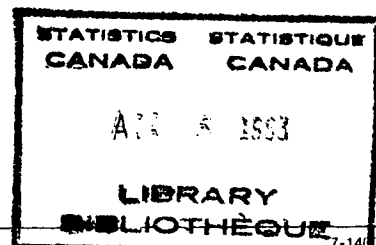


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Tuesday, April 5, 1983

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11-003E (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Canadian Statistical Review, March 1983**

13-001 (Canada: \$6.35/\$25.40; Other Countries: \$7.60/\$30.50) **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1982**

43-009 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Electric Lamps (Light Sources), February 1983**

89-501E (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **University Graduates and Jobs: Changes during the 1970s**

Service Bulletin:

81-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Education Statistics, Vol. 5, No. 1, Preliminary Postsecondary Enrolment, Fall 1982**



Farm Wages in Canada, February 15, 1983 — Advance Information

The Farm Wages in Canada series provides estimates of average cash wages paid to hired farm labour by province as of a particular date. For further information, order *Farm Wages in Canada* (21-002, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Steven Danford (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Average Wages of Farm Help Per Hour (Without Board)

as at February 15, 1983

	\$
Maritimes (P.E.I., N.S., N.B.)	4.32
Quebec	4.40
Ontario	4.58
Manitoba	5.23
Saskatchewan	5.51
Alberta	5.32
British Columbia	5.82
Canada	4.87

Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, February 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic production of refrigerators during the month of February 1983 totalled 38,979 units. Home freezer production amounted to 25,756 units.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of electric automatic washing machines in February 1983 totalled 32,608 units.

Production of electric automatic clothes dryers for the latest month was 24,080 units.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for the month of February 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the February issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Motor Carriers — Freight and Household Goods Movers, 1981 — Advance Information

Preliminary results of the 1981 motor carriers freight survey show that operating revenues reported by the 4,145 carriers having gross operating revenues of \$100,000 or more in 1980 amounted to \$5,687.1 million, an increase of 8.8% over 1980. Operating expenses also rose 8.6% to \$5,498.0 million.

Preliminary results of the 1981 household goods movers survey show that operating revenues reported by the 396 carriers having gross operating revenues of \$100,000 or more in 1980 amounted to \$359.7 million, up 6.7% from 1980. Operating expenses rose 7.5% to \$346.0 million.

For further information, contact Y. Deslauriers (613-995-1976), head, Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

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

January 1982

	January 1982	January 1981	% Change
Toronto International	963,200	1,005,504	-4.2
Vancouver International	473,500	481,803	-1.7
Montreal International (Dorval)	440,700	496,511	-11.2
Calgary International	324,600	311,303	4.3
Winnipeg International	169,500	177,578	-4.5
Edmonton International	167,400	170,827	-2.0
Ottawa International	141,100	146,096	-3.4
Halifax International	109,400	105,716	3.5
Mirabel International	81,800	79,644	2.7
Edmonton Municipal	78,400	78,349	0.1

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services, January 1982 (Preliminary Statistics) — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for January 1982 are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10 Canadian airports for January 1982, with comparative data for January 1981 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

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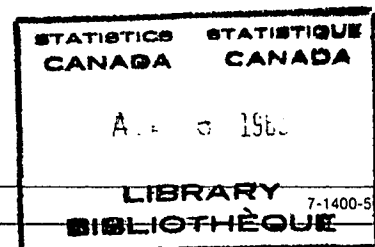
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

23-003 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, January 1983**

62-007 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Construction Price Statistics, March 1983**

Service Bulletins:

54-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Water Transport, Vol. 13, No. 2, Cargo Loaded and Unloaded in Coastwise Shipping by Vessels of Foreign Registry, October-December 1982 and 1981, January-December 1982p and 1981, and Summary 1953 to 1982p**

64-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Statistics, Vol. 6, No. 2, Quarterly Investment in Housing, 1981 and 1982**



