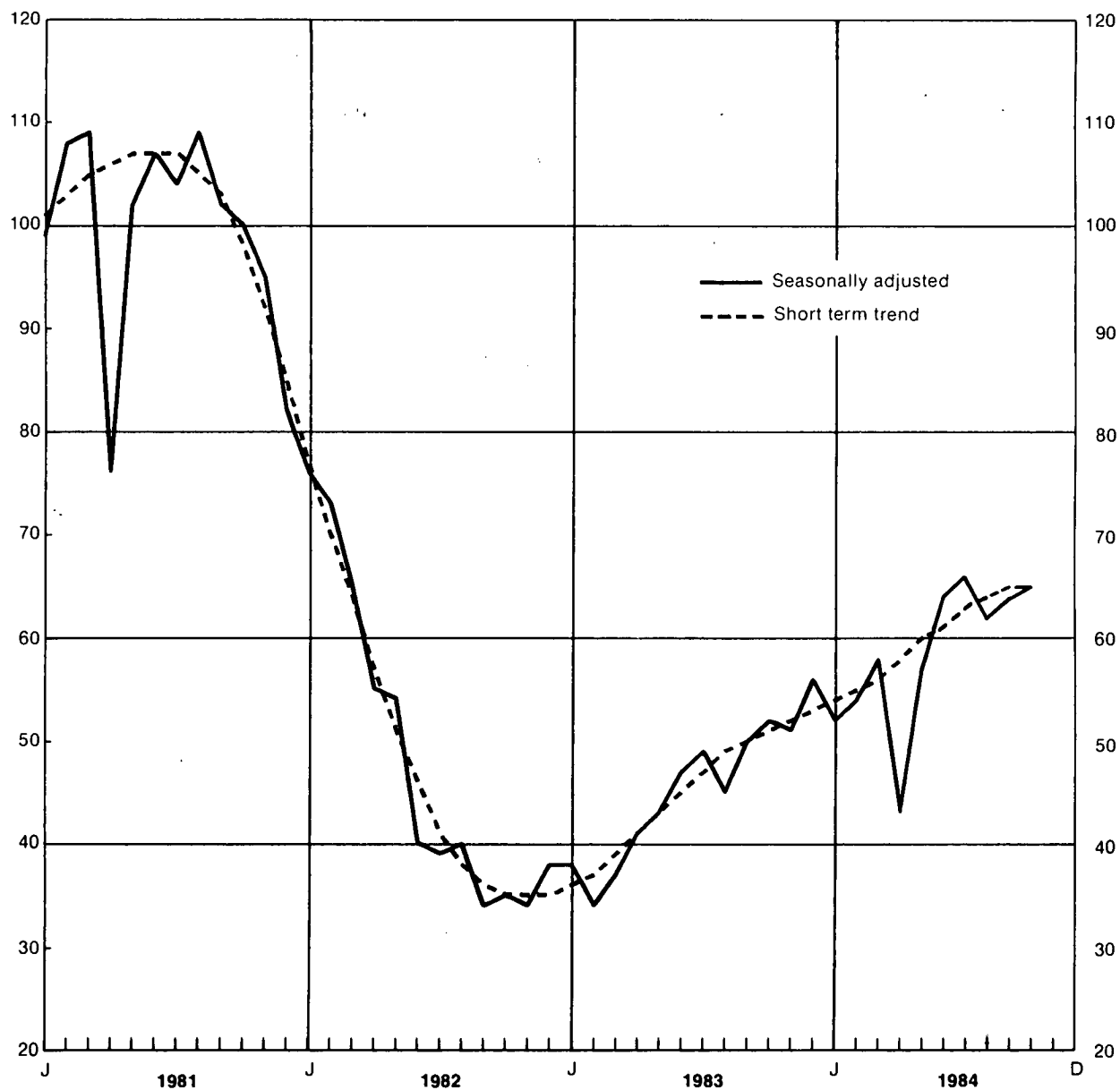
Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

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 | 64 | 65 | | | |
| 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 | 127 | 191 | | | |
| 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 | 76 | 65 | | | |
| 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 | 69 | 73 | | | |
| 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 | 34 | 39 | | | |
| 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 | 30 | 28 | | | |

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.

Electric Storage Batteries

September 1984

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for September 1984 is now available.

Order the September 1984 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.

Railway Carloadings

September 1984

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.3 million tonnes in September 1984, an increase of 3.7% from the previous year. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from the United States, a 4.2% rise from September 1983.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded for the latest month were: wheat (-12.7%); coal (+48.4%); iron ore and concentrates (-5.8%), and grain other than wheat (+18.6%).

The total loadings in Canada during January-September showed an 18.2% increase from the same period in 1983, while receipts from United States connections rose 8.2%.

Order the September 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.

Grain Marketing Situation Report

October 1984

The situation report for October is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

Contact Allister B. Hickson (204-949-2856), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Rm. 600, 266 Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes

September 1984

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 September 1984 for the seven commodity sections and major commodity groupings.

Order the September 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.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

September 1984

Canadian manufacturers produced 64 917 tonnes of polyethylene type synthetic resins in September 1984 compared to 57 876 tonnes a year earlier.

Information on the East-West production of selected chemicals for September 1984 is also available.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karén C. Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 43-010** *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-004** *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 56-202** *Telephone Statistics*, 1983
(Canada: \$3.30; Other Countries: \$3.95)

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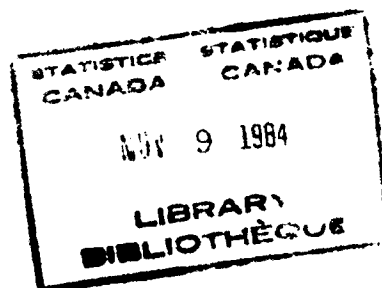
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Friday, November 9, 1984

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Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

September 1984

During September 1984, an estimated 3.2 million United States residents entered Canada, a 1.8% decrease from a year earlier. Visitors from other countries increased by 4.8% to 205,300. The total non-resident entries to Canada during September numbered 3.4 million, down 1.4% from the same month last year.

Canadian residents re-entering the country following visits to the United States totalled 3.1 million, down 5.6% from September 1983. By comparison, the number of Canadians returning from travel in other countries increased 14.1% to 191,800. During September 1984, the total number of residents returning to Canada reached 3.3 million, down 4.6% from the previous year.

The international travel flows during the first nine months of 1984 were as follows:

- 26.9 million United States residents entered Canada, a 0.2% increase from January-September 1983;
- visitors from other countries increased by 6.2% to 1.6 million;
- Canadians returning from the United States decreased by 5.5% to 28.9 million;
- residents returning from other countries rose by 17.3% to 1.6 million.

Long-term tourist entries from the United States in September 1984 (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all entries by boat, plane and train) decreased 2.6% to 1.2 million. Residents from other countries — excluding those arriving by land via the United States and intending to stay less than 24 hours — numbered 184,800, up 4.5% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the United States were 956,300, down 7.8%, while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased by 14.1% to 191,800.

On a year-to-date basis, tourists to Canada from the United States increased by 3.9% to 10.0 million; tourists from other countries numbered 1.4 million, up 6.0% from last year. Canadian tourist re-entries from the United States numbered 9.0 million in the January-September period, down 8.1% from 1983, while residents returning from countries other than the United States increased by 17.3% to 1.6 million.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for September 1984, as well as year-to-date data for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes from 1983. Order the September 1984 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-990-8932), International Travel Section.
(see table on next page)

International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

September 1984

| Residence of travellers | Total | | | | Long-term Travellers ¹ | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | September | | January-September | | September | | January-September | |
| | Number | % Change from 1983 | Number | % Change from 1983 | Number | % Change from 1983 | Number | % Change from 1983 |
| Non-residents | | | | | | | | |
| All countries | 3,359,486 | -1.4 | 28,492,833 | 0.5 | 1,387,103 | -1.7 | 11,415,866 | 4.1 |
| United States | 3,154,145 | -1.8 | 26,905,428 | 0.2 | 1,202,252 | -2.6 | 10,041,331 | 3.9 |
| Other countries | 205,341 | 4.8 | 1,587,405 | 6.2 | 184,851 | 4.5 | 1,434,535 | 6.0 |
| Europe, total | 122,563 | 3.6 | 939,987 | 4.3 | 109,211 | 3.0 | 847,958 | 3.9 |
| Belgium | 1,753 | 11.9 | 15,015 | 5.7 | 1,560 | 7.8 | 13,483 | 2.5 |
| France | 13,206 | 25.0 | 103,637 | 22.5 | 12,184 | 25.9 | 94,561 | 22.2 |
| Germany (W) | 23,584 | 10.1 | 174,772 | 4.2 | 19,403 | 6.3 | 151,668 | 2.2 |
| Italy | 5,453 | 12.7 | 53,975 | 12.4 | 4,490 | 18.7 | 45,093 | 16.9 |
| Netherlands | 7,212 | -9.1 | 58,391 | -3.9 | 6,656 | -9.9 | 54,114 | -4.6 |
| Sweden | 2,038 | 37.6 | 18,788 | 23.7 | 1,799 | 45.2 | 16,383 | 29.8 |
| Switzerland | 6,057 | 11.9 | 43,558 | 10.8 | 5,588 | 17.6 | 39,894 | 10.2 |
| United Kingdom | 46,963 | -5.5 | 328,013 | -3.8 | 42,696 | -6.5 | 301,956 | -4.4 |
| Asia, total | 45,233 | 9.6 | 359,111 | 11.9 | 40,438 | 9.6 | 318,548 | 12.6 |
| Hong Kong | 5,025 | 16.9 | 44,043 | 15.1 | 4,871 | 16.0 | 42,533 | 14.3 |
| Israel | 5,704 | -4.9 | 37,936 | -11.7 | 5,091 | 0.8 | 32,218 | -8.9 |
| Japan | 17,971 | 16.2 | 136,511 | 16.0 | 15,346 | 13.5 | 117,204 | 16.1 |
| Bermuda & Caribbean, total | 10,225 | 3.8 | 76,556 | -1.4 | 10,010 | 4.9 | 74,176 | -0.9 |
| South America, total | 5,916 | -10.9 | 48,076 | -8.9 | 5,313 | -11.6 | 43,899 | -8.3 |
| Africa, total | 5,640 | -8.2 | 40,450 | -4.5 | 5,461 | -6.9 | 38,771 | -4.3 |
| Central & North America, total | 5,111 | 13.8 | 45,458 | 29.3 | 4,666 | 12.8 | 40,440 | 27.4 |
| Mexico | 3,537 | 30.9 | 32,528 | 42.4 | 3,154 | 30.0 | 28,392 | 40.8 |
| Oceania and Other Isl., total | 10,653 | 17.0 | 77,767 | 19.0 | 9,752 | 16.6 | 70,743 | 18.6 |
| Australia | 8,336 | 19.8 | 59,956 | 19.2 | 7,699 | 20.8 | 54,471 | 18.8 |
| Residents of Canada | | | | | | | | |
| All countries | 3,309,717 | -4.6 | 30,522,789 | -4.5 | 1,148,137 | -4.8 | 10,595,885 | -4.9 |
| United States | 3,117,905 | -5.6 | 28,883,740 | -5.5 | 956,325 | -7.8 | 8,956,836 | -8.1 |
| Other Countries | 191,812 | 14.1 | 1,639,049 | 17.3 | 191,812 | 14.1 | 1,639,049 | 17.3 |

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.

Vending Machine Operators

1983

Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales through vending machines totalling \$340.9 million in 1983, down 6.2% from \$363.3 million in 1982. The number of operators decreased from 701 in 1982 to 681 in 1983, while the number of machines went up slightly from 122,598 to 122,683 during the same period.

A breakdown of sales by type of machine in the latest year follows (percentage change from 1982 in parentheses):

- Cigarette machines (24,471 units), \$116.9 million (-13.8%)
- Coffee machines (15,790 units), \$61.7 million (-5.1%)
- Soft drink machines (28,907 units), \$69.6 million (+5.5%)
- Milk, juices and hot and cold beverage combination machines (3,814 units), \$15.8 million (-15.2%)
- Packaged confections, pastry, snack and confectionery combination machines (14,620 units), \$48.0 million (-1.8%)
- Fresh food combination machines (4,491 units), \$21.0 million (+2.9%)
- All other vending machines (30,590 units), \$7.9 million (-4.8%).

The publication *Vending Machines Operators, 1983* (63-213, \$6.35) will be released at a later date. Contact the Retail Trade Section (613-990-9665) or Telex (053-5585), Merchandising and Services Division.

Construction Type Plywood

September 1984

Canadian mills produced 176,906,000 square feet (156 544 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in September 1984, compared to 189,440,000 square feet (167 635 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) a year earlier.

January to September 1984 production amounted to 1,539,676,000 square feet (1 362 460 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

November 1984

Highlights of this month's issue include the fruit processors' supplement and the second potato production estimate for the 1984 crop.

The fruit processors' supplement contains a table showing 1983 sales of fresh fruit to processors, with details by province of the quantity and value of fresh fruit acquired for processing.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke, Agriculture Statistics Division.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

September 1984

Canadian firms produced 102 723 cubic metres of waferboard during September 1984, a 23.2% increase from 83 376 cubic metres produced during the same month in 1983.

Production of particleboard during the month totalled 79 125 cubic metres, an increase of 18.4% from the September 1983 figure of 66 813 cubic metres.

Domestic hardboard production in September 1984 amounted to 49,160,000 square feet 1/8-inch basis, 17.4% higher than 41,859,000 square feet 1/8-inch basis produced during the same period in 1983.

Order the September 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.

Steel Pipe Tubing and Fittings

September 1984

Steel pipe production during September 1984 reached 125 723 tonnes, a 39.5% increase from the year-earlier level of 90 129 tonnes.

Order the September 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.

Motor Vehicle Industry
(Census of Manufactures, 1983)
 1983-1982

| S.I.C. 3231 | | 1982 | 1983 | % Change |
|--|-------|------------|------------|----------|
| Establishments | No. | 21 | 21 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 30,914 | 36,226 | 17.2 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 62,339 | 79,334 | 27.3 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 761,112 | 1,005,801 | 32.1 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 74,579 | 84,298 | 13.0 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 10,327,075 | 12,596,950 | 22.0 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 12,343,581 | 15,590,672 | 26.3 |
| Value added | \$000 | 1,944,573 | 3,046,805 | 56.7 |
| Total Activity: | | | | |
| Total employees | No. | 42,168 | 47,639 | 13.0 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 1,102,790 | 1,402,634 | 27.2 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 2,389,058 | 3,986,755 | 66.9 |

Contact C.F. Sturton (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Complete data will be published in *Motor Vehicle Industries* (42-219, \$5.00).

Publications Released

- 26-201** *General Review of the Mineral Industries*, 1982
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 32-010** *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, October 1, 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-013** *The Sugar Situation*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-003** *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-003** *Gypsum Products*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-003** *Railway Operating Statistics*, May 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 54-004** *International Seaborne Shipping Statistics*, First Quarter 1983
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 63-002** *Department Store Sales and Stocks*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 63-008** *Wholesale Trade*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 63-014** *Merchandising Inventories*, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

Service Bulletins:

- 56-001** *Communications*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Broadcasting Statistics — Radio and Television (Including CBC); No. 5, Cable Television Statistics, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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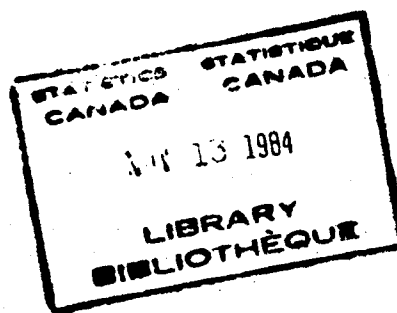
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Labour Force Information

October 1984

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined to 11.3% in October 1984, following the sharp increase to 11.8% in the previous month. The fall represented a return to rates experienced during the past year. The unemployment rate dropped by 0.8% to 17.6% among those aged 15 to 24, while a decline of 0.3% to 9.5% was registered for those 25 years of age and older. The seasonally adjusted participation rate decreased 0.2% to 65.0%, while the employment/population ratio rose 0.1% to 57.6%.

Employment for the week ending October 20, 1984 was an estimated 11,077,000, an increase of 32,000 from September. Employment increased by 12,000 among males aged 15 to 24 to 1,246,000 and by 22,000 among those aged 25 and older to 5,172,000. Employment levels among females were virtually unchanged.

Full-time employment rose an estimated 23,000 from the previous month to a level of 9,367,000. This increase was due in large measure to a rise in the estimated number of full-time jobs for males. The level of part-time employment was unchanged from September at 1,713,000.

Increases in employment were recorded in manufacturing (28,000), construction (11,000) and public administration (16,000). There was a decline of 12,000 in the transportation, communication and other utilities industry. Little change was registered in the remaining sectors.

Employment rose in Ontario by an estimated 29,000; there was a decline of 6,000 in Nova Scotia. Employment levels in the remaining provinces showed little change from September 1984.

Unemployment reached an estimated 1,418,000 in October 1984, a decline of 54,000 from the level of a month ago. Among those aged 15 to 24, unemployment levels decreased by 23,000. Within this age group, declines of 7,000 and 16,000 were reported for males and females respectively. Unemployment dropped by 31,000 to 908,000 for people aged 25 and older; men represented 30,000 of those affected.

By province, unemployment decreased by an estimated 6,000 in Newfoundland and 29,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change reported in the level of unemployment in the remaining provinces.

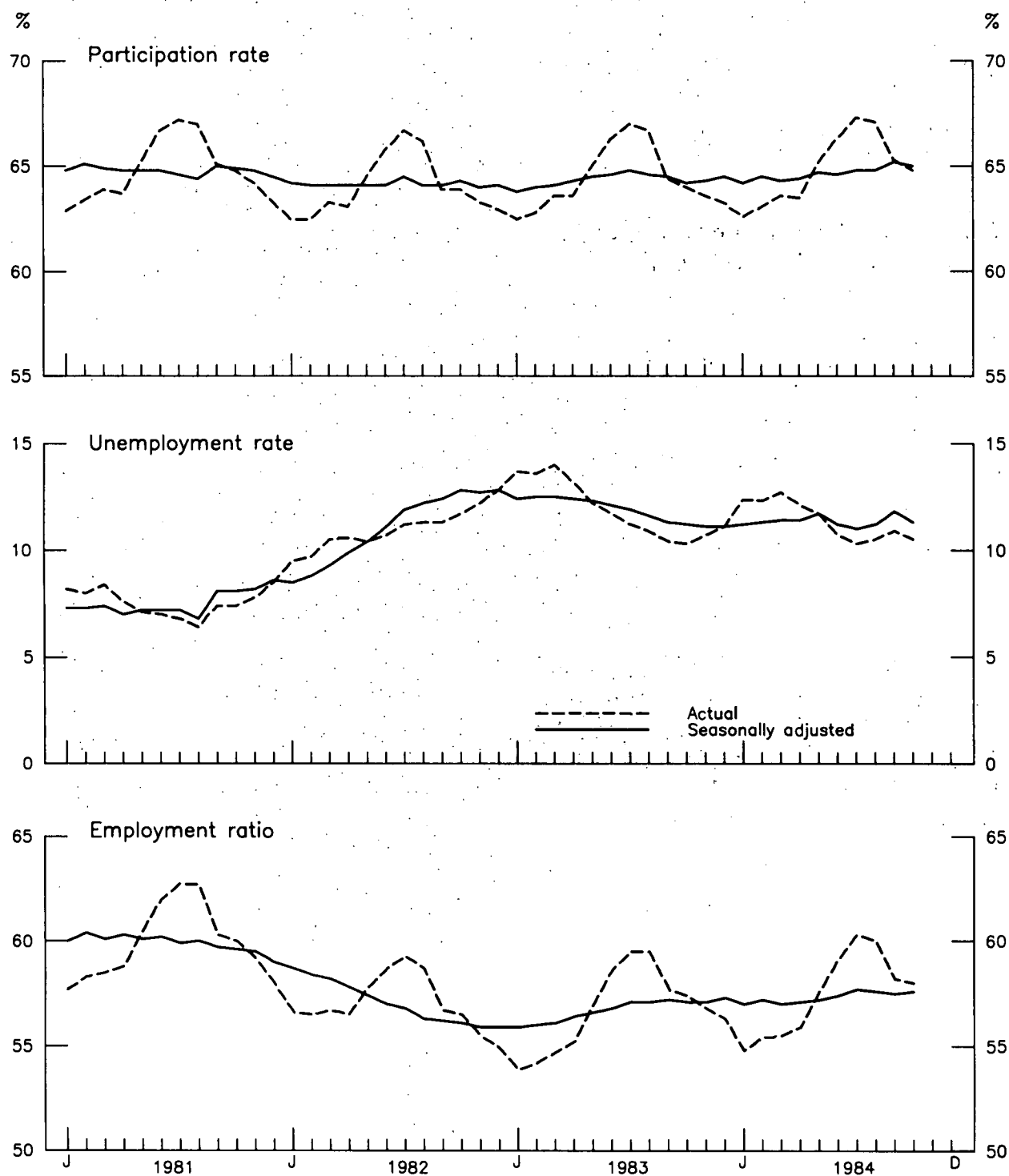
Declines in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in October were as follows: Newfoundland, 21.0% (-1.9%); New Brunswick, 15.6% (-0.3%); Quebec, 12.8% (-0.1%); Ontario, 8.9% (-0.6%); Manitoba, 8.7% (-0.1%); Saskatchewan, 7.9% (-0.6%); and Alberta, 11.8% (-0.2%). The rate rose by 0.4% to 13.6% in Prince Edward Island; 0.5% to 14.1% in Nova Scotia, and 0.2% to 15.1% in British Columbia.

Unadjusted, the level of unemployment for Canada in October 1984 was 1,305,000, up 52,000 (4.2%) from that of last October. The unemployment rate was 10.5%, a 0.2% rise from one year ago. The participation rate was 64.8%, 0.8% higher than in October 1983, while the employment/population ratio was 58.0%, up 0.6% above the ratio of last October.

Order the September issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Marlene Levine (613-990-9447) or Ken Bennett (613-990-9448), Labour Force Survey.
(see graph on next page)

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Estimates of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status: Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1984

The estimates of population and the components by single year of age, sex and marital status may be obtained by contacting Lise Ofori-Attah (613-990-9579), Demography Division.

For methodology, contact Y. Edward Shin (613-990-9583) or Ronald Raby (613-990-9579).

Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities

1984-85

Tuition fees charged to full-time Canadian students rose in every university across the country with the exception of five institutions in Quebec during the 1984-85 academic year. Percentage increases at the undergraduate level varied considerably, with most registering between 5% and 14%.

Regionally, tuition increases varied the most in British Columbia with the majority falling between 22% and 51%. Tuition hikes in the Prairie provinces ranged from 6% to 13%. For the most part, increases in Ontario were about 5%; the two Quebec institutions that did raise tuition fees showed substantial variation at 6% and 36%. In the Atlantic provinces, increases ranged from 5% to 14%.

Undergraduate tuition fees were generally lowest in Quebec, at approximately \$500 to \$600 per academic year. In other provinces, fees ranged from \$800 to \$1,500, with some exceptions noted at both ends of the scale. Undergraduates paid between \$1,200 to \$1,400 in British Columbia; \$800 to \$1,000 in the Prairies; \$1,200 to \$1,400 in Ontario; \$1,200 to \$1,500 in the Maritimes; and \$900 in Newfoundland.

During the 1984-85 academic year, British Columbia introduced differential tuition fees for foreign undergraduates; Newfoundland, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are the only provinces that do not currently have a differential fee structure. In Alberta and British Columbia, foreign students pay one-and-a half times the fee charged to Canadians, while in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, tuition costs are double for non-Canadians. In Ontario, foreign fees are three to five times higher and in Quebec, ten to thirteen times the amount paid by Canadians. Foreign fees vary significantly, from \$1,200 to \$7,200, depending on the province, the discipline, and whether the students are new or continuing. Amounts are generally lowest in Alberta and British Columbia and highest in Quebec and Ontario.

Order the 1984-85 edition of *Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities*, (81-219, \$6.65), or contact R. Lortie or R. Belanger, Post-secondary Education Section.

Annual Work Patterns Survey Data

1983

Estimates of full-year and part-year employment and unemployment in 1983 are now available. Contact Danny van Cleeff (613-990-9452), Labour Force Activity Section.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

September 1984

Canadian production of roundwood decreased 6.7% to 4 546 239 cubic metres in September 1984 from 4 874 933 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue increased 1.0% to 6 884 346 cubic metres from 6 819 471 cubic metres in September 1983. The closing inventory of these two products registered a 10.7% decrease, falling to 20 522 922 cubic metres from 22 991 077 cubic metres for the same month in 1983.

Receipts of wood residue increased 4.2% to 3 709 272 cubic metres compared to 3 560 342 cubic metres for September 1983.

Order the September 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.

Egg Production

September 1984

Canadian egg production decreased 4.9% to 39.4 million dozen in September 1984 from 41.4 million a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 3.8% to 23.3 million from 24.2 million while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased 1.6% to 2,029 from 2,053.

Contact Paul Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

October 1984

Preliminary steel ingot production during October 1984 was 1 248 848 tonnes, a 1.8% increase from 1 226 971 tonnes the previous year.

Pig iron production reached an estimated 833 373 tonnes in October 1984, an increase of 1.8% compared to 818 843 tonnes in October 1983.

Order the October 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.

Wheat Flour

August 1984

Customs exports of wheat flour during August 1984 totalled 27 000 tonnes. Barley malt exports during the same period reached 12 600 tonnes.

Order the September 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, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division.

The Sugar Situation

October 1984

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 97 351 489 kilograms of all types of sugar during October 1984, comprising 88 708 859 kilograms in domestic sales and 8 642 630 kilograms in export sales.

The October 1984 issue of *The Sugar Situation*, (32-013, \$1.60/\$16) will be available in approximately ten days' time. Contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 13-201** ***National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1969-1983***
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- 45-001** ***Asphalt Roofing***, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 51-002** ***Air Carrier Operations in Canada***, October-December 1982
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 51-203** ***Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports***, 1983
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- 55-002** ***Gas Utilitles***, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 81-219** ***Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities***, 1983-84 and 1984-85
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)

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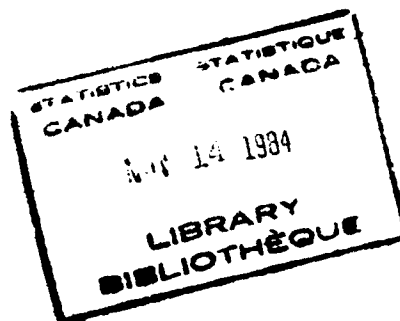
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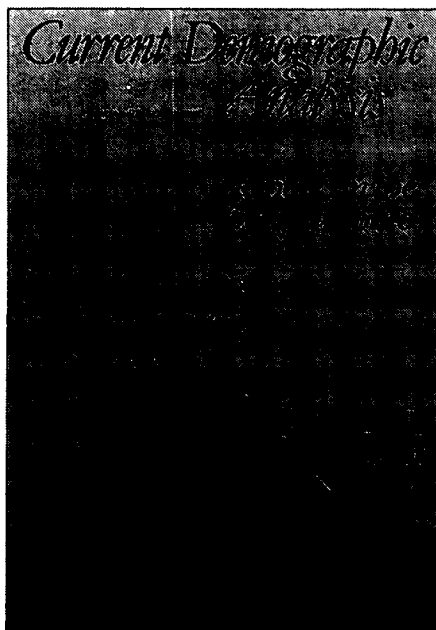
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Wednesday, November 14, 1984

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Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1983

Historical and current data on the population characteristics of Canada are profiled in *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1983*, released today.

For information, see page 2 of today's *Daily*.

Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada, 1983 — Current

Demographic Analysis

While the mortality rate in Canada continues to decline, a notable decrease in deaths among males has been observed. However, among women, the rate of increase is surprisingly high for deaths due to lung cancer. These are just two of the findings in the *Demographic Situation in Canada, 1983* released today by Statistics Canada.

The report shows the Canadian birth rate has declined steadily in recent years, falling from 16.3 per 1,000 in 1972 to an estimated 14.8 per 1,000 in 1983. And while the child population is declining, the adult population is swelling: nearly two-thirds of Canada's population — 15 million people — were between the ages of 18 and 64 in 1983. By contrast, adults comprised

slightly more than half of the country's population in 1961.

The first of the *Current Demographic Analysis Series*, this publication examines past and current population characteristics of Canada and the provinces, including age structure, marriage and divorce, fertility, mortality and internal and international migration.

Order the report on the *Demographic Situation in Canada, 1983* (91-201E, Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60), or contact Jean Dumas (613-990-9583), Demography Division.

Current Economic Analysis Monthly Review

(Based on data available as of October 19, 1984)¹

There were irregularly large monthly fluctuations in some industries during the summer, notably surges in auto production and exports in July and August that apparently were partly in anticipation of strikes. These gains were accompanied by evidence of weakness in some other sectors of the economy. On balance, it appears that growth for the third quarter as a whole may approximate the rates in the first and second quarters, although there is evidence of a deceleration within the quarter. The United States economy decelerated noticeably in the third quarter while household demand in Canada appears to have subsided recently, making it unlikely that business fixed investment will accelerate significantly in the short term. Wage and price increases continued their restrained rates of growth, and interest rates declined slightly.

Economic growth since 1983 has been unusually dependent compared to post-war cyclical upturns, on a rapid expansion of export demand. Given the importance of exports to the United States, the recent marked deceleration of the American economy is particularly significant. The slowdown of U.S. GNP in the third quarter originated in weakening household demand, in a sharply deteriorating trade balance as the U.S. dollar continued to climb in value, and in a substantial slowdown in the growth of business investment. A sharp increase in auto inventories in the United States in August, just before the United Auto Workers strike, was mirrored in a 50% surge of Cana-

dian exports of passenger cars in the month, which more than accounted for the monthly gain in total exports. The trend of non-automotive export demand to the United States decelerated.

The return of retail sales to slower rates of growth in part reflects the passing of the sharp second quarter rise in disposable incomes: nominal labour income rose only fractionally in July and employment as measured by the Labour Force Survey declined slightly in August and September, while strike activity rose steadily over this period. These factors, together with the still high interest rate levels, contributed to relative weakness of demand for durable goods and housing.

- Real **domestic product** rose 1.4% in July, as industrial output surged nearly 4% in the month, although the underlying trend is more moderate. The moderate trend of final demand was evident in a marginal gain in the service sector (+0.2%), and was reflected in a decline of new orders and a build-up of stocks in manufacturing in July. This slowing trend was reflected in a further drop in the filtered diffusion index for RDP, from 66.0 to 63.0 in the month.

(continued)

- Preliminary estimates of the volume of **retail sales** declined in July and August after rising in the previous four months, as the effect of the unusually strong gain in labour income in the second quarter appears to be waning (in July labour income rose 0.4% in nominal terms). The slackening of consumer demand was most evident in lower sales of durable and semi-durable goods in July and August. Accentuated weakness is signalled by the sharp drop in domestic auto demand in the preliminary data for September, as auto sales completed their second quarter of decline after a year of robust recovery.

- **Housing starts** jumped to a level of 158,000 units at annual rates in August, before dropping back to 131,000 in September. Most of the one-month upturn originated in Quebec, partly because of the extension of the *Corvée-Habitation* program of fiscal aid to new home-buyers to year-end. No sign of a sustained growth in starts is augured by building permits, which subsided to an annual rate of below 100,000 in August.

- The sluggish behaviour of employment in the **labour force survey** in August (-20,000) and September (+4,000), in conjunction with the indicators of final demand, provides little indication that the gain in output in July will be sustained through the third quarter. As a result, the unemployment rate rose from 11.2% to 11.8% in September.

- Final demand for manufactured goods continued to decelerate in July, as the filtered volume of **new orders** was little changed (-0.04%) while shipments have slowed considerably from over 1.50% at the turn of the year to 0.18% in July. The combination of lower demand and rising output was reflected in an acceleration of stocks of finished goods. The rate of total real inventory accumulation (+\$92 million), however, was little changed from the second quarter average as there has been a slowdown in raw materials stocks. This is consistent with the intent to moderate production rates in the short term expressed in the July business conditions survey, a notion supported by a drop in manufacturing employment in July through September.

- Preliminary estimates for real GNP in the **United States** reveal a marked slowdown in growth, to 0.6% in the third quarter from an average of over 2.0% in the first two quarters of 1984. Most of this slowdown originated in household demand and the external sector, and continued weakness is signalled by the downturn in the filtered version of the U.S. leading indicator.

- **External demand** rebounded in July and August, largely reflecting the short-term acceleration of auto-related trade in anticipation of labour disruptions in September and October. Non-automotive exports to the United States have decelerated in line with the

slowdown in real GNP in the third quarter, while shipments overseas continued to support the overall short-term trend of exports (+2.0% with the inclusion of the August data). Import demand (+2.0%) was boosted by automotive products, and to a lesser extent by precious metals and aircraft. This offset a developing slowdown of imports of end products of household goods and some components of business equipment.

- After a brief acceleration led by food and energy **prices** in June and July, the unadjusted CPI was little changed in August. This moderation accords with the continued restraint in manufacturing and commodity prices (evident in a 0.1% gain in the seasonally adjusted ISPI and a 1.0% drop in the raw materials price index in August). The moderate trend in inflation is consistent with the notion that the underlying trend of final demand is subdued.

The rate of growth of the leading indicator was considerably reduced, down from +0.53% in June to +0.08% in July. The deceleration in the leading indicator since May reflects four successive drops in the non-filtered version. Based on past relationships and current trends, this deceleration is consistent with continued slow growth in production in the second half of the year. Weakness was evident in eight of the ten components of the non-filtered leading indicator, (which was off 1.6% in total in July). In particular, the leading indicators of manufacturing declined in line with the slowdown of United States demand since June and with the weakening of consumer demand for durable goods 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). Contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division.

New Housing Price Index

September 1984

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada decreased 0.3% to 94.8 in September from its August level of 95.1. This was principally due to the impact of declines in Vancouver and Ottawa. This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 0.1% lower than the year-earlier level of 94.9. In September, the estimated House Only Index decreased 0.2% to 97.2 while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.2% to 90.9.

Between August and September 1984, the largest decreases in the New Housing Price Index were recorded for the metropolitan areas of Ottawa-Hull and Vancouver, both registering declines of 1.3%. Smaller decreases were observed in Victoria (-0.9%), Windsor (-0.3%) and Calgary (-0.2%). The most significant

increases in the price index were recorded for St. Catharines-Niagara (0.8%), and Kitchener (0.7%). Smaller increases were registered for Quebec City (0.4%), Montreal (0.3%), Winnipeg (0.3%), St. John's (0.2%), Hamilton (0.2%) and Regina (0.2%).

Between September 1983 and September 1984, the largest year-over-year decrease was recorded for Victoria (-10.1%), followed by Calgary (-6.6%), Edmonton (-6.1%), Regina (-1.2%) and Vancouver (-0.9%). The largest year-over-year increase was recorded for St. John-Moncton (7.8%), followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (6.7%), Ottawa-Hull (6.1%), Windsor (5.0%), Hamilton (4.6%), Quebec City (4.2%) and Montreal (4.0%). Smaller increases ranging from 3.9% to 0.7% were noted for London, St. John's, Kitchener, Winnipeg, Toronto and Saskatoon.

New Housing Price Indexes

September 1984
(1981=100)

| | Weights ¹ | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1983 | % Change | |
|--|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 |
| Canada, total² (22 cities) | 100.0 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 94.9 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Canada (House Only) | | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Canada (Land Only) | | 90.9 | 91.1 | 90.8 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| St. John's | 0.92 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 100.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Saint John-Moncton | 1.39 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 109.1 | — | — |
| Quebec City | 0.68 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 104.7 | — | 7.8 |
| Montreal | 2.02 | 120.3 | 119.8 | 115.5 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 8.50 | 119.5 | 119.2 | 114.9 | 0.3 | 4.0 |
| Toronto | 4.33 | 126.1 | 127.8 | 118.9 | -1.3 | 6.1 |
| Hamilton | 28.15 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 96.9 | — | 0.9 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 2.16 | 116.7 | 116.5 | 111.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Kitchener | 0.85 | 113.9 | 113.0 | 106.7 | 0.8 | 6.7 |
| London | 1.25 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 110.4 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| Windsor | 0.97 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 104.5 | — | 3.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 0.25 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 93.9 | -0.3 | 5.0 |
| Winnipeg | 2.27 | 114.0 | 113.7 | 111.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Regina | 1.14 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 108.1 | 0.2 | -1.2 |
| Saskatoon | 1.56 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 98.6 | — | 0.7 |
| Calgary | 10.69 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 86.5 | -0.2 | -6.6 |
| Edmonton | 8.74 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 89.1 | — | -6.1 |
| Vancouver | 20.03 | 75.5 | 76.5 | 76.2 | -1.3 | -0.9 |
| Victoria | 2.78 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 86.0 | -0.9 | -10.1 |

¹ It should be noted that the linking method and annually updated city weights are such that aggregate indexes cannot be considered as the direct average of their respective associated indexes. In exceptional cases, as exhibited in September 1984, this may cause the level of an aggregate index and its corresponding percentage change figures to fall slightly outside the range of those exhibited by the associated indexes.

² Surveys in 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.

Output Price Indexes of Non-Residential Construction (Selected Buildings)

First Quarter 1984

Price indexes for outputs of Non-Residential Construction (1981=100) are now available in an expanded format covering seven cities and five building models. An additional change to the previously published 1976=100 series is the computation of city and the city composite aggregations using a chain-linked Laspeyres formula with weights based on building permit values to reflect changing levels of construction activity. As with the previous series, prices and relevant costs are collected from sub and general contractors and weighted together according to patterns revealed by detailed cost analysis of the selected models. The data used reflect current overhead, profit and market conditions.

Results for the first quarter of 1984 indicate that at the composite level, prices remained virtually unchanged from the previous quarter. This reflects the largely offsetting impact of the strong increases of 2.5% in Halifax and 1.1% in Ottawa and declines in three western cities varying from -1.6% for Calgary to -0.3% for Vancouver.

A comparison of first quarter indexes in 1984 and 1983 shows declines in prices in the three western Canadian indexes, varying from -7.3% in Calgary to -0.8% in Vancouver, resulting in a 1.1% decrease in the composite index. Prices in the remaining four cities rose, registering 5.0% in Ottawa, 3.9% in Toronto, 3.3% in Halifax and 2.9% in Montreal.

Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction (Selected Buildings)

First Quarter 1984
(1981=100)

| | Seven Cities and Composite Indexes | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Halifax | Montreal | Ottawa | Toronto | Calgary | Edmonton | Vancouver | Composite |
| Annual Indexes | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1982 | 107.0 | 108.8 | 106.6 | 109.2 | 105.7 | 107.2 | 108.3 | 107.7 |
| 1983 | 109.9 | 110.5 | 112.6 | 112.7 | 98.6 | 102.5 | 108.4 | 106.2 |
| Quarterly Indexes | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 Q1 | 109.2 | 108.9 | 110.5 | 110.4 | 101.7 | 104.8 | 108.1 | 106.6 |
| 1983 Q2 | 110.1 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 112.5 | 99.5 | 103.2 | 109.6 | 106.7 |
| 1983 Q3 | 110.1 | 111.2 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 97.4 | 101.7 | 108.4 | 106.1 |
| 1983 Q4 | 110.1 | 111.6 | 114.7 | 114.2 | 95.8 | 100.1 | 107.5 | 105.5 |
| 1984 Q1 | 112.8 | 112.1 | 116.0 | 114.7 | 94.3 | 99.3 | 107.2 | 105.4 |
| Percentage Change | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 '84/Q4 '83 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | -1.6 | -0.8 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Q1 '84/Q1 '83 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 3.9 | -7.3 | -5.2 | -0.8 | -1.1 |

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9608).

Rolled Steel Products
Summary of Net Shipments¹
 September 1984

| | Domestic | Exports | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Tonnes | | |
| Ingots and semi-finished shapes | 19 579 | 7 115 | 26 694 |
| Rails and heavy structural shapes | 29 065 | 2 021 | 31 086 |
| Wire rods | 55 267 | 26 173 | 81 440 |
| Structural shapes: | | | |
| Intermediate | 17 850 | 12 182 | 30 032 |
| Bar-sized shapes | 9 189 | 2 364 | 11 553 |
| Concrete reinforcing bars | 52 035 | — | 52 035 |
| Other hot rolled bars | 63 739 | 15 064 | 78 803 |
| Tie plates and track material | 1 919 | — | 1 919 |
| Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes) | 102 402 | 9 393 | 111 795 |
| Hot rolled sheets and strip | 184 427 | 17 312 | 201 739 |
| Cold finished bars | 7 342 | 2 373 | 9 715 |
| Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled | | | |
| other, coated | 95 015 | 12 617 | 107 632 |
| Galvanized sheets | 32 555 | 7 406 | 39 961 |
| Tin plate and T.P.S. | 76 727 | 20 731 | 97 458 |
| Total | 747 111 | 134 751 | 881 862 |

¹ Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.

Order the September 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.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 10, 1984

Canadian steel ingot production during the week ending November 10, 1984 reached an estimated 284 232 tonnes. This represented an increase of 0.6% from the preceding week's revised total of 282 516 tonnes and a 0.5% rise from the year-earlier level of 282 749 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100) was 171.0 in the current week, 170.0 a week earlier and 170.1 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Fabricated Structural Steel Indexes

Second Quarter 1984

Updated price indexes for fabricated structural steel in place on construction projects are now available for the period covering the first quarter of 1981 to the second quarter 1984 on a 1981=100 time and weight base.

This information may now be retrieved from CANSIM Matrixes 419 (quarterly) and 420 (annual).

Order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Bernard LeBrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

Index Numbers: Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

September 1984

The September 1984 index number of farm prices of agricultural products for Canada (1971=100) is 296.0, 1.1% lower than the August 1984 number of 299.3 and 3.3% higher than the year-earlier number of 286.6.

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 *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.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (1971=100)

| | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1983 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Canada | 296.0 | 299.3 | 286.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 346.4 | 356.0 | 320.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 295.4 | 296.7 | 279.9 |
| New Brunswick | 343.3 | 357.9 | 308.3 |
| Quebec | 303.3 | 307.0 | 303.3 |
| Ontario | 284.5 | 290.1 | 273.3 |
| Manitoba ¹ | 307.0 | 309.0 | 295.9 |
| Saskatchewan ¹ | 302.1 | 302.5 | 294.2 |
| Alberta ¹ | 293.9 | 297.7 | 281.4 |
| British Columbia ¹ | 288.6 | 286.0 | 276.5 |

¹ Based on current initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for September 1984 and August 1984.

Cereals and Oilseeds Review

September 1984

The most current supply-disposition for the major Canadian grains are now available, as well as advance information on Canadian and international grain price data and oilseed crush data. The situation report is also included, which describes significant events in the North American grain markets during the month of October 1984.

Contact Allister Hickson (204-949-2856) Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, 600-266 Graham Ave. Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4 or Glenn Lennox (613-995-4877) Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

Apples and Apple Products

1983

The total pack of apples and apple products by Canadian processors during the 1983 crop year is now available.

Order the 1983 issue of *Service Bulletin — Fruit and Vegetable Preservation — Pack of Apples and Apple Products*, (32-023, Vol. 12, No. 23, \$1.60/\$16.60) or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 23-008** ***Livestock Report: Pigs***, October 1, 1984
(Canada: \$4.40/\$17.60; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21.10)
- 32-027** ***Confectionery***, Quarter Ended September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 33-002** ***Footwear Statistics***, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-002** ***Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies***, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 57-001** ***Electric Power Statistics***, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 91-209E** ***Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada***, 1983
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

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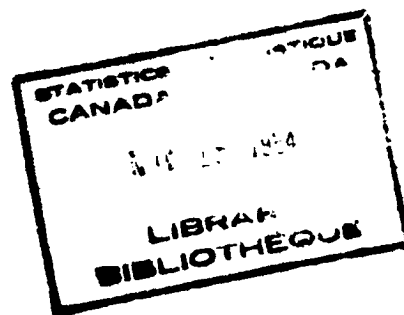
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Retail Trade

September 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Preliminary estimates of total retail sales in Canada increased 3.4% in September 1984 from the same month a year earlier and reached \$9,281.7 million in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation). The sales estimated for August 1984 were revised upward to \$9,791.8 million and posted a 9.6% rise over the August 1983 sales. Major gains in September were recorded in garages (+17.4%), women's clothing stores (+13.5%) and household furniture stores (+11.9%), while the most notable decreases were reported in household appliance stores (-21.8%, due in part to the temporary removal of the sales tax on furniture and home appliances in Ontario at this time last year), automotive parts and accessories stores (-5.2%) and general stores (-4.8%).

At the provincial level, sales declines were registered in Saskatchewan (7.2%), Alberta (1.4%), Newfoundland (1.3%) and New Brunswick (0.4%). Increases in the remaining provinces varied from 0.8% in British Columbia to 7.5% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Sales were higher in the four metropolitan areas surveyed, registering 2.5% in Vancouver, 4.5% in Toronto, 4.8% in Winnipeg and 6.4% in Montreal.

Cumulative retail sales for the first nine months of 1984 were \$82,738.0 million, up 8.8% over the same period a year earlier.

Total sales for the third quarter of 1984 were 5.6% higher than the third quarter of 1983, reaching \$28,500.0 million as compared to \$26,979.2 million for the third quarter of last year.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, holidays and the number of selling days, September 1984 retail trade estimates were 2.1% higher than the previous month, with sales of \$9,727.3 million. The most important increases recorded in September were by grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+6.5%), household furniture stores (+5.7%) and all other food stores (+5.3%). Major drops were reported by family shoe stores (-4.1%), specialty shoe stores (-1.6%) and florists (-1.2%).

All regions recorded higher sales in September 1984 than the previous month with increases ranging from 0.4% in New Brunswick to 6.1% in Yukon and Northwest Territories. Rises were also posted by all metropolitan areas surveyed: 0.8% in Montreal, 1.3% in Winnipeg, 1.6% in Toronto and 3.0% in Vancouver.

Order the September 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.
(see table on next page)

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

September 1984

| | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| | Sales All Stores | | | | Sales All Stores | | | |
| | Sept. 1983 | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1984p | Sept. '84/Sept. '83 | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1984p | Sept. '84/Aug. '84 | |
| | (\$ millions) | | | % | (\$ millions) | | | % |
| Newfoundland | 167.7 | 180.4 | 165.5 | -1.3 | 170.4 | 172.6 | 1.2 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 39.5 | 49.3 | 40.6 | 2.6 | 42.7 | 43.2 | 1.2 | |
| Nova Scotia | 301.3 | 351.8 | 316.8 | 5.1 | 330.0 | 337.0 | 2.1 | |
| New Brunswick | 232.6 | 250.2 | 231.5 | -0.4 | 238.9 | 239.9 | 0.4 | |
| Quebec | 2,181.4 | 2,444.8 | 2,291.6 | 5.0 | 2,388.1 | 2,416.5 | 1.2 | |
| Ontario | 3,292.4 | 3,655.0 | 3,494.4 | 6.1 | 3,593.1 | 3,667.2 | 2.1 | |
| Manitoba | 353.0 | 379.7 | 365.9 | 3.6 | 370.8 | 374.9 | 1.1 | |
| Saskatchewan | 385.5 | 366.3 | 357.7 | -7.2 | 348.1 | 368.4 | 5.8 | |
| Alberta | 949.7 | 968.3 | 936.3 | -1.4 | 944.1 | 975.9 | 3.4 | |
| British Columbia | 1,042.7 | 1,116.8 | 1,051.2 | 0.8 | 1,077.9 | 1,096.1 | 1.7 | |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 28.2 | 29.2 | 30.3 | 7.5 | 27.4 | 29.1 | 6.1 | |
| Montreal | 1,015.2 | 1,115.2 | 1,080.4 | 6.4 | 1,129.9 | 1,138.6 | 0.8 | |
| Toronto | 1,201.9 | 1,276.2 | 1,257.1 | 4.5 | 1,314.7 | 1,335.4 | 1.6 | |
| Winnipeg | 234.2 | 250.0 | 245.7 | 4.8 | 248.6 | 251.9 | 1.3 | |
| Vancouver | 520.9 | 540.0 | 534.2 | 2.5 | 543.3 | 559.6 | 3.0 | |

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

September 1984

| Kind of Business | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | Sales All Stores | | | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 | Sales All Stores | | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 |
| | Sept. 1983 | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1984p | | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1984p | |
| | (\$ millions) | | | % | (\$ millions) | | % |
| Combination stores (groceries and meat) | 1,797.2 | 1,920.1 | 1,820.8 | 1.3 | 1,848.6 | 1,885.3 | 2.0 |
| Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores | 452.3 | 514.9 | 485.1 | 7.2 | 463.3 | 493.4 | 6.5 |
| All other food stores | 170.9 | 192.3 | 186.9 | 9.3 | 183.4 | 193.0 | 5.3 |
| Department stores | 922.1 | 873.0 | 947.9 | 2.7 | 924.6 | 956.9 | 3.5 |
| General merchandise stores | 193.0 | 199.2 | 193.2 | — | 193.3 | 198.7 | 2.8 |
| General stores | 172.7 | 168.4 | 164.3 | -4.8 | 153.6 | 156.9 | 2.1 |
| Variety stores | 93.0 | 102.6 | 97.4 | 4.7 | 101.4 | 100.8 | -0.6 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 1,372.6 | 1,684.9 | 1,466.9 | 6.8 | 1,704.2 | 1,705.4 | 0.1 |
| Used car dealers | 41.2 | 48.6 | 44.4 | 7.7 | 47.0 | 46.9 | -0.3 |
| Service stations | 796.5 | 874.7 | 804.0 | 0.9 | 785.9 | 805.2 | 2.5 |
| Garages | 111.5 | 146.0 | 131.0 | 17.4 | 135.3 | 138.2 | 2.2 |
| Automotive parts and accessories stores | 207.0 | 210.3 | 196.1 | -5.2 | 210.9 | 210.0 | -0.4 |
| Men's clothing stores | 98.4 | 89.1 | 103.6 | 5.2 | 106.0 | 111.3 | 5.0 |
| Women's clothing stores | 190.8 | 183.1 | 216.7 | 13.5 | 197.5 | 207.3 | 5.0 |
| Family clothing stores | 133.1 | 129.3 | 138.9 | 4.3 | 130.4 | 134.0 | 2.8 |
| Specialty shoe stores | 14.6 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 5.6 | 13.5 | 13.3 | -1.6 |
| Family shoe stores | 92.6 | 81.0 | 89.0 | -3.8 | 85.1 | 81.6 | -4.1 |
| Hardware stores | 85.7 | 90.9 | 87.0 | 1.5 | 85.7 | 87.6 | 2.2 |
| Household furniture stores | 128.1 | 145.6 | 143.3 | 11.9 | 133.7 | 141.3 | 5.7 |
| Household appliance stores | 47.7 | 37.4 | 37.3 | -21.8 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 1.1 |
| Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores | 58.6 | 52.7 | 56.3 | -3.8 | 52.6 | 54.3 | 3.2 |
| Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores | 362.8 | 398.9 | 374.2 | 3.1 | 394.2 | 397.6 | 0.9 |
| Book and stationery stores | 42.9 | 45.8 | 45.0 | 4.9 | 45.9 | 46.3 | 1.0 |
| Florists | 28.7 | 32.7 | 30.7 | 6.8 | 37.8 | 37.4 | -1.2 |
| Jewellery stores | 58.1 | 63.9 | 58.3 | 0.4 | 71.3 | 73.4 | 3.0 |
| Sporting goods and accessories stores | 113.5 | 149.4 | 117.6 | 3.5 | 131.3 | 131.1 | -0.1 |
| Personal accessories stores | 117.4 | 139.0 | 122.9 | 4.6 | 125.3 | 129.0 | 2.9 |
| All other stores | 1,071.1 | 1,204.7 | 1,107.8 | 3.4 | 1,133.2 | 1,155.6 | 2.0 |
| Total, all stores | 8,974.0 | 9,791.8 | 9,281.7 | 3.4 | 9,530.1 | 9,272.3 | 2.1 |

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Exports by Commodities

September 1984

Commodity-country export trade statistics for September 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. Contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division.

Coffee, Tea and Cocoa

Third Quarter 1984

Advance information on coffee, tea and cocoa production for the quarter ending September 1984 is now available.

Order *Production and Stocks of Coffee, Tea and Cocoa* (32-025, \$2.75/\$11), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Frozen Poultry Products

November 1, 1984

Preliminary estimates of cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products at November 1, 1984 as well as revised figures for October 1, 1984 are now available.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Division.

Publications Released

62-001 Consumer Price Index, October 1984 — Available Friday, November 16, 1984 at 7 a.m.
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

99-903 Summary Guide — Sample Population
(Canada: \$9.50; Other Countries: \$11.40)

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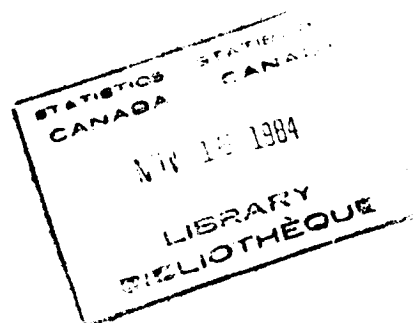
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Statistics Canada daily



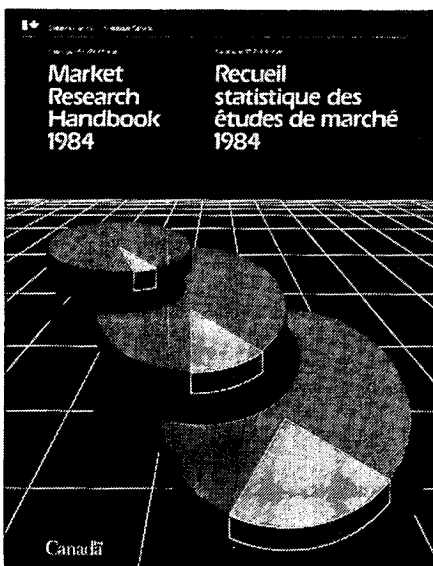
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Friday, November 16, 1984

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Market Research Handbook, 1984

This comprehensive compendium of marketing information provides a wide range of data derived from various Statistics Canada sources, other federal government agencies and international organizations.

Further details appear on page 2 of today's *Daily*.

Market Research Handbook

1984

The 1984 edition of Statistics Canada's popular reference source of Canadian marketing information, the *Market Research Handbook*, is now available. This year's 880 page edition, complete with 272 tables and 49 charts, features a larger selection of cross-classified demographic data from the 1981 Census.

Key data series include the consumption of Canadian goods and services, prices, employment, incomes and the merchandising and service trades. For local market analysis, many of these series as well as population and household data are available for 59

major urban markets, representing more than 60 per cent of Canada's population. Projections of population, family and household growth, as well as international comparisons are also included.