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

1970 S.I.C. Industry	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
1-11 Gross Domestic Product	117,720.6	112,126.5	112,377.5	112,624.2	114,382.4
1 Agriculture	3,404.7	3,402.0	3,372.3	3,434.3	3,296.8
2 Forestry	742.5	622.6	622.0	613.9	783.3
3 Fishing and trapping	135.3	223.2	197.4	210.9	230.8
4 Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,217.4	2,602.2	2,748.6	2,759.5	2,746.0
5 Manufacturing industries	24,244.6	21,928.4	21,924.8	21,688.7	23,115.5
6 Construction industry	7,180.2	6,443.4	6,491.4	6,896.9	6,925.5
7 Transportation, communication and other utilities	17,092.5	16,126.4	16,238.3	16,148.1	16,319.9
8 Trade	13,937.8	13,280.1	13,302.4	13,291.1	13,567.6
9 Finance, insurance and real estate	15,772.8	15,709.6	15,786.4	15,716.6	15,755.2
10 Community, business and personal service industries	23,704.9	23,334.2	23,251.8	23,385.1	23,171.2
11 Public administration and defence	8,288.0	8,454.4	8,442.2	8,479.1	8,470.5
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	43,157.5	39,105.3	39,311.5	39,489.1	40,991.2
Service-producing industries	74,563.1	73,021.2	73,066.1	73,135.2	73,391.2
Commercial industries	98,743.7	92,931.6	93,292.5	93,366.5	95,237.1
Non-commercial industries	18,976.9	19,194.8	19,085.0	19,257.7	19,145.2
Industrial production	31,694.8	28,414.1	28,628.4	28,333.0	29,754.7
Groupings of Industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	39,795.4	38,885.1	38,997.3	39,223.2	39,917.0
Non-durable goods	12,276.7	12,047.6	12,121.5	12,128.3	12,286.1
Durable goods	5,174.8	4,896.6	4,865.6	5,086.1	5,762.9
Services	22,344.0	21,940.9	22,010.2	22,008.7	21,868.0
Capital formation	14,436.4	12,737.3	12,820.7	13,187.2	13,170.0
Construction	8,788.6	8,048.2	8,153.4	8,601.5	8,535.9
Machinery and equipment	5,647.8	4,689.0	4,667.3	4,585.7	4,634.1
Intermediate inputs	45,049.1	41,857.8	42,023.2	41,505.0	42,699.2
Raw materials	6,002.1	5,391.5	5,416.6	5,496.7	5,663.5
Construction-oriented industries	3,111.6	2,803.5	2,784.0	2,888.7	3,075.6
Energy	6,714.0	6,227.3	6,382.1	6,200.1	6,229.3
Other goods	11,481.5	10,403.9	10,391.2	9,945.8	10,508.8
Other services	17,739.9	17,031.6	17,049.3	16,973.6	17,222.0
Government	18,439.6	18,646.3	18,536.4	18,708.9	18,596.2

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1983
(Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Gross Domestic Product in constant 1971 prices rose 1.6% in January 1983 with the index rising to a level of 137.4 from 135.3 in December. This was the largest of three consecutive monthly increases, and in contrast to the previous two months, the overall output gain was fuelled by an increase in manufacturing production. Some other industries registering gains were wholesale trade, construction, forestry, and transportation. The largest decreases occurred in agriculture, and community business and personal services (partly due to a strike).

An output jump of 50% for motor vehicle manufacturers accounted for a large part of the manufacturing increase; most of this production is exported to the United States. (Based on preliminary data, output of motor vehicle manufacturers will remain at a high level in February.) But gains were widespread in manufacturing, with other notable increases recorded for primary metals, sawmills, major appliance and radio and television manufacturers, industrial chemicals and some other chemical industries and a number of the food and beverage industries. Output of sawmills was propelled by increased residential activity in Canada and the U.S. and expectations of a ruling on the possible imposition of import duties on lumber. A number of

non-metallic mineral products industries were also affected by the increase in residential construction.

In primary metals, the two major increases were in iron and steel mills (which nevertheless remained severely depressed) and iron foundries.

Most of the increase in trade output occurred among wholesalers but retail trade also increased for the third month in a row. Wholesale trade also reflected many of the movements in the manufacturing industries: output increases were shown for wholesalers of lumber and building materials, electrical machinery and equipment and farm machinery.

In community, business and personal services, both educational institutions and hospitals recorded lower output due to a strike in Quebec. Hotels also recorded a decrease for the third month and restaurant output continued its downward trend, reaching the lowest level shown since March 1976.

For further information, order the January 1983 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