The publication is invaluable in assessing such dynamics of the market place as population growth, demographic trends, income distribution and changes in consumption patterns.

Order *Market Research Handbook 1984* (63-224, Canada: \$33.35; other countries: \$40.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks

September 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Canadian department stores reported total sales of \$947.9 million in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation) in September 1984, up 2.8% from the September 1983 level. Sales were higher in 23 of the 40 departments with the largest increases registered by furs (+30.1%); toys and games (+21.2%); and girls' and teenage girls' wear (+19.6%). The most notable decreases were recorded in gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (-14.7%), plumbing, heating and building materials (-11.9%) and piece goods (-10.2%).

At the provincial level, declines were reported in British Columbia (-4.4%), Alberta (-2.2%) and Prince Edward Island (-0.8%); the remaining provinces reported increased department store sales. Advances ranged from 11.8% in Nova Scotia to 1.4% in Newfoundland, while sales in the Yukon and Northwest Territories rose 5.9%. Of the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed, seven reported increased sales with gains ranging from 16.6% in Halifax-Dartmouth to 5.1% in Ottawa-Hull. Sales declined in Vancouver (-5.1%), Edmonton (-3.5%) and Calgary (-2.2%).

Sales by major department stores in September 1984 totalled \$619.4 million, a 1.6% rise from the same month last year. Junior department stores recorded sales of \$328.4 million, up 5.1% from the September 1983 sales.

Department store sales constituted 10.2% of total retail trade in Canada in September 1984, a slight decrease from the 10.3% share held in September 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of trading days, total department store sales in September 1984 increased by 3.9% to \$961.7 million from the revised August 1984 level of \$925.6 million. Among the 30 departments recording higher sales, the largest gains were reported in furs (+26.0%); women's and misses' coats and suits (+18.8%) and toys and games (+15.4%). The most notable decreases were registered in hardware, paints, wallpaper, etc. (-8.2%), women's and misses' dresses, housedresses, aprons and uniforms (-7.1%) and gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (-6.9%).

Stocks

The unadjusted selling value of inventories held by department stores in September 1984 was \$3,325.5 million, an increase of 0.5% from the same month in 1983. Seasonally adjusted, department store stocks totalled \$3,458.7 million in September 1984, down 0.1% from the previous month's revised value of \$3,460.9 million.

Order the September 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.

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

July 1984

The leading indicator of construction activity in Canada (1971=100) continued to progress in July, rising 1.6% from June to a level of 93.7. The upward movement of the total index is attributable to a sustained pace of construction intentions in the non-residential sector coupled with a marginal increase in the residential side.

The leading indicator of residential construction showed a slight rise in July (0.8%) from the preceding month, to 93.7. The growth rate of the residential index decelerated for a second month due to a sharp slackening of the building intentions recorded in August (43,900 units SAAR) and September (44,300 units) in the multi-family sector. The sharp decrease of residential intentions in August did not slow down the July trend-cycle of Building Permits in Quebec and Ontario. Since the end of CHOSP, a downward trend has occurred in British Columbia while the prairies recorded modest growth after having bottomed early in the year. In the Atlantic region, building construction intentions weakened slightly.

The leading indicator of non-residential construction continued to progress in July, increasing 2.8% from June to 93.1. Compared to June 1983 when this sector was just recovering, a growth of 23.8% has been observed. Gains were recorded in the industrial (8.6%) and commercial (2.3%) sectors while the governmental component slipped slightly (-1.3%). Since the beginning of the year, activity in the non-residential sector given by the trend-cycle improved in Ontario only.

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 August 1984 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

Contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-990-9689), Construction Division.
(see table and graph on next page)

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

July 1984
(1971=100)

| | July 1984 | June 1984 | May 1984 | July 1983 | June 1983 | May 1983 | % Change | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | July '84/ June '84 | July '84/ July '83 |
| Total Index | 93.7 | 92.2 | 90.9 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 1.6 | 6.6 |
| Residential | 93.7 | 93.0 | 91.9 | 97.4 | 100.2 | 102.6 | 0.8 | -3.8 |
| Non-residential | 93.1 | 90.6 | 88.9 | 75.2 | 73.9 | 72.7 | 2.8 | 23.8 |
| Industrial | 90.1 | 83.0 | 78.8 | 61.8 | 59.1 | 56.7 | 8.6 | 45.8 |
| Commercial | 118.3 | 115.6 | 112.9 | 88.3 | 84.6 | 80.5 | 2.3 | 34.0 |
| Governmental | 62.3 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 66.9 | 69.1 | 71.5 | -1.3 | -6.9 |

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

August 1984

1971=100

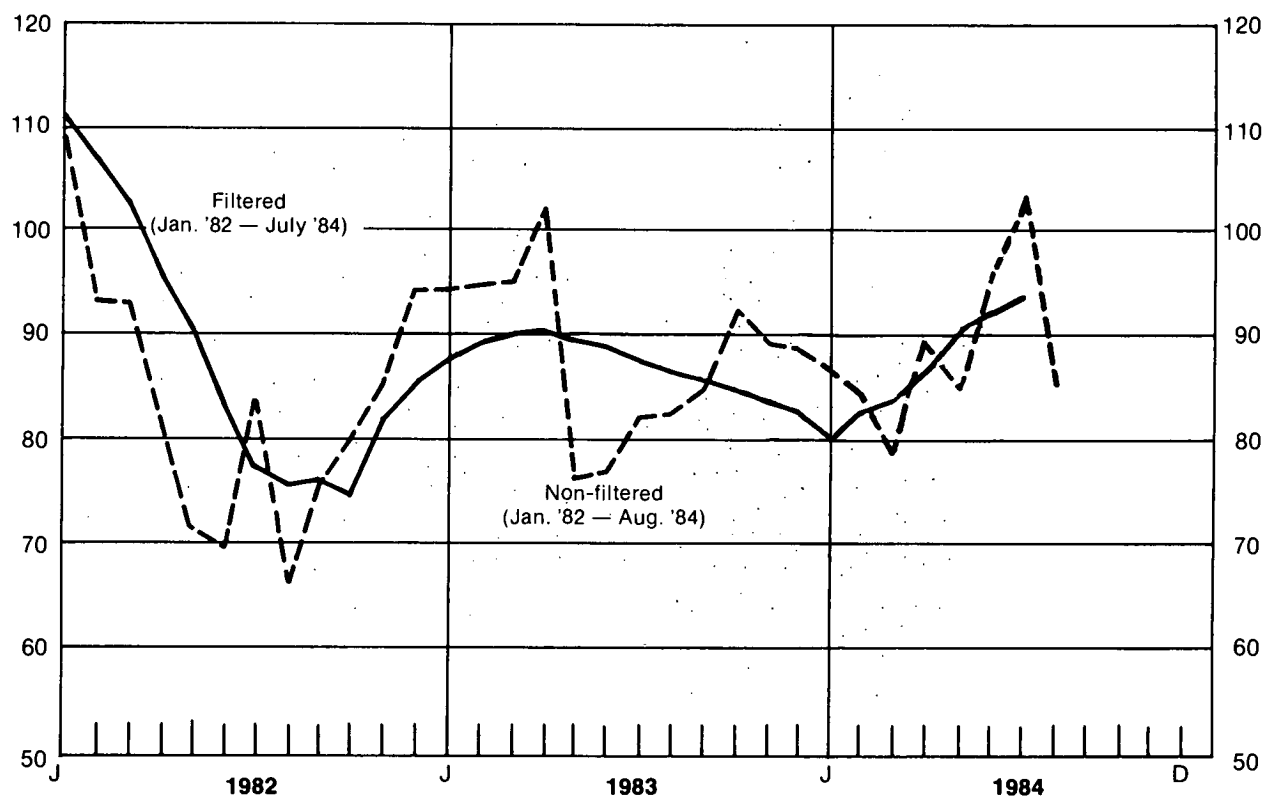
(Seasonally adjusted, non-filtered)

| | Canada | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | Annual | | |
| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | May 1984 | Apr. 1984 | Mar. 1984 | Feb. 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 |
| Total Index | 85.3 | 103.4 | 96.1 | 85.1 | 89.6 | 76.9 | 84.3 | 88.1 | 83.4 | 131.0 |
| Residential | 80.7 | 111.0 | 95.1 | 87.1 | 85.0 | 84.2 | 91.4 | 97.6 | 74.1 | 125.8 |
| Non-residential | 91.1 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 82.5 | 95.4 | 67.6 | 75.5 | 76.0 | 95.1 | 137.6 |
| Industrial | 98.5 | 75.9 | 96.6 | 68.3 | 87.3 | 68.7 | 51.8 | 65.1 | 81.6 | 139.8 |
| Commercial | 122.9 | 115.6 | 133.6 | 103.6 | 123.6 | 79.9 | 104.1 | 87.4 | 118.9 | 192.2 |
| Governmental | 53.6 | 78.8 | 59.2 | 66.3 | 69.1 | 53.9 | 55.8 | 68.8 | 75.8 | 77.8 |

| | Atlantic | | Quebec | | Ontario | | Prairies | | British Columbia | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 |
| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 |
| Total Index | 115.7 | 141.9 | 75.4 | 125.9 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 83.8 | 93.1 | 72.7 | 98.6 |
| Residential | 139.1 | 149.9 | 90.9 | 178.2 | 72.6 | 92.4 | 77.9 | 81.1 | 77.6 | 92.8 |
| Non-residential | 91.7 | 133.7 | 55.6 | 59.2 | 118.7 | 99.1 | 91.3 | 108.3 | 65.9 | 106.7 |

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

1971=100



Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending October 31, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending October 31, 1984 totalled 7.7 million t, an increase of 21.9% from the 1983 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 13.9% and in the West by 30.1%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 26.0% and in the West by 22.1%; an overall national increase of 25.0% was recorded.

Rail freight loadings for January-October 1984 totalled 200.9 million t, an increase of 17.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.7%.

Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 104 631 | 2 698 581 | 4 803 212 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 2 322 346 | 2 559 887 | 4 882 233 |
| % change | -9.4 | 5.4 | -1.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 35,460 | 38,337 | 73,797 |
| Cars, 1983 | 37,640 | 37,247 | 74,887 |
| % change | -5.8 | 2.9 | -1.5 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 169 496 | 65 325 | 234 821 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 161 286 | 59 553 | 220 839 |
| % change | 5.1 | 9.7 | 6.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 6,365 | 2,627 | 8,992 |
| Cars, 1983 | 5,446 | 2,264 | 7,710 |
| % change | 16.9 | 16.0 | 16.6 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 86 701 415 | 106 512 480 | 193 213 895 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 74 745 327 | 90 024 709 | 164 770 036 |
| % change | 16.0 | 18.3 | 17.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,448,248 | 1,505,583 | 2,953,831 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,245,625 | 1,321,744 | 2,567,369 |
| % change | 16.3 | 13.9 | 15.1 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 487 725 | 2 506 785 | 8 994 510 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 563 369 | 2 127 924 | 7 691 293 |
| % change | 16.6 | 17.8 | 16.9 |
| Cars, 1984 | 239,164 | 99,535 | 338,699 |
| Cars, 1983 | 186,607 | 81,801 | 268,408 |
| % change | 28.2 | 21.7 | 26.2 |

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.

Cane and Beet Sugar Industry
(Census of Manufactures, 1983)
 1983-1982

| S.I.C. 1081 | | 1982 | 1983 | % Change |
|--|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| Establishments | No. | 12 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 1,602 | 1,432 | -10.6 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 3,422 | 3,121 | -8.8 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 37,076 | 37,458 | 1.0 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 24,933 | 25,276 | 1.4 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 408,050 | 349,210 | -14.4 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 597,041 | 571,617 | -4.3 |
| Value added | \$000 | 158,386 | 196,026 | 23.8 |
| Total Activity: | | | | |
| Total employees | No. | 2,338 | 2,213 | -5.3 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 57,123 | 59,246 | 3.7 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 160,815 | 200,339 | 24.6 |

Contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Complete data will be published in *Cane and Beet Sugar Processors* (32-222, \$5.00).

Publications Released

52-211 *Railway Transport in Canada*, 1983
 (Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

63-224 *Market Research Handbook*, 1984
 (Canada: \$33.35; Other Countries: \$40)

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Consumer Price Index

October 1984

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1981=100) rose 0.2% to a level of 123.2 in October, thereby further extending the trend of moderate increases which has generally been observed during the course of 1984. This rise largely resulted from a 0.7% increase in the housing index and a 1.5% increase in the tobacco and alcohol index, these increases having been only partially offset by a 1.1% decrease in the transportation index. The food index was unchanged overall in October while the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.2%.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI (as measured by comparing the index level for October 1984 to that of October 1983) was 3.4%, down from the 3.8% increase in September, and represented the lowest year-over-year rise registered since August and September 1971 when it also stood at 3.4%. This decline in the year-over-year change was largely the result of the food index having remained unchanged overall this October whereas it had risen by 1.1% in October 1983.

The food index registered no overall change between September and October, as a 0.2% decrease in the index for food purchased from stores was offset by a 0.4% increase in the index for food purchased from restaurants. In the food purchased from stores index, decreases in fruit prices, notably for apples, combined with lower prices for poultry, primarily turkeys, completely offset increases in the prices of beef, milk and vegetables. The index for food purchased from stores now stands 4.6% above its level of October 1983 while the index for food purchased from restaurants is 3.9% higher than it was in October 1983. As a result, the aggregate food index stood 4.4% higher than its October 1983 level. This rate was down from the year-over-year increase of 5.6% recorded in September.

The 0.2% increase in the all-items excluding food index was largely attributable to higher property taxes and increased prices for tobacco and alcohol products. Property taxes, adjusted once a year, advanced on average 5.6% in 1984. (The education component of property taxes for urban centres in the province of Quebec can only be determined later in the year and as a result will only be reflected in early 1985.) An increase of 1.5% in the tobacco and alcohol index, primarily due to the delayed impact of the September 1 increase in the federal excise tax as well as some provincial tax increases, also contributed to the advance in the all-items excluding food index. Other notable price increases included those for furniture, clothing and admissions to sports events. A significant decrease in air fares, in part the result of "seat sales" in effect in October, partially offset the impact of these increases. Between October 1983 and October 1984, the index for all-items excluding food increased by 3.1%, down from the increase of 3.3% observed in September.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods rose 0.3% in October while that for services was unchanged overall. Between October 1983 and October 1984, the price level for goods rose 3.5%, virtually the same rate as the 3.4% increase for services.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the all-items index increased 0.1% between September and October, with the food index and the all-items excluding food index each having risen 0.2% (this apparent anomaly is due to rounding). During the three-month period July to October, the all-items index rose at a seasonally-adjusted compounded annual rate of change of 1.6%.

City Highlights

Between September and October, consumer price changes in cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decline of 0.5% in Calgary to an increase of 0.8% in Winnipeg. The decline in Calgary was due to lower beef prices and lower transportation costs as prices for gasoline and air travel decreased. The higher than average rise in Winnipeg was largely the result of higher increases for gasoline due to the end of "price wars".

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

Lower overall food prices and a decrease in air fares largely explained the 0.2% decline in the all-items index. Largely offsetting these declines were increased shelter charges (primarily resulting from higher property taxes), advances in clothing prices, recreation charges and in the prices of alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Since October 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.4% largely reflecting increased shelter charges (especially relating to property taxes) and higher prices for tobacco and alcohol products. Clothing and food prices were higher while air fares declined. Since October 1983, the all-items index has climbed 3.9%.

Halifax

Increased shelter charges (largely reflecting higher property taxes) coupled with advances in clothing prices, recreation charges and overall food prices (most notably pork, poultry and dairy products) accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Air fares declined. Between October 1983 and October 1984, the all-items index rose 4.0%.

(continued)

Saint John

The all-items index registered a 0.4% rise, largely as a result of increased shelter charges (mainly due to higher property taxes), and higher prices for clothing, gasoline, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Declines in air fares and in overall food prices had a dampening effect. Since October 1983, the all-items index has increased 3.5%.

Quebec City

The main factors contributing to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index were higher food prices (especially for beef and fresh vegetables) advances in shelter charges (due to higher property taxes) and higher tobacco and alcohol prices. Air fares and hotel/motel charges declined. Between October 1983 and October 1984, the all-items index has registered a 2.7% rise.

Montreal

Higher shelter charges (largely resulting from an increase in property taxes) and price advances for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and gasoline largely explained the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Declines were observed for air fares and for overall food prices, the latter due mainly to lower prices for poultry, bakery products and fresh fruit. Since October 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Ottawa

The advance of 0.5% in the all-items index resulted mainly from higher shelter charges (reflecting increased property taxes), as well as from price increases for cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and gasoline. Food prices fell marginally due primarily to lower prices for fresh fruit, bread, eggs, pork and turkey. Since October 1983, the all-items index has advanced 4.1%.

Toronto

The all-items index increased by a marginal 0.1%, largely due to higher shelter charges (mainly reflecting increased property taxes) and increased prices for tobacco and alcohol products. Significantly dampening the impact of these increases were declines in gasoline prices, air fares and in food prices (especially for pork, poultry, fresh fruit and soft drinks). Since October 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.9%.

Thunder Bay

Higher shelter charges (largely the result of increased property taxes) and increased household furnishing and equipment costs coupled with higher prices for tobacco and alcohol products accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Partially offsetting these advances were declines in gasoline prices, air fares and clothing prices. Food prices remained unchanged overall. Since October 1983, the all-items index has increased 4.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.8% mainly due to higher charges for owned accommodation (largely a result of increased property taxes) and to increased prices for gasoline and alcoholic beverages. Lower air fares were registered while food prices remained unchanged on average. Since October 1983, the all-items index has registered a 3.7% rise.

Regina

The main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index were higher owned accommodation charges (due largely to increased property taxes) and increased prices for alcoholic beverages and food (especially for beef and fresh vegetables). Clothing prices and air fares declined. Since October 1983, the all-items index has advanced 3.3%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%) largely as a result of lower air fares, decreased recreation charges, lower food prices (especially for pork, poultry and fresh fruit) and declines in prices for personal care supplies. Partially offsetting these declines were increased shelter charges (partly due to higher property taxes) and higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, clothing and gasoline. Since October 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.0%.

Edmonton

The all-items index registered a slight decline (-0.1%) mainly reflecting the impact of lower food prices and a decline in air fares. Largely offsetting these declines were higher property taxes and increased household furnishing and equipment costs, coupled with advances in reading and education charges, increased clothing prices and higher tobacco and alcohol prices. Since October 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Calgary

The all-items index declined 0.5% largely due to lower gasoline prices and decreased air fares, as well as to a decline in overall clothing and food prices. Partially offsetting these declines were increased property taxes and advances in the prices of tobacco and alcohol products. Between October 1983 and October 1984, the all-items index rose 2.1%.

Vancouver

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index. The impact of higher shelter charges (reflecting increased property taxes), increased prices for furniture, for food and for tobacco and alcohol products were completely offset by declines in air fares and in selected recreational charges. Since October 1983, the all-items index has recorded a 3.6% increase.

Order the October 1984 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

(see tables on pages 4 to 7)

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

| | Indexes | | | Percentage Change | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | October 1984 from | |
| | October 1984 | September 1984 | October 1983 | September 1984 | October 1983 |
| All-items | 123.2 | 123.0 | 119.2 | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| Food | 117.7 | 117.7 | 112.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 |
| All-items excluding food | 124.9 | 124.6 | 121.1 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| Housing | 126.0 | 125.1 | 122.2 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Clothing | 113.8 | 113.4 | 111.1 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| Transportation | 124.1 | 125.5 | 121.1 | -1.1 | 2.5 |
| Health and personal care | 124.0 | 123.8 | 119.7 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| Recreation, reading and education | 121.9 | 121.6 | 117.9 | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| Tobacco and alcohol | 143.9 | 141.8 | 136.7 | 1.5 | 5.3 |
| Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar | 81.2 | 81.3 | 83.9 | | |
| All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100 | 291.9 | | | | |

Consumer Price Indexes for Canada, Major Components, Selected Sub-groups and Special Aggregates, Not Seasonally Adjusted
(1981=100)

| Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates | Indexes | | Percentage Change | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | October 1984 from | |
| | October 1984 | September 1984 | October 1984 | October 1983 |
| Reclassified by goods and services | | | | |
| Goods | 121.4 | | 0.3 | 3.5 |
| Durable goods | 113.9 | | 0.4 | 2.9 |
| Semi-durable goods | 115.3 | | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Non-durable goods | 126.0 | | 0.2 | 4.0 |
| Non-durable goods excluding food | 135.3 | | 0.6 | 3.5 |
| Goods excluding food | 123.5 | | 0.5 | 3.0 |
| Services | 126.2 | | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Services excluding shelter | 126.5 | | -0.7 | 3.5 |
| Selected special aggregates | | | | |
| All-items excluding food | 124.9 | | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| Energy | 136.0 | | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| All-items excluding energy | 121.9 | | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| Food and energy | 122.8 | | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| All-items excluding food and energy | 123.4 | | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| All-items excluding housing | 121.8 | | -0.1 | 3.5 |
| All-items excluding shelter | 122.7 | | 0.0 | 3.5 |

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes, Canada¹

Seasonally Adjusted

| | May 1984 | June 1984 | July 1984 | August 1984 | September 1984 | October 1984 |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| All-items | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Food | -0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| All-items excluding food | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

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 | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| | August 1984 | September 1984 | October 1984 | August 1984 | September 1984 | October 1984 |
| All-items | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Food | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 4.4 |
| All-items excluding food | 3.6 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 |

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.

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 | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 123.1 | 109.8 | 126.2 | 122.3 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 121.4 | 152.4 |
| September 1984 index | 123.3 | 111.3 | 125.8 | 121.6 | 124.9 | 123.2 | 120.4 | 151.2 |
| % change from September 1984 | -0.2 | -1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 121.1 | 113.1 | 123.6 | 112.7 | 122.1 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 142.1 |
| September 1984 index | 120.6 | 113.0 | 122.9 | 111.3 | 122.7 | 124.2 | 123.6 | 139.2 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 123.1 | 111.6 | 127.7 | 114.0 | 123.8 | 130.4 | 128.0 | 140.7 |
| September 1984 index | 122.7 | 111.3 | 126.8 | 112.9 | 124.7 | 131.0 | 127.1 | 140.8 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 0.7 | -0.1 |
| % change from October 1983 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 6.0 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 123.6 | 113.1 | 130.6 | 112.4 | 122.4 | 124.0 | 125.9 | 146.5 |
| September 1984 index | 123.1 | 113.4 | 129.5 | 110.8 | 122.3 | 125.2 | 126.4 | 144.6 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | -1.0 | -0.4 | 1.3 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 123.6 | 113.2 | 129.7 | 114.7 | 128.5 | 123.5 | 115.0 | 141.1 |
| September 1984 index | 123.0 | 112.1 | 129.1 | 114.4 | 128.6 | 123.5 | 115.0 | 139.1 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| % change from October 1983 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 5.8 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 123.3 | 114.0 | 127.9 | 113.0 | 129.5 | 122.3 | 119.5 | 140.5 |
| September 1984 index | 123.0 | 114.4 | 127.2 | 112.8 | 129.9 | 121.5 | 119.3 | 137.5 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| % change from October 1983 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 124.5 | 117.1 | 130.4 | 114.2 | 123.6 | 125.4 | 121.0 | 144.1 |
| September 1984 index | 123.9 | 117.2 | 129.1 | 114.2 | 123.4 | 125.8 | 121.2 | 141.9 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 1.6 |
| % change from October 1983 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 4.6 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 124.7 | 123.3 | 126.4 | 115.0 | 122.5 | 124.4 | 122.5 | 147.5 |
| September 1984 index | 124.6 | 123.5 | 125.1 | 114.3 | 125.9 | 124.1 | 121.6 | 145.1 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -2.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.1 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 123.9 | 119.0 | 127.6 | 112.3 | 121.2 | 127.1 | 121.8 | 144.2 |
| September 1984 index | 123.7 | 119.0 | 126.4 | 112.8 | 123.3 | 126.9 | 121.4 | 142.6 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -1.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| % change from October 1983 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Winnipeg | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 122.1 | 112.6 | 126.9 | 113.3 | 123.3 | 119.7 | 121.4 | 146.6 |
| September 1984 index | 121.1 | 112.6 | 125.6 | 112.9 | 120.3 | 119.7 | 121.2 | 145.0 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 122.4 | 117.0 | 127.5 | 114.0 | 117.3 | 128.5 | 121.2 | 139.7 |
| September 1984 index | 122.2 | 116.8 | 126.9 | 114.9 | 117.8 | 127.7 | 120.7 | 138.6 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 5.3 |

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 | Hous- ing (1981=100) | Cloth- ing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and personal care | Recre- ation, reading and education | Tobacco and alcohol |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Saskatoon | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 120.6 | 111.5 | 124.6 | 116.5 | 118.4 | 123.5 | 121.2 | 137.9 |
| September 1984 index | 120.7 | 111.7 | 124.5 | 116.3 | 119.5 | 124.5 | 121.4 | 136.4 |
| % change from September 1984 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -0.8 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| % change from October 1983 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 121.2 | 117.5 | 119.3 | 112.6 | 124.3 | 126.9 | 121.6 | 149.6 |
| September 1984 index | 121.3 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 111.7 | 125.6 | 126.7 | 121.0 | 148.7 |
| % change from September 1984 | -0.1 | -0.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| % change from October 1983 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 120.4 | 116.7 | 119.2 | 108.6 | 122.6 | 130.3 | 121.1 | 147.6 |
| September 1984 index | 121.0 | 117.6 | 119.0 | 108.8 | 125.4 | 130.6 | 121.4 | 146.5 |
| % change from September 1984 | -0.5 | -0.8 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -2.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| % change from October 1983 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 4.6 |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| October 1984 index | 122.5 | 120.1 | 121.2 | 116.0 | 124.7 | 123.3 | 126.8 | 136.0 |
| September 1984 index | 122.5 | 119.4 | 120.9 | 115.9 | 126.5 | 123.6 | 127.4 | 134.6 |
| % change from September 1984 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -1.4 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 1.0 |
| % change from October 1983 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 5.3 |

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).

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products and Natural Gas

September 1984

Preliminary figures show sales of refined petroleum products in Canada in September 1984 decreased 8.2% from a year earlier, while sales of natural gas rose 5.8%. Cumulative figures for the first nine months of 1984 indicate sales of petroleum products rose 0.7% from the 1983 level, while sales of natural gas were up 10.1%.

Refined Petroleum Products

During September 1984, sales of petroleum products by Canadian refiners and major distributors amounted to 6 109 600 cubic metres, down 8.2% from the level recorded in September 1983. Sales of the main products were as follows: motor gasoline, 2 682 800 cubic metres (-8.1%); diesel fuel, 1 225 100 cubic metres (-9.7%); light fuel oil, 374 200 cubic metres (+24.3%) and heavy fuel oil, 538 100 cubic metres (-7.7%). Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners totalled 6 100 000 cubic metres, a 25.0% decline from September 1983.

For the first nine months of 1984, sales of refined petroleum products amounted to 58 202 905 cubic metres, 0.7% higher than the level recorded during the same period of 1983. Year-to-date sales of the main products were as follows: motor gasoline, 24 653 886 cubic metres (-0.8%); diesel fuel, 10 967 932 cubic

metres (+7.2%); light fuel oil, 5 663 660 cubic metres (-2.1%) and heavy fuel oil, 5 365 022 cubic metres (-8.7%). Year-to-date production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners amounted to 65 509 330 cubic metres, up 3.3% from the same period in 1983.

Natural Gas

Sales of natural gas by main distributors amounted to 2 634 139 000 cubic metres during September 1984, up 5.8% from the level recorded during September 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows: residential sales, 415 522 000 cubic metres (+1.3%); commercial sales, 385 232 000 cubic metres (+2.4%) and industrial sales, 1 833 385 000 cubic metres (+7.7%).

Sales of natural gas during the first nine months of 1983 amounted to 33 852 658 000 cubic metres, up 10.1% from the level recorded during the same period of 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows: residential sales, 8 569 482 000 cubic metres (+9.2%); commercial sales, 6 957 504 000 cubic metres (+5.6%) and industrial sales, 18 325 672 000 cubic metres (+12.4%).

Order the September 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.

(see table on next page)

Natural Gas Sales

Preliminary Monthly Report

September 1984

(thousands of cubic metres)

| Province | Rate structure | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Total |
| New Brunswick | 10 | 50 | — | 60 |
| Quebec | 13 923 | 28 616 | 213 391 | 255 930 |
| Ontario | 140 086 | 137 848 | 665 937 | 943 871 |
| Manitoba | 15 173 | 14 884 | 34 965 | 65 022 |
| Saskatchewan | 44 913 | 25 924 | 109 669 | 180 506 |
| Alberta | 146 599 | 123 561 | 644 099 | 914 259 |
| British Columbia | 54 818 | 54 349 | 165 324 | 274 491 |
| Canada September 1984 | 415 522 | 385 232 | 1 833 385 | 2 634 139 |
| Canada September 1983 | 410 073 | 376 168 | 1 702 361 | 2 488 602 |
| % change | 1.3 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 5.8 |
| Year-to-date 1984 | | | | |
| Canada | 8 569 482 | 6 957 504 | 18 325 672 | 33 852 658 |
| Year-to-date 1983 | | | | |
| Canada | 7 846 475 | 6 585 244 | 16 303 309 | 30 735 028 |
| % change | 9.2 | 5.6 | 12.4 | 10.1 |

Refined Petroleum Products Sales Preliminary Monthly Report

September 1984
(Thousand Cubic Metres)

| | Propane | Butane | Petro- chems | Naphtha Spec. | Aviation Gasoline | Motor Gasoline | Mo. Gas. Sales Retail Pump | Turbo Fuel (Kerosene) | Turbo Fuel (Naphtha) | Stove Oil Kerosene | Diesel |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Nfld. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 42.8 | 36.4 | 15.8 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 35.5 |
| P.E.I. | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 3.8 |
| N.S. | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 91.0 | 78.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 63.2 |
| N.B. | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 73.3 | 61.4 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 32.3 |
| Que. | 19.3 | 16.6 | 43.2 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 538.6 | 417.0 | 63.4 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 194.0 |
| Ont. | 42.9 | 13.8 | 97.4 | 12.7 | 4.4 | 986.9 | 700.4 | 90.8 | 19.3 | 10.4 | 321.9 |
| Man. | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 123.0 | 70.4 | 9.3 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 77.8 |
| Sask. | 4.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 146.3 | 70.0 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 84.7 |
| Alta. | 33.0 | 21.8 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 351.4 | 164.5 | 36.7 | 17.8 | 1.8 | 191.7 |
| B.C. | 10.0 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 306.4 | 233.4 | 30.4 | 12.4 | 3.7 | 177.6 |
| Yukon | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 5.4 |
| N.W.T. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 37.2 |
| Canada/84 | 116.5 | 73.5 | 148.2 | 20.0 | 16.0 | 2 682.8 | 1 849.0 | 257.8 | 94.0 | 54.0 | 1 225.1 |
| Canada/83 | 129.9 | 68.8 | 271.2 | 31.3 | 22.9 | 2 920.6 | 2 098.6 | 239.8 | 117.5 | 42.5 | 1 357.3 |
| % Canada 84/83 | -10.3 | 6.8 | -45.3 | -36.1 | -30.1 | -8.1 | -11.9 | 7.5 | -20.0 | 27.0 | -9.7 |

| | Light Fuel Oil | Heavy Fuel Oil | Asphalt | Coke | Lube Oils & Greases | Other Products | Total Products | Gasoline by Grade | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | Premium | No-lead | Regular |
| Nfld. | 13.7 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 140.4 | 1.6 | 21.4 | 19.7 |
| P.E.I. | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 8.2 |
| N.S. | 30.7 | 34.4 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 263.9 | 8.0 | 43.2 | 39.7 |
| N.B. | 22.6 | 63.0 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 229.1 | 3.4 | 30.8 | 38.9 |
| Que. | 172.1 | 240.5 | 86.4 | 45.0 | 13.2 | 5.4 | 1 462.3 | 74.8 | 217.2 | 246.6 |
| Ont. | 92.4 | 130.1 | 83.7 | 9.2 | 34.5 | 12.3 | 1 962.7 | 90.7 | 488.3 | 407.9 |
| Man. | 2.8 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 241.8 | 3.0 | 38.2 | 81.7 |
| Sask. | 6.5 | 5.0 | 20.5 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 300.3 | 2.7 | 32.0 | 111.5 |
| Alta. | 2.2 | 1.4 | 61.6 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 736.4 | 13.2 | 96.7 | 241.5 |
| B.C. | 21.7 | 44.4 | 21.4 | 15.0 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 672.3 | 24.2 | 79.4 | 202.7 |
| Yukon | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.5 |
| N.W.T. | 2.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 60.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| Canada 1984 | 374.2 | 538.1 | 330.8 | 83.2 | 74.1 | 21.3 | 6 109.6 | 222.4 | 1 053.9 | 1 405.1 |
| Canada 1983 | 301.0 | 583.5 | 392.6 | 79.0 | 80.3 | 22.8 | 6 661.0 | 217.1 | 983.9 | 1 719.5 |
| % Canada 1984/1983 | 24.3 | -7.8 | -15.7 | 5.3 | -7.7 | -6.5 | -8.2 | 2.4 | 7.1 | -18.3 |

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

September 1984

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

Order the September 1984 issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Retail Trade

September 1984 (Errata)

Users should note the following correction to the table *Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business, September 1984* which appeared in the November 15, 1984 edition of the *Daily*.

The seasonally adjusted September 1984 preliminary total for all stores (col. 6, last line) should read \$9,727.3 million.

Publications Released

- 11-007** *Survey News*, Vol. 1, No. 2, October-September 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$19.80; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$23.70)
- 23-001** *The Dairy Review*, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 26-006** *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production*, July 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-006** *Oils and Fats*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 35-001** *Construction Type Plywood*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-001** *Cement*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 46-002** *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-004** *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-010** *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes*, July-September 1984
(Canada: \$6.65/\$26.60; Other Countries: \$7.95/\$31.90)
- 62-011** *Industry Price Indexes*, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 63-226** *Wholesale Trade Statistics: Wholesale Merchants, Agents and Brokers*, 1982
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

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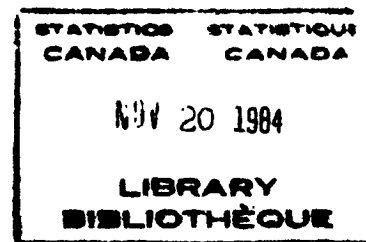
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Tuesday, November 20, 1984

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Users of the All-items Consumer Price Index for Canada on a 1961=100 time base are advised that the indexes for the months of September and October 1984 were 388.7 and 389.4, respectively. Due to a procedural rounding problem, they previously had been reported as being 389.2 and 389.9 for September and October, respectively.



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

September 1984

Preliminary estimates show the seasonally adjusted value of shipments in all Canadian manufacturing industries in September 1984 decreased 4.8% to \$18,802.9 million from the revised August estimate of \$19,741.5 million. Shipments of durable goods were down 9.3% to \$8,369.8 million from \$9,225.7 million. Most of this decrease can be attributed to losses of \$606.1 million in transportation equipment industries and of \$103.6 million in machinery industries. In non-durable goods industries, shipments were down 0.8% to \$10,433.1 million from \$10,515.8 million where a \$52.2 million increase in petroleum and coal products industries was offset by losses of \$44.2 million in paper and allied industries and of \$38.5 million in rubber and plastic products industries.

Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of September were \$33,030.3 million, up 0.8% from the previous month's revised value of \$32,774.9 million. Total inventory held increased 0.9% to \$34,145.1 million from \$33,839.2 million in August, with increases of 1.4% in goods in process, 1.0% in finished products and 0.5% in raw materials.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of September was 1.76:1, up from 1.66:1 in August. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments went from 0.60:1 in August to 0.63:1 in September.

The value of new orders received in September 1984, seasonally adjusted, decreased 7.1% to \$18,556.8 million from the revised estimate of \$19,972.6 million. In

durable goods industries, new orders with an estimated value of \$8,162.1 million were 13.6% lower than the August value of \$9,449.8 million. Most of this decrease can be attributed to losses of \$917.5 million in transportation equipment industries and of \$268.6 million in primary metal industries. In non-durable goods industries, new orders received were valued at \$10,394.7 million, down 1.2% from the revised estimate of \$10,522.8 million for August.

The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of September was \$22,135.1 million, down 1.1% from the revised August estimate of \$22,381.2 million. Unfilled orders decreased 1.0% in durable goods industries to \$19,904.7 million from \$20,112.4 million at the end of August; in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was down 1.7% to \$2,230.4 million from \$2,268.8 million.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in September 1984 were an estimated \$19,128.1 million, 1.0% higher than the revised August value of \$18,934.0 million. Cumulative shipments for the first nine months of 1984 reached an estimated \$167,986.3 million, up 14.7% from the \$146,404.5 million estimated for the same period in 1983.

Order the September 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. Contact J. Lepage (613-990-9832), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

(see table on next page)

Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

| | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Sept. 1984p | Aug. 1984r | % change | Jan.-Sept. 1984p | Jan.-Sept. 1983 | % change |
| | (\$ millions) | | | (\$ millions) | | |
| Newfoundland | 107.5 | 113.3 | -5.1 | 889.9 | 862.7 | 3.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 22.8 | 24.2 | -5.7 | 206.7 | 206.1 | 0.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 400.5 | 380.9 | 5.1 | 3,347.5 | 2,859.5 | 17.1 |
| New Brunswick | 334.8 | 370.9 | -9.7 | 3,270.4 | 2,474.3 | 32.2 |
| Quebec | 4,783.7 | 4,743.8 | 0.8 | 42,621.2 | 38,377.5 | 11.1 |
| Ontario | 10,092.6 | 9,829.0 | 2.7 | 88,543.1 | 74,008.3 | 19.6 |
| Manitoba | 416.8 | 430.0 | -3.1 | 3,844.6 | 3,589.7 | 7.1 |
| Sakatchewan | 242.8 | 253.8 | -4.3 | 2,065.7 | 1,856.5 | 11.3 |
| Alberta | 1,185.9 | 1,218.8 | -2.7 | 10,228.2 | 9,498.8 | 7.7 |
| British Columbia | 1,533.9 | 1,562.5 | -1.8 | 12,930.9 | 12,638.5 | 2.3 |
| Canada ¹ | 19,128.1 | 18,934.0 | 1.0 | 167,986.3 | 146,404.5 | 14.7 |

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1981 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

| | Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Sept. 1984p | Aug. 1984r | July 1984 | Sept. 1983 |
| | (\$ millions) | | | |
| Shipments: Total | 19,128.1 | 18,933.9 | 17,494.6 | 18,117.9 |
| Non-durable | 10,633.4 | 10,652.8 | 10,024.6 | 10,361.5 |
| Durable | 8,494.7 | 8,281.1 | 7,470.0 | 7,756.4 |
| New Orders: Total | 18,939.9 | 19,073.2 | 17,336.6 | 21,730.7 |
| Non-durable | 10,553.7 | 10,641.8 | 10,003.0 | 10,338.0 |
| Durable | 8,386.2 | 8,431.4 | 7,333.6 | 11,392.7 |
| Unfilled Orders: Total | 22,077.0 | 22,265.2 | 22,126.0 | 20,305.8 |
| Non-durable | 2,234.0 | 2,313.8 | 2,324.8 | 2,030.7 |
| Durable | 19,843.0 | 19,951.5 | 19,801.2 | 18,275.0 |
| Inventory Owned: Total | 32,685.4 | 32,644.6 | 32,411.6 | 30,098.3 |
| Non-durable | 16,550.6 | 16,716.3 | 16,622.3 | 15,598.1 |
| Durable | 16,134.9 | 15,928.3 | 15,789.3 | 14,500.2 |
| Inventory Held: Total | 33,810.2 | 33,730.8 | 33,460.4 | 31,582.1 |
| Raw materials | 13,850.3 | 13,878.0 | 13,831.7 | 12,444.5 |
| Goods in process | 8,334.5 | 8,204.6 | 7,960.0 | 8,142.0 |
| Finished products | 11,625.3 | 11,648.2 | 11,668.6 | 10,995.5 |
| | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Shipments: Total | 18,802.9 | 19,741.5 | 19,179.2 | 17,243.8 |
| Non-durable | 10,433.1 | 10,515.8 | 10,564.9 | 9,846.3 |
| Durable | 8,369.8 | 9,225.7 | 8,614.3 | 7,397.5 |
| New Orders: Total | 18,556.8 | 19,972.6 | 18,837.3 | 20,895.1 |
| Non-durable | 10,394.7 | 10,522.8 | 10,536.6 | 9,858.6 |
| Durable | 8,162.1 | 9,449.8 | 8,300.7 | 11,036.5 |
| Unfilled Orders: Total | 22,135.1 | 22,381.2 | 22,150.1 | 20,382.2 |
| Non-durable | 2,230.4 | 2,268.8 | 2,261.8 | 2,030.8 |
| Durable | 19,904.7 | 20,112.4 | 19,888.3 | 18,351.4 |
| Inventory Owned: Total | 33,030.3 | 32,774.9 | 32,688.7 | 30,415.1 |
| Non-durable | 16,801.4 | 16,813.9 | 16,734.2 | 15,820.2 |
| Durable | 16,228.9 | 15,961.0 | 15,954.5 | 14,594.9 |
| Inventory Held: Total | 34,145.1 | 33,839.2 | 33,718.0 | 31,888.3 |
| Raw materials | 13,895.2 | 13,822.0 | 13,863.1 | 12,494.4 |
| Goods in process | 8,321.5 | 8,204.5 | 8,054.3 | 8,130.1 |
| Finished products | 11,928.4 | 11,812.7 | 11,800.6 | 11,263.8 |
| Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments | 1.76 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.76 |
| Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments | 0.63 | 0.60 | 0.62 | 0.65 |

Security Transactions with Non-residents

September 1984

Foreign investment in outstanding Canadian securities rose \$348 million in September 1984, up from a \$266 million increase recorded in August. Net sales of Canadian bonds to non-residents amounted to \$289 million in September, an amount similar to the previous month. The bulk of the secondary market activity in bonds continued to be in Government of Canada issues, coming principally from European and Japanese investors. Japanese investors were net buyers of long-term high coupon Government of Canada issues, while reducing their holdings of lower coupon bonds. Investment from Europe, however, included sizeable net purchases of various coupons and maturities.

Trading with non-residents in outstanding Canadian equities gave rise to a net capital inflow of \$59 million.

Residents of Canada reduced their holdings of outstanding foreign securities in September, producing a net capital inflow of \$27 million. This reflected a reduction in foreign bonds of \$37 million, partially offset by a small increase in holdings of foreign equities. The gross value of resident trading activity on foreign markets returned to normal levels in September, following the record level registered in August.

Order the September 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.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

September 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

| Type of issue | Sales to Non-residents | Purchases from Non-residents | Net Sales(+) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Canadian securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 852 | 563 | +289 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 483 | 424 | +59 |
| Total — September 1984 | 1,336 | 987 | +348 |
| Total — August 1984 | 1,280 | 1,014 | +266 |
| Foreign securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 611 | 574 | +37 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 643 | 653 | -10 |
| Total — September 1984 | 1,254 | 1,227 | +27 |
| Total — August 1984 | 1,854 | 1,986 | -131 |

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 17, 1984

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending November 17, 1984 totalled 270 163 tonnes, a 5.0% decrease from the preceding week's total of 284 232 tonnes and down 6.0% from the year-earlier level of 287 484 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100) was 162.5 in the current week, 171.0 a week earlier and 173.0 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Oilseed Crushings

October 1984

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Rapeseed — Canola, October 1984: 133 777 tonnes of crushings, with 53 102 tonnes of oil and 79 596 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, July 1984¹: 63 210 tonnes of crushings, with 11 291 tonnes of oil and 49 572 tonnes of meal produced.

¹ Beginning with the October crush, soybean crushings statistics will not be released until three months after the reference month.

Order the October 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.

Railway Carloadings

10 Days Ending October 31, 1984 — Errata

Note to Users: The table which appeared in the November 16, 1984 edition of the *Daily* contained incorrect data for the reference period specified. The following is a correct summary of railway carloadings.

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending October 31, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 3 627 272 | 4 050 883 | 7 678 155 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 3 183 911 | 3 114 179 | 6 298 090 |
| % change | 13.9 | 30.1 | 21.9 |
| Cars, 1984 | 57,979 | 57,239 | 115,218 |
| Cars, 1983 | 50,218 | 45,422 | 95,640 |
| % change | 15.5 | 26.0 | 20.5 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 269 827 | 90 222 | 360 049 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 214 228 | 73 867 | 288 095 |
| % change | 26.0 | 22.1 | 25.0 |
| Cars, 1984 | 9,917 | 3,713 | 13,630 |
| Cars, 1983 | 7,070 | 2,675 | 9,745 |
| % change | 40.3 | 38.8 | 39.9 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 90 328 687 | 110 563 363 | 200 892 050 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 77 929 238 | 93 138 888 | 171 068 126 |
| % change | 15.9 | 18.7 | 17.4 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,506,227 | 1,562,822 | 3,069,049 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,295,843 | 1,367,166 | 2,663,009 |
| % change | 16.2 | 14.3 | 15.2 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 757 552 | 2 597 007 | 9 354 559 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 777 597 | 2 201 791 | 7 979 388 |
| % change | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.2 |
| Cars, 1984 | 249,081 | 103,248 | 352,329 |
| Cars, 1983 | 193,677 | 84,476 | 278,153 |
| % change | 28.6 | 22.2 | 26.7 |

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.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

October 1984

Canadian production of process cheese during October 1984 totalled 5 548 793 kg. The total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 769 875 kg.

Order the October 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.

Soft Drink Production

October 1984

The total production of soft drinks during October 1984 was 31,471,000 gallons or 1 430 701 hectolitres compared to 31,280,000 gallons or 1 422 018 hectolitres in the same month of 1983.

Order the October 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.

Publications Released

31-001 Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

45-002 Coal and Coke Statistics, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

Service Bulletin:

85-002 Juristat, Vol. 4, No. 7, Data from the Juvenile Courts, 1983
(free)

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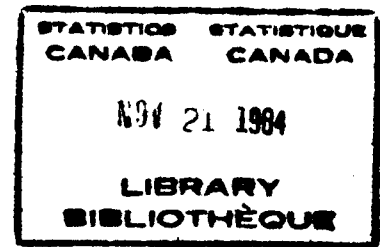
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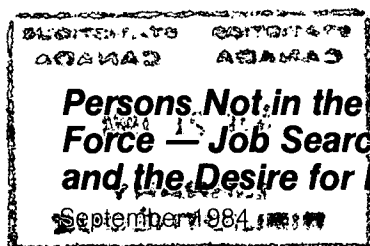
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Persons Not in the Labour Force — Job Search Activities and the Desire for Employment

September 1984

Each March since 1979, Statistics Canada has undertaken a survey of people not in the labour force in order to identify persons who declare that they want to work although they are not actively seeking it. This survey, which is conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, complements a related data series which is produced on a monthly basis.

While the results of the March supplementary surveys have made a major contribution to the understanding of Canadian labour markets and their dynamics, they suffer from the limitation of representing only one point in time. In an attempt to remedy this situation, this supplementary survey, usually conducted only in March, was repeated in September 1981 and again in September 1984.

An article entitled "Persons not in the Labour Force — Job Search Activities and the Desire for Employment — September 1984", appearing in the October

1984 issue of *The Labour Force*, provides an overview of the September 1984 results, relating them to the estimates derived from the March 1984 supplementary survey. The March-September differences of this year are also selectively compared to the corresponding pairs of observations obtained in 1981.

While it would be unwise to draw firm conclusions from just two observations, certain patterns appear to have emerged. The number of persons not in the labour force who want work but are not actively seeking it varies according to both the business cycle and the seasonal level of economic activity. In addition, almost all of the variation, both over the business cycle and across the seasons, is due to those who give labour market related reasons, rather than personal or other reasons, for not seeking work.

For additional information about this report, or about the *Survey of Job Opportunities* in general, contact Ian Macredie (613-990-9456), Economic Characteristics Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

Third Quarter 1984

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100) increased to 283.6 in the third quarter of 1984, up 1.0% from the revised second quarter 1984 level of 280.8. The domestic price index rose 0.6% in the latest quarter, while the more heavily weighted imported goods component of the total index advanced 1.3%, mainly reflecting the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the American dollar during the period.

Between the third quarters of 1983 and 1984, the total index rose 5.0%, marking the fourth consecutive occasion in which the annual rate of increase accelerated. The price increase of 3.8% for domestically produced machinery and equipment was exceeded by the 5.9% rise in imported goods, a change which in part resulted from a generally weaker Canadian dollar.

By industry division, price movements in the latest quarter ranged from 0.1% for machinery and equipment purchased by agriculture to an increase of 1.6% for goods purchased by the construction industry. The largest contribution to the quarterly price increase was an advance of 1.1% in the manufacturing division, followed by a rise of 0.8% in transportation, communication, storage and utilities and an increase of 1.5% in mines, quarries and oil wells. Together, these accounted for about 65% of the 5.0% year-over-year rise in the index.

Data users should note that following a review of the industry index ratings, some industry ratings were altered to reflect changes in both price samples and the distribution of sub-commodity weights due to earlier changes in import/domestic ratios. These new ratings are applied for the period July '83-July '84.

Order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact L. Graham (613-990-9601), Prices Division.

(see table on next page)

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1971=100)

| | Relative Importance ² | Index | | | Percent Change | | Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹ | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| | | 3Q '84* | 2Q '84* | 3Q '83* | 3Q '84/ 2Q '84 | 3Q '84/ 3Q '83 | 3Q '84/ 2Q '84 | 3Q '84/ 3Q '83 |
| Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100) | 100.0 | 283.6 | 280.8 | 270.2 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.00 | 5.0 |
| SIC Divisions: | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture | 10.3 | 269.7 | 269.4 | 261.8 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.01 | 0.3 |
| 2. Forestry | 0.7 | 304.2 | 300.7 | 287.6 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 0.01 | -- |
| 3. Fishing | 0.6 | 310.7 | 310.2 | 297.4 | 0.2 | 4.5 | -- | -- |
| 4. Mines, quarries and oil wells | 6.5 | 340.6 | 335.7 | 321.7 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 0.11 | 0.5 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 30.4 | 314.7 | 311.2 | 298.5 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 0.38 | 1.8 |
| 6. Construction | 4.1 | 278.4 | 274.0 | 261.0 | 1.6 | 6.7 | 0.06 | 0.3 |
| 7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities | 25.5 | 273.9 | 271.6 | 262.9 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.21 | 1.0 |
| 8. Trade | 4.8 | 254.6 | 252.9 | 243.1 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 0.03 | 0.2 |
| 9. Finance, insurance and real estate | 1.5 | 224.8 | 222.6 | 215.0 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 0.01 | 0.1 |
| 10. Community, business and personal services | 9.4 | 216.2 | 213.3 | 206.0 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 0.10 | 0.4 |
| 11. Public administration | 6.2 | 271.3 | 268.0 | 255.1 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 0.07 | 0.4 |

* 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).

New Housing Price Index

September 1984 (Errata)

The table listing New Housing Price Indexes for Canada and selected metropolitan areas which appeared in the November 14 issue of the *Daily* incorrectly identified the cities surveyed. The following is a corrected version of the table.

New Housing Price Indexes

September 1984 (1981=100)

| | Weights ¹ | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1983 | % Change | |
|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 |
| Canada, total² (22 cities) | 100.0 | 94.8 | 95.1 | 94.9 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Canada (House Only) | | 97.2 | 97.4 | 97.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Canada (Land Only) | | 90.9 | 91.1 | 90.8 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| St. John's | 0.92 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 100.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Halifax | 1.39 | 114.0 | 114.0 | 109.1 | — | — |
| Saint John-Moncton | 0.68 | 112.9 | 112.9 | 104.7 | — | 7.8 |
| Quebec City | 2.02 | 120.3 | 119.8 | 115.5 | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Montreal | 8.50 | 119.5 | 119.2 | 114.9 | 0.3 | 4.0 |
| Ottawa-Hull | 4.33 | 126.1 | 127.8 | 118.9 | -1.3 | 6.1 |
| Toronto | 28.15 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 96.9 | — | 0.9 |
| Hamilton | 2.16 | 116.7 | 116.5 | 111.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 0.85 | 113.9 | 113.0 | 106.7 | 0.8 | 6.7 |
| Kitchener | 1.25 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 110.4 | 0.7 | 3.3 |
| London | 0.97 | 108.6 | 108.6 | 104.5 | — | 3.9 |
| Windsor | 0.25 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 93.9 | -0.3 | 5.0 |
| Winnipeg | 2.27 | 114.0 | 113.7 | 111.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Regina | 1.14 | 106.8 | 106.6 | 108.1 | 0.2 | -1.2 |
| Saskatoon | 1.56 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 98.6 | — | 0.7 |
| Calgary | 10.69 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 86.5 | -0.2 | -6.6 |
| Edmonton | 8.74 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 89.1 | — | -6.1 |
| Vancouver | 20.03 | 75.5 | 76.5 | 76.2 | -1.3 | -0.9 |
| Victoria | 2.78 | 77.3 | 78.0 | 86.0 | -0.9 | -10.1 |

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.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Imports by Commodities

September 1984

Commodity-country import trade statistics for September 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. Contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division.

Publications Released

- 25-001 Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-002 Rigid Insulating Board**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-003 Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-011 Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 53-003 Urban Transit**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 56-002 Telephone Statistics**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 62-003 Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products (1971=100)**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 71-001 The Labour Force**, October 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 82-208 Surgical Procedures and Treatments**, 1979-80 and 1980-1981
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

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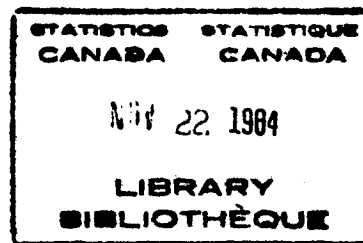
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Thursday, November 22, 1984

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Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1984

Third quarter 1984 preliminary survey results show seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits of industrial corporations in Canada rose 3.2% over the second quarter 1984 to a level of \$9.0 billion. This follows similar growth rates of 3.6% and 3.4% for the first two quarters of 1984, and represents the ninth consecutive quarter of growth in seasonally adjusted pre-tax profits. The current profit figure is the second highest level recorded, exceeded only by the first quarter 1980 pre-tax profit record of \$9.3 billion.

Mainly due to selling price increases, the paper industry led the way with the largest quarterly increase in pre-tax profits for the second consecutive quarter, increasing from \$256 million last quarter to \$343 million in third quarter 1984. In all, 25 of the 44 industries reflected quarterly increases in seasonally adjusted profits.