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

	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983
Gross Domestic Product	141.4	134.7	135.0	135.3	137.4
Agriculture	126.3	126.2	125.1	127.4	122.3
Forestry	110.9	93.0	92.9	91.7	117.0
Fishing and trapping	91.8	151.4	133.9	143.1	156.6
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	102.3	82.7	87.4	87.7	87.3
Manufacturing industries	127.3	115.2	115.1	113.9	121.4
Construction industry	122.8	110.2	111.0	118.0	118.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	169.5	159.9	161.0	160.1	161.8
Transportation	139.4	128.9	129.4	129.5	131.4
Storage	121.1	132.3	131.6	133.8	134.5
Communication	215.0	211.4	211.9	210.9	213.3
Electric power, gas and water utilities	192.9	177.0	180.3	177.1	177.5
Trade	142.1	135.4	135.7	135.5	138.4
Wholesale trade	140.1	126.2	123.2	121.2	127.3
Retail trade	143.6	142.1	144.6	145.8	146.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	164.5	163.8	164.6	163.9	164.3
Finance industries	188.3	178.4	179.7	176.9	180.3
Insurance carriers	177.6	178.2	177.9	177.0	175.8
Insurance agencies and real estate agencies	163.5	166.3	167.5	167.7	166.4
Community, business and personal service industries	147.4	145.1	144.6	145.4	144.1
Education and related services	112.0	111.2	109.9	111.7	110.1
Health and welfare services	145.7	149.4	148.7	150.1	150.2
Amusement and recreation services	203.8	197.1	197.7	197.7	198.4
Services to business management	248.4	236.8	235.7	234.6	234.6
Personal services	115.0	114.9	114.7	114.8	115.4
Accommodation and food services	137.3	129.3	130.9	130.2	124.3
Public administration and defence	134.7	137.4	137.2	137.8	137.7
Federal administration	120.7	123.5	123.4	123.8	123.5
Provincial administration	157.2	161.3	160.5	162.2	162.0
Local administration	140.8	141.7	142.0	141.8	142.0
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	127.9	115.9	116.5	117.0	121.5
Service-producing industries	150.6	147.5	147.5	147.7	148.2
Commercial industries	145.2	136.7	137.2	137.3	140.0
Non-commercial industries	124.4	125.8	125.1	126.2	125.5
Industrial production	130.0	116.5	117.4	116.2	122.0
Durable manufacturing industries	126.4	109.0	108.1	106.8	118.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	128.3	121.5	122.4	121.2	124.6
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	147.5	144.1	144.5	145.3	147.9
Non-durable goods	131.8	129.3	130.1	130.2	131.9
Durable goods	137.9	130.5	129.7	135.5	153.6
Services	160.5	157.6	158.1	158.1	157.1
Capital formation	147.5	130.1	131.0	134.7	134.5
Construction	135.4	124.0	125.7	132.6	131.6
Machinery and equipment	171.0	142.0	141.4	138.9	140.3
Intermediate inputs	142.2	132.1	132.6	131.0	134.8
Raw materials	111.4	100.1	100.5	102.0	105.1
Construction-oriented industries	116.0	104.6	103.8	107.7	114.7
Energy	150.6	139.7	143.2	139.1	139.7
Other goods	124.1	112.4	112.3	107.5	113.6
Other services	179.1	172.0	172.2	171.4	173.9
Government	124.6	126.0	125.3	126.4	125.7

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for January 1983/1982

SIC Group	Sales		Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
	1982/1981 ^r %	1983/1982 ^p %	1982/1981 ^r %	1983/1982 ^p %	1982 ^r	1983 ^p
Total all trades	-2.5	3.4	-9.0	-7.6	2.42	2.18
Standard Industrial Classification						
Farm products (excluding grain)	-2.7	19.7	-22.4	-20.1	1.14	0.81
Paper and paper products	-11.7	-1.3	-9.3	-9.2	1.32	1.22
General merchandise	1.8	1.3	-7.5	-4.2	2.92	2.76
Food	1.3	-1.9	7.6	8.1	0.85	0.94
Tobacco products	20.9	14.0	14.9	14.7	0.82	0.84
Drugs and toilet preparations	20.7	20.3	1.6	5.5	1.64	1.48
Apparel and dry goods	-3.5	2.5	-12.5	-14.4	2.73	2.33
Household furniture and house furnishings	8.5	16.7	-12.2	-11.0	4.01	3.13
Motor vehicles and accessories	2.9	2.2	-7.4	-7.6	2.83	2.68
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	22.0	37.9	-3.2	-2.9	2.70	1.92
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-2.2	20.7	-6.2	-7.4	6.23	5.49
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	-19.4	-1.3	-13.3	-8.4	3.17	2.98
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-10.9	-1.8	-16.9	-13.7	3.06	2.66
Metal and metal products	-31.9	-28.3	-30.3	-32.0	2.06	1.88
Lumber and building materials	2.8	23.3	-15.2	-14.4	3.12	2.16
Scrap and waste materials	-9.4	-9.7	-0.6	-9.6	1.85	1.91
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	-1.3	-5.5	-6.8	-4.1	2.31	2.25
Province						
Newfoundland	4.0	8.9	-3.4	-5.3	2.27	1.97
Prince Edward Island	25.5	-23.5	7.2	15.1	1.57	2.42
Nova Scotia	0.7	3.4	-11.1	-8.3	2.32	2.07
New Brunswick	11.0	19.1	-5.4	-4.5	2.19	1.75
Quebec	4.9	6.8	-14.7	-6.8	2.11	1.86
Ontario	-2.7	5.5	-3.8	-5.3	2.25	2.05
Manitoba	3.0	5.9	-5.4	-7.0	3.09	2.81
Saskatchewan	-22.9	-1.0	-10.7	-9.3	4.07	3.76
Alberta	-12.4	-6.6	-11.7	-11.1	3.31	3.09
British Columbia	-4.6	-1.9	-11.6	-11.7	2.23	2.02
Yukon and Northwest Territories	9.2	-1.2	11.4	10.8	3.36	2.77

^r Revised figures.^p Preliminary figures.**Wholesale Trade, January 1983 — Advance Information**

Sales by Canadian wholesale merchants in January 1983 increased by 3.4% from January 1982. Six provinces recorded increased sales, gains ranging from 3.4% for Nova Scotia to 19.1% in New Brunswick. The largest sales decrease was in Prince Edward Island (-23.5%).