The operating margin, which relates operating income to sales, declined marginally during the quarter to 4.4%. This follows seven consecutive quarterly increases in the ratio from the low of 1.9% in the recessionary third quarter of 1982 to the recent high of 4.7% in second quarter 1984.

The interest coverage ratio, which measures the ability of corporations to meet interest charges out of current profits, declined slightly to 3.16 times from 3.20 times in second quarter and 3.23 times in first quarter 1984. Interest expense, after peaking at \$4.7 billion in second quarter 1982 and then declining steadily for several quarters, has been edging upward throughout 1984 to the current level of \$4.2 billion, reflecting the rise in interest rates earlier this year.

On a year-over-year basis, unadjusted for seasonal variations, pre-tax profits rose 18.6% from third quarter 1983 to the third quarter 1984 figure of \$8.7 billion. This yearly increase is significantly below the 63.9%, 46.1% and 30.2% jumps of the prior three consecutive quarters which were affected by the low base of 1983. Year-over-year sales rose 10.0% to \$152.4 billion in third quarter 1984.

Sector and Industry Highlights (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

In the **mining sector**, profits before taxes and extraordinary items were up \$87 million from the second quarter 1984 level to \$1,734 million. The **mineral fuels** industry accounted for \$76 million of the increase.

Mineral fuels industry pre-tax profits rose from \$1,465 million last quarter to \$1,541 million in third quarter 1984. Excluding the effects of "other income", the **mineral fuels** industry seasonally adjusted operating income rose only \$19 million from quarter-to-quarter. While seasonally adjusted exports of crude petroleum and natural gas did decline quarter-to-quarter, overall sales of the industry managed to post a 1.4% increase to \$5.5 billion in third quarter.

In the **manufacturing sector**, pre-tax profits rose from \$4,061 million in second quarter to \$4,108 million in third quarter 1984. The **paper industry** reflected the largest quarterly increase, while the **printing and publishing** and the **transportation equipment industries** registered the greatest declines.

Paper industry pre-tax profits demonstrated the most buoyant growth of all industries for the second consecutive quarter. Led by a strong 6.4% quarterly increase in sales, pre-tax profits of the industry increased from \$256 million last quarter to \$343 million in third quarter 1984. The industry selling price index of pulp and paper mills rose a significant 4.3% quarter-to-quarter, contributing to the jump in sales. Seasonally adjusted exports of newsprint paper as well as wood pulp demonstrated solid growth in third quarter 1984.

Conversely, the **printing industry** did not fair well in third quarter 1984 with pre-tax profits declining from \$174 million to \$133 million, a \$41 million drop. Sales of the industry remained flat over the period. Higher operating costs as well as a reduction in dividends received were contributing factors to the quarter's decline in profits.

The **transportation equipment industry**, after booming for several consecutive quarters, has slowed down for the second quarter in a row in 1984. While sales remained constant over the quarter-to-quarter period, pre-tax profits dropped 4.0% from \$871 million in second quarter to \$836 million currently. Slowed domestic demand for motor vehicles in Canada has contributed to the curtailed growth in the sector.

The **trade and services sector** pre-tax profits surged \$146 million from last quarter to a current level of \$3,172 million. The **transportation** and **other retail** industries showed the largest increases in the sector, rising \$82 million and \$46 million respectively.

The **transportation industry** profits rose from \$195 million last quarter to \$277 million in third quarter. The quarterly sales increase of \$108 million, as well as higher "other income" such as dividends and foreign currency gains, contributed to the improved results.

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 *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$11.10/\$44.40). Contact Yvette Mondesir or Bill Potter (613-990-9843), Business Finance Division. (see tables on page 3 and graphs on page 4)

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Third 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 | | | | | | |
| Third quarter 1984 | 152,430 | 153,306 | 8,717 | 9,014 | 4,973 | 5,160 |
| Second quarter 1984 | — | 151,283 | — | 8,734 | — | 5,031 |
| Third quarter 1983 | 138,594 | — | 7,348 | — | 4,190 | — |
| Mining industries | | | | | | |
| Third quarter 1984 | 8,127 | 8,455 | 1,572 | 1,734 | 611 | 688 |
| Second quarter 1984 | — | 8,200 | — | 1,647 | — | 628 |
| Third quarter 1983 | 6,776 | — | 1,174 | — | 397 | — |
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | |
| Third quarter 1984 | 63,150 | 64,044 | 4,001 | 4,108 | 2,408 | 2,495 |
| Second quarter 1984 | — | 63,386 | — | 4,061 | — | 2,519 |
| Third quarter 1983 | 56,922 | — | 3,247 | — | 1,832 | — |
| Other industries | | | | | | |
| Third quarter 1984 | 81,153 | 80,807 | 3,144 | 3,172 | 1,954 | 1,977 |
| Second quarter 1984 | — | 79,697 | — | 3,026 | — | 1,884 |
| Third quarter 1983 | 74,896 | — | 2,927 | — | 1,961 | — |

¹Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.

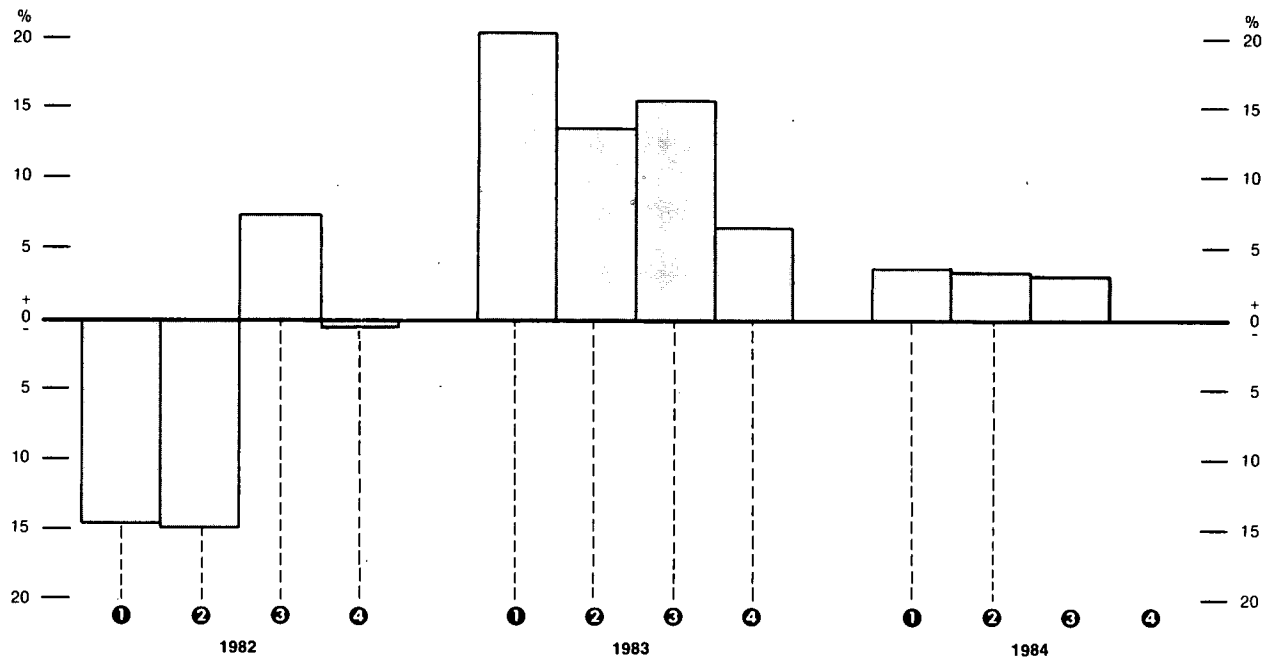
Industries Showing the Largest Quarter-to-Quarter Changes in Profits

Second Quarter to Third Quarter 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

| | Net income before income taxes and extraordinary items | | | Net income after income taxes and extraordinary items | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------|------------|---|--------------|------------|
| | QII 1984 | QIII 1984 | Change | QII 1984 | QIII 1984 | Change |
| Increases | | | | | | |
| 1. Paper | 256 | 343 | 87 | 173 | 320 | 147 |
| 2. Transportation | 195 | 277 | 82 | 115 | 211 | 96 |
| 3. Mineral fuels | 1,465 | 1,541 | 76 | 511 | 558 | 47 |
| 4. Other retail | 351 | 397 | 46 | 245 | 278 | 33 |
| 5. Metal mining | 125 | 154 | 29 | 89 | 106 | 17 |
| Decreases | | | | | | |
| 1. Printing and publishing | 174 | 133 | -41 | 118 | 82 | -36 |
| 2. Transportation equipment | 871 | 836 | -35 | 604 | 546 | -58 |
| Sub total | 3,437 | 3,681 | 244 | 1,855 | 2,101 | 246 |
| All other industries | 5,297 | 5,333 | 36 | 3,176 | 3,059 | -117 |
| Total all industries | 8,734 | 9,014 | 280 | 5,031 | 5,160 | 129 |

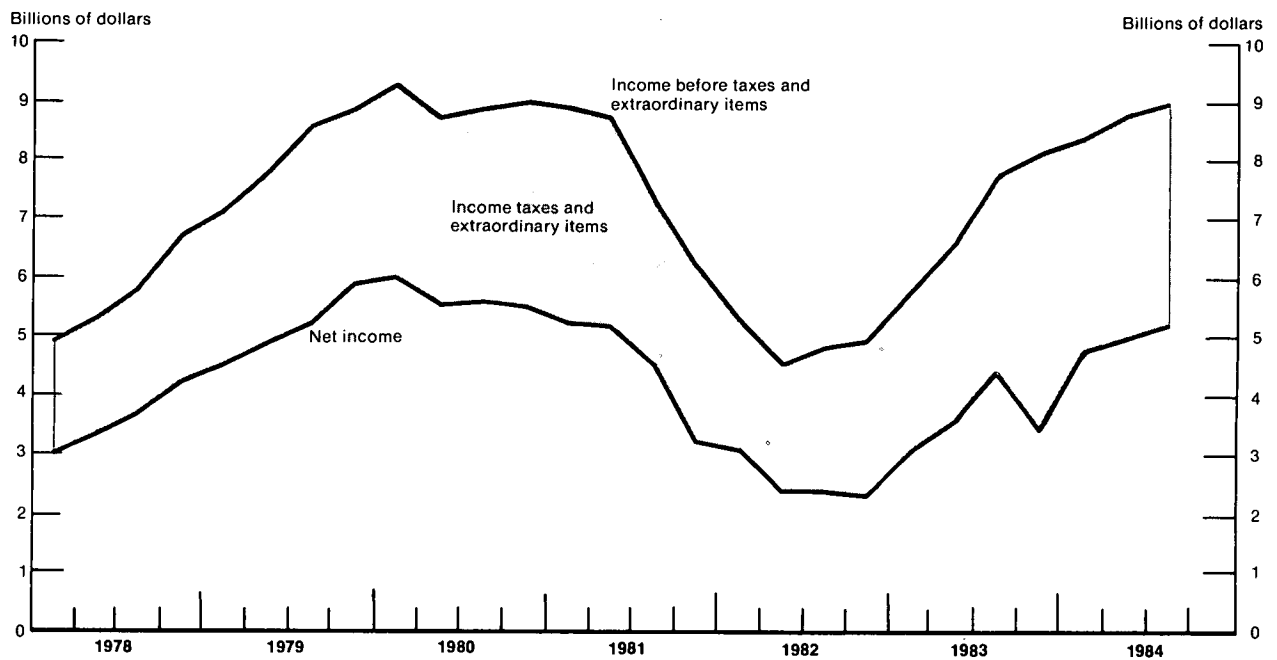
Industrial Corporations Sector

Percentage Quarter to Quarter Change in
Seasonally Adjusted Profit Before Taxes



Quarterly Corporation Profits Industrial Corporations Sector

Seasonally Adjusted



Wholesale Trade

September 1984

Sales

For the second consecutive month, wholesale merchants' sales rose at a moderate pace, advancing 6.6% in September 1984 from the same month a year earlier. Sales for August 1984 were up 7.5% from the August 1983 level.

In September 1984, all major trade groups except farm machinery and equipment (-17.5%) and lumber and building material (-5.3%) registered sales increases from a year earlier. The most notable gains were reported by the following major trade groups: motor vehicles and accessories (+16.9%), tobacco, drugs and toilet preparation (+16.5%), and other machinery, equipment and supplies (+10.8%). All regions except the prairie provinces (-3.4%) posted sales increases from September 1983.

Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants for the first nine months of 1984 were up 12.4% over the January-September 1983 period. Exceptional gains were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+26.1%), and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+20.1%).

Inventories

Wholesale inventories in September 1984 increased 7.5% from the corresponding period in 1983. Revised inventories for August 1984 were up 8.0% from the August 1983 level.

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of September 1984 was 1.61:1, up slightly from 1.59:1 a year earlier.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-990-9679), Merchandising and Services Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for September 1984/1983

| Major Trade Groups — Regions | Sales | | | Inventories | | Stocks/Sales Ratios | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Aug. 1984/ 1983r | Sept. 1984/ 1983p | Jan.-Sept. 1984/1983p | Aug. 1984/ 1983r | Sept. 1984/ 1983p | Sept. 1983 | Sept. 1984 |
| Total all trades | 7.5 | 6.6 | 12.4 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 1.59 | 1.61 |
| Food | 4.9 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 0.74 | 0.75 |
| Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations | 15.4 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 13.1 | 10.3 | 0.93 | 0.89 |
| Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise | 7.6 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 12.4 | 13.2 | 1.72 | 1.92 |
| Motor vehicles and accessories | 13.8 | 16.9 | 26.1 | 22.2 | 14.2 | 1.77 | 1.75 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | -5.7 | -17.5 | -9.4 | -0.8 | -0.7 | 4.16 | 5.04 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹ | 9.8 | 10.8 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 1.99 | 1.92 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment | 10.2 | 6.3 | 20.1 | 6.1 | 7.7 | 1.62 | 1.65 |
| Lumber and building materials | -2.1 | -5.3 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 1.36 | 1.48 |
| Other wholesalers ² | 11.2 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| Regions | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic provinces | 12.9 | 4.7 | 14.5 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 1.43 | 1.44 |
| Quebec | 7.2 | 4.3 | 11.6 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 1.36 | 1.39 |
| Ontario | 11.2 | 13.8 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 1.51 | 1.52 |
| Prairie provinces | 0.5 | -3.4 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories | 5.7 | 4.3 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 1.40 | 1.41 |

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.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-September 1984

Farm cash receipts for the period January-September 1984 are presently estimated at \$14,625.8 million, up 7.3% from the revised 1983 January-September total of \$13,634.7 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops during the nine-month period are estimated at \$7,076.8 million, 8.7% higher than last year's estimate of \$6,509.0 million. Oats, rye, rapeseed, potatoes and corn were up while receipts for wheat, barley and Canadian Wheat Board payments were down.

Preliminary cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products reached \$7,143.3 million, a 4.9% increase from the revised 1983 level of \$6,808.0 million.

Other receipts were up 27.7% to \$405.7 million from the previous year's revised total of \$317.7 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 in *Farm Net Income* (21-202, \$6.65).

Order the January-September 1984 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact John Lanthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-September
(millions of dollars)

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1984/83 % change |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Newfoundland | 26.8 | 30.9 | 15.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 121.2 | 144.4 | 19.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 176.0 | 188.9 | 7.3 |
| New Brunswick | 136.3 | 167.8 | 23.1 |
| Quebec | 2,014.7 | 2,178.6 | 8.1 |
| Ontario | 3,419.5 | 3,755.9 | 9.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,299.3 | 1,365.0 | 5.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,073.6 | 3,356.9 | 9.2 |
| Alberta | 2,729.8 | 2,740.2 | 0.4 |
| British Columbia | 637.5 | 697.2 | 8.6 |
| Canada | 13,634.7 | 14,625.8 | 7.3 |

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

Second Quarter 1984

Employees of provincial and territorial governments and government enterprises numbered 585,290 as of June 1984. Comparative figures (excluding general government employees in British Columbia due to the unavailability of data for that province for June 1983) show an overall decrease of 3,989 from 551,368 to 547,379. This represents a 0.7% decline from June 1983. General government employees increased by 6,200 (1.6%), while those in government enterprises declined by 10,189 (-6.5%).

Gross payroll including overtime and retroactive payments for April-June 1984 totalled \$3,752.3 million, an increase of \$79.1 million (2.3%) from the corres-

ponding quarter in 1983 (excluding general government payroll in British Columbia due to the unavailability of data for the previous year).

The April-June 1984 issue of *Provincial and Territorial Government Employment* (72-007, \$5.55/\$22.20) will be released at a later date. Data are presently available from CANSIM Matrix 2722; monthly data for general government employees by province and territory are located in Series .1 to .1.12 and their payroll in Series .2 to .2.12, monthly data for government enterprise employees by province and territory are in Series .3 to .3.12 and their payroll in Series .4 to .4.12. Contact T. Moore or M. Fathy (613-990-8305), Public Finance Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1984

The chemical and mineral process plant price index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 118.4 in the third quarter of 1984, up 0.4% from the revised second quarter level of 117.9. All major group indexes advanced with machinery and equipment increasing 0.4%, field erection 0.2%, buildings 0.3% and engineering, design and administration 0.9%. Within the machinery and equipment category, the indexes for structural

support, paint and insulation, and electric equipment posted decreases.

Comparing the third quarter of 1984 with the same quarter of 1983, the total index rose 2.5%. The heavily weighted machinery and equipment category rose 2.6%, while the structural support, paint and insulation component recorded the only decrease. Gains were noted for field erection (1.4%), buildings (1.3%), and engineering, design and administration (4.4%).

Contact Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

1981=100

| | Weights | Q3 1984 | Q2 1984 | Q3 1983 | Percentage Change | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Q3 1984/ Q2 1984 | Q3 1984/ Q3 1983 |
| Total | 100.0 | 118.4 | 117.9 | 115.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Machinery and equipment | 57.2 | 115.1 | 114.6 | 112.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Field erection | 16.1 | 126.2 | 126.0 | 124.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Buildings | 12.6 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 111.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Engineering, design and administration | 14.1 | 127.8 | 126.6 | 122.4 | 0.9 | 4.4 |

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1984

The chemical and petrochemical plant price index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 118.9 in the third quarter of 1984, up 0.5% from the second quarter level of 118.3. Increases were posted for machinery and equipment (0.7%), construction indirects (0.3%), buildings (0.3%) and engineering, design and administration (0.9%), while construction labour remained unchanged. The indexes for electric equipment and structural support, paint and insulation components of machinery and equipment recorded declines.

Comparing the third quarter of 1984 with the same quarter of 1983, the total index advanced 2.1%. Increases of 2.4% for machinery and equipment and 4.2% for engineering, design and administration were mitigated by increases of 0.4% for construction labour, 1.7% for construction indirects and 1.3% for buildings. Within the machinery and equipment category, structural support, paint and insulation declined.

Contact Les Graham (613-990-9601), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division.

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

1981=100

| | Weights | Q3 1984 | Q2 1984 | Q3 1983 | Percentage Change | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Q3 1984/ Q2 1984 | Q3 1984/ Q3 1983 |
| Total | 100.0 | 118.9 | 118.3 | 116.4 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Machinery and equipment | 51.9 | 114.0 | 113.2 | 111.3 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Construction labour | 16.4 | 126.6 | 126.6 | 126.1 | - | 0.4 |
| Construction indirects | 10.3 | 125.3 | 124.9 | 123.2 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Buildings | 8.4 | 112.7 | 112.4 | 111.3 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Engineering, design and administration | 13.0 | 127.5 | 126.4 | 122.4 | 0.9 | 4.2 |

Current Demographic Analysis

Users ordering the publication entitled *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*, 1983 should note the following: the catalogue number to be quoted in all requests for this report is 91-209E rather than 91-201E as previously reported.

Publications Released

41-006 Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

43-005 Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

66-002 International Travel, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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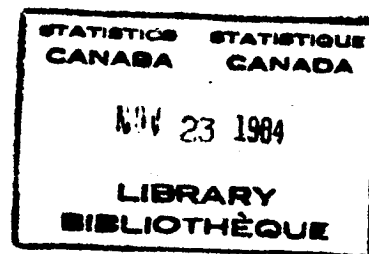
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Friday, November 23, 1984

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Postcensal Estimates of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories

July 1, 1984

Canada's population at July 1, 1984 totalled an estimated 25,150,400. Population figures for the provinces and territories were as follows:

- Newfoundland, 579,800
- Prince Edward Island, 125,400
- Nova Scotia, 870,500
- New Brunswick, 713,900
- Quebec, 6,553,300
- Ontario, 8,947,700
- Manitoba, 1,057,400

- Saskatchewan, 1,007,700
- Alberta, 2,349,700
- British Columbia, 2,873,500
- Yukon, 22,000
- Northwest Territories, 49,500

These postcensal estimates are available from CANSIM and will be published in the next few weeks in *Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces* (91-001, \$2.75/\$11). Current quarterly figures on immigration and interprovincial migration can also be retrieved from CANSIM.

Contact Lise Ofori-Attah, (613-990-9579), Demography Division.

International Travel Account

July — September 1984

Preliminary estimates for the first nine months of 1984 show that Canada earned \$3,668 million from international travel, up 12.3% from 1983. During the same period, Canadians travelling abroad increased their payments by 9.9% to \$5,301 million, leaving the international travel account with a deficit of \$1,633 million compared to last year's deficit of \$1,558 million.

In the third quarter of the year, Canada registered a surplus of \$289 million, compared with a surplus of \$145 million in 1983. Receipts from the United States

totalled \$1,495 million, up 9.9% from last year, while those from visitors from all other countries increased by 8.8% to \$568 million. Payments by Canadians to the United States amounted to \$998 million, 6.3% below last year, while payments to all other countries increased by 15.5% to \$776 million.

Order the July — September 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.

Receipts and Payments on International Travel

| | 1983 | | | | | 1984p | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | QI | QII | QIII | QIV | Year | QI | QII | QIII |
| | (\$ millions) | | | | | | | |
| United States | | | | | | | | |
| Receipts | 265 | 650 | 1,360 | 389 | 2,664 | 337 | 760 | 1,495 |
| Payments | 1,036 | 1,056 | 1,065 | 746 | 3,903 | 1,202 | 1,089 | 998 |
| Balance | -771 | -406 | 295 | -357 | -1,239 | -865 | -329 | 497 |
| All Other Countries | | | | | | | | |
| Receipts | 121 | 347 | 522 | 187 | 1,177 | 144 | 364 | 568 |
| Payments | 494 | 500 | 672 | 476 | 2,142 | 634 | 602 | 776 |
| Balance | -373 | -153 | -150 | -289 | -965 | -490 | -238 | -208 |
| Total All Countries | | | | | | | | |
| Receipts | 386 | 997 | 1,882 | 576 | 3,841 | 481 | 1,124 | 2,063 |
| Payments | 1,530 | 1,556 | 1,737 | 1,222 | 6,045 | 1,836 | 1,691 | 1,774 |
| Balance | -1,144 | -559 | 145 | -646 | -2,204 | -1,355 | -567 | 289 |

p Preliminary estimates.

Order the July-September 1984 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$8.35/\$33.40), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section.

Railway Carloadings

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

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 7, 1984 totalled 4.8 million t. This represents an increase of 15.6% from the 1983 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 16.2% and in the West by 15.2%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 15.7% and in the West

by 5.5%; an overall national increase of 12.6% was recorded.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 205.8 million t, an increase of 17.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.7%.

Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending November 7, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 180 942 | 2 650 878 | 4 831 820 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 1 876 259 | 2 301 954 | 4 178 213 |
| % change | 16.2 | 15.2 | 15.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 36,978 | 37,960 | 74,938 |
| Cars, 1983 | 31,938 | 33,404 | 65,342 |
| % change | 15.8 | 13.6 | 14.7 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 161 866 | 64 404 | 226 270 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 139 939 | 61 039 | 200 978 |
| % change | 15.7 | 5.5 | 12.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 6,234 | 2,591 | 8,825 |
| Cars, 1983 | 4,633 | 2,249 | 6,882 |
| % change | 34.6 | 15.2 | 28.2 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 92 485 778 | 113 328 471 | 205 814 249 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 79 805 497 | 95 440 842 | 175 246 339 |
| % change | 15.9 | 18.7 | 17.4 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,543,215 | 1,602,359 | 3,145,574 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,327,781 | 1,400,570 | 2,728,351 |
| % change | 16.2 | 14.4 | 15.3 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 6 919 489 | 2 629 380 | 9 548 869 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 5 917 536 | 2 262 830 | 8 180 366 |
| % change | 16.9 | 16.2 | 16.7 |
| Cars, 1984 | 255,310 | 105,734 | 361,044 |
| Cars, 1983 | 198,310 | 86,725 | 285,035 |
| % change | 28.7 | 21.9 | 26.7 |

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.

Tobacco Products

October 1984

Production of cigarettes for the month of October 1984 totalled 5 912 175 000 compared to 5 528 910 000 for the same period of the previous year.

Cigar production reached 31 063 000 in October 1984 compared to 31 032 000 in October 1983.

Order the October 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.

Frozen Meat Products

November 1984

The total frozen meat stocks in cold storage at the opening of the first day of November amounted to 32 490 tonnes compared to 30 697 tonnes last month and 35 691 tonnes a year ago.

Order the November 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.

Electric Lamps

October 1984

The total sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during the month of October 1984 were valued at \$26,030,167.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Electric Lamps: Light Sources* (43-009, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Floor Tiles

October 1984

In October 1984, Canadian manufacturers produced 4 123 tonnes or 765 344 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles compared to 2 823 tonnes or 561 560 square metres in October 1983.

Order the October 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.

Elementary-Secondary School Teacher System

1983-84

Preliminary data for the 1983-84 school year are now available from the elementary-secondary teacher system.

Contact Michele Vigder, Analyst (613-990-8354), Elementary-Secondary Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Statistics Canada, 15 H, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

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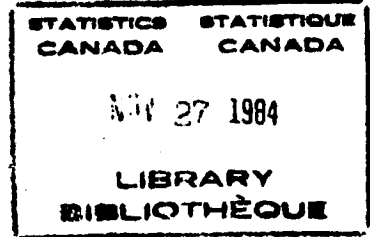
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Electric Power Statistics

September 1984

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased by 2.8% in September 1984 to 31 309 gigawatt hours from 30 453 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed 1.2% to 3 671 GW.h from 3 626 GW.h and imports rose 110.2% to 103 GW.h from 49 GW.h.

For the first nine months of 1984, net generation of electricity totalled 310 872 GW.h, up 8.6% from the January-September 1983 level of 286 166 GW.h. Exports of electricity were up 9.9% to 30 890 GW.h from 28 095 GW.h; imports decreased 19.4% to 1 866 GW.h from 2 315 GW.h.

Order the September 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.

Sawmills in British Columbia

September 1984

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,075.9 million feet board measure (2 538.8 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in September 1984, compared to 1,177.4 million feet board measure (2 778.4 cubic metres) a year earlier.

January to September 1984 production amounted to 9,847.3 million feet board measure (23 237.0 cubic metres), a 0.3% decrease from the same period in 1983.

Order the September 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.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending November 24, 1984

Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending November 24, 1984 reached an estimated 288 700 tonnes, an increase of 6.9% from the preceding week's total of 270 163 tonnes and up 3.0% from the year-earlier level of 280 256 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100) was 173.7 in the current week, 162.5 a week earlier and 168.6 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Dairy Products

Production October 1984 and January to October 1984
and Stocks at November 1, 1984

| | Production | | | | Stocks | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Oct. | | Jan.-Oct. | | Nov. 1 | |
| | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
| | tonnes | | | | | |
| Creamery Butter | | | | | | |
| Maritimes | 300 | 410 | 2 996 | 3 885 | 226 | 560 |
| Quebec | 3 492 | 3 866 | 43 605 | 46 150 | 24 049 | 25 903 |
| Ontario | 2 419 | 2 291 | 26 290 | 27 089 | 3 023 | 3 651 |
| Western Prov. | 1 408 | 1 753 | 15 484 | 15 655 | 3 948 | 2 884 |
| Canada | 7 619 | 8 320 | 88 375 | 92 779 | 31 246 | 32 998 |
| Cheddar Cheese | | | | | | |
| Maritimes | 615 | 476 | 5 352 | 5 029 | 746 | 829 |
| Quebec | 3 445 | 3 292 | 35 749 | 34 803 | 18 690 | 15 937 |
| Ontario | 2 482 | 2 731 | 29 811 | 30 198 | 14 026 | 15 189 |
| Western Prov. | 1 265 | 1 428 | 13 719 | 15 531 | 4 950 | 5 436 |
| Canada | 7 807 | 7 927 | 84 631 | 85 561 | 38 412 | 37 391 |
| Skim Milk Powder | | | | | | |
| Canada | 7 725 | 8 218 | 108 702 | 113 310 | 38 312 | 33 934 |

Contact P. Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Publications Released

- 22-007** *Cereals and Oilseeds Review*, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-001** *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-025** *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa*, Quarter Ended September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 47-006** *Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles*, Quarter Ended September 30, 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 55-001** *Oil Pipe Line Transport*, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 56-201** *Telecommunications Statistics*, 1981
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 61-001** *Cheques Cashed*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 64-001** *Building Permits*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)

Service Bulletins:

- 32-023** *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation*, Vol. 12, No. 23, Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 87-001** *Culture Communiqué*, Vol. 7, No. 4, Newspapers and Periodicals, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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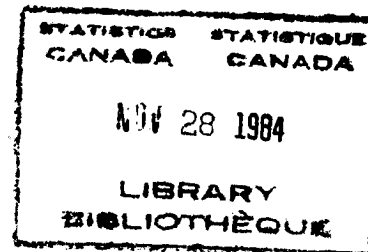
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Industrial Production

September 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

The index of industrial production fell 1.9% to 141.4 in September 1984 from 144.1 in August. This follows a 0.5% drop in August, and a 3.6% gain in July. Industrial production advanced 3.2% in the third quarter, compared to gains of 0.8% and 0.6% in the two previous quarters.

The decline in September was concentrated in manufacturing industries which fell 2.2%. The greatest

decreases in output were in manufacturers of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, office and store machinery, rubber and plastic products, sawmills and iron and steel mills.

Output of utilities declined 2.4% due to lower electric power generation and decreased natural gas sales. A large increase in the production of potash accounted for most of the gain in mining.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Product Division.

(see tables and graph on pages 3 to 5)

Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry

(Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

| | Sept. 1983 | June 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Industrial Production | 32,779.5 | 34,091.4 | 35,323.1 | 35,137.2 | 34,474.3 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 3,322.3 | 3,368.1 | 3,604.9 | 3,431.9 | 3,477.5 |
| Metal mines | 1,110.3 | 1,052.2 | 1,166.3 | 1,144.8 | 1,163.5 |
| Mineral fuels | 1,589.0 | 1,604.8 | 1,681.8 | 1,609.0 | 1,577.9 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 283.3 | 327.6 | 332.4 | 296.0 | 353.6 |
| Services incidental to mining | 251.0 | 293.8 | 334.4 | 293.5 | 292.0 |
| Manufacturing industries | 25,271.8 | 26,334.2 | 27,233.6 | 27,171.6 | 26,571.9 |
| Food and beverage industries | 3,220.6 | 3,296.8 | 3,321.7 | 3,184.4 | 3,214.5 |
| Tobacco products industries | 186.6 | 182.3 | 177.2 | 184.1 | 175.1 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 904.8 | 1,005.7 | 1,013.7 | 1,066.2 | 970.9 |
| Leather industries | 184.2 | 189.1 | 205.3 | 176.4 | 170.8 |
| Textile industries | 797.4 | 811.8 | 779.8 | 760.4 | 754.8 |
| Knitting mills | 199.0 | 205.1 | 218.3 | 187.6 | 202.4 |
| Clothing industries | 725.9 | 806.4 | 766.7 | 757.4 | 763.4 |
| Wood industries | 1,399.2 | 1,350.7 | 1,421.1 | 1,399.7 | 1,358.0 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 458.8 | 430.8 | 465.0 | 423.4 | 408.3 |
| Paper and allied industries | 2,071.4 | 2,066.9 | 2,222.5 | 2,119.9 | 2,173.9 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 1,545.9 | 1,592.4 | 1,624.4 | 1,646.3 | 1,638.1 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,905.3 | 2,041.9 | 2,196.9 | 2,085.3 | 2,010.7 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 1,737.9 | 1,808.5 | 1,851.0 | 1,899.7 | 1,798.2 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 1,352.0 | 1,503.2 | 1,699.0 | 1,664.9 | 1,606.2 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 3,289.8 | 3,660.4 | 3,763.9 | 4,255.1 | 3,918.0 |
| Electrical products industries | 1,743.6 | 1,738.4 | 1,792.6 | 1,782.3 | 1,796.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 799.9 | 798.7 | 879.0 | 808.3 | 852.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 251.7 | 221.6 | 223.1 | 217.4 | 213.4 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 1,835.0 | 1,950.0 | 1,913.7 | 1,904.7 | 1,910.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 662.5 | 673.6 | 698.6 | 648.4 | 634.9 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 4,185.4 | 4,389.1 | 4,484.6 | 4,533.7 | 4,424.9 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 12,686.6 | 13,332.6 | 14,068.6 | 14,318.6 | 13,749.0 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 12,585.2 | 13,001.5 | 13,165.0 | 12,853.0 | 12,822.9 |

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

| | Sept. 1983 | June 1984 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Industrial Production | 134.4 | 139.8 | 144.9 | 144.1 | 141.4 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 105.6 | 107.0 | 114.6 | 109.1 | 110.5 |
| Metal mines | 84.3 | 79.9 | 88.6 | 86.9 | 88.4 |
| Mineral fuels | 124.3 | 125.5 | 131.5 | 125.9 | 123.4 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 95.0 | 109.9 | 111.5 | 99.3 | 118.6 |
| Services incidental to mining | 149.7 | 175.2 | 199.4 | 175.0 | 174.1 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 132.7 | 138.3 | 143.0 | 142.7 | 139.6 |
| Food and beverage industries | 122.0 | 124.9 | 125.8 | 120.6 | 121.8 |
| Tobacco products industries | 103.5 | 101.1 | 98.3 | 102.1 | 97.1 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 167.7 | 186.4 | 187.9 | 197.7 | 180.0 |
| Leather industries | 105.6 | 108.4 | 117.7 | 101.1 | 97.9 |
| Textile industries | 121.6 | 123.8 | 118.9 | 115.9 | 115.1 |
| Knitting mills | 111.7 | 115.2 | 122.6 | 105.3 | 113.6 |
| Clothing industries | 120.1 | 133.4 | 126.9 | 125.3 | 126.3 |
| Wood industries | 168.3 | 162.5 | 171.0 | 168.4 | 163.4 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 131.2 | 123.2 | 133.0 | 121.1 | 116.8 |
| Paper and allied industries | 132.2 | 132.0 | 141.9 | 135.3 | 138.8 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 168.2 | 173.3 | 176.8 | 179.2 | 178.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 115.0 | 123.2 | 132.6 | 125.8 | 121.3 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 105.9 | 110.2 | 112.8 | 115.8 | 109.6 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 161.7 | 179.8 | 203.2 | 199.1 | 192.1 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 146.3 | 162.8 | 167.4 | 189.3 | 174.3 |
| Electrical products industries | 130.5 | 130.1 | 134.1 | 133.4 | 134.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 107.3 | 107.1 | 117.9 | 108.4 | 114.3 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 95.9 | 84.4 | 85.0 | 82.8 | 81.3 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 162.2 | 172.4 | 169.2 | 168.4 | 168.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 121.7 | 123.7 | 128.3 | 119.1 | 116.6 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 190.8 | 200.1 | 204.4 | 206.7 | 201.7 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 131.5 | 138.2 | 145.9 | 148.5 | 142.6 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 133.9 | 138.4 | 140.1 | 136.8 | 136.5 |

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

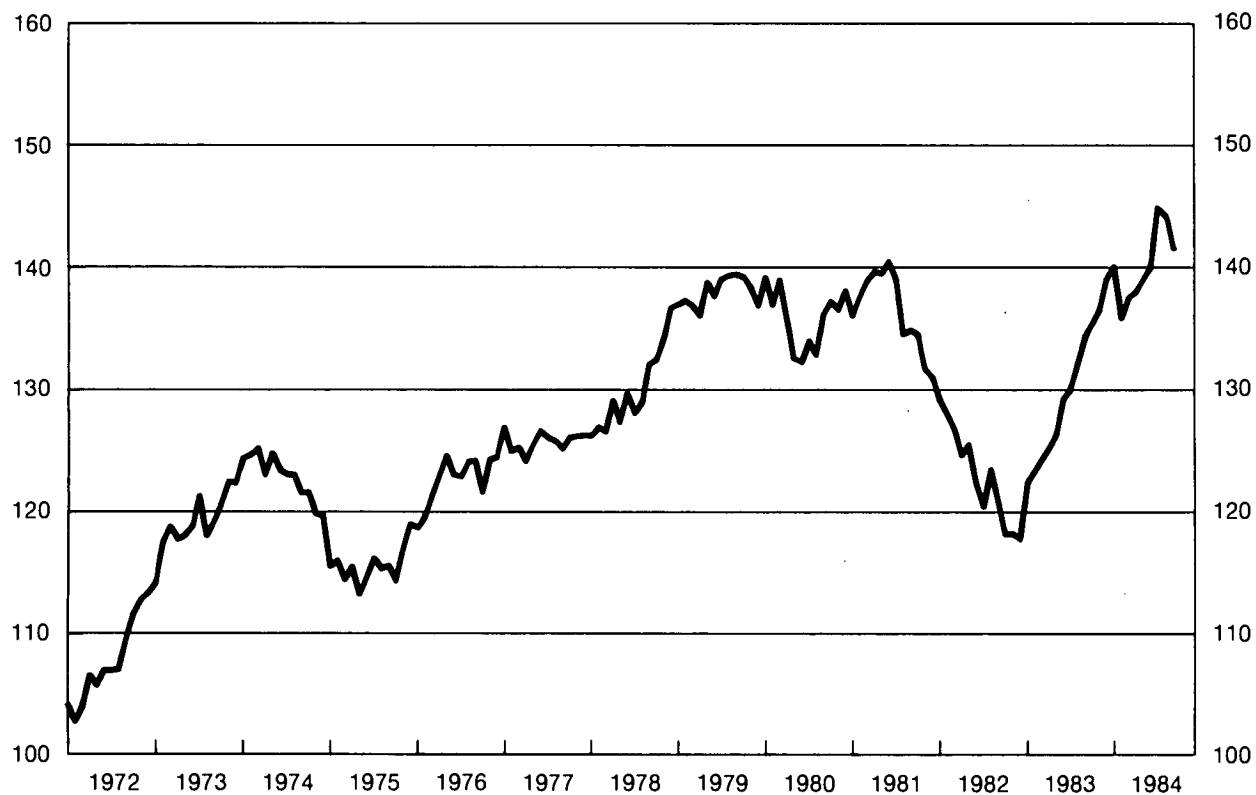
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

| | 1983 III | 1983 IV | 1984 I | 1984 II | 1984 III |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Industrial Production | 32,226.1 | 33,404.8 | 33,597.2 | 33,880.4 | 34,978.2 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 3,136.9 | 3,240.0 | 3,370.4 | 3,397.0 | 3,504.8 |
| Metal mines | 1,000.5 | 1,028.8 | 1,058.1 | 1,001.6 | 1,158.2 |
| Mineral fuels | 1,523.0 | 1,562.8 | 1,614.7 | 1,680.1 | 1,622.9 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 257.3 | 296.7 | 321.6 | 336.6 | 327.3 |
| Services incidental to mining | 265.9 | 264.4 | 291.0 | 289.9 | 306.6 |
| Manufacturing industries | 24,926.0 | 25,889.4 | 25,915.9 | 26,110.1 | 26,992.4 |
| Food and beverage industries | 3,232.0 | 3,217.0 | 3,244.3 | 3,268.7 | 3,240.2 |
| Tobacco products industries | 181.5 | 190.1 | 192.9 | 181.4 | 178.8 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 897.9 | 956.6 | 978.4 | 1,015.9 | 1,016.9 |
| Leather industries | 183.6 | 190.8 | 193.5 | 194.9 | 184.2 |
| Textile industries | 785.4 | 788.2 | 750.6 | 772.9 | 765.0 |
| Knitting mills | 199.0 | 199.5 | 197.0 | 205.7 | 202.8 |
| Clothing industries | 727.8 | 741.2 | 721.7 | 782.6 | 762.5 |
| Wood industries | 1,433.3 | 1,350.4 | 1,232.4 | 1,323.8 | 1,392.9 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 448.4 | 467.8 | 466.2 | 439.9 | 432.2 |
| Paper and allied industries | 2,050.8 | 2,072.6 | 1,884.6 | 2,034.8 | 2,172.1 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 1,526.2 | 1,546.1 | 1,573.4 | 1,593.8 | 1,636.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,850.1 | 1,952.3 | 2,028.3 | 2,040.7 | 2,097.6 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 1,735.9 | 1,769.2 | 1,720.2 | 1,784.7 | 1,849.6 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 1,281.3 | 1,388.4 | 1,402.1 | 1,488.7 | 1,656.7 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 3,182.9 | 3,778.4 | 3,958.3 | 3,567.7 | 3,979.0 |
| Electrical products industries | 1,706.1 | 1,761.0 | 1,795.8 | 1,742.8 | 1,790.6 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 799.0 | 768.0 | 813.3 | 826.2 | 846.7 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 226.5 | 222.8 | 225.8 | 233.2 | 218.0 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 1,825.2 | 1,854.3 | 1,860.7 | 1,931.8 | 1,909.8 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 653.0 | 674.7 | 676.2 | 679.9 | 660.6 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 4,163.3 | 4,275.4 | 4,310.8 | 4,373.3 | 4,481.1 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 12,436.9 | 13,235.5 | 13,416.5 | 13,214.6 | 14,045.4 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 12,489.0 | 12,654.0 | 12,499.4 | 12,895.5 | 12,947.0 |

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

(Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted)



The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

August 1984

The filtered¹ composite leading index was essentially unchanged in August, declining fractionally from 159.97 to 159.95. The decrease reflects four consecutive marginal declines in the non-filtered index, followed by a marginal gain in August. The manufacturing indicators continued to grow in August, reflecting the continuation of the expansion of auto production for the third quarter at least, as orders fell sharply in September. Weakness was evident in the indicators for personal expenditure, United States demand, and financial markets. In the past, a decline in the filtered leading indicator has signalled, with a high degree of certainty, the onset within a half-year of a period of at least weaker economic growth. The mixed nature of the evidence to date suggests that the index is currently signalling slower but still positive cyclical growth in the short term.

Both indicators for sales of consumer goods declined in August for the first time since the recovery began. It was the first decline for new motor vehicle sales (-0.16%), which nevertheless have almost returned to the historical peak of sales attained in 1979. The recovery of furniture and appliance sales has been less pronounced. The restraining influence of the increase of nominal interest rates between February and August 1984 and still-weak income growth has been most evident for these credit-sensitive goods, which declined for the fourth consecutive month in August (-1.01%). Nominal labour income declined in August (-0.5%), another indication that consumer spending will soon weaken.

The index of residential construction² rose for the third straight month in August (+1.09%), although the rate of growth eased. Preliminary data for September show that the level of housing starts has remained little changed for five consecutive quarters. The sharp upturn of building permits in July (in the non-filtered version) was reversed in August, returning to about its average level to date in 1984, which broadly indicates a plateauing of work-put-in-place in the short term. The number of mortgage loan approvals edged down in August. Housing activity should be supported to year-end by the impending expiry of the Corvée-Habitation program of subsidies to first-time home buyers in Quebec and some stimulative features of the RHOSP program, which is of particular importance in central Canada.

The gradual slowing of final demand has had relatively less impact on the leading indicators for manufacturing in August, due to strike preparations in the auto industry. The \$200 million increase in auto demand in August accounted for all of the upturn in the trend of new orders for durable goods (+0.87%) and sustained a slight gain in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods (+0.01). Exports of passenger cars rose rapidly, at a time of weakening North Ameri-

can demand. The indicators for manufacturing, along with the Toronto stock index, account for all of the 0.5% increase in the non-filtered composite leading indicator in August. The average work week and the proxy of profit margins were essentially unchanged in the month.

The leading indicator for the United States recorded a second consecutive decline (-0.35%), partly due to a weakening of household demand. The non-filtered data for orders of consumer goods and residential building permits declined steadily between July and September. This slowdown did not affect total export growth in the third quarter, due to the surge in shipments of passenger cars in August to rebuild stocks in the U.S. before strikes. A deterioration in the terms of trade, originating in weak international commodity prices, will further restrain profits in primary industries.

The financial market indicators continued to decline in August: the real money supply (M1) fell 0.92% and the Toronto stock index registered its seventh straight drop (-0.75%). The lead times of these components are among the longest within the composite index.

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 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.*

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.
(see table and graph on pages 7 and 8)

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 | | | | | | |
| October | 0.12 | 1.8 | -0.22 | -0.45 | 0.50 | -0.92 |
| November | 0.71 | 1.9 | -0.20 | 7.17 | 0.58 | -0.84 |
| December | 1.41 | 3.3 | -0.09 | 10.54 | 0.67 | -0.04 |
| 1983 | | | | | | |
| January | 2.29 | 4.8 | 0.10 | 14.06 | 1.04 | 0.52 |
| February | 2.76 | 2.1 | 0.30 | 12.15 | 1.34 | 1.08 |
| March | 2.85 | 1.5 | 0.41 | 11.34 | 1.62 | 1.06 |
| April | 3.05 | 3.9 | 0.46 | 9.41 | 1.73 | 1.06 |
| May | 3.13 | 2.8 | 0.42 | 6.46 | 1.72 | 1.10 |
| June | 2.77 | 0.3 | 0.34 | 1.46 | 1.73 | 0.81 |
| July | 2.54 | 2.5 | 0.29 | -1.49 | 1.59 | 0.65 |
| August | 2.10 | 0.4 | 0.36 | -4.35 | 1.35 | 0.40 |
| September | 1.87 | 2.2 | 0.31 | -5.23 | 1.16 | 0.37 |
| October | 1.40 | -0.6 | 0.21 | -5.43 | 1.09 | 0.12 |
| November | 1.23 | 2.2 | 0.16 | -4.96 | 0.92 | 0.04 |
| December | 1.11 | 1.0 | 0.04 | -5.07 | 0.76 | -0.09 |
| 1984 | | | | | | |
| January | 1.21 | 2.3 | -0.04 | -2.85 | 0.61 | -0.17 |
| February | 1.14 | 0.3 | -0.03 | -0.94 | 0.63 | -0.32 |
| March | 1.23 | 2.1 | 0.00 | -0.53 | 0.62 | -0.20 |
| April | 1.09 | -0.2 | -0.12 | -0.78 | 0.60 | -0.08 |
| May | 0.85 | -0.1 | -0.07 | -0.17 | 0.52 | -0.16 |
| June | 0.58 | -0.1 | 0.00 | 0.80 | 0.28 | -0.27 |
| July | 0.18 | -1.2 | 0.01 | 1.27 | -0.13 | -0.55 |
| August | -0.02 | 0.5 | 0.01 | 1.09 | -0.35 | -0.92 |
| | 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 | | | | | | |
| October | -1.91 | 0.51 | -2.59 | -0.003 | 3.11 | 0.14 |
| November | -1.08 | 1.27 | -1.01 | -0.004 | 5.38 | 0.14 |
| December | -2.03 | 2.19 | 2.65 | 0.003 | 7.55 | 0.12 |
| 1983 | | | | | | |
| January | -0.36 | 3.10 | 1.58 | 0.012 | 8.05 | 0.12 |
| February | 0.39 | 2.54 | 0.23 | 0.014 | 7.92 | 0.13 |
| March | 0.40 | 1.30 | 1.83 | 0.017 | 7.03 | 0.13 |
| April | 1.07 | 0.57 | 3.53 | 0.024 | 6.59 | 0.16 |
| May | 2.18 | 1.88 | 3.68 | 0.030 | 5.48 | 0.16 |
| June | 2.24 | 2.54 | 3.24 | 0.034 | 3.94 | 0.14 |
| July | 2.28 | 4.65 | 2.43 | 0.034 | 2.60 | 0.11 |
| August | 3.09 | 4.28 | 2.14 | 0.030 | 1.67 | 0.08 |
| September | 10.68 | 2.09 | 1.39 | 0.024 | 1.13 | 0.05 |
| October | 5.18 | 1.28 | 1.64 | 0.017 | 0.29 | 0.03 |
| November | 2.91 | 0.58 | 3.57 | 0.013 | 0.79 | 0.02 |
| December | 0.85 | 0.47 | 3.88 | 0.011 | 1.09 | 0.03 |
| 1984 | | | | | | |
| January | 1.07 | -0.01 | 4.54 | 0.018 | 0.67 | 0.04 |
| February | -0.32 | -0.34 | 3.33 | 0.012 | -0.16 | 0.06 |
| March | -0.31 | 0.01 | 2.62 | 0.011 | -0.93 | 0.08 |
| April | -0.65 | 0.27 | 1.09 | 0.008 | -1.76 | 0.08 |
| May | 0.26 | -0.42 | 0.68 | 0.006 | -2.49 | 0.06 |
| June | 0.62 | -0.96 | 0.52 | 0.006 | -2.53 | 0.03 |
| July | -0.06 | -0.84 | 0.48 | 0.003 | -2.32 | 0.01 |
| August | 0.87 | -1.01 | -0.16 | 0.010 | -0.75 | -0.02 |

Source: Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada (613) 990-9161.

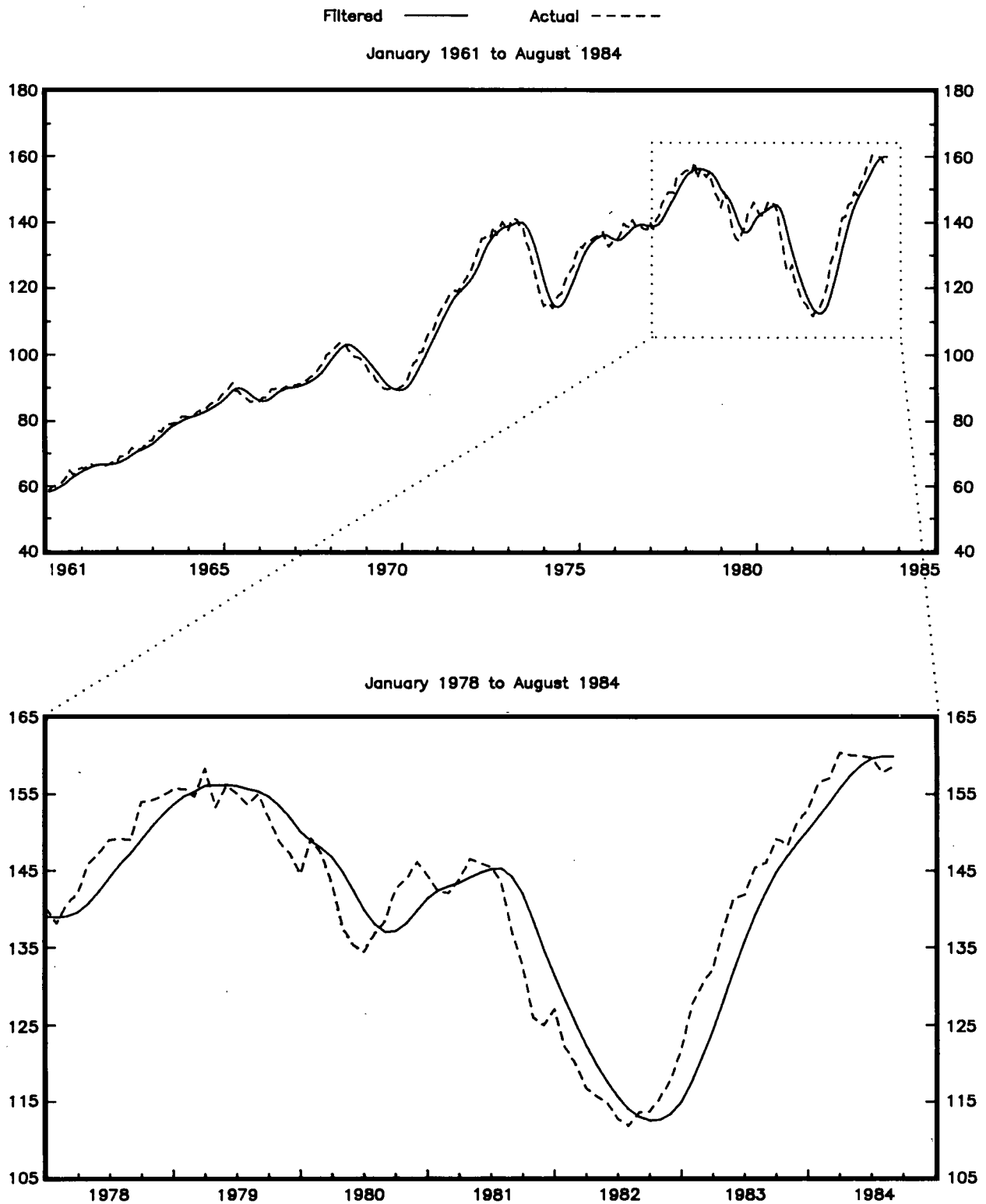
¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

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 Index (1971=100)



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

Energy Statistics

First Three Quarters 1984

Preliminary data for the first three quarters of 1984 show that Canadian production and export levels of 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 nine months of 1984 rose by 7.9% to 66 251 million litres. The production increase partially reflected an improvement of 20.2% in the volume of exports; 14 885 million litres of crude oil and equivalents were exported in the first three quarters of 1984. Imports of crude oil showed little change rising 0.7% to 10 778 million litres.

Canadian refineries increased their production of refined petroleum products by 3.5% to 65 634 million litres. Year-over-year domestic sales figures for these products showed no significant change. Exports and imports have risen 15.9% and 63.4% respectively. Exports expressed as a percentage of total refinery production reached 9.5%, up 1.0% from January-September 1983. Imports have climbed from 3.0% of refinery production in 1983 to 4.8%.

Statistics for crude oil and refined petroleum products reflected strong improvements during the first two quarters of 1984, followed by levels in the third quarter matching last year's performance.

Natural Gas and NGLs

Production of natural gas (net withdrawals from wells) reached 64 040 million cubic metres during the first nine months of 1984, up 8.5%. Natural gas liquids (propane, butane and ethane) produced at processing plants amounted to 10 590 million litres, an increase of 14.6% from the same period in 1983. Exports of natural gas improved by 4.6% to 14 923 million cubic metres.

Coal

Coal production rose 30.7% to 41 684 kilotonnes; 43.8% of the coal produced has been exported. Exports totalled 18,252 kilotonnes during the nine-

month period, an increase of 45.8% over the levels recorded in the same period of 1983. Imports have risen 66.1% to 14,466 kilotonnes.

Electricity

Electricity generation increased 8.7% during the first nine months of 1984 to 311,058 million kilowatt hours. Exports have increased by 10.0%.

Contact Richard Godin (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. (see table on next page)

Oil Pipeline Transport

September 1984

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during September 1984 decreased 8.8% to 11 119 369 cubic metres from 12 192 489 cubic metres for the same month of 1983.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact R. Godin (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries.

Mineral Wool

October 1984

During October 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 8 514 887 square metres of mineral wool (all R factors).

Order the October 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.

Energy Products**Production and Trade — Preliminary Data**

September 1984

| Units | Coal ¹ Kilo- tonnes | Crude Oil and Equivalents Million Litres | Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals Million Cubic Metres | Electricity Million Kilowatt Hours | Refined Petroleum Products Million Litres | Gas Plant NGLs Million Litres |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| Production: | | | | | | |
| March 1984 | 4 676 | 7 720 | 7 910 | 38 534 | 7 428 | 1 281 |
| April 1984 | 4 267 | 7 250 | 7 032 | 33 363 | 6 338 | 1 153 |
| May 1984 | 4 866 | 7 365 | 6 737 | 33 275 | 6 980 | 1 092 |
| June 1984 | 4 663 | 7 423 | 6 007 | 31 123 | 7 242 | 1 087 |
| July 1984 | 4 437 | 7 929 | 6 191 | 31 641 | 8 042 | 1 127 |
| August 1984 | 4 685 | 7 476 | 6 410 | 33 739 | 8 014 | 1 130 |
| September 1984 | 4 871 | 6 825 | 6 560 | 31 495 | 6 227 | 1 190 |
| September 1983 | 4 081 | 7 377 | 6 060 | 30 453 | 8 118 | 1 085 |
| Year to date 1984 | 41 684 | 66 251 | 64 040 | 311 058 | 65 634 | 10 590 |
| Year to date 1983 | 31 901 | 61 407 | 59 017 | 286 202 | 63 415 | 9 243 |
| Year 1983 | 44 785 | 83 924 | 83 293 | 395 500 | 86 337 | 12 792 |
| Exports: | | | | | | |
| March 1984 | 2 078 | 1 751 | 1 731 | 2 975 | 826 | 698 |
| April 1984 | 2 005 | 2 082 | 1 698 | 3 130 | 735 | 526 |
| May 1984 | 2 519 | 2 119 | 1 614 | 3 306 | 835 | 468 |
| June 1984 | 2 249 | 1 440 | 1 429 | 3 207 | 593 | 407 |
| July 1984 | 2 130 | 1 581 | 1 337 | 3 814 | 581 | 464 |
| August 1984 | 2 107 | 1 452 | 1 375 | 4 524 | 656 | 499 |
| September 1984 | 1 569 | 1 515 | 1 458 | 3 671 | 796 | 556 |
| September 1983 | 1 407 | 1 491 | 1 471 | 3 626 | 631 | 507 |
| Year to date 1984 | 18 252 | 14 885 | 14 923 | 30 891 | 6 226 | 5 268 |
| Year to date 1983 | 12 519 | 12 384 | 14 262 | 28 096 | 5 370 | 5 491 |
| Year 1983 | 17 008 | 16 875 | 20 171 | 38 411 | 7 338 | 7 686 |
| Imports: | | | | | | |
| March 1984 | 521 | 1 570 | -- | 229 | 344 | |
| April 1984 | 2 875 | 854 | 1 | 261 | 178 | |
| May 1984 | 2 402 | 989 | 1 | 233 | 312 | |
| June 1984 | 2 333 | 1 088 | -- | 287 | 450 | |
| July 1984 | 2 516 | 1 295 | -- | 253 | 263 | |
| August 1984 | 2 292 | 906 | -- | 126 | 343 | |
| September 1984 | 1 507 | 983 | -- | 103 | 483 | |
| September 1983 | 1 968 | 1 755 | -- | 49 | 316 | |
| Year to date 1984 | 14 466 | 10 778 | 3 | 1 867 | 3 138 | |
| Year to date 1983 | 8 709 | 10 708 | 1 | 2 315 | 1 921 | |
| Year 1983 | 14 345 | 14 353 | 5 | 2 758 | 3 252 | |

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

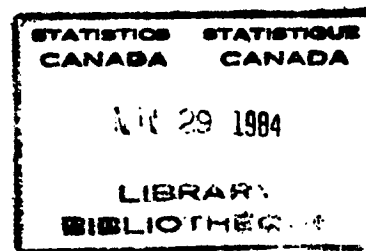
¹ Landed imports.

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

Publications may 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.

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Thursday, November 29, 1984

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Employment, Earnings and Hours — Revised Data

Users should note that employment, earnings and hours data for certain series have been revised back to January 1984; details appear on page 2 of today's *Daily*.



Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 1984

The preliminary estimates of employment at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by 1.2% from August to September 1984. Increases were registered in forestry, construction, transportation, communication and other utilities and in service while the remaining industry divisions decreased or were unchanged. Declines were noted in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and the Yukon Territory; all remaining provinces and the Northwest Territory increased.

Average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial aggregate level increased by 0.6% from \$405.49 in August to \$407.97 in September. All industry divisions increased except transportation, communication and other utilities, trade and finance, insurance and real estate. All provinces reported increases except Manitoba, Alberta, 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).

Order the September issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50), or contact the Labour Division (613-990-9900).
(see table on next page)

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Revised Data — January-July 1984

Data in certain industries have been revised back to January 1984. All variables (numbers of employees, average weekly earnings, etc.) for the "All employees" and "Salaried employees" categories, for both "All" and "Take-All" survey units, for Canada, all provinces and the territories have been revised in the following industries: other engineering (1970 S.I.C. code 409), education and related services not elsewhere specified (809), welfare organizations (828), theatrical and other staged entertainment services (845), miscellaneous amusement and recreation services (849), engineering and scientific services (864), and, miscellaneous services, n.e.s. (899).

Note that higher levels of aggregation which include these industries (such as the Industrial Aggregate, Goods-producing and Service producing, Construction, etc.) have been revised accordingly. Estimates of average weekly earnings for the "Industrial Composite" have also been revised. Data for "hourly paid" and "other" types of employees are not affected by the revisions.

The table below shows the revised data for the major industry and province totals. Detailed information will be published in the September 1984 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.55/\$55.50). Series on the CANSIM data base are also being revised.

Contact SEPH Analysis and Dissemination Unit (990-9900), Labour Division.

(see tables on page 4)

Employment, Earnings and Hours

September 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 | | |
| | Sept. 1984p | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1983 | Sept. 1984p | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1983 | Sept. 1984p | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1983 | Sept. 1984p | Aug. 1984r | Sept. 1983 |
| | thousands | | | dollars | | | number | | | dollars | | |
| Forestry | 69.3 | 69.0 | 68.4 | 535.61 | 516.08 | 535.25 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 15.69 | 15.26 | 14.97 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 149.7 | 155.2 | 152.0 | 668.76 | 655.85 | 629.70 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 15.13 | 14.92 | 14.41 |
| Manufacturing | 1,706.0 | 1,714.6 | 1,786.0 | 472.19 | 463.45 | 445.25 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.9 | 11.28 | 11.12 | 10.63 |
| Durables | 789.3 | 789.4 | 840.2 | 510.97 | 502.16 | 477.06 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 12.02 | 11.91 | 11.25 |
| Non-durables | 916.7 | 925.3 | 945.8 | 438.81 | 430.43 | 417.00 | 37.4 | 37.2 | 37.7 | 10.52 | 10.34 | 9.98 |
| Construction* | 399.6 | 393.5 | 386.0 | 502.57 | 491.28 | 505.74 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 13.71 | 13.36 | 13.89 |
| Building | 321.7 | 316.3 | 305.5 | 484.34 | 470.72 | 480.44 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 37.1 | 13.73 | 13.34 | 13.78 |
| Engineering* | 77.9 | 77.2 | 8.5 | 577.82 | 575.51 | 601.68 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 43.7 | 13.63 | 13.42 | 14.24 |
| Goods-producing industries* | 2,324.7 | 2,332.4 | 2,392.4 | 491.97 | 482.50 | 469.30 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 12.02 | 11.82 | 11.48 |
| Transportation, communication and other utilities | 817.5 | 811.4 | 801.2 | 523.05 | 523.63 | 504.95 | 38.9 | 39.0 | 38.1 | 12.84 | 12.76 | 12.65 |
| Transportation | 467.0 | 457.4 | 450.1 | 487.00 | 494.00 | 474.95 | 38.9 | 39.1 | 37.9 | 12.47 | 12.39 | 12.31 |
| Storage | 13.8 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 499.91 | 493.94 | 475.21 | 39.3 | 36.8 | 36.2 | 12.86 | 13.34 | 12.58 |
| Communication | 218.0 | 220.9 | 221.0 | 549.65 | 538.54 | 517.00 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 37.1 | 13.36 | 13.21 | 12.99 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 118.7 | 118.8 | 116.5 | 618.75 | 613.50 | 601.47 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 14.18 | 14.02 | 13.93 |
| Trade | 1,597.9 | 1,598.4 | 1,495.6 | 294.06 | 295.45 | 285.65 | 28.9 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 7.83 | 7.52 | 7.68 |
| Wholesale | 489.1 | 491.3 | 461.5 | 405.03 | 397.26 | 380.34 | 36.1 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 9.26 | 8.98 | 8.92 |
| Retail | 1,108.8 | 1,107.2 | 1,034.1 | 245.11 | 250.27 | 243.39 | 27.2 | 29.2 | 27.1 | 7.40 | 7.09 | 7.29 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 544.2 | 545.7 | 523.5 | 418.09 | 426.18 | 402.05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Community, business and personal services* | 2,919.3 | 2,807.7 | 2,846.7 | 345.88 | 341.06 | 338.81 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 27.1 | 8.55 | 8.49 | 8.34 |
| Public administration | 689.1 | 689.1 | 662.4 | 507.27 | 507.18 | 495.40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Service-producing industries* | 6,568.0 | 6,452.3 | 6,329.4 | 378.24 | 377.66 | 368.89 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 8.99 | 8.81 | 8.82 |
| Industrial aggregate* | 8,892.7 | 8,784.7 | 8,721.8 | 407.97 | 405.49 | 396.44 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 10.29 | 10.06 | 10.03 |
| Industrial aggregate — Provinces* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 131.2 | 133.0 | 134.8 | 388.67 | 387.18 | 374.27 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 8.94 | 8.82 | 8.74 |
| Prince Edward Island | 31.7 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 326.28 | 318.89 | 317.33 | 33.3 | 34.2 | 33.5 | 7.05 | 6.77 | 6.96 |
| Nova Scotia | 259.9 | 259.4 | 250.9 | 363.66 | 361.49 | 341.81 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 32.9 | 8.71 | 8.57 | 8.35 |
| New Brunswick | 198.3 | 200.2 | 190.9 | 378.24 | 375.26 | 355.02 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 33.9 | 9.09 | 8.93 | 8.81 |
| Quebec | 2,192.1 | 2,196.1 | 2,159.6 | 399.75 | 398.55 | 388.45 | 33.8 | 34.0 | 33.8 | 9.94 | 9.88 | 9.71 |
| Ontario | 3,635.6 | 3,585.9 | 3,537.8 | 409.12 | 404.78 | 391.79 | 33.4 | 34.1 | 33.4 | 10.09 | 9.73 | 9.64 |
| Manitoba | 359.4 | 348.8 | 345.6 | 381.36 | 382.51 | 368.91 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 32.1 | 9.63 | 9.61 | 9.21 |
| Saskatchewan | 278.3 | 265.1 | 270.3 | 389.92 | 389.09 | 380.89 | 29.8 | 30.9 | 29.9 | 10.27 | 10.22 | 10.00 |
| Alberta | 836.0 | 820.9 | 833.2 | 438.78 | 443.04 | 436.32 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 10.94 | 10.78 | 11.39 |
| British Columbia | 942.3 | 915.0 | 940.2 | 430.85 | 425.22 | 436.26 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 12.50 | 12.26 | 12.62 |
| Yukon | 9.0 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 486.83 | 488.07 | 480.27 | 32.3 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 13.37 | 13.16 | 13.73 |
| Northwest Territories | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 564.84 | 578.23 | 566.86 | 35.7 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 14.16 | 14.23 | 14.12 |
| Canada | 8,892.7 | 8,784.7 | 8,721.8 | 407.97 | 405.49 | 396.44 | 32.9 | 33.4 | 32.8 | 10.29 | 10.06 | 10.03 |

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

* Data has been revised from January to July 1984; see page 4 of this bulletin for details.

Employment, Earnings and Hours — Revised Data

January to July 1984

| Industry Group, Canada (1970 S.I.C.) | All Employees | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Number | | | | | | |
| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July |
| | thousands | | | | | | |
| Construction | 274.5 | 272.8 | 272.4 | 300.2 | 343.8 | 369.5 | 380.2 |
| Engineering | 44.4 | 44.7 | 45.7 | 50.9 | 63.5 | 68.7 | 74.2 |
| Goods-producing Industries | 2,139.8 | 2,070.9 | 2,060.3 | 2,132.3 | 2,226.1 | 2,300.8 | 2,310.9 |
| Community, business and personal services | 2,817.1 | 2,837.5 | 2,855.3 | 2,903.3 | 2,930.6 | 2,906.2 | 2,804.0 |
| Service-producing Industries | 6,209.1 | 6,205.3 | 6,232.1 | 6,355.3 | 6,445.3 | 6,506.4 | 6,450.1 |
| Industrial aggregate | 8,348.8 | 8,276.2 | 8,292.4 | 8,487.6 | 8,671.4 | 8,807.2 | 8,761.0 |
| Industrial aggregate, provinces | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 115.8 | 117.1 | 117.1 | 119.7 | 125.0 | 136.3 | 137.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 27.2 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 28.0 | 30.3 | 32.1 | 31.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 233.4 | 236.0 | 236.9 | 241.2 | 248.6 | 254.0 | 258.2 |
| New Brunswick | 170.7 | 169.9 | 170.2 | 174.7 | 188.1 | 194.6 | 195.4 |
| Quebec | 2,053.1 | 2,048.1 | 2,052.2 | 2,112.1 | 2,154.4 | 2,193.2 | 2,172.9 |
| Ontario | 3,459.9 | 3,407.0 | 3,410.1 | 3,477.6 | 3,544.0 | 3,596.2 | 3,582.9 |
| Manitoba | 335.8 | 332.7 | 335.5 | 340.3 | 349.4 | 352.4 | 347.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 258.5 | 257.9 | 259.4 | 264.9 | 273.1 | 276.1 | 266.2 |
| Alberta | 780.6 | 777.9 | 777.5 | 791.3 | 806.7 | 808.3 | 826.2 |
| British Columbia | 889.7 | 878.4 | 881.9 | 913.6 | 926.4 | 936.6 | 914.9 |
| Yukon | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 9.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 16.3 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 18.3 | 18.3 |
| Canada | 8,348.8 | 8,276.2 | 8,292.4 | 8,487.6 | 8,671.4 | 8,807.2 | 8,761.0 |

Employment, Earnings and Hours — Revised Data

January to July 1984

| Industry Group, Canada (1970 S.I.C.) | All Employees | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | | | | |
| | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July |
| | dollars | | | | | | |
| Construction | 494.56 | 496.50 | 491.29 | 477.14 | 474.50 | 484.71 | 485.56 |
| Engineering | 553.87 | 550.61 | 574.46 | 541.54 | 524.38 | 559.28 | 563.71 |
| Goods-producing Industries | 481.43 | 482.50 | 483.59 | 480.06 | 480.67 | 483.84 | 480.60 |
| Community, business and personal services | 342.67 | 339.66 | 341.30 | 341.29 | 343.66 | 349.98 | 343.34 |
| Service-producing Industries | 373.79 | 372.50 | 373.77 | 374.36 | 376.93 | 381.31 | 377.90 |
| Industrial aggregate | 401.38 | 400.02 | 401.06 | 400.92 | 403.56 | 408.10 | 404.99 |
| Industrial aggregate, provinces | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 386.10 | 384.93 | 385.43 | 388.60 | 387.60 | 384.76 | 384.39 |
| Prince Edward Island | 322.96 | 325.96 | 327.29 | 322.78 | 320.71 | 318.48 | 315.44 |
| Nova Scotia | 356.69 | 355.85 | 356.67 | 355.66 | 355.72 | 361.50 | 360.96 |
| New Brunswick | 371.81 | 369.96 | 372.18 | 372.03 | 367.11 | 368.90 | 375.88 |
| Quebec | 393.82 | 392.96 | 395.01 | 392.48 | 396.21 | 400.34 | 396.66 |
| Ontario | 397.92 | 397.63 | 399.17 | 399.80 | 401.83 | 408.37 | 406.17 |
| Manitoba | 375.87 | 375.68 | 375.24 | 375.47 | 378.36 | 383.71 | 381.44 |
| Saskatchewan | 382.30 | 381.89 | 383.27 | 385.59 | 386.56 | 390.10 | 386.87 |
| Alberta | 445.33 | 442.95 | 436.16 | 431.71 | 437.44 | 440.94 | 439.59 |
| British Columbia | 427.40 | 420.84 | 424.83 | 430.15 | 434.02 | 434.91 | 423.82 |
| Yukon | 471.26 | 466.17 | 473.44 | 472.13 | 472.54 | 477.10 | 484.39 |
| Northwest Territories | 546.52 | 550.77 | 552.21 | 545.40 | 552.57 | 564.19 | 570.68 |
| Canada | 401.38 | 400.02 | 401.06 | 400.92 | 403.56 | 408.10 | 404.99 |

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1983

The report, *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1983* released today contains tables relating 1983 household and dwelling characteristics as well as facilities and equipment present, to the 1982 income of households. These estimates are based on surveys of approximately 36,000 households which were conducted in the spring of 1983. For other reports of these surveys, refer to *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1982* (13-207) and *Household Facilities and Equipment, 1983* (64-202).

The table on the accompanying page summarizes the characteristics of all households grouped according to three broad income groups: lower income households with income under \$12,000 (18.8% of households); middle-income households with income \$12,000-\$44,999 (62.8% of households); and higher income households with income \$45,000 and over (18.4% of households).

Highlights

Household Size

In 1983, average household size ranged from 1.82 persons per household for households with income under \$12,000 to 3.57 persons for households with income \$45,000 and over.

While 50.6% of higher income households contained four or more members, only 33.7% of middle-income households and 9.3% of lower income households were of comparable size.

Home Ownership

Over 85% of higher income households and 63.4% of middle-income households owned their dwelling in 1983. By comparison, 60% of lower income households were renters and 40% were homeowners.

A higher proportion of lower income homeowners owned their dwelling mortgage-free, largely due to the prevalence of households with individuals 65 years of age and over. Over three-quarters of homeowners with

income under \$12,000 had no mortgage, compared to 42% of homeowners with income \$45,000 and over.

Among households in the lower income group, only 23.9% lived in a dwelling constructed after 1970, in contrast with 36.3% of higher income households.

Household Facilities

While there was very little difference by income class in the proportion of households having bath facilities, multiple bath facilities were more frequently found in higher income households. Almost four out of 10 higher income households had two or more bathtubs or showers, compared to 15.4% of middle-income households and 5.6% of lower income households.

One-third of all households had an automatic dishwasher in 1983, and 12.5% were equipped with a microwave oven. However, it is interesting that the average incomes of households with these appliances, at \$40,543 and \$42,407 respectively, were substantially higher than for other household goods. In the highest income group, 63.1% of households had a dishwasher and 26.0% a microwave oven.

Similarly, while video recorders were found in 6.4% of homes, the average income of households with this item was \$43,306. Only 2.2% of lower income households had a video recorder, compared to 13.2% of higher income households.

Eight out of 10 households owned at least one automobile in 1983, and 27.8% owned two or more. In the higher income category, almost 60% of households owned more than one automobile.

For more information, including data by region, size of area, age of household head and household type, order *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1983* (13-567, \$8.85). Contact Penny Barclay or Cindy Veness (613-990-9775), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division. A microdata tape from this data base is also available; contact Robert Allard (613-990-9775).

(see table on next page)

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1983

| | 1983 | 1982 Household Income | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of Households ('000) | Total Households | Under \$12,000 | \$12,000- 44,999 | \$45,000 and over | Average Income |
| Total Households | 8,658 | | 1,627 | 5,437 | 1,594 | 29,854 |
| Average persons per household | | 2.83 | 1.82 | 2.92 | 3.57 | |
| | | | Percent | | | |
| Household Size | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| 1 person | 1,699 | 19.6 | 52.4 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 15,521 |
| 2 persons | 2,603 | 30.1 | 27.0 | 32.6 | 24.5 | 28,064 |
| 3 persons | 1,563 | 18.1 | 11.2 | 18.9 | 22.0 | 33,551 |
| 4-5 persons | 2,390 | 27.6 | 8.1 | 29.2 | 42.0 | 37,725 |
| 6+ persons | 402 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 40,848 |
| Number of rooms | | | | | | |
| 1-4 | 2,482 | 28.7 | 55.9 | 27.0 | 6.5 | 18,838 |
| 5 | 1,931 | 22.3 | 19.8 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 27,565 |
| 6 | 1,666 | 19.2 | 11.7 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 32,338 |
| 7 or more | 2,580 | 29.8 | 12.6 | 27.0 | 56.7 | 40,561 |
| Tenure | | | | | | |
| Owned with mortgage | 2,689 | 31.1 | 8.9 | 32.3 | 49.5 | 38,050 |
| Owned without mortgage | 2,768 | 32.0 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 35.9 | 31,300 |
| Rented | 3,202 | 37.0 | 60.0 | 36.7 | 14.6 | 21,723 |
| Type of dwelling | | | | | | |
| Single detached | 4,919 | 56.8 | 38.6 | 56.5 | 76.5 | 34,295 |
| Single attached | 743 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 32,099 |
| Other | 2,996 | 34.6 | 55.0 | 34.6 | 13.8 | 22,006 |
| Period of construction | | | | | | |
| Before 1941 | 1,887 | 21.8 | 31.7 | 20.9 | 14.7 | 25,256 |
| 1941-60 | 2,121 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 29,537 |
| 1961-70 | 1,901 | 22.0 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 25.2 | 31,137 |
| 1971 and after | 2,748 | 31.7 | 23.9 | 32.8 | 36.3 | 32,370 |
| Bath facilities | | | | | | |
| One bath or shower | 7,003 | 80.9 | 90.6 | 83.9 | 60.7 | 26,901 |
| Two or more | 1,553 | 17.9 | 5.6 | 15.4 | 39.1 | 44,223 |
| Households with: | | | | | | |
| Automatic washing machines | 5,801 | 67.0 | 39.2 | 68.8 | 89.1 | 34,589 |
| Clothes dryers | 5,727 | 66.1 | 40.6 | 67.6 | 87.1 | 34,351 |
| Dishwashers | 2,932 | 33.9 | 11.5 | 32.0 | 63.1 | 40,543 |
| Freezers | 4,750 | 54.9 | 34.5 | 55.8 | 72.4 | 34,084 |
| Microwave ovens | 1,079 | 12.5 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 26.0 | 42,407 |
| Air conditioners | 1,475 | 17.0 | 10.7 | 16.8 | 24.2 | 35,461 |
| Record players | 6,842 | 79.0 | 57.4 | 81.8 | 91.6 | 32,406 |
| Tape recorders | 4,712 | 54.4 | 32.7 | 56.0 | 71.1 | 34,377 |
| Cable television | 5,098 | 58.9 | 46.2 | 59.1 | 70.9 | 32,464 |
| Cable converters | 2,275 | 26.3 | 15.1 | 26.3 | 37.6 | 35,363 |
| Video recorders | 552 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 13.2 | 43,306 |
| Colour TV sets | 7,555 | 87.3 | 72.9 | 89.3 | 95.1 | 31,306 |
| Black and white TV sets only | 925 | 10.7 | 22.6 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 19,981 |
| Automobiles | | | | | | |
| One | 4,450 | 51.4 | 39.6 | 59.4 | 36.1 | 28,121 |
| Two or more | 2,406 | 27.8 | 6.3 | 25.1 | 58.9 | 42,884 |

Unemployment Insurance: Costs and Benefits

1983

In 1983, the total cost of Canada's unemployment insurance program was an estimated \$11 billion, up \$1.7 billion from 1982 and \$8.8 billion from 1973. Most of this money was spent on benefit payments.

Unemployment Insurance 1984, an historical study covering the 1970s and early 1980s, reports that benefit payments represented 2.6% of the Gross National Product (GNP) in 1983 and 2.5% in 1982. During the period 1979 to 1981, payments averaged 1.5% of the GNP. In the 1970s, the corresponding percentage ranged from about 1.5% to 2.0%.

On average, in mid-month reference weeks during 1982, over one million persons were receiving unemployment insurance benefits. This corresponded to about 11% of all paid workers. From 1978 to 1981 the average number of persons receiving unemployment insurance payments ranged from 700,000 to 800,000, representing 7.0% to 8.0% of paid workers in those years.

The number of people drawing regular benefits corresponded to 10.2% of the number of paid workers in 1983. This compares with 9.6% in 1982, 5.8% in 1981 and 6.8% in 1976. There was considerable variation among provinces; in December 1983, the level ranged from 33.0% in Newfoundland to 6.6% in Saskatchewan and Ontario. Other provinces with above average rates were Prince Edward Island (24.4%), New Brunswick (23.8%), Nova Scotia (14.2%), Quebec (12.6%) and

British Columbia (11.6%). The rate for Canada during that month was 10.0%.

The highest proportion of workers drawing regular benefits was concentrated in the younger age groups. In 1982, 14.3% of workers 20-24 years old, and 10.3% of workers 25-34 years old drew these benefits. This compared to a figure of 8.0% for workers over 35 years old.

In 1982, benefit payments amounted to 5.7% of personal income in the Atlantic provinces, 3.7% in Quebec and 3.0% in British Columbia. In the same year, payments amounted to 2.0% of personal income in Ontario and 1.6% in the Prairie provinces.

In 1982 and the three preceding years, average weekly benefit payments corresponded to 37.0% of average wages and salaries. This compares with 41.0% between 1972 and 1978. The change in pattern is in large measure accounted for by the legislated reduction to benefit payments as a percent of insured earnings.

The most common reason in recent years for denial of benefits (through disqualification or disentitlement) is that the claimant was not unemployed or did not have an interruption of earnings. The proportion of disqualifications and disentitlements for this reason has increased considerably during the years under study.

This report is one of seven in a series on national social security programs.

Contact Peter Mix (613-990-8382), Health Division.

Major Release Dates, December 1984

The release dates are subject to change.

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Item | Reference Period |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| November | | |
| 30 | Gross National Product | Third Quarter 1984 |
| 30 | Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments | Third Quarter 1984 |
| 30 | Unemployment Insurance | September 1984 |
| 30 | Industry Selling Price Index | October 1984 |
| 30-3 | Housing Starts | October 1984 |
| December | | |
| 3-12 | Building Permits | September 1984 |
| 6 | Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade | October 1984 |
| 7 | Labour Force Survey | November 1984 |
| 7-14 | Retail Trade | October 1984 |
| 7-17 | Labour Income | September 1984 |
| 10-18 | Farm Cash Receipts | October 1984 |
| 13-24 | Canadian Composite Leading Indicator | September 1984 |
| 14 | The Consumer Price Index | November 1984 |
| 14-21 | Inventories, Shipments and Orders | October 1984 |
| 19-24 | Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production) | October 1984 |
| 24 or Jan. 2 | Wholesale Trade | October 1984 |
| 19-24 | Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review | December 1984 |
| January | | |
| 2 | Gross Domestic Product by Industry | October 1984 |
| 2 | Unemployment Insurance | October 1984 |
| 2-7 | Industry Selling Price Index | November 1984 |

The January 1985 release schedule will be published on December 24, 1984. Users Note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by using the command DATES. Contact V. Jasperse (613-993-7644), Federal and Media Relations Division.

Railway Carloadings

Seven days ending November 14, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 14, 1984 totalled 4.9 million t, an increase of 14.7% from the 1983 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 18.4% and in the West by 11.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 19.3% and in the West by 16.3%; an overall national increase of 18.5% was recorded.

The year-to-date rail freight aggregates totalled 210.8 million t, an increase of 17.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.7%.

Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending November 14, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 283 175 | 2 648 929 | 4 932 104 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 1 928 171 | 2 370 789 | 4 298 960 |
| % change | 18.4 | 11.7 | 14.7 |
| Cars, 1984 | 37,327 | 37,190 | 74,517 |
| Cars, 1983 | 32,020 | 33,865 | 65,885 |
| % change | 16.6 | 9.8 | 13.1 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 165 098 | 55 808 | 220 906 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 138 387 | 47 970 | 186 357 |
| % change | 19.3 | 16.3 | 18.5 |
| Cars, 1984 | 5,964 | 2,283 | 8,247 |
| Cars, 1983 | 4,560 | 1,885 | 6,445 |
| % change | 30.8 | 21.1 | 28.0 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 94 808 747 | 115 977 400 | 210 786 147 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 81 733 668 | 97 811 631 | 179 545 299 |
| % change | 16.0 | 18.6 | 17.4 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,580,825 | 1,639,549 | 3,220,374 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,359,801 | 1,434,435 | 2,794,236 |
| % change | 16.3 | 14.3 | 15.3 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 7 084 587 | 2 685 188 | 9 769 775 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 6 055 923 | 2 310 800 | 8 366 723 |
| % change | 17.0 | 16.2 | 16.8 |
| Cars, 1984 | 261,274 | 108,017 | 369,291 |
| Cars, 1983 | 202,870 | 88,610 | 291,480 |
| % change | 28.8 | 21.9 | 26.7 |

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.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1984

Preliminary receipts for September 1984 totalled \$977.3 million, up 7.9% from September 1983.

The revised total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns during August 1984 were \$1,057.7 million, an increase of 11.6% from August 1983.

For 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 Ed Yablonski (613-990-9662), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

September 1984

| | September 1983 | August 1984 | September 1984 | September '84/ September '83 |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | \$ millions | | % |
| Canada | 905.5 | 1,057.7 | 977.3 | 7.9 |
| Newfoundland | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.4 | -3.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3.6 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 8.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 25.4 | 29.2 | 25.4 | -0.1 |
| New Brunswick | 17.0 | 21.8 | 18.7 | 10.2 |
| Quebec | 216.1 | 265.0 | 233.5 | 8.1 |
| Ontario | 354.9 | 401.3 | 389.4 | 9.7 |
| Manitoba | 29.0 | 35.5 | 32.3 | 11.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 29.2 | 31.6 | 29.6 | 1.3 |
| Alberta | 90.2 | 102.8 | 100.3 | 11.2 |
| British Columbia | 126.1 | 149.6 | 130.5 | 3.4 |
| Yukon | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 15.7 |
| Northwest Territories | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Licensed restaurants | 400.7 | 460.2 | 425.6 | 6.2 |
| Unlicensed restaurants | 260.7 | 319.9 | 284.1 | 9.0 |
| Take-outs | 107.2 | 140.6 | 118.1 | 10.2 |
| Caterers | 69.6 | 64.0 | 78.6 | 13.0 |
| Taverns | 67.4 | 73.1 | 70.8 | 5.0 |

Railway Operating Statistics

July 1984

The seven major railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$60.7 million in July 1984. The operating revenues of \$643.2 million were up 11.0% from the 1983 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres rose 22.1% in July 1984. Freight train-kilometres showed an increase of 14.4%, while freight car-kilometres increased 15.5%. The average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight was 2.399 cents for July 1984. Revenue passenger-kilometres decreased 4.5% to 264.9 million.

Order the July 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

October 1984

Canadian manufacturers shipped 168 790 000 square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in October 1984, an increase of 9.6% compared to 153 961 000 square metres the previous year.

Domestic shipments between January and October 1984 totalled 1 630 778 000 square metres compared to 1 490 517 000 square metres for the same period in 1983, an increase of 9.4%.

Order the October 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.

Raspberry Production

1984

The total pack of raspberries by Canadian processors for the 1984 crop year is now available.

Order the 1984 issue of *Service Bulletin — Fruit and Vegetable Preservation*, Vol. 13, No. 2, *Pack of Raspberries* (32-023, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 13-567** *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, 1983
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)
- 32-022** *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-007** *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin*, Quarter Ended September 30, 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 63-011** *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics*, August 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 72-002** *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, August 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)
- 86-506** *Unemployment Insurance*, 1984
(Canada: \$7; Other Countries: \$8.40)

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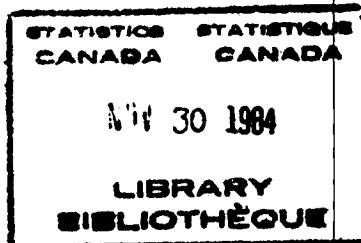
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Real output continued to expand during the summer months, with over half the net gain in value-added output during July and August originating in the motor vehicle industry. Growth has also been evident in some sectors related to investment and export demand, notably machinery and paper products. These gains more than offset a weakening trend of demand evident in the household sector and in exports of many crude and fabricated materials. A downturn in commodity prices has been reflected in a decline of the terms of trade for Canada since April. The easing of raw materials prices has been evident in continued moderate inflation in most sectors of the economy.

A review of the recovery to date is useful to put current conditions in perspective. Aggregate output in the first year of recovery rose at an average rate for post-war cyclical upturns, as relatively rapid growth for export and domestic auto and housing demand and inventory replenishing offset sluggish business investment and a relatively slow upturn of household demand for non-durable goods and services. The more moderate growth of domestic demand was reflected in an initial deceleration of the rate of economic growth in the last quarter of 1983 and early into 1984, despite the continued rapid growth of demand in the United States economy. The slowing growth of the Canadian economy at this particular point of the recovery was notable in two respects: first, the deceleration was more pronounced than is typically the case after the first four quarters of recovery, and secondly, it occurred at a time of still-robust growth in United States demand. Business fixed investment has been the major relative source of weakness within Canadian demand in the current cyclical upturn, compared to previous recoveries and the current upturn in the United States.

Economic developments to date in 1984 appear to have added to the constraints on growth already evident for the Canadian economy entering the year. In particular, the upturn of interest rates in the United States in the first half of 1984 was accompanied by a drop in raw materials prices as well as slowing demand for household goods. An increase in interest rates in Canada, and indeed in most large industrial nations, occurred at the same time as the upturn in the United States. This upturn appears to have contributed to the recent weakness in cyclically-sensitive sectors such as domestic housing and auto sales. A deceleration of growth in the third quarter has been evident in the United States, where real GNP growth eased markedly from 2.4% to 1.7% to 0.4% over the first three quarters of 1984. The weakness in raw materials prices since April should encourage continued moderate rates of inflation. Since Canada is a much larger net exporter of primary materials than most OECD nations, this also has led to a decline in the terms of trade for Canada since April. The weakness in international commodity markets was evident in sluggish output and profit growth in the primary sector in the third quarter. This will likely further delay a significant

upturn in investment outlays in this sector. This slowing trend appears to have been offset in total output by the sharp acceleration of auto activity in July and August. Unlike the sharp gains in auto activity early in the year, which were driven by rising sales in the United States, the summer upturn appears to reflect an irregular increase in stockpiling by U.S. car dealers in anticipation of strikes in the autumn, as final demand for autos slackened during the last two quarters.

- **Real domestic product** declined by 0.3% in August, following a jump of 1.2% in July. Industrial output largely accounts for the net gain over the last two months (+3.0%). An irregular surge in motor vehicle output accounted for the bulk of this increase. There were pockets of growth in some sectors related to investment and export demand (notably office machinery and paper products), along with weakness in sectors related to consumer goods, mining and energy. Output in the service sector was unchanged over the last two months, reflecting stable household and government demand for services.

- Labour market conditions remained soft, according to the **Labour Force Survey**. A 0.3% increase in employment in October was concentrated in manufacturing in Ontario, which outweighed weakness in most other industries and regions. The level of total employment has been little changed since July. Along with a 0.2% decline in the labour force, the gain in employment in October resulted in the unemployment rate (11.3%) declining to its average level for the year to date.

- The volume of **retail sales** continued to subside during the summer months, as a 0.7% decline was recorded during July and August. Spending on durable goods was relatively weak during the summer (-1.0%), notably in the most cyclically-sensitive components related to cars and furniture and appliances. Sluggish demand for semi-durable and non-durable goods reappeared in July and August, as the gain in real disposable incomes in the second quarter was not sustained through the third quarter. The tempered optimism of retailers entering the fourth quarter was reflected in a decelerating trend of new orders placed with domestic manufacturers of consumer goods and of imports of consumer products.

- **Housing starts** continued to oscillate around a weak level of about 130,000 units at annual rates, with a slight drop in October to 125,000 units preceded by the accentuated weakness of building permits in August (-27%). The slack in new housing follows steady declines in the resale market accompanying the upturn in mortgage rates during the spring and summer.

- **Manufacturing** activity surged in August, as real new orders jumped 5.0% and shipments rose 3.0%. Almost all the growth reflected the irregular rise in auto output in the month. The step-up in auto shipments to meet a flood of orders from the United States in August (car exports jumped 50% in volume) also dominated the \$70 million reduction in manufacturing inventories in the month. Aside from the overriding (continued)

influence of the auto industry on the manufacturing sector, the trend of new orders and shipments continued to decelerate for most industries related to consumer and international commodity demand. The steady build-up of finished goods inventories in these industries, accompanying a drop in final demand, augurs further cut backs in production. This may be at least partly offset by the continued increase in shipments for industries with relatively low levels of stocks, notably machinery and paper products.

- The October results of the **business conditions survey** of manufacturers revealed little change in sentiment from July. Parallel with a cautious assessment of new and unfilled orders, 33% of firms plan to cut back output in the fourth quarter compared to 27% who plan increases. A continued restrained attitude about inventories (6% evaluated finished goods stocks as too low, compared to 23% as too high) served to reinforce the evident caution in production plans.

- The short-term trend of the nominal **merchandise trade balance** slowed down as the trend of exports decelerated in the month from 2.0% to 1.7% in July. Non-automotive demand has slowed more markedly, from 2.5% in April to 1.1% in July, notably as demand for crude materials declined sharply due to weak international commodity markets. The short-term trend of nominal import demand continued to rise at a steady rate of about 1.6%, as declining demand for crude and fabricated materials has been offset by an acceleration of motor vehicle products within end products.

- Economy-wide price **inflation** continued to subside in September, led by a steady reduction in raw materials prices. The price index for raw materials declined for the fifth consecutive month (-0.7% in September, to bring the cumulative decline to 2.7%). Weak commodity prices and demand also served to check the industry selling price index at its August level. The reduction of inflationary pressures was evident in the diffusion index of price increases within the ISPI, which averaged 45% in August and September compared to 60% in the preceding three months. The unadjusted Con-

sumer Price Index edged up 0.1% in September, as food prices declined.

- **Interest rates** in October resumed the downward movement initiated in August, concurrent with slowing economic growth and credit demand in the United States. The decline in rates has been more pronounced for longer-term issues than for short-term credit.

The filtered composite leading index was essentially unchanged in August, declining fractionally from 159.97 to 159.95. The decrease reflects four consecutive marginal declines in the non-filtered index, followed by a marginal gain in August. The manufacturing indicators continued to grow in August, reflecting the continuation of the expansion of auto production for the third quarter at least, as orders fell sharply in September. Weakness was evident in the indicators for personal expenditure, United States demand, and financial markets. In the past, a decline in the filtered leading indicator has signalled, with a high degree of certainty, the onset within a half-year of a period of at least weaker economic growth. The mixed nature of the evidence to date suggests that the index is currently signalling slower but still positive cyclical growth in the short term.

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). Contact D. Rhoades (613-990-9161), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1984

Current account transactions, on a seasonally adjusted basis, produced a significant surplus comparable to that of the previous quarter. The merchandise trade surplus remained at a record high level. Merchandise imports and exports both increased strongly, with automotive products accounting for more than half of these increases.

In the capital account which is not seasonally adjusted, a decline in the net inflow of long-term funds resulted from lower portfolio and direct investments by non-residents and an increase of direct investment abroad by residents. This decline in the net inflow from long-term funds was more than offset by a shift to a net inflow on short-term capital transactions. From a record low in early July, the Canadian dollar appreciated against the United States currency during the summer, breaking the trend of graduated declines prevailing since the end of 1983. This was paralleled by an increase in net official monetary assets, the first quarterly increase since the third quarter of 1983.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account surplus of \$688 million, compared to \$614 million in the previous quarter. This comprised a surplus of \$5.4 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of \$4.7 billion on non-merchandise transactions;
- An increase of \$1,718 million (8%) in the value of imports to \$24.4 billion, coupled with an increase in exports of \$1,668 million (6%) to \$29.7 billion, resulting in a \$5.4 billion trade surplus;
- Among imports, the largest increase was recorded in automotive products. Increases were also registered for industrial machinery, petroleum and coal products and precious metals. There were no sizeable declines in any commodity categories;
- The largest increase in exports was registered in automotive products. Larger sales were also recorded for wheat, wood products, aircraft engines (including parts) and coal. There were declines in crude petroleum, petroleum and coal products and rapeseed;
- A record surplus of \$1.3 billion was reached in automotive products, representing an 8% increase from the previous quarter;
- A small decline of \$91 million to \$4.9 billion was observed in the deficit on service transactions. This was largely attributable to a higher surplus on freight and shipping transactions and a lower deficit on dividends.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

The main quarterly features were:

- A current account surplus of \$1,394 million, up from a \$333 million surplus in the third quarter of 1983. The increase in the surplus resulted from a higher merchandise trade surplus;
- A decline of \$548 million in the net inflow from foreign investment in Canadian bonds to \$1.5 billion. This

decline was caused by a reduction in August of new issue activity abroad by Canadian borrowers. However, foreign investment in the secondary Canadian bond market rose substantially; Japanese investors represented the major buyers;

- A decline of \$225 million in the net inflow of foreign direct investment in Canada to \$450 million. The decline was widespread for all industries, except the petroleum sector;
- An increase of \$400 million in the net outflow of Canadian direct investment abroad to \$900 million. Compared to the previous quarter, the amount of funds (outflows) channelled to existing direct investment enterprises abroad remained about the same. However, there was no offsetting inflow related to the sale of enterprises abroad as had occurred in the previous quarter;
- No major net movement of funds from the chartered banks was observed as the net inflow of \$888 million from their foreign currency transactions was partially offset by a net outflow of \$661 million caused by the redemption of Canadian dollar deposits from non-residents. This compared to a net outflow of more than one billion dollars in the previous quarter due to a sizeable increase in foreign currency assets abroad;
- A net inflow of one billion dollars was registered as the Canadian non-bank sector reduced its holdings of short-term funds abroad, in contrast to the \$4.3 billion build-up of foreign funds in the first half of the year;
- A reduction of \$878 million to \$524 million in the net inflow from non-residents investing in Canadian money market instruments. While investment was still at a substantially high level, non-residents decreased substantially their net purchase of Government of Canada treasury bills;
- A decline of \$1,112 million to \$720 million in the net outflow from "Other short-term transactions" was noted, primarily related to inter-company trade accounts;
- Net errors and omissions (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital account transactions) were equivalent to a net debit of \$2.3 billion;
- An increase of \$1.4 billion in net official monetary assets was registered, compared to three consecutive quarterly declines totalling \$3.3 billion;
- From a record low of 74.86 U.S. cents in early July, an appreciation of the Canadian dollar of more than two U.S. cents was recorded during the summer months. It depreciated thereafter, closing the quarter at 75.91 U.S. cents, slightly lower than the previous quarter-end. Against other major currencies, the Canadian dollar appreciated, in line with the strengthening of the United States dollar.

Contact Lucie Laliberté (613-990-9048), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division. Users Note: the main tables can be obtained in machine-readable form from the CANSIM data base. (see table on next page)

The Canadian Balance of International Payments — Summary

(\$ millions)

| | III 1983 | IV 1983 | I 1984 | II 1984 | III 1984 | 1982 | 1983 |
|---|-------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| Merchandise trade balance | 3,883 | 4,281 | 4,525 | 5,420 | 5,370 | 17,813 | 17,705 |
| Balance on non-merchandise transactions | -4,171 | -4,242 | -4,352 | -4,805 | -4,681 | -15,149 | -16,020 |
| Current account balance | -288 | 39 | 173 | 614 | 688 | 2,664 | 1,686 |
| | Not seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| Current account balance | 333 | 764 | -1,285 | 408 | 1,394 | 2,665 | 1,686 |
| Capital movements in long-term forms | 155 | 418 | 225 | 2,178 | 1,296 | 8,084 | 2,310 |
| Capital movements in short-term forms | 2,651 | -1,162 | 66 | -2,446 | 951 | -9,642 | 2,119 |
| Net capital movements ¹ | 2,806 | -745 | 291 | -267 | 2,247 | -1,558 | 4,428 |
| Net errors and omissions | -2,876 | -488 | -266 | -1,680 | -2,256 | -1,802 | -5,566 |
| Allocation of Special Drawing Rights | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net official monetary movements | 263 | -469 | -1,260 | -1,539 | 1,385 | -695 | 548 |

¹ Excluding items shown below.

Building Permits

September 1984

The value of building permits issued in September decreased marginally (0.7%) to \$1,265.2 million from the level of \$1,274.1 million registered in August. The non-residential sector remained stable while a small decline occurred in the residential sector.

The value of residential construction authorized in September reached \$674.6 million, 1.6% below the \$685.6 million recorded in August. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, 11,114 units were approved in September (6,800 single-detached and 4,314 multiple dwellings), a 1.2% increase from 10,981 units in August (6,611 single-detached and 4,370 multiple dwellings). Translated into annual terms (see graph: Residential Building Permits), the September approvals represent a seasonally-adjusted rate of 133,400 units compared to the August level of 131,700 units. On a regional basis, the Atlantic provinces recorded a 9% rise while approvals in Quebec declined 10%. A levelling-off was observed in other provinces.

After two consecutive drops, the value of non-residential building permits increased slightly (0.4%) in September to a seasonally-adjusted \$590.6 million. The industrial (+9.3%) and governmental sectors (+1.3%) contributed to this rise despite the drop recorded in the commercial sector (-3.3%). Translated into annual terms (see graph: Non-residential Building Permits), the September approvals showed a seasonally-adjusted value of \$7,087.2 million compared to \$7,062.0 million in the previous month. Regionally, non-residential construction activity increased substantially in the Atlantic provinces (+47%) and Quebec (+30%), while Ontario experienced a 28% drop and the Western provinces registered a 7% decline.

Order the September 1984 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact G. Lemay (613-990-9689), Construction Division.
(see tables on pages 6 & 7 and graphs on pages 8 & 9)

Building Permits

September 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 | 53 | 27 | 80 | 4,433 | 161 | 1,062 | 635 | 6,291 |
| Prince Edward Island | 50 | 25 | 75 | 2,963 | 462 | 920 | 63 | 4,408 |
| Nova Scotia | 365 | 105 | 470 | 26,566 | 3,426 | 19,178 | 20,827 | 69,997 |
| New Brunswick | 171 | 58 | 229 | 11,842 | 1,014 | 14,711 | 4,178 | 31,745 |
| Quebec | 1,197 | 1,268 | 2,465 | 142,829 | 80,839 | 37,622 | 27,964 | 289,254 |
| Ontario | 2,256 | 1,008 | 3,264 | 231,054 | 48,625 | 130,849 | 30,198 | 440,726 |
| Manitoba | 229 | 193 | 422 | 23,741 | 565 | 6,132 | 1,889 | 32,327 |
| Saskatchewan | 180 | 204 | 384 | 21,004 | 912 | 9,245 | 7,449 | 38,610 |
| Alberta | 458 | 36 | 494 | 34,128 | 8,902 | 31,855 | 26,610 | 101,495 |
| British Columbia | 534 | 302 | 836 | 62,534 | 10,952 | 22,473 | 6,543 | 102,502 |
| Yukon | 17 | — | 17 | 1,015 | 39 | 121 | 101 | 1,276 |
| Northwest Territories | 16 | — | 16 | 1,058 | 66 | 387 | 18 | 1,529 |
| Canada — Unadjusted | 5,526 | 3,226 | 8,752 | 563,167 | 155,963 | 274,555 | 126,475 | 1,120,160 |
| Canada — Adjusted | 6,800 | 4,314 | 11,114 | 674,585 | 129,367 | 313,001 | 148,295 | 1,265,248 |
| Metropolitan Areas | 3,375 | 2,342 | 5,717 | 389,234 | 128,766 | 207,571 | 70,228 | 795,799 |
| Calgary | 82 | — | 82 | 7,260 | 4,625 | 7,931 | 9,543 | 29,359 |
| Chicoutimi-Jonquière | 41 | 33 | 74 | 3,972 | 808 | 946 | 2,004 | 7,730 |
| Edmonton | 92 | 2 | 94 | 8,286 | 3 | 10,990 | 4,039 | 23,318 |
| Halifax | 147 | 83 | 230 | 14,363 | 2,690 | 15,910 | 1,145 | 34,108 |
| Hamilton | 109 | 61 | 170 | 10,863 | 654 | 1,583 | 128 | 13,228 |
| Hull | 79 | 144 | 223 | 10,335 | 334 | 1,158 | — | 11,827 |
| Kitchener | 74 | 62 | 136 | 6,635 | 2,025 | 1,589 | 863 | 11,112 |
| London | 53 | 1 | 54 | 4,507 | 942 | 3,666 | 326 | 9,441 |
| Montreal | 509 | 650 | 1,159 | 67,022 | 74,476 | 19,251 | 21,305 | 182,054 |
| Oshawa | 100 | — | 100 | 5,346 | 182 | 700 | 61 | 6,289 |
| Ottawa | 144 | 318 | 462 | 28,860 | 849 | 6,938 | 6,708 | 43,355 |
| Quebec City | 112 | 136 | 248 | 15,787 | 434 | 3,739 | 663 | 20,623 |
| Regina | 49 | 83 | 132 | 7,205 | 623 | 1,946 | 2,975 | 12,749 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 40 | 10 | 50 | 4,200 | 581 | 2,141 | 300 | 7,222 |
| Saint John | 22 | 1 | 23 | 2,221 | 125 | 12,347 | 26 | 14,719 |
| St. John's | 23 | 7 | 30 | 2,192 | — | 862 | 185 | 3,239 |
| Saskatoon | 51 | — | 51 | 4,137 | 186 | 3,582 | 1,914 | 9,819 |
| Sudbury | 21 | — | 21 | 1,431 | 551 | 562 | 1,619 | 4,163 |
| Thunder Bay | 17 | 3 | 20 | 1,729 | 287 | 1,204 | 22 | 3,242 |
| Toronto | 1,102 | 264 | 1,366 | 112,414 | 25,738 | 88,680 | 11,066 | 237,898 |
| Trois-Rivières | 32 | 55 | 87 | 5,295 | 219 | 363 | 62 | 5,939 |
| Vancouver | 220 | 202 | 422 | 34,390 | 8,206 | 9,437 | 2,753 | 54,786 |
| Victoria | 64 | 44 | 108 | 7,946 | 200 | 3,133 | 518 | 11,797 |
| Windsor | 25 | 1 | 26 | 3,592 | 3,685 | 3,784 | 592 | 11,653 |
| Winnipeg | 167 | 182 | 349 | 19,246 | 343 | 5,129 | 1,411 | 26,129 |

Preliminary figures.

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Metropolitan Areas are based on 1976 Census Areas definitions.

Order *Building Permits*, September 1984 (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

| | Unadjusted | | | | Adjusted | | | | % Change | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. | Aug. | Sept. '84/ Aug. '84 | Sept. '84/ Sept. '83 |
| | 1984 | 1984 | 1983 | 1983 | 1984 ¹ | 1984 | 1983 | 1983 | | |
| Residential | 563.2 | 692.4 | 722.5 | 691.5 | 674.6 | 685.6 | 695.7 | 648.2 | -1.6 | -3.0 |
| Industrial | 156.0 | 154.4 | 111.5 | 93.7 | 129.3 | 118.3 | 93.9 | 74.4 | 9.3 | 37.7 |
| Commercial | 274.5 | 400.7 | 265.4 | 300.6 | 313.0 | 323.8 | 262.8 | 254.7 | -3.3 | 19.1 |
| Institutional & Govt. | 126.5 | 176.7 | 137.8 | 225.2 | 148.3 | 146.4 | 132.4 | 181.2 | 1.3 | 12.0 |
| Total | 1,120.2 | 1,424.2 | 1,237.2 | 1,311.0 | 1,265.2 | 1,274.1 | 1,184.8 | 1,158.5 | -0.7 | 6.8 |

Cumulative Building Permits, Provinces and Canada

| | 1984 | | | | | 1983 | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Res. | Ind. | Comm. | Inst. & Govt. | Total | Res. | Ind. | Comm. | Inst. & Govt. | Total |
| Canada: Jan.-Sept. | 6,438.5 | 939.0 | 2,651.2 | 1,299.4 | 11,328.1 | 6,909.1 | 673.4 | 1,860.3 | 1,447.4 | 10,890.2 |
| Unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 57.6 | 3.3 | 16.7 | 16.0 | 93.6 | 65.4 | 2.0 | 11.7 | 19.7 | 98.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 30.2 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 50.0 | 24.8 | 4.4 | 13.8 | 3.6 | 46.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 245.7 | 16.3 | 113.0 | 41.5 | 416.5 | 243.0 | 13.1 | 45.3 | 41.7 | 343.1 |
| New Brunswick | 124.4 | 12.6 | 61.7 | 35.8 | 234.5 | 113.7 | 9.0 | 30.5 | 46.0 | 199.2 |
| Quebec | 1,516.9 | 240.4 | 391.5 | 201.9 | 2,350.7 | 1,474.3 | 154.8 | 297.7 | 186.4 | 2,113.2 |
| Ontario | 2,622.5 | 459.3 | 1,146.0 | 510.0 | 4,737.8 | 2,544.1 | 327.6 | 649.7 | 432.9 | 3,954.3 |
| Manitoba | 265.2 | 11.8 | 73.0 | 43.6 | 393.6 | 230.8 | 15.8 | 45.8 | 49.9 | 342.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 224.2 | 18.7 | 103.3 | 99.7 | 445.9 | 306.4 | 28.6 | 72.0 | 83.8 | 490.8 |
| Alberta | 413.9 | 74.4 | 315.3 | 245.7 | 1,049.3 | 683.7 | 56.4 | 369.5 | 394.0 | 1,503.6 |
| British Columbia | 929.5 | 97.5 | 411.7 | 93.0 | 1,531.7 | 1,213.0 | 61.5 | 320.3 | 180.6 | 1,775.4 |
| N.W.T. and Yukon | 8.4 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 24.5 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 22.9 |

¹ Data include an estimate of late returns.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

August 1984

During August 1984, production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 7 511 500 cubic metres, down 0.7% from August 1983. Exports reached 1 452 300 cubic metres, a decline of 9.9%, while imports totalled 905 900 cubic metres, a 51.7% decrease from a year earlier. Canadian refinery receipts of crude oil decreased 9.9% to 7 097 200 cubic metres.