Wholesale inventories in January showed a decrease of 7.6% from the year-earlier level.

For further information, order the January 1983 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 2, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending April 2, 1983 totalled 265 355 tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 264 244 tonnes but down 3.7% from the year-earlier level of 275 534 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 159.6 in the current week, 159.0 a week earlier and 165.8 a year earlier.

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

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

		1982		1983	
		Year-to-date	February	Year-to-date	February
Carriers Reporting		18	18	18	18
Passenger Revenue Earned					
Intercity & Rural Services	\$	30,354,884 ^r	15,328,097 ^r	32,539,995	15,183,156
Urban-Suburban Services	\$	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	\$	8,601,947 ^r	4,738,609 ^r	9,005,288	4,817,130
Fare Passengers Carried					
Intercity & Rural Services ³	No.	4,974,247 ^r	2,604,356 ^r	4,904,351	2,379,971
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	30 313 120 ^r	15 089 299 ^r	31 118 740	14 994 150
Urban-Suburban Services	km	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	km	6 796 987 ^r	3 721 034 ^r	6 129 309	3 326 182
Fuel Consumed					
Diesel Oil	L	13 772 146 ^r	6 887 808 ^r	13 656 661	6 552 998
Gasoline	L	2 530 002 ^r	1 247 426 ^r	2 624 205	1 279 217
Propane ⁴	L	741	741	1 501	705

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

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

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

⁴ As of the month of July 1982, some carriers reported "propane" as fuel consumption.

^r Revised figures.

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural), February 1983 — Published only in Statistics Canada Daily

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

The following observations apply to the data in this release:

- Data relating to other services such as charter or contract are specific to the surveyed passenger bus carriers and are not indicative of overall charter and contract operations.
- Total distance run in a revenue service includes distance run empty which was necessary to provide the revenue service.
- Conditions specifically enumerated in the footnotes at the end of the table would affect comparison of data.

For further information, contact the head, Surface Transport Unit (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Urban Transit, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian urban transit systems (59) collected 112,341,988 initial passenger fares in February 1983. The total distance run was 56 054 995 kilometres and operating revenues amounted to \$61.5 million.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the head (613-995-1976), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Footwear Statistics, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of footwear of all kinds for the month of February 1983 was 2,961,642 pairs.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cement, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 252 867 tonnes of Portland cement during the month of February 1983, down from 335 089 tonnes in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Transport: Comparative Summary Statistics, 1977-1981 — Advance Information

Investment by Canadian railways in road and equipment property totalled \$13.6 billion at December 31, 1981, up \$984.3 million from 1980 and \$3.1 billion over 1977.

Between 1977 and 1981, railway operating revenues increased 73.7% to a total of \$6,144.6 million; operating expenses, excluding taxes, rose 70.5% over the period to \$5,376.7 million. Net operating revenues increased 99.2% to \$767.9 million. The retained income account of railways showed a surplus of \$272.2 million at the close of 1981 compared to a surplus of \$274.9 million in 1980 and a deficit of \$5.3 million in 1977.

Operating statistics show that freight ton-miles rose 10.3% between 1977 and 1981 and that the average weight of a carload rose to 56.80 tons (51.53 metric tonnes-t). Average gross tons per train rose to 4,655 (4 223 t) from 4,116 (3 734 t) and the average haul rose to 590 miles (949 kilometres) from 531 miles (855 km).

Common carrier railways in Canada operated a total of 41,241 miles (66 372 km) of first main track (route-miles or route-kilometres) at December 31, 1981, some 432 miles (695 km) fewer than in 1980 and 2,235 miles (3 595 km) less than in 1977. Ontario had the largest track length at 9,548 miles (15 367 km), followed by Saskatchewan with 7,696 miles (12 385 km), Alberta 5,760 miles (9 269 km), Quebec 5,171 miles (8 322 km), British Columbia 4,531 miles (7 292 km) and Manitoba 3,996 miles (6 430 km).

The number of train accidents in 1981 totalled 1,304. This was the lowest recorded in the five-year period from 1977 to 1981. (It should be noted that the number of accidents reported here represents only accidents in which injuries or deaths occurred.)

For further information, order the 1981 edition of *Railway Transport: Part I* (52-207), or contact Y. Sheikh (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

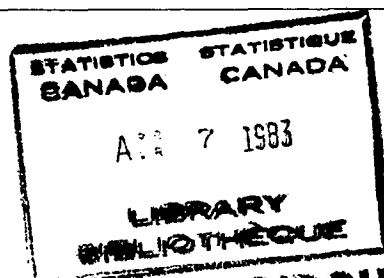
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Annual Statistics Canada Catalogue of Publications Now Available

This edition of the *Catalogue* of publications describes, as in past years, all publications up to 10 years old and still available for sale. This year, however, it has two new features: it describes some of the 1981 Census of Canada publications, as well as a number of selected "Departmental" publications. Everything listed has been released prior to January 1, 1983.

One set of the *Catalogue* (one English copy and one French copy) is provided free of charge. For each additional single copy or set there is a charge of \$5. The *Catalogue* can be ordered from the Casual Sales Unit, Central Inquiries, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or from any Statistics Canada regional reference centre. Recipients of the 1982 *Catalogue* should have automatically been sent an order form for this edition.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

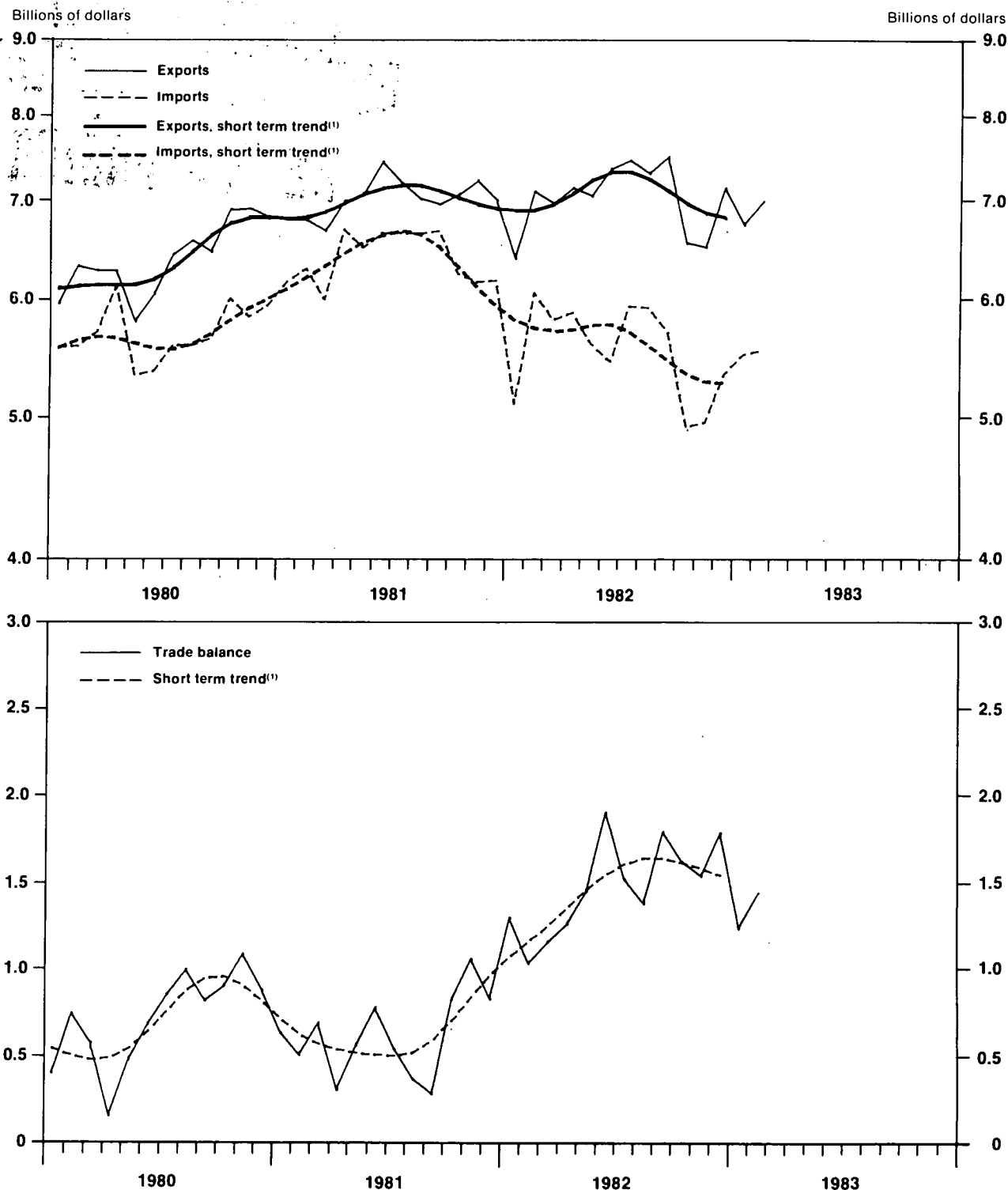
- 35-003** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, January 1983
- 44-004** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, February 1983
- 63-004** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Department Store Sales by Regions**, February 1983
- 63-011** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, January 1983
- 91-001** (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces**, January 1983



Exports, Imports and Trade Balance: All Countries

Seasonally Adjusted

Balance of Payments Basis



(1) Note: Monthly trade figures, particularly exports and the trade balance, often fluctuate widely about the trend-cycle. The short term trend is a short term tendency derived from the 13-term Henderson moving average used in the X-11 seasonal adjustment technique. Changes in the trend provide a more reliable guide to the direction and rate of change of trade data over the short term. Estimates of the short term trend for the two most recent periods often change considerably with the addition of further months of data. The accompanying charts and comments on changes in the trend-cycle therefore exclude the two most recent observations.