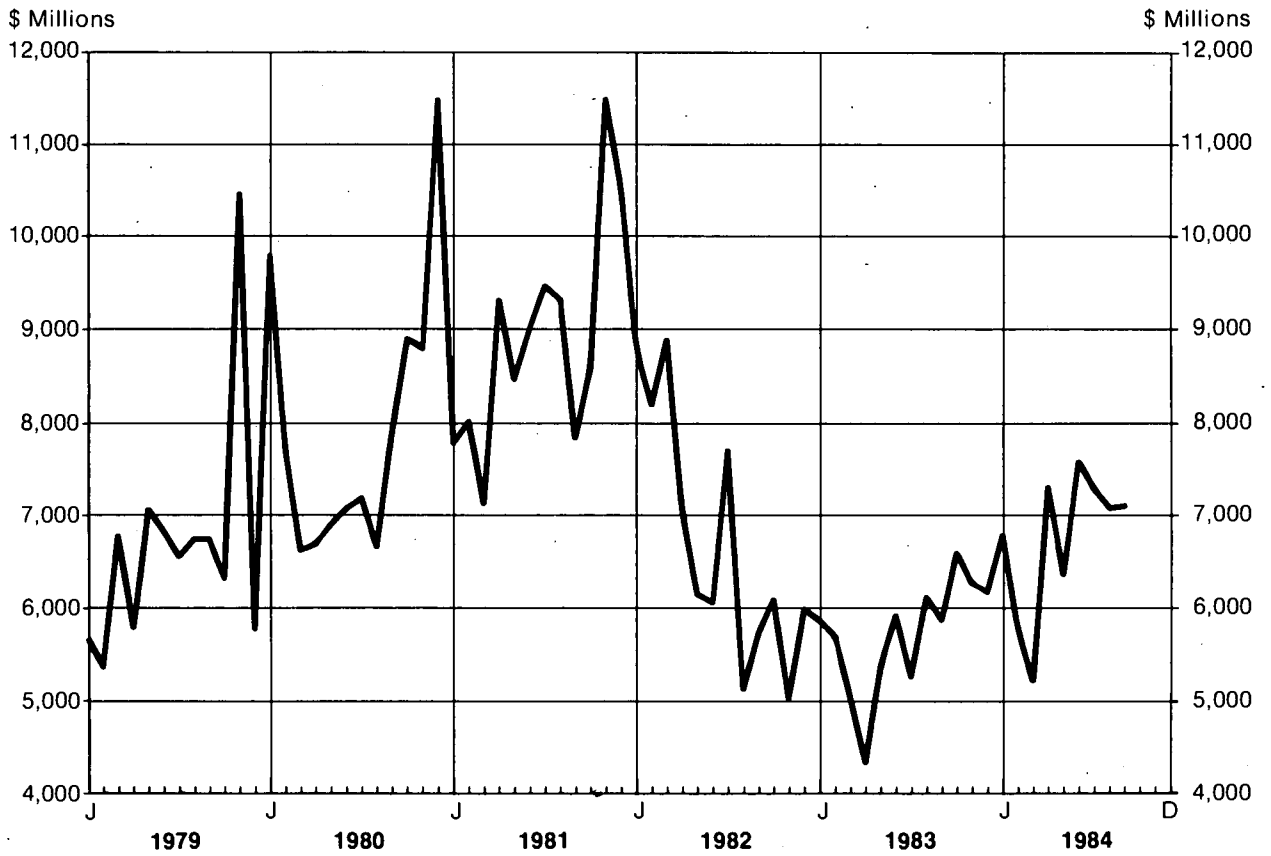
During the month, net withdrawals of natural gas rose 12.6% to 6 256.5 million cubic metres. Marketable

production of natural gas after treatment at processing plants amounted to 4 830.8 million cubic metres, up 15.0%, while net withdrawals of natural gas liquids (propane, butanes and ethane) reached 1 128 500 cubic metres, a 22.6% increase from August 1983. Exports of natural gas climbed 8.5% to 1 375.0 million cubic metres; sales in Canada amounted to 2 456.6 million cubic metres, up 18.1% from a year earlier.

Order the August 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.

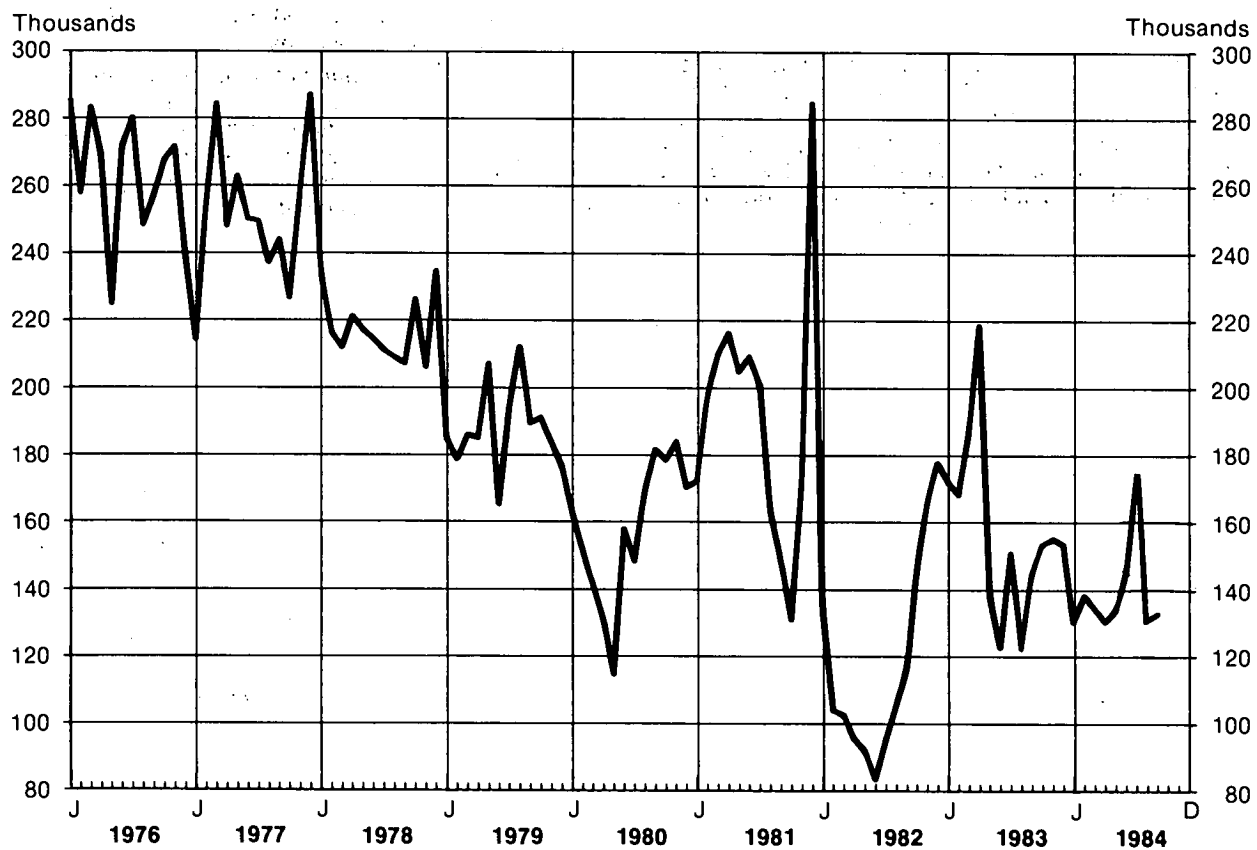
Building Permits — Non-Residential Values

(Seasonally-adjusted at annual rates)



Building Permits — Residential Units

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



Preliminary Report on Unemployment Insurance Statistics

September 1984

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out during the month of September 1984 totalled almost \$646 million,¹ a 16.9% decline from August 1984 and down 2.5% from September 1983. In the first nine months of 1984, \$7,645 million was paid to claimants, 4.5% less than the \$8,004 million paid out during the same period in 1983.

The number of beneficiaries¹ for the week ending September 15, 1984 stood at 969,000, a decrease of 7.2% from August 1984 and down 1.2% from September of last year.

During September, 271,000 claims were received, 12.5% more than in August 1984 but 2.1% fewer than in September 1983. The total number of claims received in the first nine months of 1984 was 2,407,000, up 0.1% from 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.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

September 1984

| | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | Sept. 1983 | % Change From | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1983 |
| Benefits¹ | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) | 645,961 | 777,722 | 729,093 | 662,837 | -16.9 | -2.5 |
| Weeks of benefit (000) | 4,018 | 4,861 | 4,611 | 4,330 | -17.3 | -7.2 |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 160.35 | 159.63 | 158.30 | 153.67 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| Claims received (000) | 271 | 241 | 296 | 276 | 12.5 | -2.1 |
| Beneficiaries² (000) | 969p | 1,044p | 1,089f | 980f | -7.2 | -1.2 |
| | January to September | | | | % Change From | |
| | 1984 | | 1983 | | 1984/1983 | |
| Benefits¹ | | | | | | |
| Amount paid (\$000) | 7,645,342 | | 8,003,646 | | | -4.5 |
| Weeks of benefit (000) | 47,671 | | 52,719 | | | -9.6 |
| Average weekly benefit (\$) | 160.82 | | 154.40 | | | 4.2 |
| Claims received (000) | 2,407 | | 2,405 | | | 0.1 |
| Beneficiaries — Monthly average² (000) | 1,205p | | 1,294f | | | -6.9 |

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.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Order the Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.65/\$26.60), or contact H. Stiebert or J.P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.

Industry Selling Price Index

October 1984

Preliminary estimates show that the Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) stood at 312.1 in October 1984, an insignificant increase from the revised level of 312.0 for September. The year-over-year advance, calculated by comparing the October 1984 level with the October 1983 level, fell to 3.5% — a continuation of the downward trend that began in March 1984. While the change for the month was negligible, there were substantial, though divergent, price movements in the major groups. Increases in the metal fabricating industry (0.5%), the paper and allied industries (0.3%) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (0.8%) were almost completely offset by declines in the wood industry (-1.0%), the primary metals industry (-0.6%) and the food and beverage industry (-0.3%).

The metal fabricating industries component index rose 0.5% in October, up 4.4% from its October 1983 level. Increases of 1.3% in the wire and wire products index and 0.3% in the metal stamping and pressing index were largely responsible for the monthly advance.

The paper and allied industries index edged up 0.3% in October to a level 13.2% higher than a year earlier. Most of the increase for the month originated in a 0.3% rise in the pulp and paper mills index. This in turn was primarily the result of a 1.4% jump in the price of white newsprint in rolls, due in part to the US dollar's 0.7% appreciation against its Canadian counterpart.

The index for other major groups climbed 0.8% in October, chiefly in response to a 1.8% increase in the motor vehicle manufacturers index.

The wood industries index fell 1.0% in October to a level 2.4% lower than a year earlier. The key factor in the decrease for the month was a 1.3% decline in the sawmills and planing mills index, mainly due to lower

prices for hemlock (-3.0%) and cedar (-4.5%). An 8.9% drop in the shingle mills index also contributed to the decrease.

The primary metals index sagged 0.6% in October, down 2.3% from its October 1983 level. Most of the monthly decline stemmed from decreases of 1.4% in the smelting and refining index and 2.0% in the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding index.

The food and beverage industry index eased 0.3% in October but remained 5.0% higher than it was a year earlier. A 2.0% drop in the slaughtering and meat processors index, resulting primarily from decreases of 1.9% and 4.6% in the prices of fresh and frozen beef and pork, was largely responsible for the monthly decrease. A 3.3% decline in the feed industry index was also a factor. These movements were partly offset by a 0.6% increase in the dairy products index, mainly attributable to a 1.0% rise in the price of milk.

In October 1984, the percentages of industry indexes posting increases (55%), decreases (24%) and no change (21%) were comparable to the averages for the preceding three months, but substantially different from the averages for the first six months of 1984. Specifically, 65%, 18% and 17% of industry indexes showed gains, declines and no change respectively between January and July 1984.

(see table on next page)

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing

(1971=100)

| | Relative Importance ² | Index | | | Percent Change | | Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹ | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | | Oct. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1983 | Oct. '84/ Sept. '84 | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 | Oct. '84/ Sept. '84 | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 |
| Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing | 100.0 | 312.1* | 312.0* | 301.6 | -- | 3.5 | 0.03 | 3.5 |
| SIC Major Groups: | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Food and Beverage Industries | 19.9 | 323.5 | 324.6 | 308.2 | -0.3 | 5.0 | -0.07 | 1.0 |
| 2. Tobacco Products Industries | 1.1 | 250.5 | 250.1 | 239.4 | 0.2 | 4.6 | — | — |
| 3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries | 2.5 | 251.1 | 251.2 | 246.3 | — | 1.9 | — | — |
| 4. Leather Industries | 0.9 | 297.0 | 298.7 | 281.9 | -0.6 | 5.4 | — | — |
| 5. Textile Industries | 3.5 | 252.1 | 250.4 | 242.9 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 0.02 | 0.1 |
| 6. Knitting Mills | 0.9 | 202.1 | 201.8 | 197.5 | 0.1 | 2.3 | — | — |
| 8. Wood Industries | 4.7 | 251.9 | 254.5 | 258.2 | -1.0 | -2.4 | -0.04 | -0.1 |
| 9. Furniture and Fixture Industries | 1.6 | 311.4 | 311.2 | 297.5 | 0.1 | 4.7 | — | 0.1 |
| 10. Paper and Allied Industries | 8.2 | 352.2 | 351.1 | 311.0 | 0.3 | 13.2 | 0.03 | 1.1 |
| 12. Primary Metal Industries | 8.4 | 316.3 | 318.2 | 323.8 | -0.6 | -2.3 | -0.05 | -0.2 |
| 13. Metal Fabricating Industries | 7.5 | 298.5 | 297.0 | 286.0 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 0.04 | 0.3 |
| 14. Machinery Industries | 4.4 | 270.7 | 270.2 | 263.8 | 0.2 | 2.6 | — | 0.1 |
| 16. Electrical Products Industries | 6.8 | 232.6 | 232.1 | 227.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.01 | 0.1 |
| 17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries | 3.2 | 328.4 | 328.6 | 318.6 | -0.1 | 3.1 | — | 0.1 |
| 18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³ | 4.2 | 704.4 | 705.2 | 690.0 | -0.1 | 2.1 | -0.01 | 0.2 |
| 19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries | 6.6 | 330.3 | 329.4 | 320.8 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.02 | 0.2 |
| Other Major Groups ⁴ | 15.6 | 318.4 | 315.9 | 311.0 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 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 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.Order the September 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.**Sawmills East of the Rockies**

September 1984

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies in September 1984 decreased to 618,506,000 feet board measure (1 459 509 cubic metres) from the revised September 1983 total of 669,414,000 feet board measure (1 579 641 cubic metres).

Stocks on hand at the end of September 1984 totalled 938,778,000 feet board measure (2 215 269 cubic metres).

Order the September 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.

The Dairy Review

October 1984

In October 1984, creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 320 tonnes, an increase of 9.2% compared to October 1983.

An estimated 615 716 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in September 1984, an increase of 3.2% from September 1983.

The total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first nine months of 1984 reached 5 743 265 kilolitres, a 3.2% increase from the January-September period a year ago.

Order the October issue of the *Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Paul Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

October 1984

Further extending the trend of monthly price decreases observed since May 1984, the Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) in October declined to a preliminary level of 212.5, down 0.4% from its revised level of 213.4 in September. Between October 1983 and October 1984, the Raw Materials Price Index increased 0.6%, down slightly from the 1.1% annual increase in September. Excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas, the Raw Materials Price Index decreased 1.1% in October and now stands 1.3% above its level of a year earlier.

Of the eight component indexes in the Raw Materials Price Index, four registered decreases over the month, while two increased and two were unchanged overall. The principal factors in the 0.4% drop in the index between September and October were the component indexes for vegetable products, down 5.4%, and non-ferrous metals, down 1.7%. Both the vegeta-

ble products and non-ferrous metals indexes have now posted seven consecutive monthly decreases. Although the animal and animal products index were unchanged overall in October, some large, but offsetting price changes occurred within this index, notably a 10.0% decline in hog prices and a 1.6% increase in cattle and calf prices.

The 5.4% decline in the vegetable products index was mainly caused by price decreases of 9.1% for grains and 17.1% for fresh fruits. Price increases of 5.3% for oilseeds and 6.3% for raw sugar partially offset the impact of these declines. The vegetable products index now stands 10.7% lower than its level of a year ago.

The 1.7% decrease in the non-ferrous metals index was mainly attributable to a downturn in base metal prices. Conversely, prices for precious metals were slightly higher in October. The non-ferrous metals index has now fallen 11.9% since October 1983.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

| | Relative Importance | Index | | | Percent Change | |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | Oct. 1984 ¹ | Sept. 1984 ¹ | Oct. 1983 | Oct. '84/ Sept. '84 | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 |
| Raw materials total | 100.0 | 212.5 | 213.4 | 211.3 | -0.4 | 0.6 |
| Vegetable products | 12 | 124.6 | 131.7 | 139.6 | -5.4 | -10.7 |
| Animals and animal products | 23 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 154.1 | -- | 9.0 |
| Textile products | 1 | 151.6 | 154.1 | 144.5 | -1.6 | 4.9 |
| Wood products | 11 | 148.9 | 147.9 | 145.2 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Ferrous materials | 3 | 150.2 | 149.9 | 139.4 | 0.2 | 7.7 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 6 | 157.1 | 159.8 | 178.4 | -1.7 | -11.9 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 4 | 190.7 | 192.1 | 182.6 | -0.7 | 4.4 |
| Coal, crude oil and natural gas | 40 | 301.4 | 301.3 | 301.5 | -- | -- |
| Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas | 60 | 154.7 | 156.4 | 152.7 | -1.1 | 1.3 |

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Order the September 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.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

October 1984

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for October 1984 is now available.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Air Carrier Fuel Consumption and Costs

1983

Statistics on fuel consumption and fuel costs for Level I, II and III Canadian air carriers for 1983 are now available.

Contact Jan Bekooy or Nick Farinaccio (819-997-1385), Aviation Statistics Centre.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables

November 1984

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and in factories on November 1 totalled 28 444 tonnes compared with 31 792 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 92 087 tonnes;

the 1983 figure for the same period was 92 988 tonnes.

Order the November 1, 1984 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Publications Released

- 14-201 Aggregate Productivity Measures**, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 22-003 Fruit and Vegetable Production**, November 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-024 Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-001 Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles**, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 56-205 Cable Television**, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 63-007 New Motor Vehicle Sales**, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 63-219 Campus Book Stores**, Academic Year 1983-84
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 64-002 Housing Starts and Completions**, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 73-001P Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, August 1984
(free)
- Service Bulletin:**
- 88-001 Science Statistics**, Vol. 8, No. 12, R&D Expenditures of Private Non-profit Organizations, 1983
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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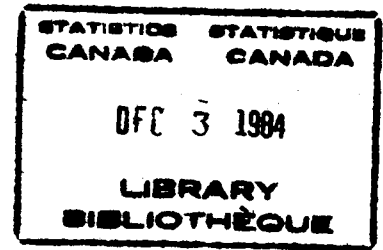
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Monday, December 3, 1984

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Gross National Product

Third Quarter 1984

Gross National Product rose 1.4% in the third quarter of 1984 to a level of \$425.4 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. After allowing for a 0.5% decline in overall prices, real GNP increased 1.9%, more than double the 0.8% average increase of the first two quarters. Available monthly evidence suggests that most of the growth occurred early in the quarter. Real GNP, which completed its recovery in the fourth quarter of 1983, has since expanded 3.6% beyond its pre-recession peak in the second quarter of 1981.

About half of the strong growth in economic activity in the third quarter was due to increased real net exports of goods. Gross fixed capital formation contributed about one-fifth of the growth and advanced in all its major components. Personal expenditure rose marginally while the level of inventory accumulation was essentially unchanged. On the income side, most of the strength came from labour income as profit growth was weak for the second successive quarter. The fall in the implicit price index for GNE reflected declines in some prices and weight-shift effects among exports. More indicative of price movements in the domestic economy was the moderate 0.8% increase in the implicit price of final domestic demand.

Real merchandise exports rose 8.6% in the third quarter, following a marginal increase in the second quarter. This strength was most notable in motor vehicles and parts, but there was also considerable growth in wheat, woodpulp, lumber, newsprint, aircraft engines and parts and some electrical equipment. Merchandise imports, which also rose marginally in the second quarter, recorded a 5.3% growth in the third. As was the case in exports, motor vehicles and parts again predominated and there were, as well, increases in industrial machinery and crude and fabricated metals. The relatively greater increase of goods exports caused the real merchandise balance to increase \$1.5 billion from the second quarter, half of which was auto-related. Because of a sharp decrease in the terms of trade, the nominal merchandise trade balance did not increase but rather fell \$0.2 billion to \$21.5 billion at annual rates. This was offset by a small improvement in the non-merchandise deficit so that the surplus on both goods and services increased to \$1.9 billion from \$1.7 billion in the second quarter.

Following a small decline in the second quarter, real business spending on plant and equipment continued its slow recovery in the third quarter, and is still 19% below the pre-recession peak in the second quarter of 1981. Non-residential construction spending grew 1.9% following a 3.0% increase in the previous quarter. In the absence of major construction projects, building activity continues to be supported by a myriad of small and medium-sized projects. Exploration and development activity also advanced. Real expenditure on machinery and equipment increased after a decline in the second quarter.

Real residential construction activity grew a modest 1.0% in the third quarter following the previous quarter's 2.2% advance. Construction of new single detached dwellings led the growth as starts of these units increased by more than 10% in the quarter. Offsetting this strength was reduced building activity of apartments and lower real estate commissions generated in the market for resale housing.

Concurrent with the lack of growth in personal disposable income, the volume of expenditure on goods and services increased fractionally in the third quarter. Personal spending thus contributed about 8% to the growth of GNP in contrast to an average contribution of almost 50% in the previous six quarters. The sources of weakness were declines in outlays on durable goods (down 1.2%) and on semi-durable goods (down 0.4%). Lower spending on durables was mainly in household furniture, appliances and new passenger cars. Clothing and footwear accounted for the bulk of the decline in semi-durables spending. Expenditure on non-durables rose 0.8% following three quarters of declines or marginal growth while spending on services also rose 0.8%.

The rate of non-farm business inventory accumulation of \$1.3 billion in the third quarter was about the same as in the second quarter. However, within the total, the slide in the rate of non-durable goods build-up offset the surge in durable goods inventories. The higher durable goods inventories were concentrated in retail and wholesale trade, reflecting weak final domestic demand and strong import growth. At the manufacturing level, durable goods inventories rose only moderately and may have reflected the sharp increase in exports. The moderate inventory accumulation together with the stronger growth in the economy moved the aggregate stock-to-sales ratio down further, a continuation of the steep decline emerging in recent years.

There was a decumulation in farm inventories, including grain in commercial channels; liquidations in grain stocks, reflecting export demand, was partially offset by accumulations of livestock.

The implicit price index for GNE has been distorted in the quarter by weight-shift effects among exports. If these effects are discounted, overall prices appear to have risen about 0.4%, compared to the 0.5% decline currently shown for the GNE implicit price index. The implicit deflator for final domestic demand, a measurement more reflective of price movements in the domestic economy, increased 0.8% in the third quarter and the growth continued to decrease to 3.7% on a year-over-year basis. Of note are recent moderations in construction prices.

(continued)

On the income side, labour income rose 1.9% in the third quarter, basically unchanged from the rate of growth in the previous quarter. Much of the increase reflected a 1.0% advance in employment. Personal disposable income was virtually unchanged in the quarter, as dividend payments declined and income tax collections rose sharply. As a result, the personal savings rate fell from 13.8% in the second quarter to 12.7% in the third. There was little change in corporation profits before taxes. Profits of industrial corporations continued to grow slowly while those of financial corporations recorded a second consecutive decline. The profit share of GNP has fallen slightly in the past two quarters and currently stands at 9.3%, considera-

bly below the share maintained throughout most of the 1970s.

The government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, decreased \$3.1 billion to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$26.1 billion in the third quarter. Government revenues advanced 3.4%, mainly due to higher personal direct taxes. The increase in total expenditure was 1.4% and reflected increased payments on the public debt, spending on goods and services and transfers to persons.

Contact B. Clift (613-990-9158), Gross National Product Division.

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Third Quarter 1984

Price indexes for fabricated structural steel are now available for the third quarter of 1984. The latest figures show an increase at the total level of 5.2% over second quarter figures. A breakdown of the total shows changes ranging from a low of -0.1% for buildings in Western Canada to a high of 10.9% for buildings in Ontario.

The year-to-year change in the third quarter is 6.6%; bridges registered the largest increase at 16.0%.

Access CANSIM matrixes 419 (quarterly) or 420 (annually), or order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Bernard Lebrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

Gypsum Products

October 1984

During October 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 19 797 731 square metres of gypsum wall-board compared to 17 854 895 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Education Finance Statistics

1981-85

Statistics on education expenditures by source of funds, by province and by level are now available for the years 1981-82 to 1984-85.

Contact François Gendron (613-990-8356), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Publications Released

- 21-001** *Farm Cash Receipts*, January-September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 23-003** *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 32-011** *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 41-001** *Primary Iron and Steel*, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 43-009** *Electric Lamps*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 45-004** *Refined Petroleum Products*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 51-207** *International Air Charter Statistics*, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 56-201** *Telecommunications Statistics*, 1982
(Canada: \$5; Other Countries: \$6)
- 56-203** *Telephone Statistics*, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 56-204** *Radio and Television Broadcasting*, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 61-005** *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*, August 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 63-005** *Retail Trade*, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 63-008** *Wholesale Trade*, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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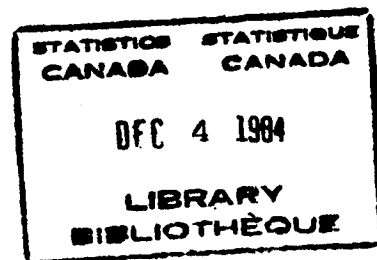
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Coal and Coke Statistics

September 1984

Canadian production of coal increased 19.4% to 4 870 kilotonnes in September 1984, from 4 080 KT a year earlier. Exports of coal rose 54.8% to 2 181 KT from 1 409 KT, while landed imports were down 23.4% to 1 507 KT from the year-earlier level of 1 968 KT.

Production of coal in the first nine months of 1984 totalled 41 723 KT, a 30.8% rise from 31 907 KT in the January-September 1983 period. Exports of coal climbed 50.7% to 18 864 KT from 12 521 KT and landed imports were up 66.1% to 14 468 KT from 8 710 KT.

Order the September 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.

Motor Carrier Freight Statistics

1983

Preliminary 1983 statistics on selected financial and operating statistics of the motor carrier freight industry in Canada (excluding household goods moving) for 3,060 carriers are now available. Of these carriers, 2,728 are included in the 1982 survey which represents 67.9% of the total number of for-hire carriers earning \$100,000 or more in gross operating revenue in 1982.

Contact Yvan Deslauriers (613-990-8700), Transportation and Communications Division.

Domestic Air Passenger Origin and Destination

Second Quarter 1983

Domestic air passenger origin and destination statistics for the second quarter of 1983 are now available. Contact K. Davidson (819-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre.

Rigid Insulating Board

October 1984

Shipments of rigid insulating board by Canadian manufacturers reached 3 909 000 square metres (12.7 mm) basis in October 1984, an increase of 2.5% compared to 3 812 000 square metres (12.7 mm) basis in the same month of 1983.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.60/\$16) or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Asphalt Roofing

October 1984

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 206 521 metric bundles in October 1984, an increase of 5.5% compared to the October 1983 figure of 2 091 487 metric bundles.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$1.60/\$16) or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 1, 1984

Steel ingot production for the week ending December 1, 1984 reached an estimated 281 669 tonnes, a 2.4% decline from the preceding week's total of 288 700 tonnes and up 11.7% from the year-earlier level of 252 147 tonnes.

The index of production (based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100) was 169.4 in the current week, 173.7 a week earlier and 151.7 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Railway Carloadings

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

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 21, 1984 totalled 5.1 million t, a 10.5% increase from the same period in 1983. Loadings increased in the East by 8.9% and in the West by 11.7%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages, (included above) increased in the East by 8.1% and in the West by 8.7%; an overall national high of 8.3% was recorded.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 216.1 million t, an increase of 17.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded rose by 26.6%.

Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending November 21, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 196 482 | 2 900 880 | 5 097 362 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 2 017 658 | 2 596 674 | 4 614 332 |
| % change | 8.9 | 11.7 | 10.5 |
| Cars, 1984 | 37,100 | 40,909 | 78,009 |
| Cars, 1983 | 33,620 | 37,508 | 71,128 |
| % change | 10.4 | 9.1 | 9.7 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 164 070 | 62 015 | 226 085 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 151 720 | 57 075 | 208 795 |
| % change | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 6,211 | 2,505 | 8,716 |
| Cars, 1983 | 4,951 | 2,207 | 7,158 |
| % change | 25.4 | 13.5 | 21.8 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 96 964 911 | 119 154 578 | 216 119 489 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 83 751 326 | 100 408 305 | 184 159 631 |
| % change | 15.8 | 18.7 | 17.4 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,617,246 | 1,684,692 | 3,301,938 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,393,421 | 1,471,943 | 2,865,364 |
| % change | 16.1 | 14.5 | 15.2 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 7 248 657 | 2 752 135 | 10 000 792 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 6 207 643 | 2 367 875 | 8 575 518 |
| % change | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 267,485 | 110,662 | 378,147 |
| Cars, 1983 | 207,821 | 90,817 | 298,638 |
| % change | 28.7 | 21.9 | 26.6 |

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.

Publications Released

- 31-203** ***Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas***, 1982
(Canada: \$16.70; Other Countries: \$20)
- 32-013** ***The Sugar Situation***, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 65-004** ***Exports by Commodities***, September 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

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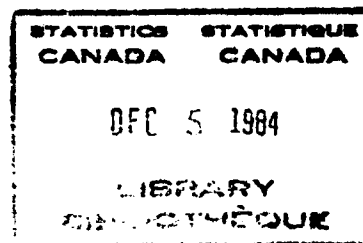
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Highway Construction Price Indexes

1983

The Highway Construction Price Index for Canada (1971=100) for the year ending March 31, 1984 reached a level of 347.3, an increase of 5.5% from the previous fiscal year's level of 329.3. Prices for new highway construction increased in all provinces except Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. The largest increase was observed for Nova Scotia (18.7%), followed by British Columbia (18.2%), New Brunswick (9.9%), Saskatchewan (9.5%), Ontario (7.6%) and Newfoundland (4.6%). Decreases were registered for Manitoba (-1.8%), Alberta (-0.6%) and Quebec (-0.2%). In Alberta, the highway construction price index declined for the second consecutive year.

During the year, prices for materials supplied to the contractor rose 20.4% — mainly as a consequence of large increases for asphalt in three provinces — while contractors' bid prices rose only 3.2%. In all provinces,

both materials' and contractors' bid prices rose except in Manitoba and Quebec where bid prices fell by 4.0% to 5.0%, while prices for materials rose substantially. In Alberta, both the materials and bid prices fell marginally during the year.

Prices of various expenditure items used for these indexes are selected from contracts awarded by provincial highway departments. In all, data from about 900 contracts are used for the estimation of the Canada index. These indexes measure price changes for work put-in-place of a fixed program of highway construction weighted by the relative importance of the individual item — grading, granular base courses and paving. Also included in these indexes are prices for materials provided by departments of highways in each province.

Order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Highway Construction Price Indexes

1971=100

1983 Fiscal Year

| Province | Grading | Granular Base Course | Paving | Total Contract | Total Supplies | Total |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Newfoundland | 223.1 | 174.9 | 312.8 | 224.6 | 396.0 | 233.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 508.5 | 241.9 | 262.3 | 342.1 | 727.9 | 391.1 |
| New Brunswick | 469.4 | 312.1 | 283.7 | 375.5 | 852.6 | 424.2 |
| Quebec | 305.2 | 377.1 | 322.1 | 323.7 | 868.0 | 361.3 |
| Ontario | 309.8 | 322.9 | 361.0 | 328.2 | 568.7 | 342.4 |
| Manitoba | 280.8 | 289.5 | 297.1 | 287.6 | 547.9 | 325.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 360.2 | 280.9 | 264.7 | 310.5 | 725.1 | 366.9 |
| Alberta | 380.7 | 288.0 | 229.2 | 301.1 | 650.0 | 331.1 |
| British Columbia | 378.1 | 361.8 | 283.6 | 354.0 | 603.3 | 365.4 |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 324.2 | 316.8 | 309.3 | 318.6 | 696.7 | 347.3 |
| 1982 | 307.8 | 312.6 | 306.5 | 308.8 | 578.7 | 329.3 |
| Percentage change | | | | | | |
| 1983/1982 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 20.4 | 5.5 |

Gas Utilities

August 1984

Preliminary data show sales of natural gas amounted to 2 456.6 million cubic metres in August 1984, an increase of 18.2% from 2 079.1 million cubic metres a year earlier.

Reported exports to the United States were 1 375.0 million cubic metres during August 1984, an 8.5% increase from 1 266.8 million cubic metres in the same month of 1983.

Order the August 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.

Major Grains

October 1984

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

- Total wheat, 1 786 700 tonnes;
- Oats, 2 900 tonnes;
- Barley, 382 000 tonnes;
- Rye, 57 500 tonnes;
- Flaxseed, 39 600 tonnes;
- Rapeseed, 201 300 tonnes.

Order the October 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.

Footwear Statistics

October 1984

The total monthly production of footwear of all kinds for October 1984 was 4,502,299 pairs.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Oils and Fats

October 1984

Production of all types of deodorized oils in October 1984 amounted to 51 485 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine and shortening in the same month totalled 13 690 and 9 206 tonnes respectively.

Order the October issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Fruit and Vegetable Production

December 1984

Advance information is available today on the latest area, production and value for fruits and vegetables. This month's publication also contains updates to the potato production estimates.

Order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact A. Landry (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Electric Storage Batteries

October 1984

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

Order *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

63-002 ***Department Store Sales and Stocks***, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/39.50)

62-004 ***Farm Input Price Index***, Third Quarter 1984
(Canada: \$4.40/\$17.60; Other Countries: \$5.25/\$21.10)

87-524 ***Culture Statistics: Performing Arts***, 1981
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

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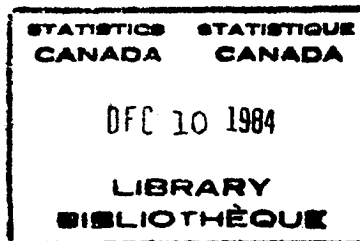
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.
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Statistics Canada daily



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Monday, December 10, 1984

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Labour Force Information

November 1984

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 1984 was unchanged from that of the previous month, registering 11.3%. The seasonally adjusted participation rate increased by 0.1% to 65.1%; the employment/population ratio rose to 57.7% from the previous month's level of 57.6%.

Employment for the week ending November 17, 1984 was an estimated 11,108,000, an increase of 31,000 from October. Employment levels among males declined by 24,000 to 6,394,000, while the number of females employed rose 55,000 to 4,714,000.

Full-time employment levels increased by 43,000 in November, totalling 9,410,000. The gains were limited to females, recording an increase of an estimated 51,000 full-time jobs. Part-time employment declined by 14,000 to 1,699,000. There were decreases in the number employed on a part-time basis among males (-18,000); the level was virtually unchanged for females.

Employment rose by 48,000 in the service industry during the month, while public administration recorded an increase of 20,000 in employment levels. Declines were noted in the construction industry (-15,000), and the transportation, communications and other utilities industries (-10,000). There was little change reported in employment levels within the remaining sectors.

On a regional basis, employment increased by an estimated 4,000 in Manitoba, by 7,000 in Alberta and by 13,000 in British Columbia. Levels in the remaining provinces registered little change from the previous month.

The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment for November 1984 was virtually unchanged from October, rising 4,000 to an estimated 1,422,000. Unemployment was little changed by age category, registering 518,000 for those aged 15 to 24 and 90,000 for those 25 years and older.

By province, unemployment levels climbed by an estimated 11,000 in Quebec, 12,000 in Ontario and 4,000 in Saskatchewan. Unemployment declined by 11,000 in Alberta; little or no change was reported in the levels for the remaining provinces.

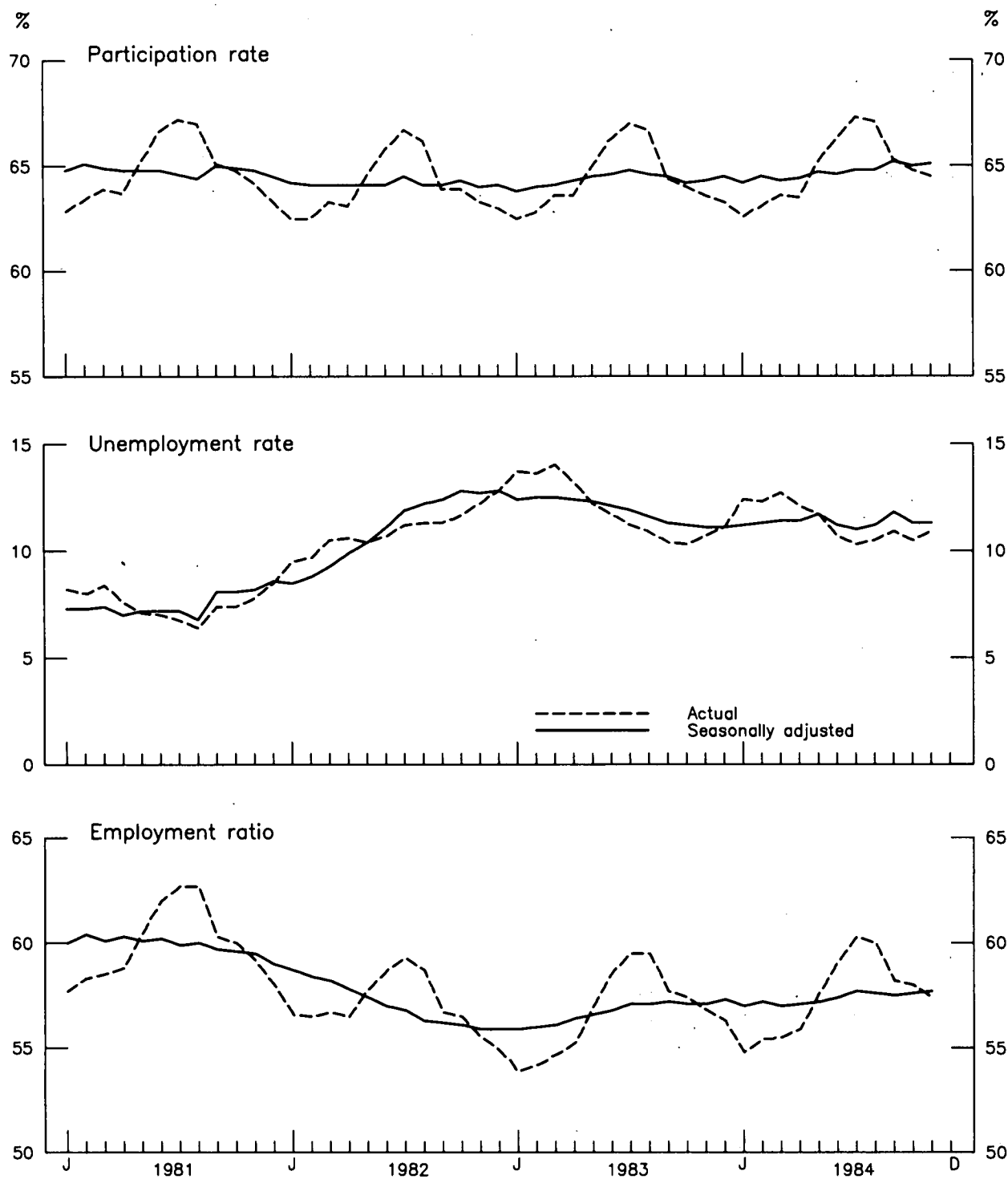
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in November were as follows (percentage change from October in parentheses): Prince Edward Island, 12.8% (-0.8%); Nova Scotia, 13.6% (-0.5%); Manitoba, 8.5% (-0.2%); Alberta, 10.9% (-0.9%); British Columbia, 14.7% (-0.4%); Quebec, 13.1% (+0.3%); Ontario, 9.1% (+0.2%); and Saskatchewan, 8.7% (+0.8%). The unemployment rates were unchanged in Newfoundland and New Brunswick at 21.0% and 15.6% respectively.

Unadjusted, the level of unemployment for Canada in November 1984 was 1,355,000, an increase of 58,000 (4.5%) from the level of last year. The unemployment rate reached 10.9% during the month, a 0.2% increase from the 10.7% rate recorded a year earlier. The participation rate was 64.5% in November, an increase of 0.9% from a year ago. The employment/population ratio rose 0.6% to 57.4%.

Order the November 1984 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ken Bennett (613-990-9448), Labour Force Survey.
(see graph on next page)

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1984

| | Third Quarter 1984 | Change From Same Period a Year Earlier | | Change from Second Quarter 1984 |
|---|--------------------------|--|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Amount \$'000 | % | |
| Trust Companies | | | | |
| Mortgages | 32,831,859 | 2,468,325 | 8.1 | 217,452 |
| Total assets | 57,097,677 | 5,334,010 | 10.3 | 1,358,856 |
| Demand deposits | 11,872,881 | 583,644 | 5.1 | -46,725 |
| Term deposits | 38,533,369 | 4,111,873 | 11.9 | 1,040,042 |
| Mortgage Companies | | | | |
| Mortgages | 35,002,643 | 5,095,055 | 16.8 | 768,272 |
| Total assets | 44,081,645 | 6,793,019 | 18.1 | 1,723,990 |
| Demand deposits | 628,526 | 36,887 | 6.2 | -10,695 |
| Term deposits | 27,737,482 | 6,682,762 | 30.6 | 1,791,306 |
| Financial Corporations | | | | |
| Retail sales financing: | | | | |
| Industrial & commercial | 2,619,951 | 374,850 | 16.0 | 69,089 |
| Consumer | 3,246,972 | 244,862 | 8.1 | 139,020 |
| Wholesale financing | 2,484,763 | 458,251 | 22.6 | -127,845 |
| Small Loans Act | 3,222 | -4,131 | -50.7 | -3,080 |
| Other personal loans | 921,128 | 14,064 | 1.5 | 36,497 |
| Total assets | 13,686,939 | 1,589,177 | 13.3 | 176,042 |
| Finance Leasing Corporations | | | | |
| Lease contracts | 2,384,334 | 181,946 | 8.2 | 99,797 |
| Total assets | 2,717,517 | 159,351 | 6.1 | 105,035 |
| Investment Funds (Cost) | | | | |
| Canadian preferred shares | 441,056 | 109,263 | 34.9 | 32,593 |
| Canadian common shares | 2,430,195 | 436,656 | 25.6 | 156,054 |
| Foreign preferred & common shares | 2,007,670 | 237,853 | 15.6 | 146,610 |
| Total assets | 8,206,335 | 1,233,960 | 19.5 | 274,189 |
| Total portfolio: | | | | |
| Cost | 7,920,350 | 1,295,265 | 21.6 | 289,668 |
| Market | 8,847,538 | 1,199,534 | 16.4 | 468,608 |
| Closed-end Funds (Cost) | | | | |
| Canadian common shares | 368,193 | -21,653 | -5.9 | 2,452 |
| Total portfolio: | | | | |
| Cost | 994,921 | 70,552 | 8.0 | -1,256 |
| Market | 1,613,905 | 62,594 | 4.0 | 71,177 |
| Property & Casualty Insurance Cos. | | | | |
| Net premiums earned | 1,932,723 | 80,089 | 4.3 | 79,478 |
| Underwriting gains | -194,707 | -116,028 | ... | -69,336 |
| Total assets | 16,182,960 | 1,038,735 | 6.9 | 378,461 |

Further information will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication, *Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics*, Third Quarter 1984 (61-006, \$8.35/\$33.40).

Provincial Government Finance: Assets, Liabilities and Source and Application of Funds

1982

The financial assets of provincial and territorial governments stood at \$79,825.6 million on March 31, 1983, an increase of 8% or \$5,949.2 million over the previous year's total of \$73,876.4 million.

During the year, liabilities increased 18.9% or \$13,364.5 million to \$83,940.1 million, compared to \$70,575.6 million a year earlier.

Order the 1982 issue of *Provincial Government Finance, Assets, Liabilities and Source and Application of Funds* (68-209), or contact P.A. Blouin (613-990-8562), Assets and Liabilities Section, Public Institution Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1984

Preliminary receipts reported for October 1984 totalled \$931.0 million, up 10.1% from October 1983. The revised total receipts of restaurants, caterers and taverns for September 1984 were \$981.0 million, an increase of 8.3% over September 1983.

For 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 Ed Yablonski (613-990-9662), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1984

| | Oct. 1983 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1984 | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Canada | 845.9 | 981.0 | 931.0 | 10.1 |
| Newfoundland | 11.5 | 11.7 | 10.5 | -8.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 24.6 | 25.2 | 24.1 | -2.2 |
| New Brunswick | 15.2 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 16.0 |
| Quebec | 203.3 | 236.3 | 226.7 | 11.5 |
| Ontario | 331.6 | 392.3 | 372.6 | 12.3 |
| Manitoba | 29.5 | 32.8 | 32.2 | 9.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 30.0 | 28.6 | 28.2 | -6.0 |
| Alberta | 86.5 | 99.4 | 94.3 | 9.0 |
| British Columbia | 108.5 | 129.8 | 119.2 | 9.9 |
| Yukon | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 30.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Licensed restaurants | 375.6 | 428.8 | 403.5 | 7.4 |
| Unlicensed restaurants | 243.3 | 280.7 | 264.2 | 8.6 |
| Take-outs | 96.4 | 117.9 | 109.6 | 13.7 |
| Caterers | 67.3 | 81.4 | 81.0 | 20.3 |
| Taverns | 63.2 | 72.2 | 72.6 | 14.8 |

Transborder Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics

Second Quarter 1983

Transborder air passenger origin and destination statistics for the second quarter of 1983 are now available.

Contact K. Davidson (819-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre.

Publications Released

- 11-003E Canadian Statistical Review**, November 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 35-003 Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 52-001 Railway Carloadings**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 57-001 Electric Power Statistics**, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 61-003P Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics**, Third Quarter 1984 (Preliminary Data)
(Free)

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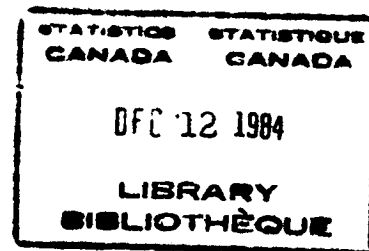
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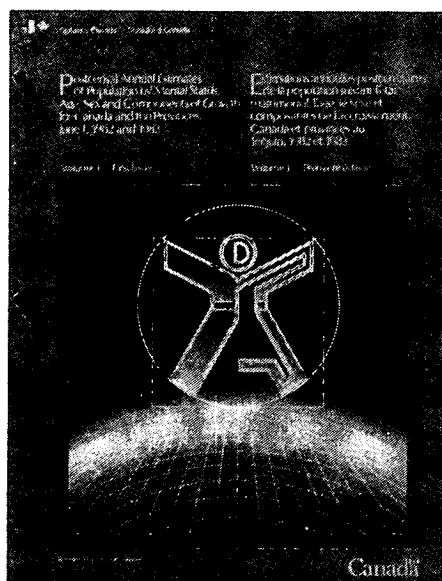


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Wednesday, December 12, 1984

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Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces

June 1, 1982 and 1983

This publication released today updates the 1981 Census data, providing the most recent, extensive and reliable profile of the Canadian population by age, sex and marital status. For more information, see page 3 of today's *Daily*.



Retail Trade

October 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Preliminary estimates show total retail sales in Canada reached \$9,846.0 million in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation) in October, 1984, a 9.0% increase over the October 1983 level. The revised September 1984 retail sales estimate totalled \$9,251.4 million, a 3.0% rise over the year-earlier figure.

Every kind of business reported higher sales in October 1984 compared to the levels of the previous year, with the exception of household appliance stores which registered a 5.2% decline in sales. The major gains were recorded for motor vehicle dealers (+24.8%), garages (+23.2%) and used car dealers (+12.5%).

At the provincial level, the only drop in retail sales recorded in October 1984 occurred in Saskatchewan, which registered a 0.6% decline from October 1983. The remaining regions posted increases ranging from 4.1% in British Columbia to 14.4% in Prince Edward Island.

Cumulative retail sales for the first 10 months of 1984 totalled \$92,553.7 million, up 8.8% over the same period of 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, holidays and the number of selling days, October 1984 retail trade estimates were 0.2% higher than the level of the previous month, rising to \$9,727.4 million from \$9,712.1 million. The most notable increases in October 1984 were recorded in motor vehicle dealers (+6.4%), household appliance stores (+5.7%) and general stores (+4.6%). Major declines were registered in women's clothing stores (-5.3%), all other food stores (-4.4%) and grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (-3.9%).

On a regional basis, declines were noted in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-4.0%), Saskatchewan (-2.3%) and British Columbia (-0.8%). The remaining provinces reported increases, ranging from 0.3% in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to 3.9% in Prince Edward Island.

Order the October 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.

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

October 1984

| | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Sales All Stores | | | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 | Sales All Stores | | Oct. '84/ Sept. '84 |
| | Oct. 1983 | Sept. 1984r | Oct. 1984p | | Sept. 1984r | Oct. 1984p | |
| | (\$ millions) | | | % | (\$ millions) | | % |
| Newfoundland | 168.6 | 164.0 | 176.7 | 4.7 | 171.3 | 171.7 | 0.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 38.8 | 40.3 | 44.4 | 14.4 | 43.2 | 44.9 | 3.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 303.1 | 316.9 | 338.8 | 11.7 | 337.0 | 338.0 | 0.3 |
| New Brunswick | 234.4 | 231.3 | 250.2 | 6.7 | 240.0 | 243.7 | 1.6 |
| Quebec | 2,207.2 | 2,293.7 | 2,476.7 | 12.2 | 2,419.7 | 2,431.5 | 0.5 |
| Ontario | 3,355.4 | 3,459.8 | 3,683.9 | 9.7 | 3,641.6 | 3,655.4 | 0.4 |
| Manitoba | 352.8 | 365.6 | 389.1 | 10.2 | 374.9 | 378.2 | 0.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 377.9 | 358.1 | 375.2 | -0.6 | 368.2 | 359.6 | -2.3 |
| Alberta | 942.4 | 944.9 | 1,016.7 | 7.8 | 985.4 | 990.4 | 0.5 |
| British Columbia | 1,023.6 | 1,046.9 | 1,066.5 | 4.1 | 1,089.5 | 1,081.0 | -0.8 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 25.9 | 29.9 | 27.7 | 7.0 | 28.8 | 27.7 | -4.0 |
| Montreal | 1,021.8 | 1,086.7 | 1,161.8 | 13.7 | 1,143.5 | 1,152.6 | 0.8 |
| Toronto | 1,245.9 | 1,242.5 | 1,319.8 | 5.9 | 1,320.5 | 1,313.1 | -0.6 |
| Winnipeg | 233.6 | 245.2 | 254.3 | 8.8 | 251.5 | 250.5 | -0.4 |
| Vancouver | 517.6 | 530.8 | 536.6 | 3.6 | 555.9 | 545.4 | -1.9 |

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

October 1984

| Kind of Business | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | Sales All Stores | | | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 | Sales All Stores | | Oct. '84/ Sept. '84 |
| | Oct. 1983 | Sept. 1984r | Oct. 1984p | | Sept. 1984r | Oct. 1984p | |
| | (\$ millions) | | | % | (\$ millions) | | % |
| Combination stores (groceries and meat) | 1,757.9 | 1,819.5 | 1,790.2 | 1.8 | 1,881.2 | 1,852.2 | -1.5 |
| Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores | 446.4 | 484.0 | 485.2 | 8.6 | 493.1 | 473.6 | -3.9 |
| All other food stores | 166.7 | 184.8 | 181.7 | 9.0 | 192.2 | 183.8 | -4.4 |
| Department stores | 922.0 | 947.9 | 957.6 | 3.8 | 954.9 | 949.2 | -0.6 |
| General merchandise stores | 215.0 | 193.8 | 234.5 | 9.0 | 199.2 | 199.3 | 0.1 |
| General stores | 160.8 | 162.2 | 171.3 | 6.5 | 157.2 | 164.4 | 4.6 |
| Variety stores | 89.9 | 97.5 | 96.9 | 7.7 | 101.0 | 101.9 | 0.9 |
| Motor vehicle dealers | 1,521.1 | 1,459.7 | 1,899.7 | 24.8 | 1,713.5 | 1,822.4 | 6.4 |
| Used car dealers | 41.1 | 44.6 | 46.2 | 12.5 | 47.0 | 46.2 | -1.6 |
| Service stations | 782.8 | 796.3 | 841.0 | 7.4 | 798.4 | 793.2 | -0.6 |
| Garages | 120.3 | 132.6 | 148.3 | 23.2 | 139.1 | 139.5 | 0.2 |
| Automotive parts and accessories stores | 214.0 | 196.3 | 228.6 | 6.8 | 211.1 | 220.0 | 4.2 |
| Men's clothing stores | 106.6 | 111.1 | 114.4 | 7.3 | 117.7 | 113.7 | -3.4 |
| Women's clothing stores | 188.7 | 217.6 | 207.7 | 10.0 | 208.3 | 197.2 | -5.3 |
| Family clothing stores | 128.7 | 139.3 | 137.9 | 7.1 | 134.2 | 132.6 | -1.2 |
| Specialty shoe stores | 14.7 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 0.8 | 13.2 | 12.7 | -3.8 |
| Family shoe stores | 93.6 | 88.8 | 93.7 | — | 81.3 | 82.5 | 1.6 |
| Hardware stores | 83.0 | 87.2 | 88.9 | 7.2 | 87.8 | 88.5 | 0.8 |
| Household furniture stores | 133.9 | 143.1 | 142.0 | 6.0 | 141.1 | 136.7 | -3.1 |
| Household appliance stores | 41.9 | 37.1 | 39.7 | -5.2 | 35.5 | 37.5 | 5.7 |
| Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores | 61.0 | 56.9 | 61.5 | 0.6 | 55.2 | 56.5 | 2.3 |
| Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores | 368.6 | 372.9 | 408.2 | 10.7 | 396.3 | 397.5 | 0.3 |
| Book and stationery stores | 39.7 | 44.9 | 44.4 | 11.8 | 46.3 | 46.6 | 0.8 |
| Florists | 29.2 | 29.9 | 32.1 | 9.7 | 36.7 | 36.5 | -0.6 |
| Jewellery stores | 57.9 | 55.6 | 58.2 | 0.5 | 70.3 | 68.6 | -2.4 |
| Sporting goods and accessories stores | 92.4 | 119.5 | 100.2 | 8.4 | 132.5 | 131.3 | -0.9 |
| Personal accessories stores | 109.9 | 121.1 | 119.3 | 8.5 | 127.5 | 126.1 | -1.0 |
| All other stores | 1,042.1 | 1,091.8 | 1,101.5 | 5.7 | 1,140.6 | 1,117.2 | -2.1 |
| Total, all stores | 9,030.0 | 9,251.4 | 9,846.0 | 9.0 | 9,712.1 | 9,727.4 | 0.2 |

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces

June 1, 1982 and 1983

The first issue of this new publication contains the estimates of population for 1982 and 1983; data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, marriages, divorces and new widowhoods; and a description of the methodology used for estimating the population and certain components.