Merchandise Trade of Canada

(\$ millions)

	Customs Basis ¹		Balance of Payments Basis ¹				
	Unadjusted		Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Balance
1981							
Third Quarter	19,510	19,088	19,723	18,599	21,174	19,989	1,185
Fourth Quarter	21,684	19,276	22,040	18,857	21,295	18,583	2,712
1982							
First Quarter	20,433	17,590	20,372	17,040	20,469	16,987	3,482
Second Quarter	22,653	18,202	22,505	18,003	21,550	16,934	4,616
Third Quarter	20,819	16,398	20,842	16,177	22,268	17,571	4,697
Fourth Quarter	20,497	15,440	20,767	15,520	20,199	15,248	4,951
1982							
September	7,540	5,460	7,527	5,333	7,500	5,708	1,792
October	6,656	5,114	6,731	5,239	6,554	4,932	1,622
November	6,974	5,520	7,030	5,284	6,509	4,966	1,543
December	6,867	4,806	7,006	4,997	7,136	5,350	1,786
1983							
January	6,391	5,267	6,438	5,133	6,755	5,513	1,242
February	6,796	5,437	6,661	5,234	6,989	5,549	1,440

¹ In the above table, export and import totals are shown on both a "customs" and a "balance-of-payments" basis. The figures on a customs basis are the totals of detailed merchandise trade data tabulated from customs documents according to procedures and concepts explained in Summary of External Trade. The figures on a balance-of-payments basis reflect a number of adjustments applied to the customs totals to make them consistent with the concepts and definitions used in the system of national accounts. The adjustments include timing adjustments to exports of crude petroleum, natural gas and wheat and to receipts and payments for capital equipment; deduction of transportation charges included in the customs returns and the reduction of import values calculated for customs duty purposes to values which reflect transaction prices. For more information about these adjustments, please refer to Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001, \$6.35/\$25.40).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, February 1983

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results indicate that Canada's exports increased 3.5% or \$235 million to \$6.99 billion in February 1983 following a 5.3% decline in January and a 0.9% increase in December 1982. Imports also rose, but only marginally, by 0.7% or \$35 million to \$5.55 billion in February after increases of 3.1% in January and 7.7% in December. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus increased \$200 million to \$1.44 billion in February after retracting by \$545 million in January to \$1.24 billion.

Short Term Trend

The declines in the export and import trends continued to slow in December. The decline in the export trend (after a July 1982 peak) decelerated from a 2.0% decrease in October to 0.8% in December. The trend for imports also declined at a slower pace from the June 1982 peak, down from a decrease of 2.2% in August to one of 0.3% in December. The trend for the merchandise trade balance peaked in August at a \$1.65 billion surplus and has since been reduced to a level of \$1.54 billion in December.

A substantial slowdown of the decline in motor vehicle products (19.3% share of domestic exports) was the main contributor to the slower pace of decline for overall exports. Other contributors were the upward trends for lumber (5.0% share), chemicals (5.1% share), natural gas (6.3% share), wheat (5.3% share) and refined copper (0.6% share).

The turnaround in the import trend of motor vehicle products (21.0% share) in December, combined with more widespread increasing trends among compo-

nents of the end products (60.4% share) and fabricated materials sections (18.4% share) were the cause of the marked slowdown in the overall import decline.

Commodity Analysis**Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis**

The largest increases posted for domestic exports in February 1983 included wheat (up 33% or \$100 million to \$400 million, following a \$65 million decrease in January), motor vehicle products (up 6.6% or \$100 million to \$1.59 billion after a \$340 million increase in January), aircraft (up 73% or \$65 million to \$150 million following a \$90 million decrease in January) and lumber (up 16% or \$55 million to \$410 million). Precious metals were down 40% or \$75 million to \$115 million and industrial machinery 25% or \$45 million to \$140 million.

Short Term Trend

The decline in the end products exports (34% share of domestic exports) trend from a June 1982 peak continued to slow with a decrease of 0.5% in December, down from a 4.8% decrease in September; this was mainly as a result of a similar substantial slowing in the decline for exports of motor vehicle products (19.3% share). The pace of decline also slowed for telecommunication equipment (1.8% share), office machinery and equipment (1.1% share) and agricultural machinery exports (0.6% share).

The recent decline in fabricated material exports (35% share of domestic exports) eased slightly from 1.2% in November to 1.0% in December. Strong increases for lumber (5% share) and refined copper (0.6% share) and a less pronounced increase for che-

(continued on page 10)

Table 1

Total Imports, Seasonally Adjusted, Customs Basis

	Total	Total Excluding Cars	U.S.A.	U.K.	Total Excl. U.S.A. and U.K.	Other E.E.C.	Japan
(\$ millions)							
1981							
Third Quarter	20,478.4	16,078.8	14,081.9	579.9	5,816.6	1,069.0	1,026.2
Fourth Quarter	19,001.4	15,628.4	12,763.5	783.6	5,454.4	1,147.0	1,011.4
1982							
First Quarter	17,536.1	14,214.7	11,788.8	545.9	5,201.3	1,045.8	921.3
Second Quarter	17,134.4	12,677.5	12,311.4	515.0	4,308.0	909.8	893.4
Third Quarter	17,791.2	13,412.1	12,772.7	429.8	4,588.7	957.2	929.1
Fourth Quarter	15,168.2	12,408.4	10,765.7	409.8	3,992.6	891.9	783.3
1982							
September	5,835.3	4,441.0	4,203.4	158.1	1,473.9	315.1	295.3
October	4,807.4	3,914.9	3,414.0	137.4	1,256.0	303.6	278.5
November	5,202.2	4,325.8	3,621.6	156.1	1,424.6	316.1	282.0
December	5,158.6	4,167.7	3,730.2	116.3	1,312.1	272.2	222.9
1983							
January	5,647.3	4,462.9	3,997.0	136.6	1,513.7	310.8	304.5
February	5,752.2	4,140.0	4,282.3	106.0	1,363.9	285.7	344.7
Percent changes							
Feb.-Jan.	1.8	-7.2	7.1	-22.3	-9.9	-8.0	13.2
Current 3 months/ Previous 3 months	4.5	0.7	6.8	-20.5	0.8	-7.0	1.9
Feb. '83/Feb. '82	-8.0	-18.3	2.2	-52.4	-25.8	-15.8	11.2

Table 2

Total Imports by Principal Trading Areas, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
(\$ millions)									
United States	4,058.8	3,581.9	3,453.6	4,001.1	3,313.4	3,993.4	1.4	8.1	-13.5
United Kingdom	104.3	124.4	100.3	200.5	143.5	242.8	-47.9	-13.3	-58.6
Other E.E.C.	263.9	301.1	257.4	310.2	336.1	326.9	-14.9	-10.4	-21.2
Japan	298.7	303.9	219.9	277.1	298.7	303.4	7.8	1.7	-27.5
Other O.E.C.D.	128.9	138.7	140.8	158.4	134.9	199.1	-18.6	2.7	-29.3
Other America	288.7	308.9	357.1	440.0	312.8	400.0	-34.3	-1.2	-10.7
Other Countries	293.8	508.0	276.9	484.8	443.7	513.7	-39.3	14.4	-46.1
All Countries	5,437.1	5,266.9	4,805.8	5,872.1	4,983.2	5,979.5	-7.4	5.6	-19.6
	Year-to-Date						Feb.-Feb. Percent Changes		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81	
United States	7,640.7	3,581.9	7,314.5	3,313.4	8,332.7	3,982.2	4.4	-12.2	
United Kingdom	228.7	124.4	344.0	143.5	309.0	156.1	-33.5	11.3	
Other E.E.C.	565.0	301.1	646.4	336.1	576.1	281.7	-12.5	12.2	
Japan	602.6	303.9	575.8	298.7	614.4	321.0	4.6	-6.2	
Other O.E.C.D.	267.6	138.7	293.4	134.9	305.5	173.7	-8.7	-3.9	
Other America	597.5	308.9	752.7	312.8	810.9	411.4	-20.6	-7.1	
Other Countries	801.8	508.0	928.5	443.7	1,086.7	676.4	-13.6	-14.5	
All Countries	10,703.9	5,266.9	10,855.3	4,983.2	12,035.3	6,002.6	-1.3	-9.8	