This publication replaces the following four annual publications on population:

- Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces (91-201, \$5);
- Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces (91-202, \$4.75);
- Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex for Canada and the Provinces (91-203, \$4.75);
- International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada (91-208, \$4.75).

Order *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces*, June 1, 1982 and 1983 (91-210, Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60), or contact the Demography Division (613-990-9579).

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products and Natural Gas

October 1984

Preliminary figures for October 1984 show that sales of refined petroleum products in Canada increased 2.8% from the October 1983 level, while sales of natural gas rose 7.7%. Cumulative figures for the first 10 months of 1984 indicate that sales of petroleum products increased 0.7% from the 1983 level, while sales of natural gas were up 10.3%.

Refined Petroleum Products

During October 1984, sales of petroleum products by Canadian refiners and major distributors amounted to 6 924 800 cubic metres, a 2.8% rise from the level recorded a year earlier. Sales of the main products were as follows: motor gasoline, 2 916 400 cubic metres (+4.6%); diesel fuel, 1 407 600 cubic metres (+5.1%); light fuel oil, 533 200 cubic metres (+5.5%) and heavy fuel oil, 609 000 cubic metres (-3.8%). Production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners amounted to 6 925 600 cubic metres, down 13.8% from October 1983.

During the first 10 months of 1984, sales of refined petroleum products amounted to 65 042 825 cubic metres, a 0.7% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1983. Year-to-date sales of the main products were as follows: motor gasoline, 27 526 474 cubic metres (-0.4%); diesel fuel, 12 374 641 cubic metres (+7.0%); light fuel oil, 6 200 741 cubic metres (-1.4%) and heavy fuel oil, 5 971 099 cubic metres (-8.2%). Year-to-date production of petroleum products by Canadian refiners amounted to 72 576 763 cubic metres, up 1.6% from the same period in 1983.

Natural Gas

Sales of natural gas by main distributors during October 1984 amounted to 3 435 051 000 cubic metres, 7.7% higher than the level recorded during October 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows: residential sales, 709 225 000 cubic metres (+6.2%); commercial sales, 648 674 000 cubic metres (+14.1%); and industrial sales, 2 077 152 000 cubic metres (+6.3%).

Cumulative sales of natural gas during the first 10 months of 1984 amounted to 37 419 037 000 cubic metres, up 10.3% from the level recorded during the same period of 1983. On the basis of rate structure information, sales were broken down as follows: residential sales, 9 286 153 000 cubic metres (+9.1%); commercial sales, 7 616 434 000 cubic metres (+6.5%); and industrial sales, 20 516 450 000 cubic metres (+12.4%).

Other preliminary statistics on oil, natural gas, and their products are available on request. Order the October 1984 issues 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.

(see table on next page)

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products **Preliminary Monthly Report**

October 1984

(Thousand Cubic Metres)

| | Propane | Butane | Petro-chems | Naphtha Spec. | Aviation Gasoline | Motor Gasoline | Mot. Gas. Sales Retail Pump | Turbo Fuel (Kerosene) | Turbo Fuel (Naphtha) | Stove Oil Kerosene | Fuel Oil Diesel |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Nfld. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 49.1 | 41.2 | 15.7 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 45.9 |
| P.E.I. | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| N.S. | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.9 | 86.0 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 51.4 |
| N.B. | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 84.5 | 73.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 34.9 |
| Que. | 36.7 | 3.4 | 47.1 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 602.9 | 431.6 | 54.2 | 7.2 | 26.6 | 239.9 |
| Ont. | 42.6 | 28.6 | 167.1 | 20.0 | 3.6 | 1 040.2 | 822.5 | 99.0 | 20.9 | 13.8 | 368.2 |
| Man. | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 128.9 | 78.4 | 10.2 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 76.9 |
| Sask. | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 155.5 | 88.7 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 15.5 | 96.2 |
| Alta. | 35.1 | 24.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 398.7 | 217.6 | 44.0 | 26.2 | 4.0 | 266.4 |
| B.C. | 11.1 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 333.2 | 257.1 | 33.3 | 12.7 | 7.0 | 201.1 |
| Yukon | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.0 |
| N.W.T. | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 17.5 |
| Canada/84 | 137.0 | 67.3 | 220.4 | 29.0 | 13.8 | 2 916.4 | 2 114.1 | 266.5 | 106.0 | 93.3 | 1 407.6 |
| Canada/83 | 155.7 | 49.7 | 228.1 | 42.1 | 14.8 | 2 785.6 | 2 087.0 | 229.3 | 135.2 | 92.2 | 1 339.1 |
| % Canada 84/83 | -12.0 | 35.4 | -3.3 | -31.1 | -6.7 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 16.2 | -21.5 | 1.1 | 5.1 |

Gasoline by Grade

| | Light Fuel Oil | Heavy Fuel Oil | Asphalt | Coke | Lube Oils & Greases | Other Products | Total Products | Premium | No-lead | Regular |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nfld. | 21.9 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 162.1 | 1.9 | 24.1 | 23.0 |
| P.E.I. | 8.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 8.4 |
| N.S. | 56.6 | 76.8 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 337.0 | 9.1 | 48.3 | 43.4 |
| N.B. | 34.7 | 113.3 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 297.7 | 4.0 | 35.8 | 44.6 |
| Que. | 182.8 | 222.2 | 93.8 | 37.5 | 15.0 | 0.9 | 1 577.5 | 85.7 | 242.4 | 274.7 |
| Ont. | 156.2 | 98.0 | 88.8 | 25.6 | 42.2 | 29.3 | 2 244.1 | 95.5 | 469.0 | 475.7 |
| Man. | 5.6 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 259.5 | 3.2 | 41.6 | 84.0 |
| Sask. | 10.9 | 5.6 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 313.2 | 2.9 | 35.4 | 117.1 |
| Alta. | 7.3 | 1.8 | 69.1 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 896.6 | 14.8 | 106.0 | 277.7 |
| B.C. | 42.7 | 72.1 | 18.6 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 758.7 | 25.4 | 87.7 | 220.0 |
| Yukon | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| N.W.T. | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Canada 1984 | 533.2 | 609.0 | 331.5 | 70.2 | 87.4 | 36.2 | 6 924.8 | 243.5 | 1 097.4 | 1 574.4 |
| Canada 1983 | 505.3 | 633.3 | 344.1 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 27.0 | 6 735.7 | 217.2 | 942.4 | 1 625.8 |
| % Canada 1984/1983 | 5.5 | -3.8 | -3.6 | -8.7 | 13.0 | 34.0 | 2.8 | 12.1 | 16.4 | -3.1 |

Direct Selling in Canada

1983

The total direct sales to household consumers in Canada by manufacturers, primary producers and specialized direct-sellers decreased by 7.3% in 1983 to \$2,338.4 million from the revised 1982 level of \$2,522.2 million. In 1981, direct sales totalled \$2,482.6 million.

Direct sales at house parties or by person-to-person contact accounted for 33.9% (\$793.4 million) of 1983 direct sales; home delivery (door-to-door canvassing), 22.6% (\$527.3 million); counter sales at manufacturing premises, 16.3% (\$381.3 million); mail order sales, 21.6% (\$504.4 million); and direct sales by other methods, 5.6% (\$132.0 million).

Order *Direct Selling in Canada*, 1983 (63-218, \$4.75), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-990-9665 — telex 053-5585), Merchandising and Services Division.

Motor Carrier Freight Survey

1983

During the 1983 reference period, 3,060 Canadian for-hire trucking firms (excluding household goods movers) participated in the Motor Carrier Freight (MCF) survey.

Of the carriers surveyed, 332 were not participants in the 1982 MCF survey. These carriers earned an estimated \$63.1 million in total operating revenues, incurred \$55.2 million in total operating expenses, employed 727 workers and utilized 1,247 pieces of equipment.

The remaining 2,728 carriers were represented in the 1982 MCF survey, and comprised 67.9% of all carriers surveyed at that time. A comparison of 1982 and 1983 results for these carriers shows that total operating revenues increased 9.7% to \$2,467 million, while total operating expenses rose 8.5% to \$2,341 million. During the period, the number of employees grew 3.3% to 35,945 and the total equipment inventory increased 3.7% to 58,680 items.

Among the for-hire trucking firms reporting to the 1983 Motor Carrier Freight survey, the estimated total operating revenues ranged between \$6.0 and \$6.3 billion, while the total operating expenses were between \$5.8 and \$6.0 billion. Compared to 1982 figures, this represents an increase of between 8% and 13% for revenues and 7% and 11% for expenses.

The operating ratio (the proportion of total operating revenues absorbed by total operating expenses) is estimated at 0.96. This represents an improvement of 0.975 over the 1982 ratio and the best result under that criteria since 1979 when the ratio stood at 0.958.

Contact Yvan Deslauriers, Head, Surface Transport Unit, (613-990-8700), Transportation and Communications Division.

Telephone Statistics

October 1984

Canada's thirteen major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$796.7 million in October 1984, up 10.9% over October 1983.

Operating expenses totalled \$540.0 million, an increase of 13.6% from a year earlier. Net operating revenue was \$256.7 million, a 5.6% rise over the same month in 1983.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.60/\$16), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Operating Statistics

August 1984

The seven major railways in Canada reported a combined net income from operations of \$54.0 million in August 1984. Operating revenues of \$652.0 million were up 17.2% from the August 1983 level.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were up by 10.6% for August 1984. Freight train-kilometres recorded an increase of 7.6%, while freight car-kilometres rose 7.0%. The average revenue per tonne-kilometre of freight during the month was 2.466 cents. Revenue passenger-kilometres decreased by 9.5% to 237.0 million.

Order the August 1984 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

1985 Release Dates: Selected Economic Indicators

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

| <i>Data for:</i> | <i>Release Date:</i> |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| December 1984 | Tuesday, January 22, 1985 |
| January 1985 | Friday, February 15, 1985 |
| February 1985 | Friday, March 15, 1985 |
| March 1985 | Tuesday, April 16, 1985 |
| April 1985 | Wednesday, May 17, 1985 |
| May 1985 | Friday, June 14, 1985 |
| June 1985 | Wednesday, July 19, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Friday, August 16, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Friday, September 13, 1985 |
| September 1985 | Friday, October 18, 1985 |
| October 1985 | Friday, November 15, 1985 |
| November 1985 | Friday, December 13, 1985 |
| December 1985 | Tuesday, January 21, 1986 |

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade

| <i>Data for:</i> | <i>Release Date:</i> |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| January 1985 | Tuesday, March 12, 1985 |
| February 1985 | Thursday, April 11, 1985 |
| March 1985 | Thursday, May 9, 1985 |
| April 1985 | Tuesday, June 11, 1985 |
| May 1985 | Wednesday, July 10, 1985 |
| June 1985 | Thursday, August 8, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Tuesday, September 10, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Wednesday, October 9, 1985 |
| September 1985 | Thursday, November 7, 1985 |
| October 1985 | Tuesday, December 10, 1985 |
| November 1985 | Tuesday, January 14, 1986 |
| December 1985 | Tuesday, February 11, 1986 |

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

| <i>Data for:</i> | <i>Release Date:</i> |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| December 1984 | Friday, January 11, 1985 |
| January 1985 | Friday, February 8, 1985 |
| February 1985 | Friday, March 8, 1985 |
| March 1985 | Thursday, April 4, 1985 |
| April 1985 | Friday, May 10, 1985 |
| May 1985 | Friday, June 7, 1985 |
| June 1985 | Friday, July 5, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Friday, August 9, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Friday, September 6, 1985 |
| September 1985 | Friday, October 11, 1985 |
| October 1985 | Friday, November 8, 1985 |
| November 1985 | Friday, December 6, 1985 |
| December 1985 | Friday, January 10, 1986 |
| January 1986 | Friday, February 7, 1986 |

Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

| <i>Data for:</i> | <i>Release Date:</i> |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| October 1984 | January 21-25, 1985 |
| November 1984 | February 11-15, 1985 |
| December 1984 | March 11-15, 1985 |
| January 1985 | April 15-19, 1985 |
| February 1985 | May 13-17, 1985 |
| March 1985 | June 17-21, 1985 |
| April 1985 | July 8-12, 1985 |
| May 1985 | August 12-16, 1985 |
| June 1985 | September 10-16, 1985 |
| July 1985 | October 14-18, 1985 |
| August 1985 | November 11-15, 1985 |
| September 1985 | December 9-13, 1985 |
| October 1985 | January 16-22, 1986 |
| November 1985 | February 10-14, 1986 |
| December 1985 | March 10-14, 1986 |

Gross National Product (GNP)

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Oct.-Dec. 1984 | Feb. 27-Mar. 1, 1985 |
| Jan.-Mar. 1985 | June 10-14, 1985 |
| Apr.-June 1985 | Aug. 26-30, 1985 |
| July-Sept. 1985 | Nov. 25-29, 1985 |
| Oct.-Dec. 1985 | Feb. 26-28, 1986 |

Balance of International Payments

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|---|
| Oct.-Dec. 1984 | Friday, March 1, 1985 |
| Jan.-Mar. 1985 | Friday, May 31, 1985 |
| Apr.-June 1985 | Friday, August 30, 1985 |
| July-Sept. 1985 | Friday, November 29, 1985 |
| Oct.-Dec. 1985 | Friday, February 28, 1986, or, Monday, March 3, 1986 |

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| January 1985 | Thursday, April 18, 1985 |
| February 1985 | Friday, May 3, 1985 |
| March 1985 | Monday, June 3, 1985 |
| April 1985 | Wednesday, July 3, 1985 |
| May 1985 | Tuesday, August 6, 1985 |
| June 1985 | Monday, September 9, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Thursday, October 3, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Tuesday, November 5, 1985 |
| September 1985 | Thursday, December 5, 1985 |
| October 1985 | Monday, January 6, 1986 |
| November 1985 | Wednesday, February 5, 1986 |
| December 1985 | Monday, March 10, 1986 |

Industrial Production

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| January 1985 | Wednesday, April 17, 1985 |
| February 1985 | Wednesday, May 1, 1985 |
| March 1985 | Tuesday, May 28, 1985 |
| April 1985 | Friday, June 28, 1985 |
| May 1985 | Tuesday, July 30, 1985 |
| June 1985 | Thursday, August 29, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Friday, September 27, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Tuesday, October 29, 1985 |
| September 1985 | Friday, November 29, 1985 |
| October 1985 | Monday, December 23, 1985 |
| November 1985 | Thursday, January 30, 1986 |
| December 1985 | Monday, March 3, 1986 |

Manufacturing Shipments, Inventories and Orders

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| November 1984 | January 19-29, 1985 |
| December 1984 | February 14-22, 1985 |
| January 1985 | Thursday, March 28, 1985 |
| February 1985 | Thursday, April 18, 1985 |
| March 1985 | Tuesday, May 21, 1985 |
| April 1985 | Tuesday, June 18, 1985 |
| May 1985 | Thursday, July 18, 1985 |
| June 1985 | Monday, August 19, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Thursday, September 19, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Monday, October 21, 1985 |
| September 1985 | Tuesday, November 19, 1985 |
| October 1985 | Thursday, December 19, 1985 |
| November 1985 | Tuesday, January 21, 1986 |
| December 1985 | Tuesday, February 18, 1986 |

Building Permits

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|------------------------|
| November 1984 | January 2-6, 1985 |
| December 1984 | February 8-14, 1985 |
| January 1985 | April 15-19, 1985 |
| February 1985 | April 29-May 3, 1985 |
| March 1985 | May 27-31, 1985 |
| April 1985 | June 24-28, 1985 |
| May 1985 | July 29-August 2, 1985 |
| June 1985 | August 26-30, 1985 |
| July 1985 | Sept. 30-Oct. 4, 1985 |
| August 1985 | Oct. 28-Nov. 1, 1985 |
| September 1985 | November 25-29, 1985 |
| October 1985 | January 6-10, 1986 |
| November 1985 | January 27-31, 1986 |
| December 1985 | February 24-28, 1986 |

Retail Trade

| Data for: | Release Date: |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| November 1984 | January 14-18, 1985 |
| December 1984 | February 11-15, 1985 |
| January 1985 | March 11-15, 1985 |
| February 1985 | April 8-12, 1985 |
| March 1985 | May 29-June 4, 1985 |
| April 1985 | June 17-21, 1985 |
| May 1985 | July 9-15, 1985 |
| June 1985 | August 12-16, 1985 |
| July 1985 | September 11-17, 1985 |
| August 1985 | October 10-16, 1985 |
| September 1985 | November 12-15, 1985 |
| October 1985 | December 10-16, 1985 |
| November 1985 | January 13-17, 1986 |
| December 1985 | February 10-14, 1986 |

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

November 1984

Preliminary steel ingot production for the month of November 1984 totalled 1 207 605 tonnes, a 1.7% increase over the year-earlier level of 1 187 120 tonnes.

Canadian production of pig iron during November 1984 was an estimated 800 131 tonnes, an increase of 3.2% compared to 775 085 tonnes the previous year.

Order the November 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.

Egg Production

October 1984

Canadian egg production decreased 4.3% to 40.5 million dozen in October 1984 compared to 42.3 million a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 3.6% to 23.3 million from 24.2 million, while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased 0.7% to 2,083 from the October 1983 figure of 2,097.

Contact Paul Murray (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Exports by Commodities

October 1984

Commodity-country export trade statistics for October 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. Contact G.L. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division.

Publications Released

- 35-006** *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products*, Quarter Ended September 30, 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)
- 43-005** *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 43-010** *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-003** *Gypsum Products*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 45-001** *Asphalt Roofing*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 91-210** *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada and the Provinces*, June 1, 1982 and 1983
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

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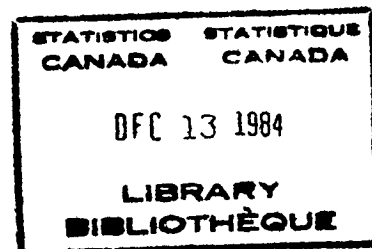
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Thursday, December 13, 1984

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- 5 ***Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard***, October 1984
- 5 ***Data Availability***
- 6 ***Publications Released***



Help-wanted Index

November 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily* and *Infomat* and on CANSIM)

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index (1981=100) declined to 59 from 64 between October and November 1984. By region, the Index increased in Quebec (to 68 from 65); decreased in the Atlantic Provinces (to 87 from 177), Ontario (to 66 from 74) and British Columbia (to 27 from 28); and remained at the same level in the Prairie Provinces (39). The decline in

the Index observed in the Atlantic Provinces is primarily the result of a decrease in the number of advertisements placed by the government in the St. John's, Newfoundland newspaper.

The short-term trend which smooths irregular monthly fluctuations remained at the same level in November as observed in October.

Contact Horst Stiebert or J.P. Maynard (613-990-9900), Labour Division.
(see graph on next page)

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

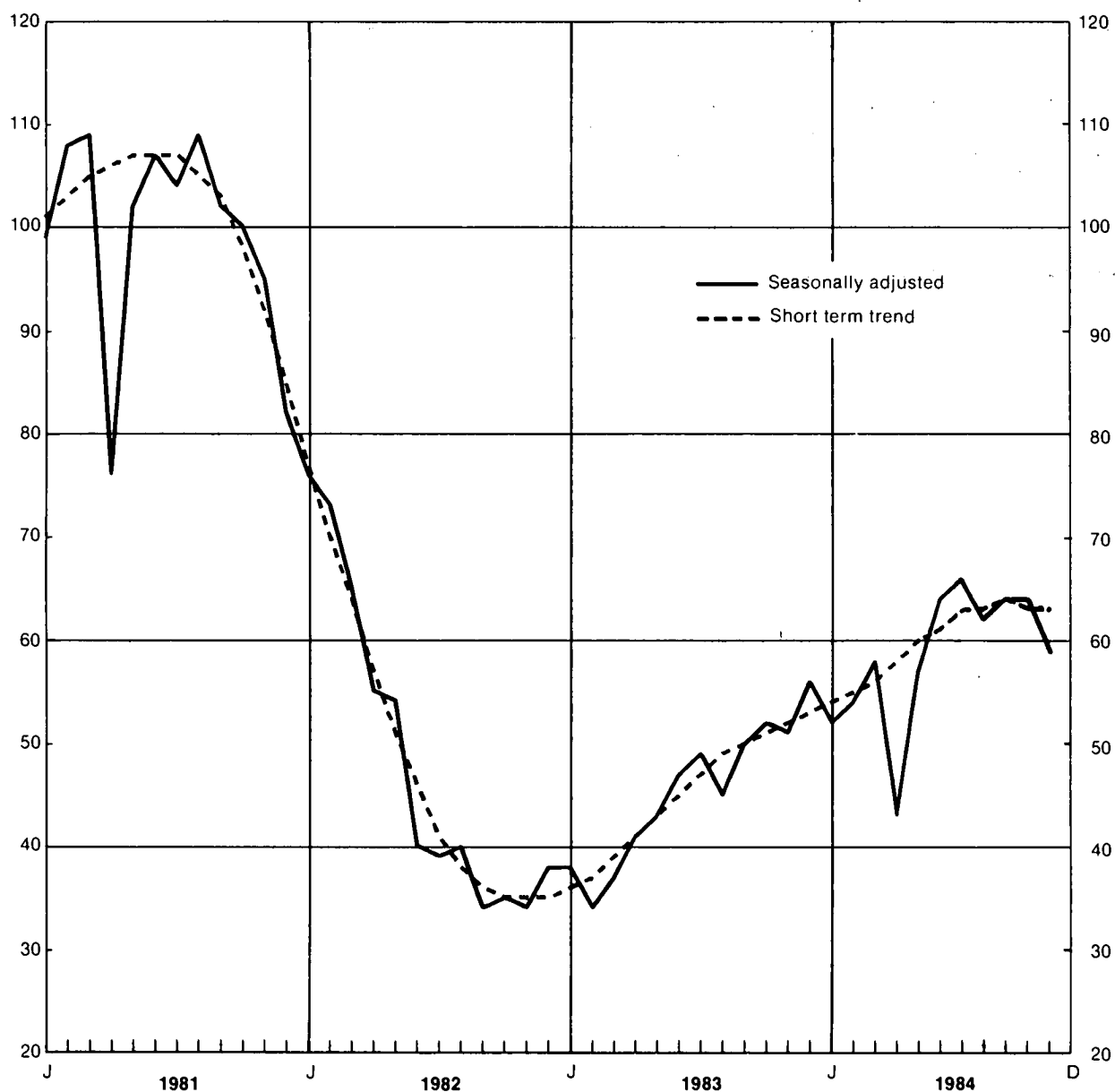
1978 to 1984

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 | 64 | 64 | 59 | | |
| 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 | 127 | 177 | 87 | | |
| 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 | 76 | 65 | 68 | | |
| 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 | 69 | 74 | 66 | | |
| 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 | 34 | 39 | 39 | | |
| 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 | 30 | 28 | 27 | | |

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.

Railway Carloadings

9 Days Ending November 30, 1984 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily*)

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending November 30, 1984 totalled 7.0 million t, an 18.3% increase over the same period in 1983. Loadings increased in the East by 24.9% and in the West by 13.4%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 16.1% and in the West by 14.1%; an overall national increase of 15.5% was registered.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings totalled 223.1 million t, an increase of 17.4% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.6%.

Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Carloadings

9-day Period Ending November 30, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 3 121 872 | 3 877 973 | 6 999 845 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 2 500 477 | 3 418 435 | 5 918 912 |
| % change | 24.9 | 13.4 | 18.3 |
| Cars, 1984 | 50,862 | 54,342 | 105,204 |
| Cars, 1983 | 42,817 | 48,512 | 91,329 |
| % change | 18.8 | 12.0 | 15.2 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 228 071 | 86 406 | 314 477 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 196 434 | 75 746 | 272 180 |
| % change | 16.1 | 14.1 | 15.5 |
| Cars, 1984 | 8,342 | 3,371 | 11,713 |
| Cars, 1983 | 6,507 | 2,807 | 9,314 |
| % change | 28.2 | 20.1 | 25.8 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 100 082 982 | 123 032 551 | 223 115 533 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 86 251 803 | 103 826 740 | 190 078 543 |
| % change | 16.0 | 18.5 | 17.4 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,668,087 | 1,739,034 | 3,407,121 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,436,238 | 1,520,455 | 2,956,693 |
| % change | 16.1 | 14.4 | 15.2 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 7 476 728 | 2 838 541 | 10 315 269 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 6 404 077 | 2 443 621 | 8 847 698 |
| % change | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 275,827 | 114,033 | 389,860 |
| Cars, 1983 | 214,328 | 93,624 | 307,952 |
| % change | 28.7 | 21.8 | 26.6 |

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.

Steel Ingots, Actual

October 1984

Canadian steel ingot production for the month of October 1984 totalled 1 246 523 tonnes, 1.6% higher than the year-earlier level of 1 226 971 tonnes.

Order the October 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.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue

October 1984

Canadian production of roundwood increased 14.3% to 5 079 714 cubic metres in October 1984 from 4 442 535 cubic metres a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue rose 6.9% to 7 762 754 cubic metres from 7 259 583 cubic metres. The closing inventory of these two products decreased 7.1% to 21 753 453 cubic metres from 23 427 274 cubic metres for the same period in 1983.

Receipts of wood residue during the month rose 13.8% to 3 948 691 cubic metres compared to 3 471 123 cubic metres for the same month in 1983.

Order the October 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.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

October 1984

Canadian firms produced 107 591 cubic metres of waferboard during October 1984, an increase of 33.5% over the 80 607 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1983.

The production of particleboard during the month amounted to 87 033 cubic metres, a 37.5% increase over the year-earlier level of 63 316 cubic metres.

Domestic hardboard production during October 1984 totalled 42,932,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis, a 5.3% decrease from the October 1983 production of 45,341,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis.

Order the October 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.

Data Availability

Cereals and Oilseeds

October 1984

The most current supply-disposition for the major Canadian grains are now available, as well as advance information on Canadian and international grain price data and oilseed crush data. The situation report is also included, which describes significant events in the North American grain markets during the month of November 1984.

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.

Publications Released

- 13-576** *Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas*, 1982
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)
- 23-001** *The Dairy Review*, October 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 31-001** *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, September 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 32-010** *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables*, November 1, 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 45-002** *Coal and Coke Statistics*, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 62-001** *Consumer Price Index*, November 1984 — Available Friday, December 14, 1984 at 7 a.m.
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 65-007** *Imports by Commodities*, September 1984
(Canada: \$5.55/\$55.50; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$66.50)

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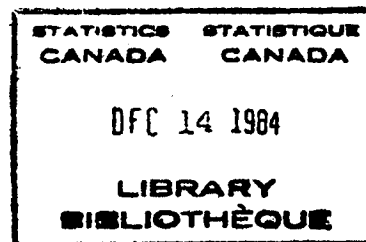
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Friday, December 14, 1984

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Outstanding Farm Debt

As of December 31, 1983

At the close of 1983, outstanding farm debt in Canada registered a 7.3% increase over the revised 1982 level of \$19.82 billion, totalling \$21.27 billion. Increases by province ranged from 0.1% for New Brunswick to 14.8% for Saskatchewan.

The amount of debt outstanding by source of lender included \$8.66 billion from chartered banks (+3.5%); \$4.70 billion from federal government agencies (+15.5%); \$2.17 billion from provincial government agencies (+9.0%); \$2.06 billion from credit unions (+6.9%); \$120 million from insurance, trust and loan companies (-32.6%); and \$3.55 billion from private individuals and other sources (+8.1%).

This series is estimated by contacting many organizations to acquire data on outstanding mortgage and non-mortgage loans. The contacts include the Bank of Canada, numerous federal and provincial lending agencies, the Business Finance Division of Statistics Canada and Agriculture Canada.

Users should note that the 1981 estimate has been revised from \$17.35 billion to \$18.13 billion, while the 1982 estimate was revised from \$18.84 billion to \$19.82 billion. Revisions were made because of updated data and improved methodology.

Data on outstanding farm debt by source of lender and by province are available on CANSIM matrix 5678 today. The publication *Farm Net Income* (21-202, \$6.65) will be available early in 1985. Contact May Holbein or George Beelen (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Outstanding Farm Debt as of December 31, by Province

1981-1983

(Millions of dollars)

| | 1981r | 1982r | 1983 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Newfoundland | 16 | 17 | 17 |
| Prince Edward Island | 117 | 135 | 146 |
| Nova Scotia | 181 | 196 | 205 |
| New Brunswick | 181 | 184 | 184 |
| Quebec | 2,483 | 2,702 | 2,848 |
| Ontario | 4,773 | 5,035 | 5,191 |
| Manitoba | 1,539 | 1,668 | 1,798 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,407 | 3,898 | 4,475 |
| Alberta | 4,063 | 4,554 | 4,939 |
| British Columbia | 1,374 | 1,433 | 1,464 |
| Canada | 18,134 | 19,822 | 21,267 |

r revised figures.

Estimates of Labour Income

September 1984

Labour income in Canada for the month of September 1984 was estimated at \$20,019.4 million, an increase of \$994.4 million or 5.2% from September 1983. Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries decreased

by \$50.3 million between August 1984 and September 1984 to \$17,613.3 million.

The estimates will be published in the July-September issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5.55/\$22.20). Contact Mrs. Gauthier (613-990-9900), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. (see table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

| | Sept. 1984f | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Newfoundland | 249.2 | 256.5 | 261.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 55.4 | 56.3 | 55.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 495.7 | 492.2 | 489.2 |
| New Brunswick | 373.9 | 375.2 | 366.2 |
| Quebec | 4,162.7 | 4,142.7 | 4,164.6 |
| Ontario | 7,491.3 | 7,358.3 | 7,409.6 |
| Manitoba | 712.9 | 700.3 | 702.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 594.7 | 573.6 | 570.9 |
| Alberta | 1,811.4 | 1,802.9 | 1,792.8 |
| British Columbia | 2,038.3 | 1,951.3 | 1,945.6 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 81.8 | 83.6 | 81.6 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 18,067.2 | 17,792.9 | 17,839.6 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,952.2 | 1,923.9 | 1,929.5 |
| Labour Income | 20,019.4 | 19,716.8 | 19,769.1 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Newfoundland | 238.8 | 243.1 | 240.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 51.0 | 50.3 | 49.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 483.1 | 478.7 | 471.7 |
| New Brunswick | 361.7 | 361.1 | 350.6 |
| Quebec | 4,075.2 | 4,124.4 | 4,153.3 |
| Ontario | 7,358.7 | 7,329.3 | 7,327.9 |
| Manitoba | 695.3 | 687.5 | 688.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 569.3 | 567.5 | 566.2 |
| Alberta | 1,757.5 | 1,761.8 | 1,761.3 |
| British Columbia | 1,962.4 | 2,006.0 | 1,996.3 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 73.8 | 78.5 | 77.3 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,613.3 | 17,663.6 | 17,657.9 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,904.7 | 1,910.1 | 1,909.5 |
| Labour Income | 19,518.0 | 19,573.7 | 19,567.4 |

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

| | Sept. 1984f | Aug. 1984p | July 1984r | Sept. 1983 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | |
| Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping | 247.7 | 275.2 | 242.0 | 235.3 |
| Forestry | 188.5 | 179.4 | 180.5 | 189.6 |
| Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells | 509.6 | 514.8 | 514.4 | 484.4 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3,758.0 | 3,721.9 | 3,797.1 | 3,593.6 |
| Construction Industry | 1,112.9 | 1,087.3 | 1,058.3 | 1,093.5 |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities | 2,038.9 | 2,037.4 | 2,038.4 | 1,919.6 |
| Trade | 2,163.0 | 2,171.5 | 2,169.1 | 2,034.5 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1,349.2 | 1,376.3 | 1,372.9 | 1,247.0 |
| Commercial and Personal Services | 1,821.6 | 1,822.6 | 1,819.2 | 1,727.3 |
| Education and Related Services | 1,836.5 | 1,503.3 | 1,552.9 | 1,770.4 |
| Health and Welfare Services | 1,280.8 | 1,303.4 | 1,310.3 | 1,202.9 |
| Federal Administration and Other Government | | | | |
| Offices | 734.2 | 747.7 | 749.9 | 690.1 |
| Provincial Administration | 574.9 | 588.7 | 572.8 | 551.6 |
| Local Administration | 451.3 | 463.5 | 461.8 | 427.8 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 18,067.2 | 17,792.9 | 17,839.6 | 17,167.5 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,952.2 | 1,923.9 | 1,929.5 | 1,857.5 |
| Labour Income | 20,019.4 | 19,716.8 | 19,769.1 | 19,025.0 |
| Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | | |
| Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping | 175.5 | 172.8 | 171.0 | 167.7 |
| Forestry | 156.9 | 159.0 | 164.8 | 159.2 |
| Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells | 513.3 | 511.9 | 502.3 | 487.7 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 3,691.0 | 3,699.9 | 3,791.2 | 3,530.5 |
| Construction Industry | 964.5 | 970.6 | 970.6 | 950.8 |
| Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities | 2,007.9 | 1,992.7 | 1,989.7 | 1,890.6 |
| Trade | 2,168.6 | 2,186.9 | 2,173.1 | 2,040.0 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 1,354.2 | 1,375.7 | 1,355.6 | 1,251.5 |
| Commercial and Personal Services | 1,799.8 | 1,761.5 | 1,744.8 | 1,706.8 |
| Education and Related Services | 1,799.8 | 1,871.4 | 1,857.2 | 1,734.7 |
| Health and Welfare Services | 1,278.5 | 1,289.4 | 1,285.6 | 1,200.7 |
| Federal Administration and Other Government | | | | |
| Offices | 735.1 | 734.2 | 732.6 | 691.1 |
| Provincial Administration | 558.9 | 556.3 | 545.7 | 536.6 |
| Local Administration | 451.6 | 458.2 | 443.0 | 428.1 |
| Total Wages and Salaries | 17,613.3 | 17,663.6 | 17,657.9 | 16,741.0 |
| Supplementary Labour Income | 1,904.7 | 1,910.1 | 1,909.5 | 1,811.6 |
| Labour Income | 19,518.0 | 19,573.7 | 19,567.4 | 18,552.6 |

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Hospital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report

1983-84

Preliminary hospital statistics for the 1983-84 fiscal year are now available in a report containing utilization and cost data for reporting Canadian hospitals. Some key variables, including those in the accompanying table, are presented in a time series format. Other variables include average length of stay, percentage occupancy, admissions, paid hours and a breakdown of operating expenses. All data (except time series) are presented according to hospital classification and province.

The accompanying table compares 1983-84 and 1982-83 figures for four selected variables based on data from reporting public hospitals. For Canada as a whole, approved beds per thousand population were virtually unchanged in 1983-84 compared to the previous year. Patient-days per thousand population increased slightly (2.05%) and total operating expense per capita was up 9.60% from 1982-83.

Copies of this non-catalogued publication (#83-X-202) may be obtained for \$10 from the Casual Sales Unit (613-992-3151). Contact W. Neil Palmer or Louis-de G. Fournier (613-990-8568), Institutional Statistics Section, Health Division.

Selected Information on the Utilization and Costs of Reporting Canadian Public, General and Allied Special Hospitals, Canada and Provinces

1982-83 and 1983-84

| | Approved Beds per 1,000 Population ¹ | | Separations (Deaths and Dis- charges) per 1,000 Population ¹ | | Patient-Days per 1,000 Population ¹ | | Operating Expense per Capita ¹ | |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|---------------|--|-----------------|---|---------------|
| | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 | 1982-83 | 1983-84 |
| Canada and Provinces | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 5.59 | 5.35 | 163.06 | 155.29 | 1,421.02 | 1,378.16 | 452.25 | 480.48 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5.89 | 6.05 | 199.62 | 209.08 | 1,665.12 | 1,753.39 | 350.66 | 390.68 |
| Nova Scotia | 6.25 | 6.26 | 165.68 | 169.18 | 1,644.98 | 1,676.11 | 489.61 | 547.63 |
| New Brunswick | 6.11 | 6.06 | 167.99 | 166.45 | 1,830.54 | 1,782.23 | 467.84 | 488.77 |
| Quebec ² | 7.83 | 8.08 | 113.71 | 114.80 | 2,418.87 | 2,556.41 | 526.34 | 585.05 |
| Ontario | 5.57 | 5.48 | 146.75 | 145.62 | 1,728.93 | 1,714.58 | 451.67 | 492.43 |
| Manitoba | 6.25 | 6.26 | 158.44 | 160.47 | 1,658.33 | 1,707.41 | 474.71 | 526.06 |
| Saskatchewan | 7.15 | 7.12 | 211.84 | 205.80 | 1,948.48 | 1,930.73 | 435.05 | 471.79 |
| Alberta | 7.17 | 7.10 | 175.14 | 173.78 | 1,985.97 | 1,993.46 | 530.65 | 575.97 |
| British Columbia | 6.59 | 6.68 | 149.42 | 150.34 | 1,988.06 | 2,062.44 | 465.46 | 507.23 |
| Yukon | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Northwest Territories ³ | 1.56 | 1.98 | 28.71 | 69.45 | 356.65 | 504.93 | 107.60 | 270.31 |
| Canada | 6.55 | 6.58 | 145.67 | 145.45 | 1,957.70 | 1,997.86 | 480.78 | 526.93 |

¹ Based on October 1 intercensal estimates.

² Includes some psychiatric extended care beds and some reception centre beds.

³ Only 2 out of 4 public hospitals reported.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

October 1984

The October 1984 index number of farm prices of agricultural products for Canada (1971=100) is 294.1, 1.6% lower than the previous month's number of 298.9 and 2.1% higher than the October 1983 number of 288.0.

Data users should note that this release incorporates revisions to the fruits and vegetables data back to January 1982. These revisions will affect the aggregate index numbers.

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 *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.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

(1971=100)

| | Oct. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1983 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Canada | 294.1 | 298.9 | 288.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 335.7 | 350.5 | 315.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 296.7 | 305.5 | 288.9 |
| New Brunswick | 341.6 | 347.8 | 313.4 |
| Quebec | 301.1 | 307.1 | 311.1 |
| Ontario | 281.6 | 290.6 | 274.5 |
| Manitoba ¹ | 303.7 | 308.2 | 293.4 |
| Saskatchewan ¹ | 302.2 | 301.5 | 293.1 |
| Alberta ¹ | 291.8 | 294.2 | 281.3 |
| British Columbia ¹ | 287.4 | 292.6 | 279.9 |

¹ Based on current initial prices for wheat, oats and barley for October 1984 and 1983 and September 1984.

Sales of Natural Gas

October 1984

Preliminary figures show that in October 1984, sales of natural gas in Canada increased 7.7% from the October 1983 level. Cumulative figures for the first 10 months of 1984 indicate sales of natural gas rose 10.3% from the same period in 1983.

Order the October 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.

Natural Gas Sales

Preliminary Monthly Report

October 1984

(thousands of cubic metres)

| Province | Rate structure | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Total |
| New Brunswick | 12 | 61 | — | 73 |
| Quebec | 32 715 | 51 857 | 249 693 | 334 265 |
| Ontario | 247 076 | 207 002 | 721 155 | 1 175 233 |
| Manitoba | 29 062 | 32 369 | 44 175 | 105 606 |
| Saskatchewan | 66 656 | 50 122 | 96 553 | 213 331 |
| Alberta | 226 581 | 213 665 | 770 270 | 1 210 516 |
| British Columbia | 107 123 | 93 598 | 195 306 | 396 027 |
| Canada October 1984 | 709 225 | 648 674 | 2 077 152 | 3 435 051 |
| Canada October 1983 | 667 283 | 568 412 | 1 953 864 | 3 189 559 |
| % change | 6.2 | 14.1 | 6.3 | 7.7 |
| Year-to-date 1984 | | | | |
| Canada | 9 286 153 | 7 616 434 | 20 516 450 | 37 419 037 |
| Year-to-date 1983 | | | | |
| Canada | 8 513 758 | 7 153 656 | 18 257 173 | 33 924 587 |
| % change | 9.1 | 6.5 | 12.4 | 10.3 |

Rolled Steel Products

Summary of Net Shipments¹

October 1984

| | Domestic | Exports | Total |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Tonnes | | |
| Ingots and semi-finished shapes | 31 018 | 6 091 | 37 109 |
| Rails and heavy structural shapes | 46 875 | 10 974 | 57 849 |
| Wire rods | 68 611 | 31 546 | 100 157 |
| Structural shapes: | | | |
| Intermediate | 15 128 | 9 094 | 24 222 |
| Bar-sized shapes | 14 312 | 3 663 | 17 975 |
| Concrete reinforcing bars | 49 534 | 59 | 49 593 |
| Other hot rolled bars | 76 173 | 18 279 | 94 452 |
| Tie plates and track material | 1 849 | 64 | 1 913 |
| Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes) | 125 762 | 8 387 | 134 149 |
| Hot rolled sheets and strip | 193 978 | 39 995 | 233 973 |
| Cold finished bars | 7 135 | 2 419 | 9 554 |
| Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled | | | |
| other, coated | 98 463 | 12 137 | 110 600 |
| Tin plate and T.F.S. | 34 887 | 10 269 | 45 156 |
| Galvanized and Galvalume sheets | 78 346 | 25 212 | 103 558 |
| Total | 842 071 | 178 189 | 1 020 260 |

¹ Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.

Order the October 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.

Construction Type Plywood

October 1984

Canadian mills produced 196,505,000 square feet (173 888 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetres) basis of construction type plywood in October 1984, compared to 188,619,000 square feet (166 910 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetres) basis a year earlier.

January to October 1984 plywood production amounted to 1,736,181,000 square feet (1 536 348 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetres) basis.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Soft Drink Production

November 1984

The production of soft drinks in Canada during November 1984 amounted to 34,881,000 gallons or 1 585 722 hectolitres, compared to 33,904,000 gallons or 1 541 307 hectolitres in the same month of 1983.

Order the November 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.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings

October 1984

Steel pipe production during October 1984 reached 129 840 tonnes, an increase of 37.6% from the October 1983 total of 94 341 tonnes.

Order the October 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.

Data Availability

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1983

The second issue of this publication detailing per capita food consumption in Canada for 1982 and 1983 is now available. This issue contains data on fruits, vegetables, potatoes, poultry, eggs, fish, oils and fats, and beverages.

Order *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, 1983* (32-230, \$6.65), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-990-8717), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Historical series of these data are also available on CANSIM. Contact CANSIM Division (613-990-8203).

Frozen Poultry Products

December 1, 1984

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

Order the October 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.

Publications Released

- 32-006** *Oils and Fats*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 33-002** *Footwear Statistics*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-002** *Rigid Insulating Board*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 44-001** *Cement*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 46-002** *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 47-004** *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 71-202S** *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part II — Labour Unions Supplement*, Report for 1982
(Free)
- Service Bulletin:**
- 54-003** *Water Transport*, Vol. 14, No. 4, Water Carriers Financial Statistics, Preliminary
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)

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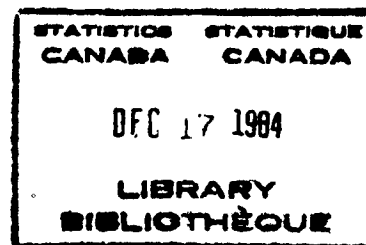
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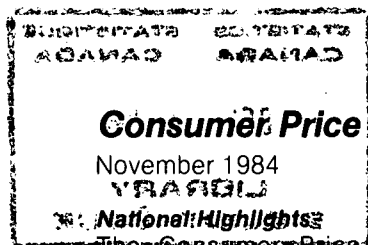
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Consumer Price Index

November 1984

FRANCE

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1981=100) rose 0.6% to a level of 124.0 in November. This rise was principally attributable to a 2.1% increase in the transportation index, largely resulting from higher prices for new automobiles and for gasoline. The food index was unchanged overall for the second consecutive month, while the all-items excluding food index rose by 0.7%.

The year-to-year increase in the CPI (measured by comparing the index level for November 1984 to that of November 1983) was 4.0%, up from the 3.4% increase registered in October. This rise in the year-to-year increase in the index was largely attributable to the fact that, in November 1983, the food index declined as did gasoline and fuel oil prices, while in November 1984, the food index was unchanged and gasoline and fuel oil prices rose significantly.

No change was registered in the food index overall in November as a slight decline of 0.1% in the index for food purchased from stores was offset by an increase of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants. In the food purchased from stores index, price decreases for fresh fruit, beef and pork products were largely offset by higher prices for fresh vegetables, notably lettuce, and for milk, eggs and poultry, primarily turkeys. The index for food purchased from stores now stands 5.4% above its level of November 1983 while the index for food purchased from restaurants is 3.9% higher than it was in November 1983. The resulting year-to-year increase in the aggregate food index was 5.0%, up from the 4.4% recorded in October.

The 0.7% increase in the all-items excluding food index was largely the result of a 2.4% increase in the index for private transportation. This increase was principally due to two factors. First, after adjustment for quality change, 1985 new car prices rose an average of 3.0% over the 1984 model car prices prevailing in October. Secondly, gasoline prices rose 3.7% on average, the combined result of price increases emerging from the end of "price wars" in many southern Ontario urban centres and a general rise in prices following the increase in the Petroleum Compensation Charge announced in the Economic Statement of November 8th. The increase in the Petroleum Compensation Charge also led to a 5.5% increase in fuel oil prices. Other notable price increases were also observed for women's and men's wear items as well as for cigarettes and beer. Partially offsetting these increases were price declines for furniture and train and air fares. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the index for all-items excluding food increased by 3.7%, up from the increase of 3.1% observed in October.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods rose 0.8% in November while that for services increased 0.2%. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the price level for goods increased 4.3% and that for services rose 3.5%.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the all-items index increased 0.7% between October and November, with the food index and the all-items excluding food index

each having risen by 0.6% (this apparent anomaly is due to rounding). During the three-month period August to November, the all-items index rose at a seasonally-adjusted compounded annual rate of change of 4.1%.

City Highlights

Between October and November, consumer price changes in cities for which CPIs are published ranged from a decrease of 0.2% in Winnipeg to an increase of 0.7% in Halifax, Saint John, Ottawa and Saskatoon. The decline in Winnipeg was largely the result of "price wars" for gasoline. In November, 12 of the 15 cities had price increases in the range of 0.4% to 0.7%.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The main factors contributing to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were higher charges for fuel oil and electricity coupled with increased prices for gasoline, new cars and alcoholic beverages purchased in licensed premises. On average, food prices declined mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit, chicken, beef and other meat products. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the all-items index advanced 3.6%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.4%, largely as a result of higher fuel oil charges and increased prices for new cars and for gasoline. Advances in shelter charges and in prices for alcoholic beverages purchased in licensed premises were also observed. Clothing prices declined (notably for men's wear) as did overall food prices. Since November 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.1%.

Halifax

Increased charges for shelter and for fuel oil, coupled with higher prices for gasoline and new cars largely explained the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. Prices also rose for alcoholic beverages purchased in licensed premises, but declined, on average, for food purchased from stores (mainly due to lower prices for beef, pork and fresh fruit). Since November 1983, the all-items index has climbed 4.5%.

Saint John

The advance of 0.7% in the all-items index was largely the result of increased charges for shelter and for fuel oil as well as higher prices for new cars and gasoline. Food prices rose on average, especially for poultry, bakery products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the all-items index advanced 4.0%.

Quebec City

The all-items index rose 0.5%, largely reflecting increased charges for shelter and for fuel oil, higher prices for new cars and increased food prices, especially for poultry, milk and fresh vegetables. Higher prices were also observed for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages. Partially offsetting these advances were price declines for gasoline and women's wear. Since November 1983, the all-items index has advanced 2.9%.

(continued)

Montreal

Higher prices for gasoline and for new cars, increased shelter and fuel oil charges and higher clothing prices largely accounted for the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Advances were also observed in the prices of food (especially poultry, milk and fresh vegetables) and alcoholic beverages. From November 1983 to November 1984, the all-items index recorded a 3.3% rise.

Ottawa

Increased transportation charges (mainly reflecting higher prices for new cars and for gasoline), and advances in fuel oil and shelter charges were the major contributing factors in the 0.7% rise in the all-items index. A noticeable impact also resulted from higher prices for women's wear, alcoholic beverages and for food, particularly for turkey, milk, eggs and fresh vegetables. Since November 1983, the all-items index has registered a 5.0% increase.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.6%, mainly as a result of higher prices for new cars and for gasoline, as well as advances in shelter and fuel oil charges. Higher prices were also observed for women's wear and for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Food prices, on average, declined, largely due to lower prices for beef and for fresh fruit. Since November 1983, the all-items index has risen 4.8%.

Thunder Bay

The advance of 0.6% in the all-items index resulted largely from higher prices for gasoline and new automobiles. Also having a significant upward impact were advances in shelter and fuel oil charges as well as higher prices for clothing and for alcoholic beverages. Overall food prices declined, mainly due to lower prices for beef and fresh produce. Between November 1983 and November 1984, the all-items index advanced 4.6%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell 0.2%, due mainly to lower prices for food (notably for beef, pork and fresh produce), gasoline and clothing. The overall downward impact was partially offset by increased shelter and fuel oil charges and higher prices for new cars, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since November 1983, the all-items index has registered a 3.2% rise.

Regina

The main factors contributing to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index were higher transportation costs, particularly for gasoline and for new cars, and increased clothing prices. Higher prices for alcoholic beverages and increased shelter charges also had a notable impact. Food prices, on average, declined. Since November 1983, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Saskatoon

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index largely reflected increased transportation costs, most notably for new cars, gasoline and local transit fares. Higher shelter charges and increased prices for clothing, furniture, alcoholic beverages and for personal care supplies were also registered. Food prices advanced marginally. Since November 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Edmonton

The all-items index rose by a marginal 0.1%, largely due to higher prices for new cars, furniture, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages as well as increased charges relating to rented accommodation. Largely offsetting these advances were lower prices for women's wear, gasoline and household cleaning supplies, combined with declines in charges for personal care services and for owned accommodation. Food prices also declined on average. Since November 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Calgary

The main factors contributing to the 0.4% rise in the all-items index were increased prices for gasoline and for new cars, combined with higher recreation charges and increased furniture prices. Shelter charges declined, as did overall food prices (especially for meat products and fresh fruit). Since November 1983, the all-items index has risen 2.3%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for new cars and for gasoline, coupled with increased charges for selected home-entertainment items, fuel oil and for rented accommodation largely explained the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for furniture and for clothing, as well as declines in owned accommodation charges. Food prices also declined. Since November 1983, the all-items index has advanced 3.8%.

Order the November 1984 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-990-9606), Prices Division.

(see tables on pages 4 to 7)

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

| | Indexes | | | Percentage Change | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | | | November 1984 from | |
| | Nov. 1984 | Oct. 1984 | Nov. 1983 | Oct. 1984 | Nov. 1983 |
| All-items | 124.0 | 123.2 | 119.2 | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| Food | 117.7 | 117.7 | 112.1 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| All-items excluding food | 125.8 | 124.9 | 121.3 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Housing | 126.5 | 126.0 | 122.3 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Clothing | 114.3 | 113.8 | 111.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Transportation | 126.7 | 124.1 | 121.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 |
| Health and personal care | 124.4 | 124.0 | 120.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 |
| Recreation, reading and education | 122.2 | 121.9 | 118.0 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| Tobacco and alcohol | 144.7 | 143.9 | 137.3 | 0.6 | 5.4 |
| Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar | 80.6 | 81.2 | 83.9 | | |
| All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100 | 293.8 | | | | |

**Consumer Price Indexes for Canada, Major Components, Selected Sub-groups and Special
Aggregates, Not Seasonally Adjusted**
(1981=100)

| | Index | Percentage Change | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | November 1984 from | |
| | Nov. 1984 | Oct. 1984 | Nov. 1983 |
| Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates | | | |
| Reclassified by goods and services | | | |
| Goods | 122.4 | 0.8 | 4.3 |
| Durable goods | 115.4 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Semi-durable goods | 115.8 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Non-durable goods | 127.0 | 0.8 | 5.4 |
| Non-durable goods excluding food | 137.2 | 1.4 | 5.4 |
| Goods excluding food | 125.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| Services | 126.5 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Services excluding shelter | 126.8 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Selected special aggregates | | | |
| All-items excluding food | 125.8 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Energy | 139.9 | 2.9 | 6.9 |
| All-items excluding energy | 122.4 | 0.4 | 3.7 |
| Food and energy | 123.8 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| All-items excluding food and energy | 124.0 | 0.5 | 3.3 |
| All-items excluding housing | 122.7 | 0.7 | 4.2 |
| All-items excluding shelter | 123.6 | 0.7 | 4.2 |

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes, Canada¹

Seasonally Adjusted

| | June 1984 | July 1984 | August 1984 | September 1984 | October 1984 | November 1984 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| All-items | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Food | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| All-items excluding food | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 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 (for the month or any other interval) 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 | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| | September 1984 | October 1984 | November 1984 | September 1984 | October 1984 | November 1984 |
| All-items | 4.1 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Food | 2.4 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| All-items excluding food | 3.6 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 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.

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 | Hous- ing (1981=100) | Cloth- ing | Trans- porta- tion | Health and personal care | Recre- ation, reading and education | Tobacco and alcohol |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| St. John's | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 123.6 | 109.2 | 127.4 | 121.5 | 125.3 | 123.0 | 121.8 | 153.4 |
| October 1984 index | 123.1 | 109.8 | 126.2 | 122.3 | 123.6 | 123.4 | 121.4 | 152.4 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.4 | -0.5 | 1.0 | -0.7 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| % change from November 1983 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Charlottetown/Summerside | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 121.6 | 112.4 | 124.7 | 110.6 | 123.8 | 125.3 | 124.5 | 143.1 |
| October 1984 index | 121.1 | 113.1 | 123.6 | 112.7 | 122.1 | 124.0 | 124.3 | 142.1 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.4 | -0.6 | 0.9 | -1.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| % change from November 1983 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 5.1 |
| Halifax | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 124.0 | 111.4 | 128.7 | 113.7 | 126.4 | 131.6 | 128.6 | 142.3 |
| October 1984 index | 123.1 | 111.6 | 127.7 | 114.0 | 123.8 | 130.4 | 128.0 | 140.7 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| % change from November 1983 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 7.2 |
| Saint John | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 124.5 | 113.9 | 131.5 | 112.0 | 124.9 | 123.6 | 126.4 | 146.7 |
| October 1984 index | 123.6 | 113.1 | 130.6 | 112.4 | 122.4 | 124.0 | 125.9 | 146.5 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 2.0 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| % change from November 1983 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Quebec City | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 124.2 | 113.9 | 130.7 | 114.2 | 128.9 | 124.3 | 115.3 | 141.8 |
| October 1984 index | 123.6 | 113.2 | 129.7 | 114.7 | 128.5 | 123.5 | 115.0 | 141.1 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| % change from November 1983 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 5.3 |
| Montreal | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 124.1 | 114.3 | 128.6 | 114.2 | 131.6 | 123.1 | 119.9 | 141.2 |
| October 1984 index | 123.3 | 114.0 | 127.9 | 113.0 | 129.5 | 122.3 | 119.5 | 140.5 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| % change from November 1983 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 5.3 |
| Ottawa | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 125.4 | 117.3 | 131.2 | 115.2 | 126.0 | 127.1 | 121.3 | 145.1 |
| October 1984 index | 124.5 | 117.1 | 130.4 | 114.2 | 123.6 | 125.4 | 121.0 | 144.1 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| % change from November 1983 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 4.6 |
| Toronto | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 125.5 | 123.2 | 126.6 | 115.7 | 126.5 | 124.8 | 122.5 | 148.3 |
| October 1984 index | 124.7 | 123.3 | 126.4 | 115.0 | 122.5 | 124.4 | 122.5 | 147.5 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| % change from November 1983 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| Thunder Bay | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 124.7 | 118.4 | 128.0 | 113.2 | 125.3 | 127.5 | 121.9 | 144.4 |
| October 1984 index | 123.9 | 119.0 | 127.6 | 112.3 | 121.2 | 127.1 | 121.8 | 144.2 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.6 | -0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| % change from November 1983 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.4 |
| Winnipeg | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 121.9 | 111.8 | 127.8 | 112.4 | 121.1 | 119.6 | 121.6 | 148.3 |
| October 1984 index | 122.1 | 112.6 | 126.9 | 113.3 | 123.3 | 119.7 | 121.4 | 146.6 |
| % change from October 1984 | -0.2 | -0.7 | 0.7 | -0.8 | -1.8 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| % change from November 1983 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 6.3 |
| Regina | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 123.1 | 115.5 | 127.7 | 116.0 | 120.6 | 128.6 | 121.8 | 141.0 |
| October 1984 index | 122.4 | 117.0 | 127.5 | 114.0 | 117.3 | 128.5 | 121.2 | 139.7 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.6 | -1.3 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| % change from November 1983 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 6.3 |

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 | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 121.4 | 111.6 | 125.1 | 117.4 | 121.0 | 125.1 | 121.6 | 138.4 |
| October 1984 index | 120.6 | 111.5 | 124.6 | 116.5 | 118.4 | 123.5 | 121.2 | 137.9 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| % change from November 1983 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Edmonton | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 121.3 | 117.1 | 119.5 | 112.3 | 125.0 | 125.4 | 121.8 | 150.6 |
| October 1984 index | 121.2 | 117.5 | 119.3 | 112.6 | 124.3 | 126.9 | 121.6 | 149.6 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.6 | -1.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| % change from November 1983 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 5.2 |
| Calgary | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 120.9 | 115.7 | 119.3 | 108.4 | 125.8 | 130.1 | 121.5 | 147.8 |
| October 1984 index | 120.4 | 116.7 | 119.2 | 108.6 | 122.6 | 130.3 | 121.1 | 147.6 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 2.6 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| % change from November 1983 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 4.7 |
| Vancouver | | | | | | | | |
| November 1984 index | 122.9 | 119.9 | 121.2 | 116.1 | 126.8 | 123.1 | 127.6 | 135.8 |
| October 1984 index | 122.5 | 120.1 | 121.2 | 116.0 | 124.7 | 123.3 | 126.8 | 136.0 |
| % change from October 1984 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -0.1 |
| % change from November 1983 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 |

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).

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

October 1984

The price index for residential construction building materials reached 116.1 in October, a 1.3% rise from the revised September level of 114.6. This index now stands 3.7% higher than the October 1983 level of 112.0.

Increases were noted in all four components between September and October 1984. The largest increase was reported for electrical materials (1.7%), followed by architectural materials (1.4%), structural

materials (1.2%) and mechanical materials (0.9%). These increases were primarily due to an upward adjustment in the federal sales tax on all construction materials effective October 1984. The resulting increases ranged from 5% to 6% for most materials with the remainder changing from 9% to 10%.

Between October 1983 and October 1984, the largest year-over-year component increase was recorded for electrical materials (10.2%), followed by architectural materials (5.5%), and mechanical materials (2.0%). The only decrease was registered for structural materials (-1.9%).

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Residential

October 1984

1981=100

| | October 1984 | September 1984 | October 1983 | % change | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | October '84/ September '84 | October '84/ October '83 |
| Total materials | 116.1 | 114.6 | 112.0 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Architectural materials | 115.8 | 114.2 | 109.8 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| Structural materials | 113.3 | 112.0 | 115.5 | 1.2 | -1.9 |
| Mechanical materials | 122.4 | 121.3 | 120.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| Electrical materials | 118.6 | 116.6 | 107.6 | 1.7 | 10.2 |

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

October 1984

The Non-residential Construction Building Material Price Index (1981=100) rose to 116.5 in October, up 1.2% from its revised September level of 115.1. This index of non-residential building material prices now stands 4.2% higher than the year-ago level of 111.8.

Between September and October 1984, increases were noted in all four components. The largest increase was reported for electrical materials (1.5%), followed by architectural materials (1.3%), structural

materials (1.1%) and mechanical materials (1.0%). These increases were mainly attributable to an upward adjustment in the federal sales tax, effective October 1984 on all construction materials. The 1% rise in the sales tax represented an increase from 5% to 6% for the majority of materials, and from 9% to 10% for the remainder.

Between October 1983 and October 1984, the largest year-over-year group increase was recorded for electrical materials (7.9%), followed by architectural materials (5.4%), structural materials (1.7%) and mechanical materials (1.1%).

Construction Building Material Price Indexes: Non-residential

October 1984

1981=100

| | October 1984 | September 1984 | October 1983 | % change | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | October '84/ September '84 | October '84/ October '83 |
| Total materials | 116.5 | 115.1 | 111.8 | 1.2 | 4.2 |
| Architectural materials | 117.4 | 115.9 | 111.4 | 1.3 | 5.4 |
| Structural materials | 112.3 | 111.1 | 110.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| Mechanical materials | 119.3 | 118.1 | 118.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Electrical materials | 118.0 | 116.2 | 109.4 | 1.5 | 7.9 |

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

October 1984

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) registered 294.3 in October, up 0.7% from its September level of 292.2. The materials index rose 1.2% during the month, due primarily to an upward adjustment in federal sales tax rates on all construction materials and an increase in the price for plywood which more than offset price decreases in a number of other materials.

The labour component was unchanged in October from its September level of 327.2.

On a year-over-year basis, the Canada total index rose 2.6% in October 1984, comprising increases of 3.8% for materials and 0.9% for labour.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984. The replacement series on a 1981=100 base is also released in today's *Daily*.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

October 1984
1971=100

| | October 1984 | September 1984 | October 1983 | % change | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | October '84/ September '84 | October '84/ October '83 |
| Canada, total | 294.3 | 292.2 | 286.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 |
| Materials | 275.9 | 272.5 | 265.9 | 1.2 | 3.8 |
| Labour | 327.2 | 327.2 | 324.3 | — | 0.9 |

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index

October 1984

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) rose to a level of 309.3 in October, a 0.5% rise from September's level of 307.8. The materials index climbed 1.0% during the month due primarily to the 1% increase in the federal sales tax rate on all building materials. Manufacturers' selling price increases for fused switchboards, acoustic tiles

and panels more than offset price decreases for unalloyed copper pipe and tubing and gypsum wallboard.

The index for the labour component was unchanged at 327.9 between September and October.

Comparing October 1984 with October 1983, the Canada Total index rose 2.6%, comprising increases of 4.8% for materials and 0.5% for labour.

Users are reminded that this series is to be terminated in December 1984. The replacement series on a 1981=100 base is also released in today's *Daily*.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

October 1984
(1971=100)

| | October 1984 | September 1984 | October 1983 | % Change | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Oct. '84/ Sept. '84 | Oct. '84/ Oct. '83 |
| Canada, total | 309.3 | 307.8 | 301.6 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| Materials | 292.5 | 289.6 | 279.2 | 1.0 | 4.8 |
| Labour | 327.9 | 327.9 | 326.4 | — | 0.5 |

Order Construction Price Statistics (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Limitations to the Use of Ethnic Origin Data to Quantify Visible Minorities in Canada

This publication is presented to document properties of the Canadian Census Ethnic Origin data and in the spirit of promoting and encouraging appropriate use of these data.

For discussion purposes, this paper suggests that the term "visible minorities" may be viewed as synonymous with persons of non-European ethnic origin, and more specifically with non-white persons. Though the paper notes that the ethnic origin data from the 1981 Census are generally of good quality, it adds the caveat that they cannot give the total picture of what are generally regarded as "visible minority" groups.

Copies of this non-catalogued working paper (\$7) are available from the Central Inquiries Casual Sales Unit (613-990-8114), or through Statistics Canada's regional offices.

Contact W.O. Boxhill (613-990-9295), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Paper Grocery Bags and Paper Check Stand Sacks

October 1984

Canadian manufacturers shipped 185,646,000 standard grocery bags in October 1984, an increase of 7.9% compared to 172,049,000 the previous year.

October 1984 shipments of check stand sacks totalled 87,517,000, a 2.5% increase over the October 1983 total of 85,363,000.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing an Primary Industries Division.

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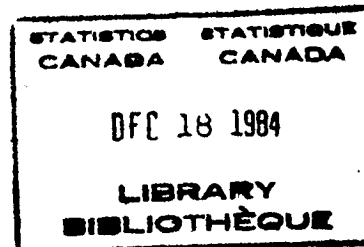
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Statistics Canada daily



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Tuesday, December 18, 1984

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Historical Statistics of / Statistiques historiques du

New Brunswick / **Nouveau-Brunswick**

Canada

Historical Statistics of New Brunswick

Statistics Canada and the Province of New Brunswick today released *Historical Statistics of New Brunswick* commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the province.

Historical Statistics of New Brunswick contains over 100 statistical tables describing the New Brunswick population, its cultural and demographic characteristics, living and working conditions as well as the provincial economy.

Contact Keith Matheson (902-426-5331), Statistics Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia or George Richardson (506-453-2381), New Brunswick Statistics Agency, Fredericton, N.B.



Department Store Sales and Stocks

October 1984

Unadjusted Sales

Total department store sales in Canada for October 1984 registered an increase of 3.9% over the same month last year to \$957.6 million in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation). Sales were higher in 30 of the 40 departments for which data are collected, with the major gains in millinery (+23.3%), toys and games (+20.7%) and all other departments (+16.9%). The largest decreases were reported in plumbing, heating and building materials (-14.3%), piece goods (-8.3%), and major appliances (-5.9%).

With the exception of Saskatchewan which recorded a drop in sales of 1.6% over the same month a year ago, all the remaining regions showed increases ranging from 2.3% in Alberta to 17.7% in Nova Scotia. The 10 metropolitan areas surveyed reported sales increases in October 1984, with gains ranging from 1.0% in Hamilton to 19.8% in Halifax-Dartmouth.

Sales by major department store organizations totalled \$611.5 million in October 1984, up 1.1% from the same month the previous year. Junior department store organizations had sales of \$346.1 million, a 9.2% rise from October 1983.

Cumulative unadjusted sales for all department stores for the first 10 months of 1984 reached \$8,411.9 million, an increase of 4.4% over the \$8,060.6 million reported for the same period in 1983.

Department store sales constituted 9.7% of total retail trade in Canada in October 1984, a notable decline from the 10.2% share held in October 1983.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, holidays and the number of trading days, total department store sales in October 1984 decreased 1.4% to \$947.2 million from the previous month's sales. Among the 27 departments recording lower sales, the largest decreases were recorded in television, radio and music (-9.4%), floor coverings (-8.2%) and toys and games (-5.9%), while increases were registered in women's and misses' dresses, housedresses, aprons and uniforms (+6.4%), china and glassware (+4.3%) and in gasoline, oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (+3.8%).

Stocks

The unadjusted selling value of inventories held in October 1984 by department stores was \$3,924.2 million, an increase of 5.1% over the same month a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted department store stocks totalled \$3,415.9 million in October 1984, down 1.1% from the previous month.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$3.33/\$33), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-990-9665), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

October 1984

Foreign demand for outstanding Canadian bonds rose to unprecedented levels in October 1984, producing a net capital inflow of \$639 million, the largest on record. The bulk of the activity remained in Government of Canada issues. European and Japanese investors accounted for some 70% of the total net inflow with the balance being widespread geographically. Japanese investors were net buyers of primarily long-term, high coupon bonds in the current month, while other non-resident investment was in various coupons and maturities. Gross purchases of Canadian bonds by non-residents in the current month rose by 50%, bringing the gross value of trading activity to \$1.9 billion.

Trading with non-residents in outstanding Canadian equities produced no net change in the level of foreign holdings in October, compared with a net investment of \$59 million in September.

Residents of Canada increased their holdings of outstanding foreign securities in October, producing a net capital outflow of \$336 million against a net inflow of \$27 million in September. The net outflow in the current month reflects an increase of foreign bonds of \$305 million and foreign equities of \$31 million. The gross value of resident trading activity on foreign markets rose to a record \$7.5 billion, largely representing investments in United States government bonds.

Order the October 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.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

October 1984

(Millions of Dollars)

| Type of issue | Sales to Non-residents | Purchases from Non-residents | Net Sales(+) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Canadian securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 1,286 | 647 | 639 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 485 | 484 | 1 |
| Total — October 1984 | 1,771 | 1,131 | 640 |
| Total — September 1984 | 1,336 | 987 | 348 |
| Foreign securities: | | | |
| Bonds | 2,959 | 3,264 | -305 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 646 | 677 | -31 |
| Total — October 1984 | 3,605 | 3,941 | -336 |
| Total — September 1984 | 1,254 | 1,227 | 27 |

Disparities in Earnings Between Men and Women by Industry

Attention has been focused recently on the disparity in earnings between men and women, and on attempts to remedy this situation through programs such as affirmative action.

An article entitled *Disparities in Earnings Between Men and Women: The Industry of Employment Dimension*, appearing in the November 1984 issue of *The Labour Force*, compares total earnings from wages and salaries and income from self-employment for men and women, using data from the 1981 Census. Most of the analysis is based on data pertaining to persons who worked full-time for the full year.

Some of the study's findings were:

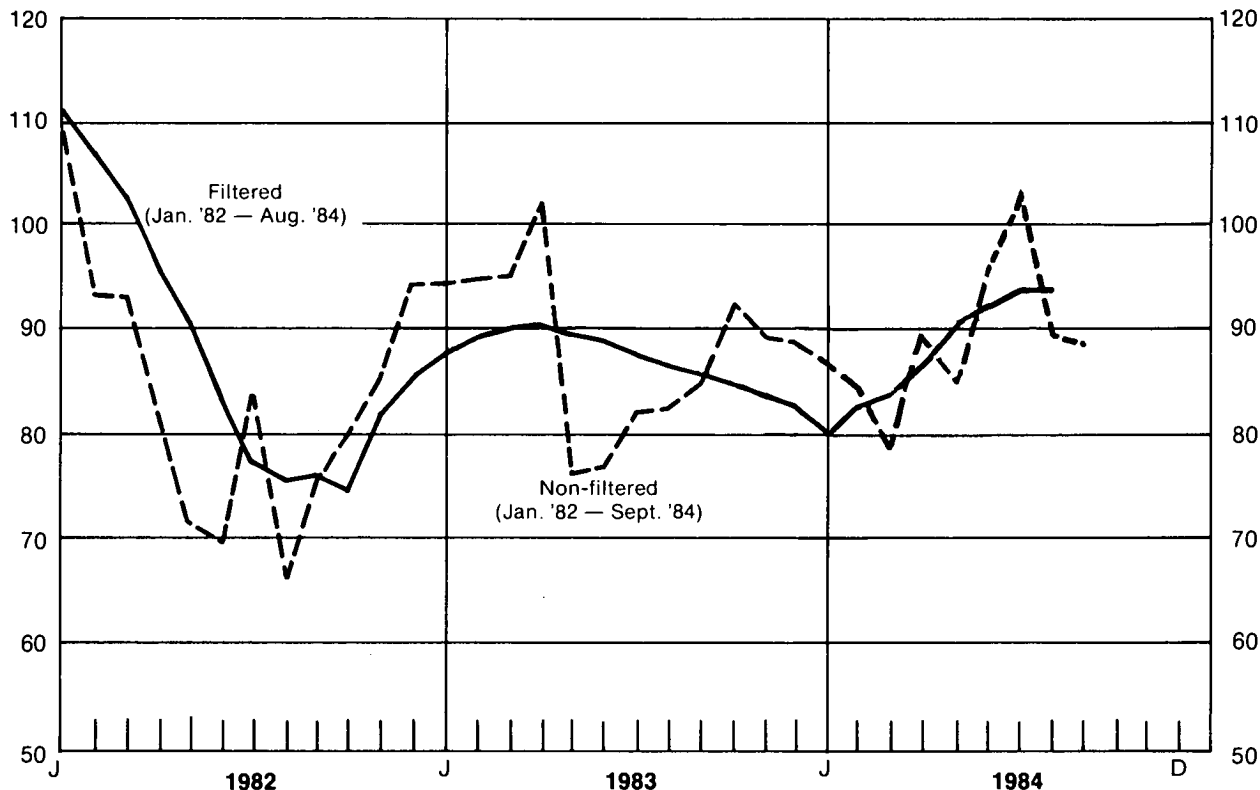
- Women earned 63.8% of the annual average earnings of men, when the comparison is confined to those who worked mostly full-time for the entire year;
- Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, where more women than men worked year-round, full-time, was the industry in which the average employment income of women compared least favourably with that of men;
- Among year-round, full-time workers, women were concentrated in different industry groups than men, and the degree of concentration in certain industry groups was greater than that of men, whose employment was more dispersed.

With regard to the last point, a "simulation" performed on the data showed that the average employment income of women would have been lower than actually observed if women had been distributed across industries in the same fashion as men.

Contact Pat Grainger (613-990-9452), Economic Characteristics Division.

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

1971=100



Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

August 1984

The leading indicator of construction activity in Canada (1971=100) was unchanged in August, remaining at the July level of 93.8. The levelling-off of the total index is the result of a downward movement in the residential sector and an upward trend in the non-residential sector.

The leading indicator of residential construction weakened 1.3% in August after recording a deceleration of the growth rate in the previous two months. The retreat of the residential index is attributable to the persistent decline of construction intentions in the multi-family sector. Following six months of constant increases, a stability of intentions prevailed in the single-detached sector.

The leading indicator of non-residential construction continued to progress in August, increasing slightly (0.4%) from July to 92.7. Gains were recorded in the three components: industrial 1.7%, commercial 2.3% and governmental 0.6%.

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 September 1984 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.85/\$38.50).

Contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-990-9689), Construction Division.

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.

Data users should note that the base year (1971=100) of the construction activity indexes will change to (1981=100), starting with January 1985 figures.

(see tables on next page)

Leading Indicator of Building Construction Activity in Canada

August 1984
(1971=100)

| | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | Aug. 1983 | July 1983 | June 1983 | % Change | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Aug. '84/ July '84 | Aug. '84/ Aug. '83 |
| Total Index | 93.8 | 93.8 | 92.2 | 86.9 | 87.9 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| Residential | 93.1 | 94.3 | 93.0 | 94.5 | 97.4 | 100.2 | -1.3 | -1.5 |
| Non-residential | 92.7 | 92.3 | 90.6 | 76.4 | 75.2 | 73.9 | 0.4 | 21.3 |
| Industrial | 89.9 | 88.4 | 83.0 | 64.7 | 61.8 | 59.1 | 1.7 | 38.9 |
| Commercial | 120.1 | 117.4 | 115.6 | 91.8 | 88.3 | 84.6 | 2.3 | 30.8 |
| Governmental | 62.7 | 62.3 | 63.1 | 64.9 | 66.9 | 69.1 | 0.6 | -3.4 |

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

September 1984
1971=100
(Seasonally adjusted, non-filtered)

| | Canada | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | Annual | | |
| | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | July 1984 | June 1984 | May 1984 | Apr. 1984 | Mar. 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 |
| Total Index | 88.7 | 89.3 | 103.4 | 96.1 | 85.1 | 89.6 | 76.9 | 88.1 | 83.4 | 131.0 |
| Residential | 86.7 | 88.0 | 111.0 | 95.1 | 87.1 | 85.0 | 84.2 | 97.6 | 74.1 | 125.8 |
| Non-residential | 91.2 | 90.9 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 82.5 | 95.4 | 67.6 | 76.0 | 95.1 | 137.6 |
| Industrial | 104.5 | 95.5 | 75.9 | 96.6 | 68.3 | 87.3 | 68.7 | 65.1 | 81.6 | 139.8 |
| Commercial | 115.6 | 119.5 | 115.6 | 133.6 | 103.6 | 123.6 | 79.9 | 87.4 | 118.9 | 192.2 |
| Governmental | 58.8 | 58.1 | 78.8 | 59.2 | 66.3 | 69.1 | 53.9 | 68.8 | 75.8 | 77.8 |

| | Atlantic | | Quebec | | Ontario | | Prairies | | British Columbia | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Aug. 1984 |
| Total Index | 161.6 | 124.6 | 93.8 | 85.5 | 81.5 | 93.0 | 87.7 | 88.1 | 84.5 | 77.5 |
| Residential | 155.7 | 146.5 | 97.7 | 104.3 | 76.1 | 79.0 | 78.4 | 81.7 | 94.0 | 83.1 |
| Non-residential | 167.7 | 102.2 | 88.8 | 61.5 | 88.3 | 110.8 | 99.7 | 96.4 | 71.5 | 69.8 |

Coal Estimates

1984

1983 level of 44 787 gigagrams. Contact Dave Madsen (613-990-9823), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Preliminary data indicate that coal production in 1984 will reach 56 800 gigagrams, a 26.8% increase over the

Coal Production

| | 1983 Final | | 1984 Estimates | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Gg | \$000 | Gg | \$000 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 986 | 145,686 | 3 110 | 162,600 |
| New Brunswick | 558 | 29,666 | 575 | 30,300 |
| Saskatchewan | 7 760 | 83,630 | 9 715 | 114,700 |
| Alberta | | | | |
| - Sub-bituminous | 14 464 | 122,425 | 15 170 | 131,300 |
| - Bituminous | 7 315 | 348,575 | 7 630 | 348,200 |
| Total | 21 779 | 471,000 | 22 800 | 479,500 |
| British Columbia | 11 704 | 573,962 | 20 600 | 1,026,900 |
| Canada | 44 787 | 1,303,944 | 56 000 | 1,814,000 |

Data Availability

Fruits and Vegetables

October 1984

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

Order *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables* (32-011, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Imports by Commodities

October 1984

Commodity-country import trade statistics for October 1984 are now available in advance of the regular publication. Contact G.S. Blaney (613-990-9647), External Trade Division.

Publications Released

- 41-006 Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 53-003 Urban Transit**, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 55-002 Gas Utilities**, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)
- 56-002 Telephone Statistics**, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 63-011 Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, September 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 65-003 Exports by Countries**, September 1984
(Canada: \$11.10/\$44.40; Other Countries: \$13.30/\$53.25)
- 71-001 The Labour Force**, November 1984
(Canada: \$3.85/\$38.50; Other Countries: \$4.60/\$46)
- 72-004 Federal Government Employment**, April-June 1984
Canada: \$5.55/\$22.20; Other Countries: \$6.65/\$26.60

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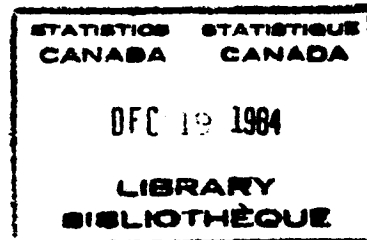
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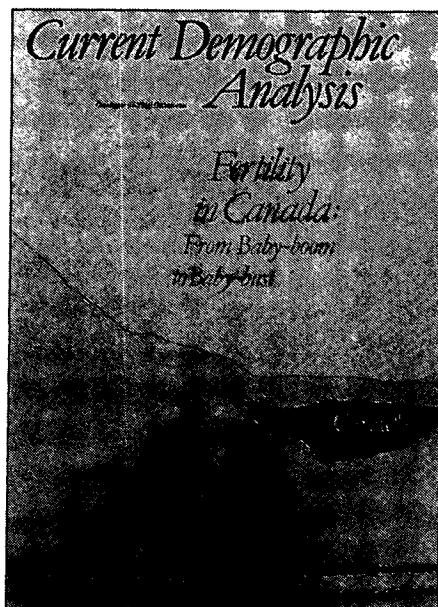


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Wednesday, December 19, 1984

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- 9 ***Farm Cash Receipts,*** January-October 1984
- 10 ***Steel Ingots,*** Week Ending December 15, 1984
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- 10 ***Publications Released***



Fertility in Canada: From Baby-boom to Baby-bust

The fertility rate in Canada is currently at an all-time low of 1.7 births per woman.

Fertility in Canada: From Baby-boom to Baby-bust (catalogue 91-524E; Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60) is a study of some of the socio-demographic implications of the decline in fertility, with an emphasis on issues of potential concern to policy makers and the public.

Further details of the study appear on page 9 of today's *Daily*.



Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries

October 1984

Preliminary estimates show the seasonally adjusted value of shipments in all Canadian manufacturing industries decreased 0.9% to \$18,603.4 million in October 1984 from the revised estimate of \$18,764.2 million in September. Shipments of durable goods were down 0.3% to \$8,340.2 million from \$8,366.3 million; a \$119.9 million decrease in transportation equipment industries offset increases of \$42.8 million in machinery industries and of \$40.8 million in primary metal industries. A \$186.8 million decrease in petroleum and coal products industries was the major contributor to a 1.3% decrease in non-durable goods industries as shipments went from \$10,397.9 million to \$10,263.2 million.

Seasonally adjusted inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of October was \$33,373.4 million, up 0.9% from the previous month's revised value of \$33,079.1 million. Total inventory held increased 0.9% to \$34,537.3 million from \$34,212.9 million with increases of 1.4% in raw materials, 0.9% in goods in process and 0.4% in finished products.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of October was 1.79:1, up from 1.76:1 in September. The ratio of finished products inventory to shipments remained at 0.64:1.

The value of new orders received in October 1984, seasonally adjusted, increased 2.2% to \$18,884.0 million from the revised estimate of \$18,483.6 million. In durable goods industries, new orders with an esti-

mated value of \$8,621.2 million were 6.0% higher than the September value of \$8,129.7 million. Most of this increase can be attributed to gains of \$216.6 million in primary metal industries, \$214.6 million in metal fabricating industries and \$130.3 million in machinery industries. In non-durable goods industries, new orders received were valued at \$10,262.8 million, down 0.9% from the revised estimate for September of \$10,353.9 million.

The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog at the end of October was \$22,381.2 million, up 1.3% from the revised September estimate of \$22,100.6 million. Unfilled orders increased 1.4% in durable goods industries to \$20,156.8 million from \$19,875.8 million at the end of September and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was virtually unchanged at \$2,224.4 million from \$2,224.8 million.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in October 1984 were estimated at \$20,088.9 million, 5.2% higher than the revised September value of \$19,089.8 million. Cumulative shipments for the first 10 months of 1984, at an estimated \$188,036.8 million, were up 14.3% from the \$164,582.2 million estimated for the same period in 1983.

Order the October 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. Contact J. Lepage (613-990-9832), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

(see table on next page)

Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

| | Not Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Oct. 1984p | Sept. 1984r | % change | Jan.-Oct. 1984p | Jan.-Oct. 1983 | % change |
| | (\$ millions) | | | (\$ millions) | | |
| Newfoundland | 101.0 | 105.3 | -4.1 | 988.7 | 961.0 | 2.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 20.0 | 22.1 | -9.8 | 225.9 | 225.9 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 434.8 | 405.6 | 7.2 | 3,787.4 | 3,241.2 | 16.9 |
| New Brunswick | 348.4 | 334.0 | 4.3 | 3,617.9 | 2,848.1 | 27.0 |
| Quebec | 4,920.4 | 4,780.5 | 2.9 | 47,538.4 | 43,128.2 | 10.2 |
| Ontario | 10,753.4 | 10,098.5 | 6.5 | 99,302.3 | 83,391.7 | 19.1 |
| Manitoba | 458.0 | 423.2 | 8.2 | 4,308.9 | 3,988.2 | 8.0 |
| Sakatchewan | 239.2 | 238.6 | 0.3 | 2,300.6 | 2,078.9 | 10.7 |
| Alberta | 1,218.8 | 1,151.2 | 5.9 | 11,412.3 | 10,639.5 | 7.3 |
| British Columbia | 1,590.3 | 1,523.1 | 4.4 | 14,510.4 | 14,045.4 | 3.3 |
| Canada ¹ | 20,088.9 | 19,089.8 | 5.2 | 188,036.8 | 164,582.2 | 14.3 |

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1981 Census of Manufactures Benchmarks)

| | Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Oct. 1984p | Sept. 1984r | Aug. 1984 | Oct. 1983 |
| | (\$ millions) | | | |
| Shipments: Total | 20,088.9 | 19,089.8 | 18,933.9 | 18,177.6 |
| Non-durable | 11,013.5 | 10,599.3 | 10,652.8 | 10,261.6 |
| Durable | 9,075.3 | 8,490.5 | 8,281.1 | 7,916.0 |
| New Orders: Total | 20,277.7 | 18,868.3 | 19,073.2 | 18,158.2 |
| Non-durable | 10,957.0 | 10,514.1 | 10,641.8 | 10,249.0 |
| Durable | 9,320.7 | 8,354.2 | 8,431.4 | 7,909.1 |
| Unfilled Orders: Total | 22,232.6 | 22,043.8 | 22,265.2 | 20,286.3 |
| Non-durable | 2,172.0 | 2,228.6 | 2,313.8 | 2,018.2 |
| Durable | 20,060.6 | 19,815.2 | 19,951.5 | 18,268.1 |
| Inventory Owned: Total | 32,947.7 | 32,732.9 | 32,644.6 | 30,269.4 |
| Non-durable | 16,701.4 | 16,619.8 | 16,716.3 | 15,634.3 |
| Durable | 16,246.3 | 16,113.1 | 15,928.3 | 14,635.1 |
| Inventory Held: Total | 34,135.4 | 33,876.9 | 33,730.8 | 31,619.3 |
| Raw materials | 14,017.4 | 13,815.9 | 13,878.0 | 12,551.5 |
| Goods in process | 8,535.5 | 8,419.0 | 8,204.6 | 8,045.4 |
| Finished products | 11,582.5 | 11,642.0 | 11,648.2 | 11,022.3 |
| | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation | | | |
| Shipments: Total | 18,603.4 | 18,764.2 | 19,741.5 | 17,482.3 |
| Non-durable | 10,263.2 | 10,397.9 | 10,515.8 | 9,861.8 |
| Durable | 8,340.2 | 8,366.3 | 9,225.7 | 7,620.5 |
| New Orders: Total | 18,884.0 | 18,483.6 | 19,972.6 | 17,528.2 |
| Non-durable | 10,262.8 | 10,353.9 | 10,522.8 | 9,901.0 |
| Durable | 8,621.2 | 8,129.7 | 9,449.8 | 7,627.2 |
| Unfilled Orders: Total | 22,381.2 | 22,100.6 | 22,381.2 | 20,428.1 |
| Non-durable | 2,224.4 | 2,224.8 | 2,268.8 | 2,070.0 |
| Durable | 20,156.8 | 19,875.8 | 20,112.4 | 18,358.1 |
| Inventory Owned: Total | 33,373.4 | 33,079.1 | 32,774.9 | 30,682.1 |
| Non-durable | 17,029.4 | 16,868.5 | 16,813.9 | 15,938.0 |
| Durable | 16,344.0 | 16,210.6 | 15,961.0 | 14,744.1 |
| Inventory Held: Total | 34,537.3 | 34,212.9 | 33,839.2 | 32,002.7 |
| Raw materials | 14,061.1 | 13,861.7 | 13,822.0 | 12,598.9 |
| Goods in process | 8,483.2 | 8,407.5 | 8,204.5 | 7,998.7 |
| Finished products | 11,993.0 | 11,943.7 | 11,812.7 | 11,405.1 |
| Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments | 1.79 | 1.76 | 1.66 | 1.76 |
| Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.60 | 0.65 |

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products

January-September 1984

Trade with the United States, Reconciled Basis

Canada posted a record \$4.0 billion surplus in trade in automotive products with the United States during the first three quarters of 1984. This represents an increase of \$1.9 billion from the previous record surplus of \$2.1 billion registered for the first three quarters of 1983. Imports rose sharply by 46% to \$18.2 billion, while exports continued an upward trend which started in 1981, recording a 52% increase to \$22.2 billion.

The increased surplus was attributable to exports of cars which increased \$3.4 billion to \$9.7 billion, and to exports of parts which increased \$2.8 billion to \$7.7 billion. Imports of parts, which constituted nearly two-thirds of all automotive imports, increased \$3.8 billion to \$11.9 billion.

Trade with Overseas Countries, Customs Basis (Table 2)

The trade deficit with overseas countries nearly doubled during the first three quarters of 1984 to \$2.1 billion after having already doubled to \$1.1 billion in 1983. The increased deficit in 1984 is the result of a 67% increase in imports to \$2,696 million. More than half of this increase comprised a 136% rise in imports of parts, notably from Mexico (+\$267 million) and Japan (+\$125 million). Imports of cars rose 44% to \$1,327 million; the majority were from Japan (+\$182 million) and West Germany (+\$94 million).

Exports to overseas countries were nearly unchanged at \$575 million compared to \$537 million during the same period of 1983.

Trade with the United States, Customs Basis, by Car Size (Table 3)

Exports of cars, station wagons, two-seaters and other passenger automobiles and chassis to the United States rose by 32% to 810,700 units during the first three quarters of 1984. Imports of these commodities increased only 22% totalling 463,800 units during the same period. Large cars (as categorized by interior volume) now make up more than 40% of cars exported numbering 86,600 units, contrasting declining exports of small and intermediate cars (down 83,000 units).

Increased passenger automobile exports were also due to a rise in station wagon (including mini vans) exports, which nearly tripled from 88,500 units in 1983 to 287,000 units in 1984. Imports showed increases for small (29%) and intermediate (15%) cars, while large cars were virtually unchanged.

Source of Passenger Automobile Imports

Based on Number of Units, Customs Basis (Table 4) Imports of passenger automobiles from all countries rose 24% to 658,400 units in the first three quarters of 1984. The United States share of these imports on a unit basis dropped slightly to 70.4% while Japan's share fell from 23.6% in 1983 to 20.6% in 1984.

Contact Olivier Soucy (613-990-9647) Trade Information Unit, or Michel Grenier (613-990-9784) Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division.

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.

(see tables and graphs on pages 5-8)

Table 1

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products, Reconciled Basis¹

First nine months 1984

| | Annual | | First nine months | | Change between First nine months of | |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--|-------------|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
| | (\$ Millions) | | | | (%) | |
| United States Imports from Canada | | | | | | |
| Cars | 7,170 | 8,973 | 6,324 | 9,723 | 3,399 | 53.7 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 3,946 | 4,437 | 3,078 | 4,397 | 1,319 | 42.9 |
| Parts | 4,902 | 7,056 | 4,909 | 7,714 | 2,805 | 57.1 |
| Tires and tubes | 406 | 419 | 296 | 409 | 113 | 38.2 |
| Total | 16,424 | 20,885 | 14,607 | 22,243 | 7,636 | 52.3 |
| Canadian Imports from the U.S. | | | | | | |
| Cars | 2,877 | 4,886 | 3,423 | 4,559 | 1,136 | 33.2 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 873 | 1,129 | 782 | 1,511 | 729 | 93.2 |
| Parts | 9,682 | 11,359 | 8,149 | 11,904 | 3,755 | 46.1 |
| Tires and tubes | 147 | 225 | 152 | 267 | 115 | 75.7 |
| Total | 13,579 | 17,599 | 12,506 | 18,241 | 5,735 | 45.9 |
| Balance | | | | | | |
| Cars | 4,293 | 4,087 | 2,901 | 5,164 | 2,263 | |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 3,073 | 3,308 | 2,296 | 2,886 | 590 | |
| Parts | -4,780 | -4,303 | -3,240 | -4,190 | -950 | |
| Tires and tubes | 259 | 194 | 144 | 142 | -2 | |
| Total | 2,845 | 3,286 | 2,101 | 4,002 | 1,901 | |
| Excluded: adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges. | 479 | 573 | 380 | 575 | | |

¹ Refer to "Notes to Data Users".

Table 2

Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products (Customs Basis)

First nine months 1984

| | Annual | | First nine months | | Change between: First nine months | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1983 | 1984 | 1983 | 1984 |
| | (\$ Millions) | | | | (%) | |
| Domestic Exports | | | | | | |
| Cars | 207 | 135 | 78 | 120 | 42 | 53.8 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 233 | 146 | 110 | 98 | -12 | -10.9 |
| Parts | 404 | 259 | 187 | 207 | 20 | 10.7 |
| Tires and tubes | 26 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 30.8 |
| Re-exports | 391 | 194 | 149 | 133 | -16 | -10.7 |
| Total Canadian Exports | 1,261 | 752 | 537 | 575 | 38 | 7.1 |
| Imports | | | | | | |
| Cars | 1,166 | 1,323 | 920 | 1,327 | 407 | 44.2 |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | 246 | 301 | 211 | 289 | 78 | 37.0 |
| Parts | 379 | 613 | 391 | 921 | 530 | 135.5 |
| Tires and tubes | 115 | 128 | 92 | 159 | 67 | 72.8 |
| Total Canadian Imports | 1,906 | 2,365 | 1,614 | 2,696 | 1,082 | 67.0 |
| Balance | | | | | | |
| Cars | -959 | -1,188 | -842 | -1,207 | -365 | |
| Trucks and other motor vehicles | -13 | -155 | -101 | -191 | -90 | |
| Parts | 25 | -354 | -204 | -714 | -510 | |
| Tires and tubes | -89 | -110 | -79 | -142 | -63 | |
| Re-exports | 391 | 194 | 149 | 133 | -16 | |
| Total | -645 | -1,613 | -1,077 | -2,121 | -1,044 | |

Table 3
Trade with the United States by Car Size
 (Customs Basis)
 First Nine Months 1984

| | 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) | | ('000) | | ('000) | | (%) | | | |
| Cars by Cubic Feet of Interior Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small (Compact, Sub- and Mini-Compact) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 110 cu. ft. | 139.0 | 104.6 | -34.4 | -24.7 | 172.0 | 222.2 | 50.2 | 29.2 | 22.7 | 12.9 | 45.2 | 47.9 |
| Intermediate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 — 120 cu. ft. | 239.6 | 191.0 | -48.6 | -20.3 | 121.6 | 139.3 | 17.7 | 14.6 | 39.1 | 23.5 | 32.0 | 30.0 |
| Large | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 cu. ft. and over | 138.6 | 225.2 | 86.6 | 62.5 | 30.9 | 31.8 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 22.7 | 27.8 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Sub-total | 517.2 | 520.8 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 324.5 | 393.3 | 68.8 | 21.2 | 84.5 | 64.2 | 85.3 | 84.8 |
| Station Wagons | 88.5 | 287.0 | 198.5 | 224.3 | 51.5 | 62.4 | 10.9 | 21.2 | 14.5 | 35.4 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| Two seaters | — | — | — | — | 0.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 487.5 | — | — | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Passenger automobiles n.e.s. and Chassis | 6.2 | 2.9 | -3.3 | -53.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -0.1 | -2.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Total | 611.9 | 810.7 | 198.8 | 32.5 | 380.3 | 463.8 | 83.5 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average Price per Unit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Domestic Exports | | | | Imports | | | | Total Value | | | |
| | 1984 (\$) | | Change 1983-84 | | 1984 (\$) | | Change 1983-84 | | Domestic exports 1984 (\$'000) | | Imports 1984 (\$'000) | |
| | | | | | | | | | Change 1983-84 | | Change 1983-84 | |
| Cars by Cubic Feet of Interior Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small (Compact, Sub- and Mini-Compact) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than 110 cu. ft. | 10,236 | 2.3 | 8,231 | 5.2 | 1,070,218 | -23.1 | 1,828,810 | 35.9 | | | | |
| Intermediate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 — 120 cu. ft. | 11,622 | 5.8 | 10,330 | 12.6 | 2,220,101 | -15.6 | 1,439,172 | 28.9 | | | | |
| Large | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 cu. ft. and over | 14,499 | 31.6 | 16,063 | 15.6 | 3,264,618 | 113.8 | 511,508 | 22.4 | | | | |
| Sub-total | 12,588 | 17.3 | 9,609 | 8.3 | 6,554,937 | 18.1 | 3,779,490 | 31.2 | | | | |
| Station Wagons | 12,293 | 4.2 | 11,115 | 9.1 | 3,528,230 | 237.8 | 693,265 | 36.2 | | | | |
| Two seaters | — | — | 12,291 | -41.4 | — | — | 58,247 | 229.2 | | | | |
| Passenger automobiles n.e.s. and Chassis | 5,903 | 8.0 | 8,405 | 71.2 | 17,058 | -49.4 | 28,360 | 71.5 | | | | |
| Total | 12,459 | 15.0 | 9,830 | 9.2 | 10,100,225 | 52.4 | 4,559,362 | 33.2 | | | | |

Table 4
Canadian Passenger Car Imports
 (Customs Basis)
 1983 and 1984 (First Nine Months)

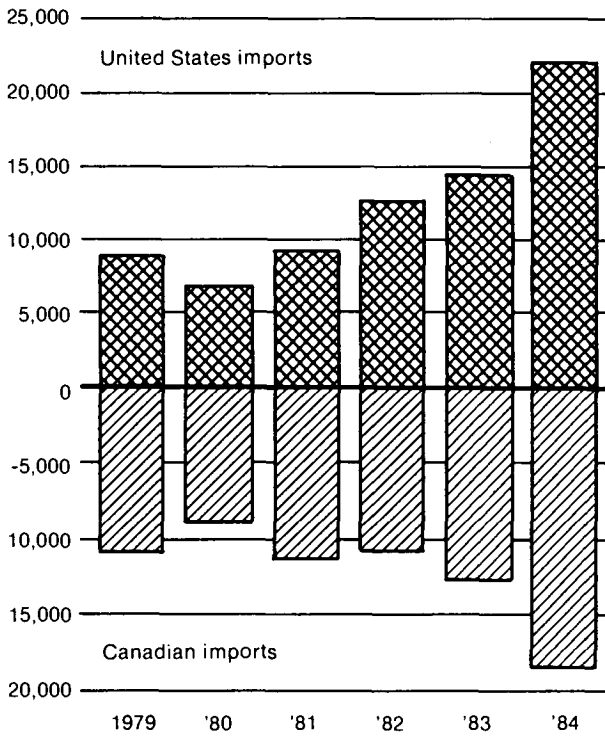
| | Units | | | | | % Change for first nine months | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| | 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 | 380.4 | 463.8 | 83.4 | 71.5 | 70.4 | 42.9 | 21.9 | 5.9 | 9.2 | -0.3 | 4.6 |
| Overseas Countries | 151.7 | 194.6 | 42.9 | 28.5 | 29.6 | -10.2 | 28.3 | 8.8 | 12.5 | - | - |
| Japan | 125.8 | 135.5 | 9.7 | 23.6 | 20.6 | -6.1 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 17.2 | 2.5 | 6.4 |
| West Germany | 11.6 | 20.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 3.0 | -12.3 | 72.8 | 4.2 | -5.2 | -4.6 | -5.4 |
| United Kingdom | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 41.1 | 84.0 | -21.4 | -7.5 | -14.3 | -6.1 |
| France | 6.7 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | -47.8 | 82.2 | 5.6 | 17.2 | -14.1 | -9.0 |
| Sweden | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 24.0 | 33.3 | 27.9 | 2.7 | -22.0 | -2.4 |
| Italy | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -39.5 | 491.3 | 14.2 | -57.3 | -9.8 | -10.6 |
| Other Countries | 5.8 | 22.9 | 17.1 | 1.1 | 3.5 | -19.6 | 295.3 | -1.6 | 40.2 | - | - |
| All Countries | 532.1 | 658.4 | 126.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 10.9 | 9.5 | -3.7 | 0.8 |

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.

Trade with the United States

(September year to date data)

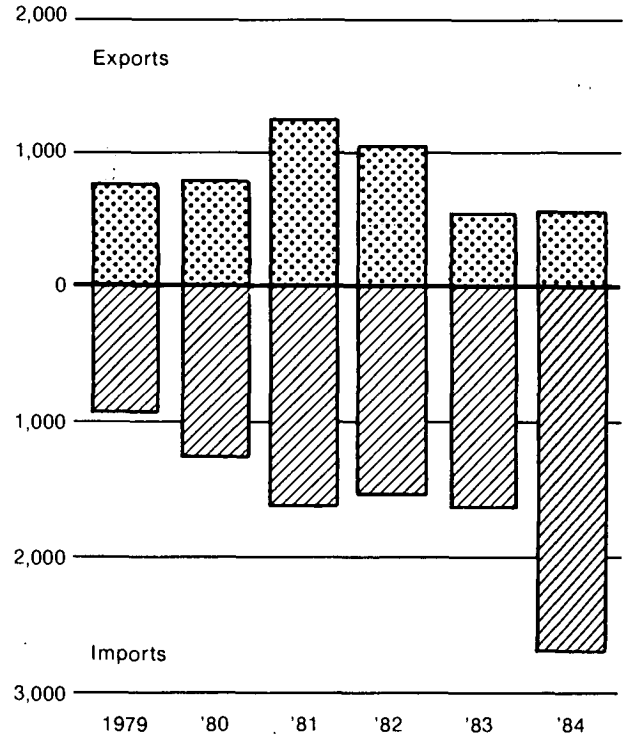
\$ millions



Trade with Overseas Countries

(September year to date data)

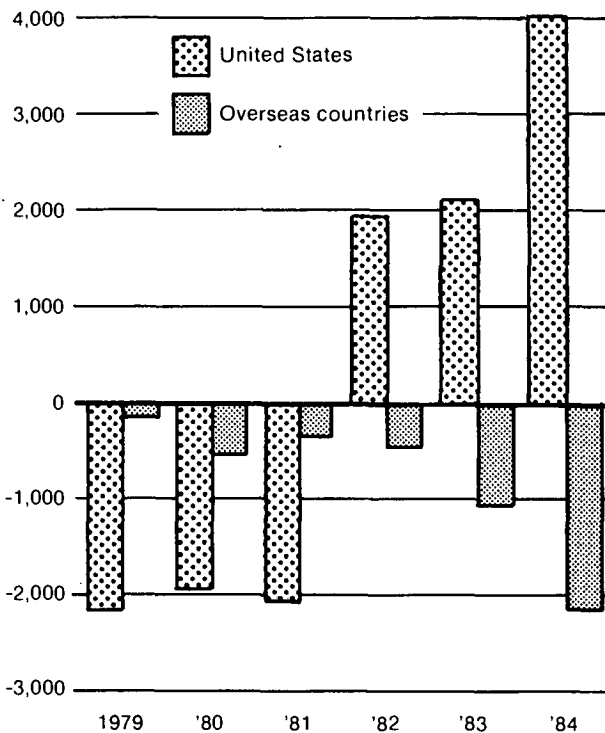
\$ millions



Trade Balances

(September year to date data)

\$ millions



Fertility in Canada: from Baby-boom to Baby-bust

The fertility rate in Canada is currently at an all-time low of 1.7 births per woman, compared to almost 4.0 births per woman in the 1950s. This is a fundamental change in the current demography of the Canadian population.

While the causes of the decline cannot be firmly established, a number of factors contributing to the plunge in the fertility rate have been identified. Fewer Canadians are marrying; those who marry do so later in life, and divorce more frequently than in the past. The availability and use of contraceptives and therapeutic abortion techniques, and the economic climate have also contributed to the postponement of births and the restriction of family size. But the fundamental factor is the realignment of the role of women in Canadian society.

Canada has always developed socially and economically in an environment of population expansion. The institutional and social adjustments that will be

required in a demographically stagnant environment will increase as the Canadian population ages, as the proportion of young to old Canadians is altered radically, and as family size and number of households decreases.

Public reaction to a low fertility rate in other countries has varied. In some countries, special agencies have been established to monitor population trends and advise on policies. In Eastern Europe, a number of countries have embarked on pro-natalist policies including restrictions on abortion, and financial incentives for childbearing.

Other issues studied by this publication include immigration strategies to compensate for insufficient fertility and institutional support and/or work arrangements to reconcile parenthood and employment.

Order *Fertility in Canada: From Baby-Boom to Baby-Bust* (91-524E, \$8.85/\$10.60) or contact A. Romaniuc (613-990-9589), Demography Division or K. Kennedy (613-993-7644), Federal and Media Relations Division.

Farm Cash Receipts

January-October 1984

Farm cash receipts for the period January-October 1984 were an estimated \$16,407.2 million, up 6.4% from the revised 1983 January-October estimate of \$15,426.9 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops reached an estimated \$7,981.8, 6.3% higher than last year's estimate of \$7,510.0 million. Wheat, oats, rye, rapeseed and potatoes were up while receipts for barley, flaxseed, corn and Canadian Wheat Board payments were down.

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products amounted to \$7,967.1 million, a 5.4% increase over the revised 1983 level of \$7,561.8 million.

Other receipts were up 29.1%, totalling \$458.3 million compared to the previous year's revised total of \$355.1 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 in *Farm Net Income* (21-202, \$6.65).

Order the January-October 1984 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.60/\$16), or contact John Lanthier (613-990-8706), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

1983-1984
(millions of dollars)

| | 1983 | 1984 | 1984/83 % |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Newfoundland | 28.7 | 32.3 | 12.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 134.0 | 158.0 | 17.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 190.9 | 212.5 | 11.3 |
| New Brunswick | 154.6 | 185.0 | 19.7 |
| Quebec | 2,232.4 | 2,444.5 | 9.5 |
| Ontario | 4,078.1 | 4,371.5 | 7.2 |
| Manitoba | 1,449.7 | 1,544.5 | 6.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,360.6 | 3,609.3 | 7.4 |
| Alberta | 3,076.3 | 3,063.7 | -0.4 |
| British Columbia | 721.6 | 785.9 | 8.9 |
| Canada | 15,426.9 | 16,407.2 | 6.4 |

Steel Ingots

Week Ending December 15, 1984

Canadian steel ingot production for the week ending December 15, 1984 was an estimated 278 761 tonnes, an increase of 3.1% from the preceding week's total of 270 477 tonnes and up 7.1% from the year-earlier level of 260 185 tonnes.

The index of production — based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equalling 100 — was 167.7 in the current week, compared to 162.7 a week earlier and 156.5 a year earlier.

Contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-990-9826), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

First Half 1984

Price indexes for precast concrete are now available for the first half of 1984. These latest figures show an increase at the total level of 5.8% over the second half of 1983.

Access CANSIM matrixes 421 (Semi-annual) or 422 (Annual), order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33) or contact Bernard Lebrun (613-990-9608), Prices Division.

Publications Released

11-206 Canadian Statistical Review: Annual Supplement to Section 1, 1983
(Canada: \$6.65; Other Countries: \$7.95)

26-006 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, August 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

35-002 Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1984
(Canada: \$2.75/\$27.50; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$33)

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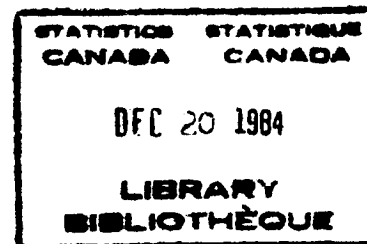
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Thursday, December 20, 1984

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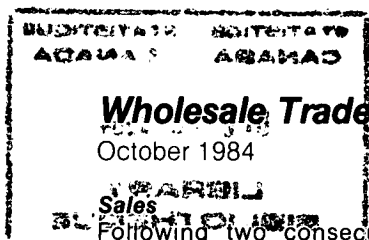
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Wholesale Trade

October 1984

Sales

Following two consecutive months of moderate growth, wholesale merchants' sales increased strongly in October 1984, advancing 12.5% over the same period last year. This growth may be partly attributable to an increase in the number of trading days in October 1984 (22 days compared to 20 in October 1983). Revised sales for September 1984 were up 5.6% from the September 1983 level.

In October 1984, all major trade groups except farm machinery and equipment (-6.6%) registered sales increases from a year earlier. The most notable gains were reported by the following major trade groups: tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations (+26.3%); metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+21.0%), and other machinery and equipment (+20.4%). All regions posted sales increases over October 1983, ranging from 18.1% in Ontario to 2.2% in the Prairie provinces.

Cumulative sales by wholesale merchants for the first 10 months of 1984 were up 12.3% over the January-October 1983 period. Exceptional gains were reported by wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (+24.7%), and metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+20.4%).

Inventories

Wholesale inventories in October 1984 increased by 8.3% from the corresponding period in 1983. Revised inventories for September 1984 were up 7.7% from the September 1983 level.

The ratio of inventories to sales at the end of October 1984 was 1.54:1, down from 1.59:1 a year earlier.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.60/\$16), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-990-9679), Merchandising and Services Division.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for October 1984/1983

| Major Trade Groups — Regions | Sales | | | Inventories | | Stocks/Sales Ratios | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | Sept. 1984/ 1983r | Oct. 1984/ 1983p | Jan.-Oct. 1984/1983p | Sept. 1984/ 1983r | Oct. 1984/ 1983p | Oct. 1983 | Oct. 1984 |
| Total all trades | 5.6 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 1.59 | 1.54 |
| Food | 4.3 | 6.5 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 0.75 | 0.76 |
| Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations | 16.0 | 26.3 | 17.8 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 0.98 | 0.85 |
| Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise | 1.6 | 10.5 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 1.81 | 1.84 |
| Motor vehicles and accessories | 17.2 | 14.2 | 24.7 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 1.66 | 1.70 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | -17.8 | -6.6 | -9.1 | -0.7 | 1.5 | 3.13 | 3.73 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹ | 8.8 | 20.4 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 2.04 | 1.89 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment | 7.5 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 1.67 | 1.44 |
| Lumber and building materials | -7.9 | -- | -0.2 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| Other wholesalers ² | 7.4 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 1.53 | 1.40 |
| Regions | | | | | | | |
| Atlantic provinces | 4.7 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 1.51 | 1.33 |
| Quebec | 4.0 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 1.36 | 1.33 |
| Ontario | 12.1 | 18.1 | 17.3 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 1.49 | 1.46 |
| Prairie provinces | -4.2 | 2.2 | 5.2 | -1.3 | 2.9 | 2.22 | 2.25 |
| B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories | 3.6 | 12.4 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 1.50 | 1.40 |

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.

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1982

Corporations in Canada excluding insurance carriers and credit unions declared income taxes of \$9,629 million in 1982, 15% less than reported in 1981. During that year, corporate taxes were down fractionally from 1980, following three consecutive years of substantial increases.

The decrease in corporate taxes was much more moderate than the 44% drop in corporate book profits but steeper than the 12% decrease in the corporate tax base. Book losses of \$17,471 million in 1982 (which are deducted to arrive at net book profit) were almost doubled from 1981, and combined with sharply lower book capital gains accounted for the major portion of the difference between the rates of decline in tax base and corporate book profits. The divergence between the rates of decline in tax base and income taxes is due almost entirely to reductions in the provincial tax rates in Ontario and Quebec.

The severity of the recession in 1982 is reflected in the extent of decreases in income taxes and taxable income which occurred in almost all industry sectors and in almost all regions of the country.

The largest year-over-year decline in income taxes occurred in petroleum and coal products, where profits fell 45%. Taxes were down even more sharply (81%) due to higher non-taxable dividends and a larger net difference between book depreciation and capital cost allowance claims. Other industries with declines of more than 50% in income taxes were metal mining (76%), primary metals (71%), and paper and allied industries (64%). These industries all had large declines in sales and profits.

Significant increases in income taxes occurred in public utilities where taxes more than doubled due to increased profits and lower non-taxable dividends, capital gains and capital cost allowance claims. In mineral fuels, increased profits led to higher taxable income, and a narrowing of the difference between the resource allowance and government royalties resulted in an even larger increase in income taxes (+36%).

Two budgetary measures introduced in November 1981 had an impact on the 1982 tax liabilities of small businesses in particular. The annual limit on income subject to the small business deduction was raised to \$200,000 and such income was exempted from the 5% surtax. A third measure affecting all corporations was the introduction of the half-year rule restricting the allowable claim for capital cost allowance in the year of acquisition to one-half the otherwise prescribed rate.

Tax changes affecting the oil and gas industries were announced via the Canada/Alberta energy agreement of September 1981 and subsequent revisions in the National Energy Program update of June 1982. The petroleum and gas revenue tax (PGRT) rate was raised to 16% and then lowered to 14.67%, the incremental oil revenue tax (IORT) was introduced and then suspended and on June 1, 1982, a small producers tax credit against PGRT liabilities became effective. In 1982, PGRT and IORT payments amounted to \$1,867 million, more than double the 1981 level.

Taxable income (the tax base) of corporations was \$25,928 million in 1982, a 12% decrease from 1981 which in turn was down fractionally from 1980. Taxable income fell in all jurisdictions except "other" (+47%) and Alberta (+3%). Increases in mineral fuels (27%) and public utilities (133%) more than offset declines in most other sectors in Alberta, while virtually all of the increase in "other" is attributable to large capital gains in finance.

The largest decreases in taxable income were in Newfoundland (33%), British Columbia (28%), and New Brunswick (27%). Taxable income in paper and allied industries and petroleum and coal products was down sharply in all three of these provinces. Metal mining also contributed significantly to the decline in Newfoundland.

Other jurisdictions with large decreases were the Northwest Territories, down 22%, due mainly to lower taxable income in mining and construction; Nova Scotia, down 20% because of large decreases in petroleum and coal products and paper and allied industries; and Saskatchewan, down 19% as a result of steep declines in mining and petroleum and coal products.

Order the 1982 edition of *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (61-208). Contact the Business Finance Division (613-990-9855).

(see tables on next page)

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division

1981 and 1982

Millions of dollars

| | Federal Income Taxes | | Provincial Income Taxes | | Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 71.9 | 68.7 | 48.8 | 37.1 | 120.7 | 105.9 |
| Mining | 1,313.9 | 1,494.8 | 326.0 | 387.8 | 1,639.9 | 1,882.6 |
| Manufacturing | 2,548.9 | 1,573.5 | 1,215.3 | 697.3 | 3,764.3 | 2,270.8 |
| Construction | 317.1 | 324.6 | 137.8 | 105.8 | 454.9 | 430.3 |
| Transportation, communications and other utilities | 663.8 | 822.7 | 269.9 | 304.8 | 933.7 | 1,127.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 805.2 | 609.6 | 328.9 | 207.0 | 1,134.1 | 816.6 |
| Retail trade | 475.1 | 385.7 | 207.3 | 123.8 | 682.4 | 509.5 |
| Finance | 1,221.3 | 1,240.8 | 498.6 | 398.3 | 1,719.9 | 1,639.0 |
| Services | 644.0 | 631.1 | 276.1 | 215.4 | 920.1 | 846.5 |
| Total all Industries | 8,061.3 | 7,151.5 | 3,308.8 | 2,477.3 | 11,370.1 | 9,628.8 |

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division

1981 and 1982

Millions of dollars

| | Atlantic Provinces | | Quebec | | Ontario | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 27.4 | 23.9 | 34.3 | 48.8 | 97.7 | 134.1 |
| Mining | 130.6 | 65.2 | 130.6 | 66.0 | 278.6 | 170.4 |
| Manufacturing | 535.7 | 243.3 | 2,348.2 | 1,584.3 | 4,523.5 | 2,995.8 |
| Construction | 58.5 | 56.1 | 207.0 | 278.8 | 425.0 | 478.8 |
| Transportation, communications and other utilities | 167.7 | 205.7 | 479.6 | 498.6 | 666.4 | 810.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 87.8 | 83.9 | 646.3 | 530.2 | 1,090.6 | 954.8 |
| Retail trade | 119.7 | 112.8 | 398.0 | 379.6 | 676.9 | 690.3 |
| Finance | 135.4 | 134.7 | 650.3 | 569.6 | 1,650.3 | 1,633.9 |
| Services | 77.1 | 82.7 | 435.8 | 486.3 | 996.7 | 1,135.3 |
| Total all Industries | 1,339.9 | 1,008.3 | 5,330.1 | 4,442.2 | 10,405.7 | 9,004.4 |

| | Prairie Provinces | | British Columbia | | Other | | Total Canada | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 | 1981 | 1982 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 231.7 | 226.5 | 93.1 | 81.2 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 487.6 | 515.0 |
| Mining | 3,278.5 | 3,892.5 | 167.3 | 121.9 | 81.7 | 108.7 | 4,067.1 | 4,424.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1,387.2 | 852.5 | 811.1 | 477.7 | 36.7 | 22.3 | 9,642.4 | 6,175.8 |
| Construction | 448.2 | 414.3 | 219.4 | 189.5 | 27.0 | 22.5 | 1,385.1 | 1,440.0 |
| Transportation, communications and other utilities | 497.5 | 718.3 | 283.3 | 267.4 | 44.0 | 54.5 | 2,138.5 | 2,555.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 572.0 | 436.4 | 340.1 | 219.7 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 2,749.6 | 2,231.9 |
| Retail trade | 471.4 | 386.5 | 261.2 | 171.8 | 11.4 | 8.2 | 1,938.6 | 1,749.2 |
| Finance | 974.4 | 819.8 | 651.6 | 458.9 | 325.5 | 535.7 | 4,387.5 | 4,152.7 |
| Services | 693.7 | 664.4 | 336.5 | 291.4 | 28.4 | 22.7 | 2,568.1 | 2,682.9 |
| Total all Industries | 8,554.6 | 8,411.3 | 3,163.4 | 2,279.6 | 570.8 | 781.8 | 29,364.5 | 25,927.6 |

Adult Education

1983

In 1983, 3.2 million Canadians, or one in every five people aged 17 and over, took an adult education course. Participation rates ranged from 25% in Alberta to 5% in Newfoundland. Women had higher participation rates than men, and young people were more inclined to take a course than were older people.

One in Every Five: Survey on Adult Education in Canada, a joint Statistics Canada — Secretary of State report, contains the results of a Labour Force Survey Supplement. It presents a profile of the demographic

and socio-economic characteristics of adult education participants and describes the types of courses in which they enrolled. Data are also given on course providers, funding, and length of course. A special section looks at official language training.

The report is available free of charge from the Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division of Statistics Canada or the Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State. Contact Mary Sue Devereaux (613-990-9165), Projections and Analysis Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Railway Carloadings

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

Freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada for the week ending December 7, 1984 totalled 4.7 million t, an 8.2% increase over the 1983 figure. Loadings increased in the East by 16.2% and in the West by 2.3%.

Container-trailer or piggyback tonnages (included above) increased in the East by 25.6% and in the West

by 7.8%; there was an overall national increase in loadings of 19.9%.

The year-to-date rail freight loadings reached 227.6 million t, an increase of 17.1% from the previous year. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 26.7%.

Contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending December 7, 1984

| | Eastern Division | Western Division | Canada |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 2 129 361 | 2 542 976 | 4 672 337 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 1 831 723 | 2 486 884 | 4 318 607 |
| % change | 16.2 | 2.3 | 8.2 |
| Cars, 1984 | 35,433 | 35,790 | 71,223 |
| Cars, 1983 | 30,579 | 35,414 | 65,993 |
| % change | 15.9 | 1.1 | 7.9 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 153 221 | 61 880 | 215 101 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 122 034 | 57 403 | 179 437 |
| % change | 25.6 | 7.8 | 19.9 |
| Cars, 1984 | 5,765 | 2,532 | 8,297 |
| Cars, 1983 | 4,086 | 2,134 | 6,220 |
| % change | 41.1 | 18.7 | 33.4 |
| Year-to-date: (cumulative) | | | |
| Total carload traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 102 178 251 | 125 433 239 | 227 611 490 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 88 083 526 | 106 313 624 | 194 397 150 |
| % change | 16.0 | 18.0 | 17.1 |
| Cars, 1984 | 1,702,982 | 1,772,567 | 3,475,549 |
| Cars, 1983 | 1,466,817 | 1,555,869 | 3,022,686 |
| % change | 16.1 | 10.7 | 15.0 |
| Piggyback traffic: | | | |
| Metric tonnes, 1984 | 7 630 131 | 2 899 690 | 10 529 821 |
| Metric tonnes, 1983 | 6 526 111 | 2 501 024 | 9 027 135 |
| % change | 16.9 | 15.9 | 16.6 |
| Cars, 1984 | 281,572 | 116,525 | 398,097 |
| Cars, 1983 | 218,414 | 95,758 | 314,172 |
| % change | 28.9 | 21.7 | 26.7 |

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.

Oilseed Crashings

November 1984

Domestic crashings of vegetable oilseeds and the subsequent production of oil and meal for the latest periods were as follows:

- Rapeseed-Canola, November 1984: 128 352 tonnes of crashings, with 51 296 tonnes of oil and 76 787 tonnes of meal produced.
- Soybeans, August 1984¹: 52 608 tonnes of crashings, with 9 914 tonnes of oil and 40 985 tonnes of meal produced.

Order the November 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.

¹ Beginning with the October crush, soybean crashings statistics will not be released until three months after the reference month.

Electric Lamps

November 1984

The total sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during November 1984 were valued at \$29,048,024.

Order the November 1984 issue of *Electric Lamps: Light Sources* (43-009, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Louis Boucher (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1984

The production of process cheese by Canadian manufacturers during the month of November 1984 totalled 5 870 280 kg.

Instant skim milk powder produced during the month amounted to 397 852 kg.

Order the November 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.

Mineral Wool

November 1984

During November 1984, Canadian manufacturers shipped 8 074 675 square metres of mineral wool (all R-factors).

Order the November 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.

Cigars and Cigarettes

November 1984

The total production of cigarettes in Canada for the month of November 1984 was 6,845,141,000 compared to 6,397,268,000 for the same month in 1983.

Production of cigars totalled 34,394,000 during the month, compared to the November 1983 total of 37,642,000.

Order the November 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.

Publications Released

65-006 Imports by Countries, January-September 1984
(Canada: \$8.35/\$33.40; Other Countries: \$10/\$40.05)

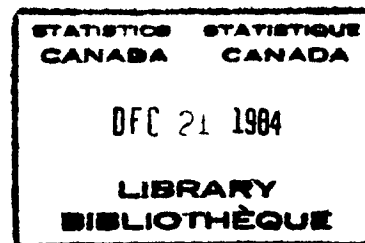
91-524E Fertility in Canada: from Baby-boom to Baby-bust
(Canada: \$8.85; Other Countries: \$10.60)

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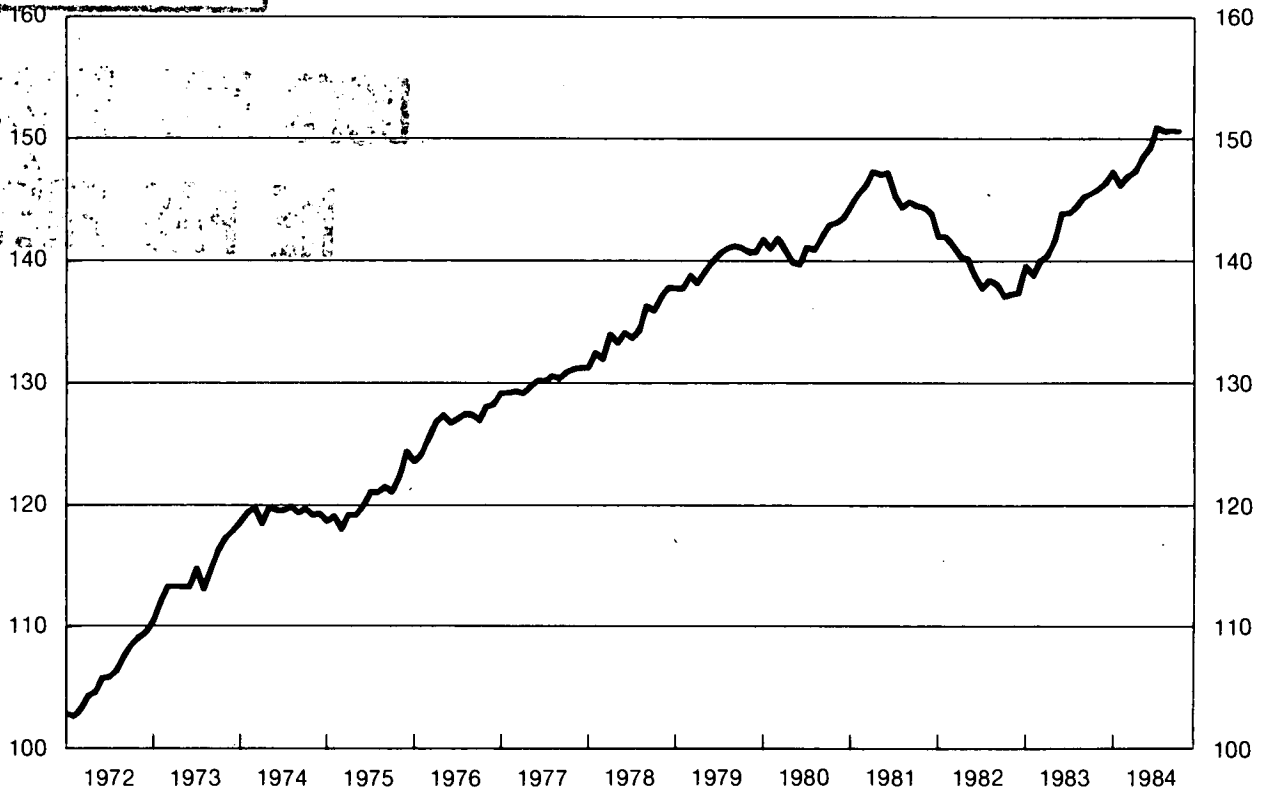
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Census of Manufactures: Summary Statistics, 1983

- 9 **Cement Industry**
- 10 **Chemical Fertilizers Industry**
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Index of Gross Domestic Product in Constant (1971) Prices by Industry (Seasonally Adjusted)



Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Including Industrial Production)

October 1984 (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Gross Domestic Product edged down 0.1% to \$125.1 billion in October 1984 from the September level of \$125.3 billion. Although growth in the third quarter was a very strong 1.7%, output in the last two months of the third quarter and in the first month of the fourth quarter has been down. The October decline followed decreases in September and August of 0.2% respectively, leaving GDP 0.6% below its peak reached in July of this year.

The index of Industrial Production declined 0.1% in October. The decrease represented the third consecutive monthly drop for Industrial Production since the large July increase of 3.6%, and followed declines of 2.3% and 0.4% in September and August.

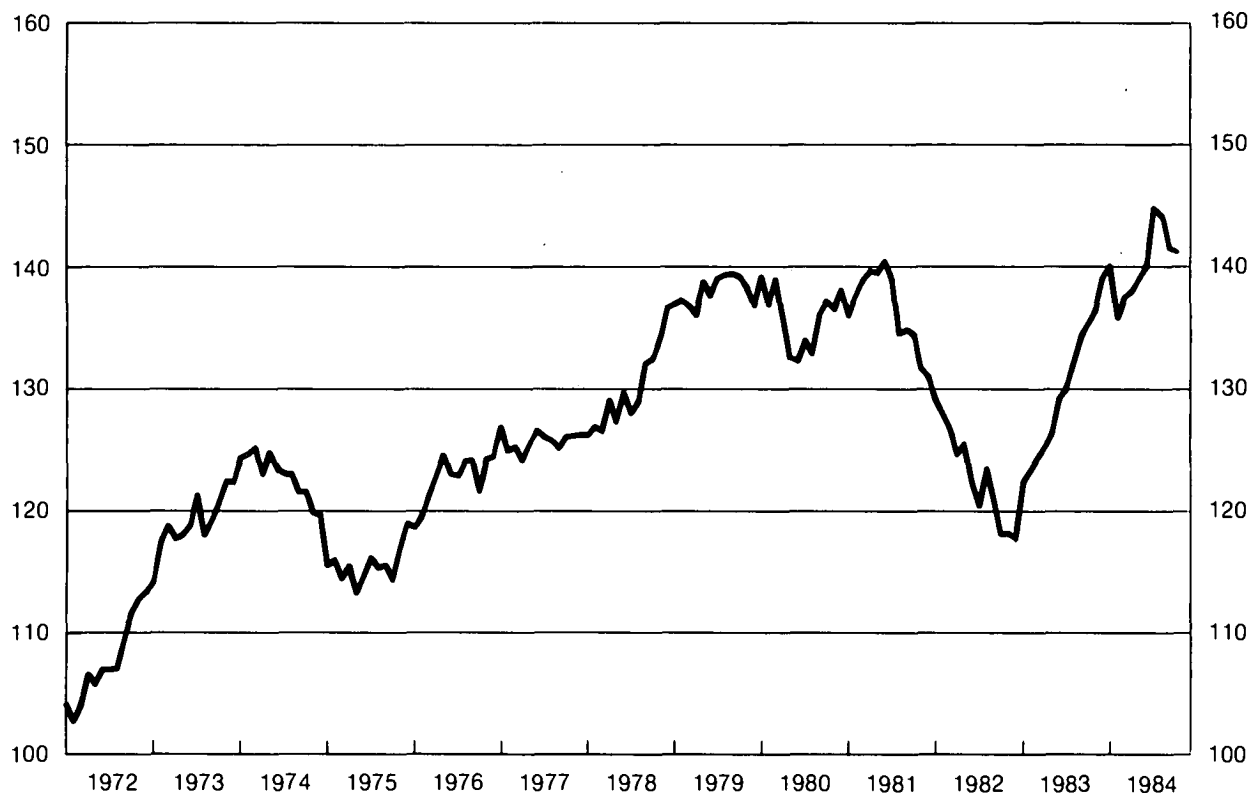
The major contributors to the October weakness were wholesale trade, construction and forestry. Overall manufacturing output recorded little change from the month before. Significant increases were registered in finance, insurance and real estate industries, transportation and communications, as well as retail trade.

Virtually every segment of wholesale trade declined, following substantial increases in the month of September. The sharpest decreases occurred in wholesalers of motor vehicles and parts, food products, machinery and equipment and electrical machinery and equipment. The 1.0% growth in retail trade during the month was entirely due to increased sales by new motor vehicle dealers. September output also increased 1.0% for retail trade. This contrasts with the lack of growth evidenced in the third quarter and signals some improvement in consumer expenditure on goods.

The first decline in residential construction since February of this year accounted for the major share of the downturn in construction activity. This reflects the decline in housing starts in September and October.

(continued)

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



Increased real estate sales were one of the main contributors to the gain in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. Declining interest rates may have contributed to the first increase in insurance and real estate agencies since May. The other major increase in the group originated with the increased volume of share transactions and increased bond trading activity for security dealers and brokers.

Telephone systems, pipeline, railway and air transportation provided most of the gains in transportation and communications.

Although total manufacturing output was almost unchanged from September, large movements occurred in several industries. Declines were recorded by motor vehicle manufacturers (primarily due to a two-week strike), pulp and paper mills (partially due to

weak foreign demand for newsprint and woodpulp) and motor vehicle parts manufacturers. Numerous small advances and a large increase in metal stamping combined to leave total manufacturing output almost unchanged.

Order the October 1984 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.85/\$38.50), or contact Ron Kennedy (613-990-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis.

(see tables on pages 4-7)

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

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

| 1970 S.I.C. | Industry | Oct. 1983 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1984 |
|----------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1-11 | Gross Domestic Product | 121,150.0 | 125,877.8 | 125,579.6 | 125,284.3 | 125,137.3 |
| 1 | Agriculture | 3,199.8 | 3,207.9 | 3,288.8 | 3,224.1 | 3,272.6 |
| 2 | Forestry | 913.9 | 911.9 | 939.3 | 964.1 | 833.5 |
| 3 | Fishing and trapping | 144.8 | 157.6 | 144.1 | 152.3 | 162.9 |
| 4 | Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 3,271.5 | 3,591.2 | 3,445.9 | 3,486.3 | 3,474.2 |
| 5 | Manufacturing industries | 25,576.4 | 27,226.9 | 27,166.3 | 26,451.6 | 26,433.8 |
| 6 | Construction industry | 6,470.9 | 6,575.6 | 6,554.1 | 6,612.5 | 6,481.1 |
| 7 | Transportation, communication and other utilities | 16,790.3 | 17,683.4 | 17,693.3 | 17,491.2 | 17,718.7 |
| 8 | Trade | 15,111.4 | 15,615.5 | 15,424.5 | 16,004.9 | 15,551.0 |
| 9 | Finance, insurance and real estate | 16,454.9 | 16,869.7 | 16,793.6 | 16,688.8 | 16,977.0 |
| 10 | Community, business and personal service industries | 24,697.8 | 25,398.4 | 25,517.5 | 25,601.2 | 25,622.1 |
| 11 | Public administration and defence | 8,518.4 | 8,639.9 | 8,612.3 | 8,607.3 | 8,610.4 |
| | Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| | Goods-producing industries | 43,741.4 | 46,155.6 | 46,072.2 | 45,292.1 | 45,064.8 |
| | Service-producing industries | 77,408.5 | 79,722.2 | 79,507.4 | 79,992.3 | 80,072.6 |
| | Commercial industries | 101,943.9 | 106,393.4 | 106,099.5 | 105,772.7 | 105,605.9 |
| | Non-commercial industries | 19,206.1 | 19,484.4 | 19,480.1 | 19,511.6 | 19,531.4 |
| | Industrial production | 33,012.1 | 35,302.7 | 35,145.9 | 34,339.2 | 34,314.6 |
| | Groupings of Industries by demand category: | | | | | |
| | Consumer goods and services | 42,029.2 | 42,932.0 | 43,168.0 | 43,294.4 | 43,164.2 |
| | Non-durable goods | 12,692.2 | 12,982.0 | 12,802.3 | 12,935.6 | 12,965.2 |
| | Durable goods | 6,273.9 | 6,404.1 | 6,696.7 | 6,623.0 | 6,404.4 |
| | Services | 23,063.1 | 23,545.9 | 23,669.0 | 23,735.8 | 23,794.6 |
| | Capital formation | 13,163.7 | 14,201.0 | 13,860.0 | 13,935.4 | 13,775.4 |
| | Construction | 7,854.2 | 8,247.3 | 8,105.2 | 8,071.9 | 8,079.6 |
| | Machinery and equipment | 5,309.5 | 5,953.6 | 5,754.7 | 5,863.5 | 5,695.8 |
| | Intermediate inputs | 47,298.9 | 49,807.0 | 49,618.3 | 49,089.8 | 49,213.5 |
| | Raw materials | 5,976.8 | 6,147.8 | 6,168.5 | 6,279.6 | 6,035.7 |
| | Construction-oriented industries | 3,313.1 | 3,526.6 | 3,492.0 | 3,434.1 | 3,356.2 |
| | Energy | 6,717.9 | 7,147.6 | 7,113.4 | 6,869.7 | 7,045.7 |
| | Other goods | 12,594.5 | 13,476.8 | 13,419.3 | 13,104.1 | 13,130.5 |
| | Other services | 18,696.7 | 19,508.2 | 19,425.0 | 19,402.4 | 19,645.4 |
| | Government | 18,658.2 | 18,937.8 | 18,933.3 | 18,964.6 | 18,984.3 |

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

(Seasonally Adjusted)
(1971=100)

| | Oct. 1983 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1984 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Gross Domestic Product | 145.5 | 151.2 | 150.8 | 150.5 | 150.3 |
| Agriculture | 118.7 | 119.0 | 122.0 | 119.6 | 121.4 |
| Forestry | 136.5 | 136.2 | 140.3 | 144.0 | 124.5 |
| Fishing and trapping | 98.2 | 106.9 | 97.8 | 103.3 | 110.5 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 104.0 | 114.1 | 109.5 | 110.8 | 110.4 |
| Manufacturing industries | 134.3 | 143.0 | 142.7 | 138.9 | 138.8 |
| Construction industry | 110.7 | 112.5 | 112.1 | 113.1 | 110.9 |
| Transportation, communication and other utilities | 166.5 | 175.3 | 175.4 | 173.4 | 175.7 |
| Transportation | 142.3 | 149.2 | 148.3 | 147.8 | 149.9 |
| Storage | 131.4 | 150.8 | 146.9 | 139.1 | 142.0 |
| Communication | 198.8 | 206.1 | 206.5 | 205.5 | 209.7 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 189.8 | 204.4 | 206.7 | 200.6 | 200.9 |
| Trade | 154.1 | 159.2 | 157.3 | 163.2 | 158.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 153.6 | 161.6 | 156.9 | 168.8 | 155.5 |
| Retail trade | 154.4 | 157.6 | 157.6 | 159.2 | 160.8 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 171.6 | 175.9 | 175.1 | 174.0 | 177.0 |
| Finance industries | 179.7 | 180.9 | 179.1 | 178.2 | 186.9 |
| Insurance carriers | 198.4 | 197.4 | 199.0 | 197.6 | 196.3 |
| Insurance agencies and real estate industry | 178.1 | 186.0 | 184.2 | 182.0 | 186.2 |
| Community, business and personal service industries | 153.6 | 157.9 | 158.7 | 159.2 | 159.3 |
| Education and related services | 113.1 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.5 | 114.7 |
| Health and welfare services | 149.4 | 153.2 | 153.8 | 154.6 | 155.1 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 199.6 | 207.3 | 210.1 | 212.7 | 214.5 |
| Services to business management | 285.8 | 298.2 | 298.8 | 301.3 | 300.2 |
| Personal services | 121.3 | 123.1 | 123.6 | 123.8 | 123.6 |
| Accommodation and food services | 133.8 | 141.4 | 143.7 | 142.4 | 142.6 |
| Public administration and defence | 138.5 | 140.4 | 140.0 | 139.9 | 140.0 |
| Federal administration | 124.3 | 127.0 | 126.7 | 126.3 | 126.2 |
| Provincial administration | 162.8 | 162.5 | 162.0 | 163.6 | 163.8 |
| Local administration | 142.8 | 145.6 | 144.9 | 143.7 | 143.9 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 129.6 | 136.8 | 136.6 | 134.2 | 133.6 |
| Service-producing industries | 156.3 | 161.0 | 160.6 | 161.5 | 161.7 |
| Commercial industries | 149.9 | 156.4 | 156.0 | 155.5 | 155.3 |
| Non-commercial industries | 125.9 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 127.9 | 128.0 |
| Industrial production | 135.4 | 144.8 | 144.2 | 140.8 | 140.7 |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 135.1 | 146.5 | 148.4 | 142.5 | 140.8 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 133.5 | 139.4 | 136.8 | 135.2 | 136.8 |
| Groupings of industries by demand category: | | | | | |
| Consumer goods and services | 155.7 | 159.1 | 160.0 | 160.4 | 159.9 |
| Non-durable goods | 136.2 | 139.4 | 137.4 | 138.9 | 139.2 |
| Durable goods | 167.2 | 170.6 | 178.4 | 176.5 | 170.7 |
| Services | 165.7 | 169.2 | 170.1 | 170.5 | 171.0 |
| Capital formation | 134.5 | 145.1 | 141.6 | 142.3 | 140.7 |
| Construction | 121.0 | 127.1 | 124.9 | 124.4 | 124.5 |
| Machinery and equipment | 160.8 | 180.3 | 174.3 | 177.6 | 172.5 |
| Intermediate inputs | 149.3 | 157.2 | 156.6 | 154.9 | 155.3 |
| Raw materials | 110.9 | 114.1 | 114.5 | 116.5 | 112.0 |
| Construction-oriented industries | 123.6 | 131.5 | 130.2 | 128.1 | 125.2 |
| Energy | 150.7 | 160.4 | 159.6 | 154.1 | 158.1 |
| Other goods | 136.1 | 145.6 | 145.0 | 141.6 | 141.9 |
| Other services | 188.8 | 197.0 | 196.1 | 195.9 | 198.4 |
| Government | 126.1 | 128.0 | 127.9 | 128.1 | 128.3 |

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

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

| | Oct. 1983 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1984 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Industrial Production | 33,012.1 | 35,302.7 | 35,145.9 | 34,339.2 | 34,314.6 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 3,271.5 | 3,591.2 | 3,445.9 | 3,486.3 | 3,474.2 |
| Metal mines | 1,037.8 | 1,152.0 | 1,133.3 | 1,183.8 | 1,106.7 |
| Mineral fuels | 1,594.3 | 1,681.8 | 1,632.8 | 1,564.8 | 1,666.3 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 288.2 | 332.4 | 296.0 | 355.2 | 305.5 |
| Services incidental to mining | 261.3 | 335.1 | 295.2 | 292.0 | 310.4 |
| Manufacturing industries | 25,576.4 | 27,226.9 | 27,166.3 | 26,451.6 | 26,433.8 |
| Food and beverage industries | 3,195.2 | 3,284.8 | 3,174.6 | 3,150.2 | 3,230.4 |
| Tobacco products industries | 186.4 | 177.2 | 184.1 | 175.1 | 182.6 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 943.2 | 1,020.3 | 1,068.8 | 973.2 | 1,016.8 |
| Leather industries | 188.7 | 205.2 | 176.3 | 169.2 | 202.2 |
| Textile industries | 774.1 | 765.8 | 767.7 | 743.8 | 767.2 |
| Knitting mills | 197.5 | 212.6 | 184.1 | 192.1 | 195.2 |
| Clothing industries | 721.6 | 754.6 | 768.6 | 757.1 | 799.3 |
| Wood industries | 1,347.9 | 1,421.1 | 1,399.7 | 1,354.4 | 1,389.3 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 456.5 | 465.6 | 422.3 | 419.9 | 451.5 |
| Paper and allied industries | 2,036.0 | 2,221.8 | 2,118.3 | 2,172.0 | 2,055.3 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 1,530.6 | 1,624.4 | 1,648.9 | 1,642.9 | 1,665.7 |
| Primary metal industries | 1,928.3 | 2,183.2 | 2,106.6 | 2,010.0 | 2,043.4 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 1,775.6 | 1,854.7 | 1,844.7 | 1,793.1 | 1,914.3 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 1,397.4 | 1,770.3 | 1,608.2 | 1,648.5 | 1,622.2 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 3,607.4 | 3,758.9 | 4,274.5 | 3,897.5 | 3,574.3 |
| Electrical products industries | 1,740.7 | 1,797.9 | 1,845.8 | 1,782.4 | 1,775.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 776.7 | 879.0 | 806.8 | 838.2 | 813.5 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 244.1 | 223.1 | 217.4 | 198.7 | 209.7 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 1,858.6 | 1,913.7 | 1,909.1 | 1,925.2 | 1,913.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 669.8 | 692.6 | 639.7 | 608.1 | 612.2 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 4,164.2 | 4,484.6 | 4,533.7 | 4,401.2 | 4,406.6 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 13,030.6 | 14,130.8 | 14,308.6 | 13,744.1 | 13,584.2 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 12,545.8 | 13,096.1 | 12,857.7 | 12,707.6 | 12,849.7 |

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

| | Oct. 1983 | July 1984 | Aug. 1984 | Sept. 1984 | Oct. 1984 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Industrial Production | 135.4 | 144.8 | 144.2 | 140.8 | 140.7 |
| Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells | 104.0 | 114.1 | 109.5 | 110.8 | 110.4 |
| Metal mines | 78.8 | 87.5 | 86.1 | 89.9 | 84.1 |
| Mineral fuels | 124.7 | 131.5 | 127.7 | 122.4 | 130.3 |
| Non-metal mines (except coal mines) | 96.7 | 111.5 | 99.3 | 119.1 | 102.5 |
| Services incidental to mining | 155.8 | 199.8 | 176.0 | 174.1 | 185.1 |
| Manufacturing industries | 134.3 | 143.0 | 142.7 | 138.9 | 138.8 |
| Food and beverage industries | 121.0 | 124.4 | 120.2 | 119.3 | 122.4 |
| Tobacco products industries | 103.4 | 98.3 | 102.1 | 97.1 | 101.3 |
| Rubber and plastic products industries | 174.9 | 189.2 | 198.2 | 180.4 | 188.5 |
| Leather industries | 108.2 | 117.6 | 101.1 | 97.0 | 115.9 |
| Textile industries | 118.0 | 116.8 | 117.1 | 113.4 | 117.0 |
| Knitting mills | 110.9 | 119.3 | 103.4 | 107.9 | 109.6 |
| Clothing industries | 119.4 | 124.9 | 127.2 | 125.3 | 132.3 |
| Wood industries | 162.2 | 171.0 | 168.4 | 162.9 | 167.1 |
| Furniture and fixture industries | 130.6 | 133.2 | 120.8 | 120.1 | 129.1 |
| Paper and allied industries | 130.0 | 141.8 | 135.2 | 138.7 | 131.2 |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 166.6 | 176.8 | 179.4 | 178.8 | 181.3 |
| Primary metal industries | 116.4 | 131.8 | 127.1 | 121.3 | 123.3 |
| Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries) | 108.2 | 113.0 | 112.4 | 109.3 | 116.7 |
| Machinery industries (except electrical machinery) | 167.1 | 211.7 | 192.3 | 197.2 | 194.0 |
| Transportation equipment industries | 160.5 | 167.2 | 190.1 | 173.4 | 159.0 |
| Electrical products industries | 130.2 | 134.5 | 138.1 | 133.4 | 132.9 |
| Non-metallic mineral products industries | 104.2 | 117.9 | 108.2 | 112.4 | 109.1 |
| Petroleum and coal products industries | 93.0 | 85.0 | 82.8 | 75.7 | 79.9 |
| Chemical and chemical products industries | 164.3 | 169.2 | 168.8 | 170.2 | 169.1 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries | 123.0 | 127.2 | 117.5 | 11.7 | 112.4 |
| Electric power, gas and water utilities | 189.8 | 204.4 | 206.7 | 200.6 | 200.9 |
| Industry groupings: | | | | | |
| Durable manufacturing industries | 135.1 | 146.5 | 148.4 | 142.5 | 140.8 |
| Non-durable manufacturing industries | 133.5 | 139.4 | 136.8 | 135.2 | 136.8 |

Union Wage Rate Indexes

November 1984

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades (including supplements) registered no overall change between October and November 1984, remaining at a level of 127.6.

In November, the total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades stood 0.2% above its year-ago level of 127.4. This modest year-over-year increase reflects the fact that no year-over-year changes were observed in six cities and such increases were held to less than one percent in 12 other cities. Only in Halifax did wage rates increase sharply over a twelve-month period (12.7%). Indexes in three cities actually posted

decreases over the twelve-month period (St. John's, Nfld. -6.0%, Calgary, -1.3% and Edmonton, -0.8%), as a consequence of rollbacks in wages of selected trades.

It should be noted that the estimates of year-over-year change are derived from contract agreements which have been signed in all survey provinces with the exceptions of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Rates for these provinces remain at their last contract level. Users are reminded that these indexes have a two-year revision policy.

Union Wage Rate Indexes (Basic plus Supplements)

November 1984
1981=100

| | November 1984 | October 1984 | November 1983 | % change | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | November '84/ October '84 | November '84/ November '83 |
| Canada | 127.6 | 127.6 | 127.4 | — | 0.2 |
| St. John's | 119.3 | 116.3 | 126.9 | 2.6 | -6.0 |
| Halifax | 138.0 | 135.8 | 122.4 | 1.6 | 12.7 |
| Saint John | 130.4 | 130.4 | 130.0 | — | 0.3 |
| Quebec City | 125.1 | 125.1 | 125.1 | — | — |
| Chicoutimi | 124.6 | 124.6 | 124.6 | — | — |
| Montreal | 124.9 | 124.9 | 124.9 | — | — |
| Ottawa | 129.1 | 129.1 | 128.4 | — | 0.5 |
| Toronto | 126.1 | 126.1 | 125.5 | — | 0.5 |
| Hamilton | 126.6 | 126.6 | 126.0 | — | 0.5 |
| St. Catharines | 128.3 | 128.3 | 127.4 | — | 0.7 |
| Kitchener | 130.1 | 130.1 | 129.3 | — | 0.6 |
| London | 130.2 | 130.2 | 129.5 | — | 0.5 |
| Windsor | 127.6 | 127.6 | 126.9 | — | 0.6 |
| Sudbury | 128.9 | 128.9 | 128.1 | — | 0.6 |
| Thunder Bay | 128.2 | 128.2 | 127.5 | — | 0.5 |
| Winnipeg | 129.5 | 129.5 | 129.5 | — | — |
| Regina | 132.7 | 132.7 | 132.5 | — | 0.2 |
| Saskatoon | 132.7 | 132.7 | 132.5 | — | 0.2 |
| Calgary | 129.8 | 129.8 | 131.5 | — | -1.3 |
| Edmonton | 130.5 | 130.5 | 131.6 | — | -0.8 |
| Vancouver | 126.5 | 126.5 | 126.5 | — | — |
| Victoria | 125.9 | 125.9 | 125.9 | — | — |

Order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.30/\$33), or contact Prices Division (613-990-9601).

Frozen Meat Products

December 1984

Total frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first day of December amounted to 32 353 tonnes compared to 32 275 tonnes in early November and 37 301 tonnes a year ago.

Order the December issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.75/\$27.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-990-8716), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Fruit and Vegetables

December 1984

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories on December 1, totalled 27 425 tonnes compared with 30 188 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine totalled 90 047 tonnes (92 049 in 1983).

Order the December 1, 1984 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Dave Burroughs (613-990-8714), Agriculture Statistics Division.

Local Government Revenue and Expenditure

Actual 1981

| Provinces | Revenue 1981 (\$ thousands) | Expenditure 1981 (\$ thousands) | Surplus (Deficit) (\$ thousands) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Newfoundland | 179,448 | 181,035 | (1,587) |
| Prince Edward Island | 79,282 | 86,927 | (7,645) |
| Nova Scotia | 912,154 | 916,433 | (4,279) |
| New Brunswick | 225,072 | 231,397 | (6,325) |
| Quebec | 8,190,272 | 8,518,560 | (328,288) |
| Ontario | 11,738,159 | 11,338,247 | 399,912 |
| Manitoba | 1,253,480 | 1,214,345 | 39,135 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,230,661 | 1,257,504 | (26,843) |
| Alberta | 4,238,476 | 4,741,238 | (502,762) |
| British Columbia | 3,279,761 | 3,471,960 | (192,199) |
| Yukon | 16,887 | 16,874 | 13 |
| Northwest Territories | 55,860 | 53,198 | 2,662 |
| Total | 31,399,512 | 32,027,718 | (628,206) |

The gross general revenue of all municipalities totalled \$31,399.5 million and gross general expenditure totalled \$32,027.7 million.

Further information is available at 13:00 hours today from matrices 2764 to 2776 of the CANSIM network, or in *Local Government Finance*, 1981 (68-204), or by contacting R. Renaud (613-990-8559), Public Institutions Division.

Cement Industry

(Census of Manufactures, 1983)

1982 and 1983

| S.I.C. 3521 | | 1982 | 1983 | % Change |
|--|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| Establishments | No. | 25 | 24 | -4.0 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 2,622 | 2,461 | -6.1 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 5,612 | 5,054 | -9.9 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 78,074 | 71,878 | -7.9 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 141,560 | 131,486 | -7.1 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 122,846 | 119,995 | -2.3 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 640,176 | 652,025 | 1.9 |
| Value added | \$000 | 379,811 | 404,327 | 6.5 |
| Total Activity: | | | | |
| Total employees | No. | 4,317 | 4,057 | -6.0 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 130,038 | 123,493 | -5.0 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 387,358 | 407,503 | 5.2 |

Contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Complete data will be published in *Cement Industries* (44-219, \$6.65).

Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles

November 1984

In November 1984, Canadian manufacturers produced 3 297 tonnes or 632 290 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles compared to 3 063 tonnes or 628 759 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

Order the November 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.

Chemical Fertilizers Industry
(Census of Manufactures, 1983)
 1983

| | | |
|--|-------|-----------|
| S.I.C. 3721 | | 1983 |
| Establishments | No. | 13 |
| Manufacturing Activity: | | |
| Production and related workers | No. | 2,288 |
| Person-hours paid | 000's | 4,964 |
| Manufacturing wages | \$000 | 72,862 |
| Cost of fuel and electricity | \$000 | 198,632 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | \$000 | 498,188 |
| Value of shipments and amount received for work done | \$000 | 1,000,512 |
| Value added | \$000 | 250,842 |
| Total Activity: | | |
| Total employees | No. | 3,538 |
| Total salaries and wages | \$000 | 116,193 |
| Total value added | \$000 | 266,607 |

Contact Karen Wardley (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Complete data will be published in *Industrial and Agricultural Chemical Products* (46-224, \$6.65).

Publication Released

74-001 Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Second Quarter 1984
 (Canada: \$2.75/\$11; Other Countries: \$3.30/\$13.20)

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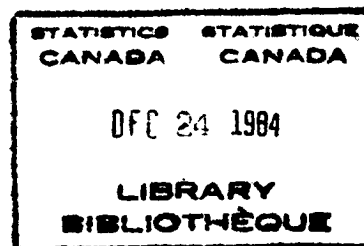
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Note to Users

The final issue of the Statistics Canada Daily in 1984 will be December 24; publication will resume Wednesday January 2, 1985 at the new release time of 10:00 a.m.



The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

September 1984

The filtered composite leading index declined by 0.30% in September to 159.35, the third month of marginal change. Given the small magnitude of the decline, and the firming in the financial market indicators which have the longest lead times at turning points, the index should be interpreted as signalling a continuation of the weakness in the economy that has become evident since July. Six of the 10 indicators declined in September, notably, sales of new motor vehicles and furniture and appliances, and the United States leading indicator.

Two indicators of consumer spending on goods both continued to decline in September: sales of new motor vehicles and furniture and appliances dropped by 1.10% and 0.70% respectively. Growth in consumer demand for services appears to have continued into the fourth quarter, according to the early indications of increasing employment in trade and services.

The residential construction index² posted little change in September (+0.04%), as the level has remained essentially unchanged since January 1984. This stability should continue to year-end, reflecting an offset between the influence of weak labour income and lower employment in goods-producing industries, lower mortgage rates, and the final stages of stimulative programs (notably the federal government RHOSP and the Corvée-Habitation in Quebec). Housing starts have remained relatively firm in Ontario recently.

The leading indicators of manufacturing in September reflected the slowdown of final demand. After a gain in August (largely due to preparations for auto strikes), new orders for durable goods turned down in September (-0.31%). The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods was unchanged at 1.69, while the average workweek was essentially unchanged. Weakness in household spending and the deceleration of American demand have been accompanied recently by a slowdown in other sectors of demand, notably for investment goods.

In September the leading indicator for the United States registered a third straight small decline (-0.36%). Preliminary data for October reveal continuing decline within the components, suggesting that the recent slowdown of our exports is likely to continue in the short term. All the indicators of U.S. final demand faltered during September and October, particularly building permits (off 3.9% to 1.27 million units) as residential construction has been dropping since June. Orders for investment goods declined 1.0% to \$15.7 billion in October, and orders for household goods continued to ease in association with the inertia of sales of durable goods.

The financial market indicators gave signs of firming in September: the Toronto stock index recorded its first increase (+0.15%) after seven straight declines, while the real money supply (M1) declined less rapidly (-0.76%). This improvement appears to reflect the effect of the recent easing of interest rates in North America. This positive sign contrasts, however, with the weakening outlook for profits evident in the proxy of profit margins in manufacturing: the percent change of price per unit labour cost declined by 0.06 to 1.06%. Corporate profits before taxes in the third quarter were unchanged for the second consecutive quarter.

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.

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.

(see table and graph on pages 3-4)

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 | | | | | | |
| 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 | -5.07 | .76 | -.09 |
| 1984 | | | | | | |
| January | 1.21 | 2.3 | -.04 | -2.85 | .61 | -.17 |
| February | 1.14 | .3 | -.03 | -.94 | .63 | -.32 |
| March | 1.23 | 2.1 | .00 | -.53 | .62 | -.20 |
| April | 1.09 | -.2 | -.12 | -.82 | .59 | -.08 |
| May | .85 | .0 | -.07 | -.22 | .53 | -.16 |
| June | .57 | -.2 | .00 | .76 | .28 | -.27 |
| July | .15 | -1.3 | .01 | 1.25 | -.14 | -.55 |
| August | -.05 | .4 | .01 | 1.56 | -.36 | -.92 |
| September | -.30 | -1.1 | .01 | .04 | -.36 | -.76 |
| | 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 | | | | | | |
| 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 | -.32 | -.34 | 3.33 | .012 | -.16 | .06 |
| March | -.31 | .01 | 2.62 | .011 | -.93 | .08 |
| April | -.66 | .27 | 1.05 | .008 | -1.76 | .08 |
| May | .27 | -.42 | .63 | .006 | -2.49 | .06 |
| June | .73 | -.96 | .45 | .005 | -2.53 | .03 |
| July | -.16 | -.84 | .40 | .002 | -2.32 | .01 |
| August | .45 | -1.15 | -.27 | .008 | -.75 | -.02 |
| September | -.31 | -.70 | -1.10 | .000 | .15 | -.06 |

Source: Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada (613) 990-9161.

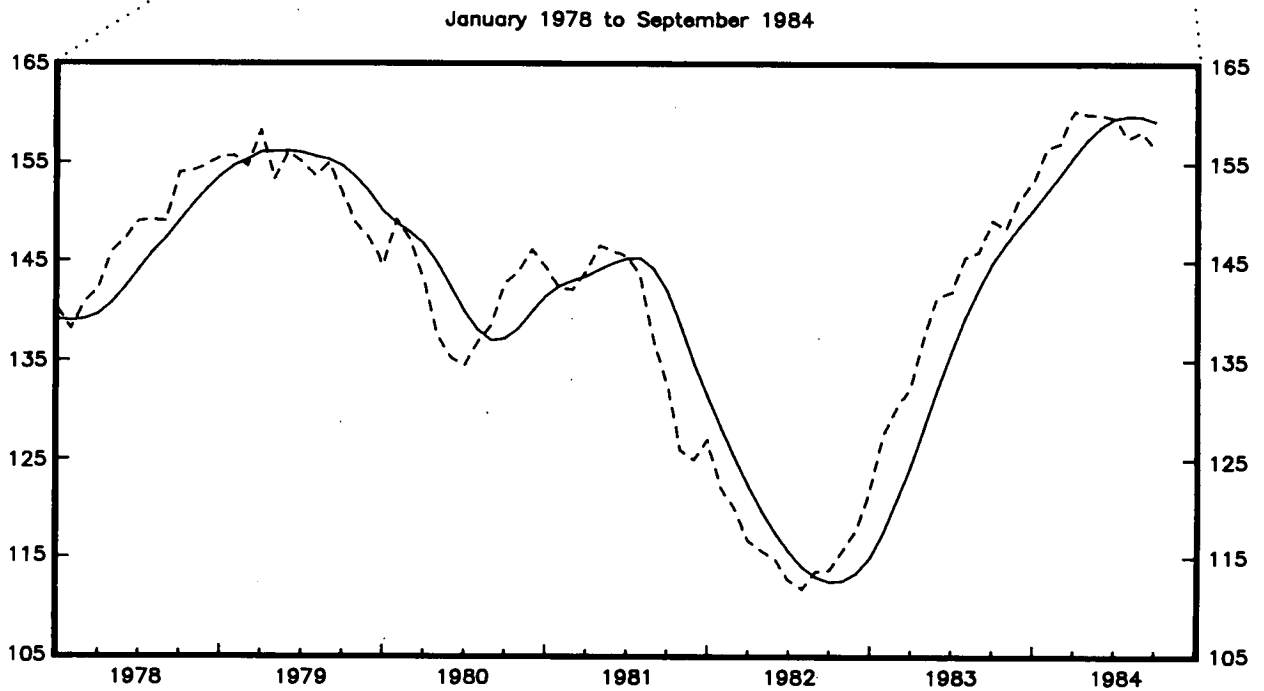
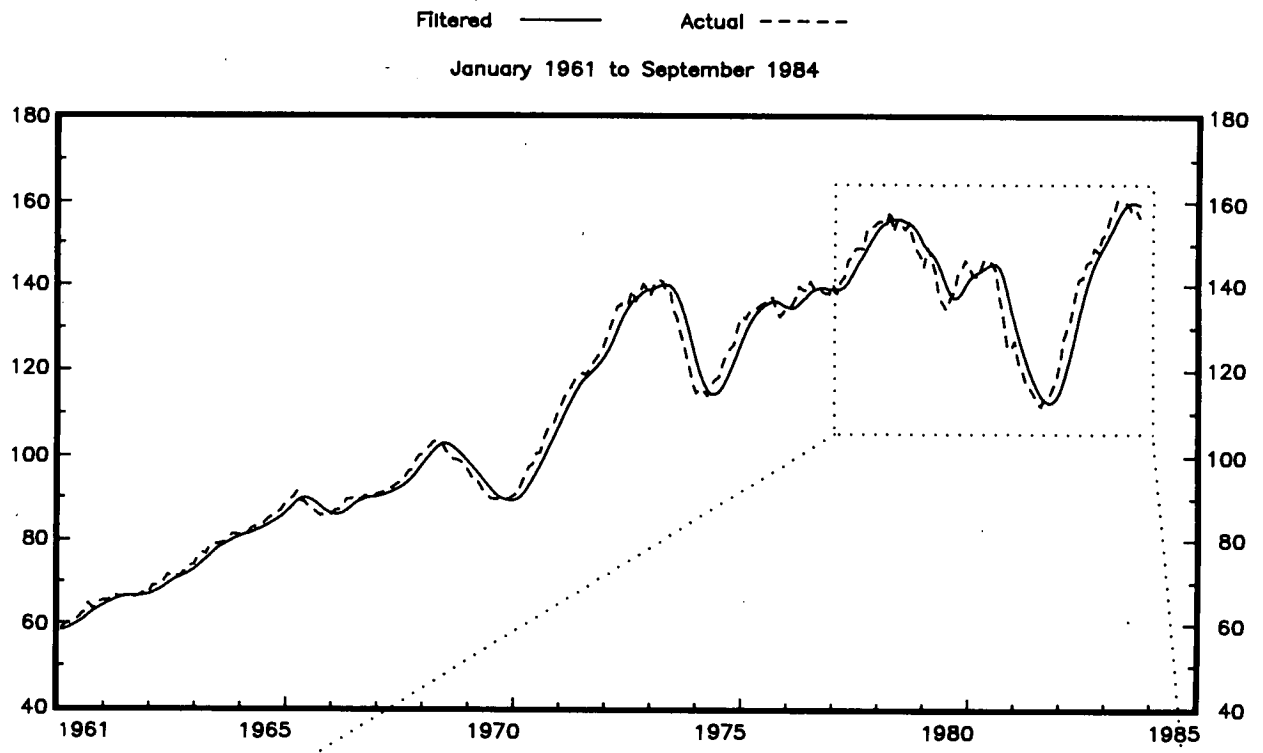
¹ Composite index of housing starts (units), building permits (dollars) and mortgage loan approvals (numbers).

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 Index (1971=100)



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

Railway Transport in Canada

1983

The total operating revenue of railways in Canada amounted to \$7,024.4 million in 1983. The total operating expenses for the same period were \$6,437.6 million.

Order the 1983 issue of *Railway Transport in Canada — General Statistics* (52-215, \$6.65/\$7.95), or contact the Rail Unit (613-990-8693), Transportation and Communications Division.

Sawmills East of the Rockies

October 1984

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in October 1984 to 738,673,000 feet board measure (1 743 075 cubic metres) from the revised October 1983 total of 701,240,000 feet board measure (1 654 742 cubic metres).

Stocks on hand at the end of October totalled 952,682,000 feet board measure (2 248 078 cubic metres).

Order the October 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.

Data Availability

Cherries

1984

The total pack of cherries by Canadian processors for the 1984 crop year is now available.

Order the 1984 issue of *Service Bulletin — Fruit and Vegetable Preservation — Pack of Processed Cherries* (32-023, Vol. 13, No. 5, \$1.60/\$16), or contact Brian Preston (613-990-9835), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division.

Publications Released

- 25-001** *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 32-001** *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks*, November 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 36-003** *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard*, October 1984
(Canada: \$1.60/\$16; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$19)
- 65-001** *Summary of External Trade*, October 1984
(Canada: \$3.30/\$33; Other Countries: \$3.95/\$39.50)
- 87-003** *Travel-log* — Vol. 3, No. 3, Canadian Travel Survey Results, First Quarter, 1984
(Canada: \$1.55/\$6.65; Other Countries: \$1.90/\$8)

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