Table 3

**Imports From All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
	(\$ millions)								
Live Animals	10.9	10.6	13.0	6.9	9.0	14.5	57.5	18.3	-10.5
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	328.4	347.3	386.0	350.2	325.3	403.7	-6.2	6.7	-4.3
Meat and fish	45.9	48.2	47.3	40.4	43.4	58.7	13.4	11.0	-19.4
Fruits and vegetables	127.0	132.6	145.7	138.8	125.9	159.6	-8.5	5.2	-8.7
Raw sugar	17.7	7.2	27.2	18.1	27.1	27.2	-2.0	-73.3	-0.1
Crude Materials, Inedible	456.4	697.2	604.9	847.7	709.6	1,082.0	-46.1	-1.7	-44.0
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	139.7	88.0	94.1	111.7	99.8	133.3	25.0	-11.8	-29.4
Coal	1.3	22.7	58.0	1.0	28.8	116.0	32.2	-21.3	-50.0
Crude petroleum	198.2	463.5	340.1	619.3	475.0	690.8	-67.9	-2.4	-50.7
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	962.5	1,056.1	817.7	1,031.3	980.7	1,071.0	-6.6	7.6	-23.6
Wood and paper	81.5	77.2	70.1	75.0	68.0	68.9	8.6	13.5	1.7
Textiles	101.3	109.7	93.8	101.6	97.9	103.5	-0.2	12.0	-9.3
Chemicals	336.0	314.1	266.5	318.3	302.9	294.1	5.5	3.6	-9.4
Iron and steel	68.6	77.7	65.5	146.0	140.7	189.5	-53.0	-44.7	-65.4
Bars and rods, steel	9.1	10.4	10.3	21.7	16.1	30.8	-57.9	-35.4	-66.6
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	23.9	27.3	20.7	48.2	53.4	73.4	-50.3	-48.8	-71.7
Non-ferrous metals	115.2	228.4	106.0	106.8	114.4	150.5	7.8	99.7	-29.5
End Products, Inedible	3,548.5	3,075.7	2,884.7	3,556.9	2,892.8	3,332.4	-0.2	6.3	-13.4
General purpose machinery	127.4	164.4	136.2	196.2	184.9	196.2	-35.0	-11.0	-30.5
Special industry machinery	213.9	255.8	215.3	316.8	326.3	335.2	-32.4	-21.6	-35.7
Machine tools, metalworking	17.2	26.7	19.8	33.0	45.6	48.6	-47.7	-41.5	-59.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	81.7	89.9	95.3	165.9	119.6	164.7	-50.7	-24.8	-42.1
Transportation equipment	1,793.3	1,237.1	1,178.8	1,506.6	986.0	1,362.4	19.0	25.4	-13.4
Passenger automobiles and chassis	508.2	273.3	260.1	266.2	193.9	319.4	90.8	40.9	-18.5
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	75.4	47.5	56.1	93.7	58.3	76.5	-19.6	-18.5	-26.7
Other motor vehicles	42.8	51.5	30.3	48.5	46.1	46.2	-11.6	11.6	-34.3
Motor vehicle engines	126.5	85.0	96.0	121.0	66.6	84.2	4.5	27.5	14.0
Motor vehicle engine parts	46.8	41.9	36.7	34.8	27.2	27.9	34.2	53.8	31.6
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	777.9	569.5	505.4	679.6	430.7	516.4	14.4	32.2	-2.1
Aircraft, complete with engines	78.2	22.9	77.2	112.2	8.3	142.7	-30.2	176.4	-45.8
Other equipment and tools	746.6	765.3	750.3	802.5	755.6	755.3	-6.9	1.2	-0.6
Electronic computers	177.0	194.9	214.5	213.5	211.8	205.1	-17.1	-7.9	4.5
Special Transactions, Trade	130.3	79.9	99.6	79.2	65.8	75.9	64.6	21.3	31.2
Total	5,437.1	5,266.9	4,805.8	5,872.1	4,983.2	5,979.5	-7.4	5.6	-19.6

Table 3 (Continued)

**Imports From All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Year-to-Date				Feb.-Feb. Percent Changes			
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81
	(\$ millions)							
Live Animals	21.5	10.6	15.9	9.0	49.1	26.4	35.3	-67.5
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	675.7	347.3	675.5	325.3	716.7	380.8	0.0	-5.7
Meat and fish	94.1	48.2	83.8	43.4	95.4	49.8	12.2	-12.0
Fruits and vegetables	259.6	132.6	264.8	125.9	244.0	123.3	-1.9	8.4
Raw sugar	24.9	7.2	45.2	27.1	55.3	34.9	-44.8	-18.3
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,153.5	697.2	1,557.2	709.6	2,007.1	1,112.5	-25.9	-22.4
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	227.7	88.0	211.5	99.8	378.3	193.9	7.6	-44.0
Coal	23.9	22.7	29.8	28.8	20.3	15.9	-19.6	46.6
Crude petroleum	661.7	463.5	1,094.3	475.0	1,288.4	746.2	-39.5	-15.0
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	2,018.6	1,056.1	2,012.0	980.7	2,086.5	1,002.0	0.3	-3.5
Wood and paper	158.7	77.2	143.0	68.0	172.2	85.2	10.9	-16.9
Textiles	211.1	109.7	199.5	97.9	220.3	111.9	5.8	-9.4
Chemicals	650.1	314.1	621.1	302.9	584.4	294.2	4.6	6.2
Iron and steel	146.3	77.7	286.8	140.7	218.6	112.2	-48.9	31.1
<i>Bars and rods, steel</i>	19.5	10.4	37.8	16.1	27.1	12.2	-48.3	39.6
<i>Plate, sheet and strip, steel</i>	51.2	27.3	101.6	53.4	60.4	29.3	-49.5	68.1
Non-ferrous metals	343.7	228.4	221.2	114.4	317.9	116.9	55.3	-30.4
End Products, Inedible	6,624.3	3,075.7	6,449.8	2,892.8	7,046.4	3,415.8	2.7	-8.4
General purpose machinery	291.8	164.4	381.1	184.9	408.1	201.8	-23.4	-6.6
Special industry machinery	469.7	255.8	643.1	326.3	753.8	401.5	-26.9	-14.6
<i>Machine tools, metalworking</i>	43.9	26.7	78.5	45.6	119.2	76.2	-44.1	-34.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	171.5	89.9	285.5	119.6	352.9	160.4	-39.9	-19.1
Transportation equipment	3,030.4	1,237.1	2,492.6	986.0	2,958.7	1,379.2	21.5	-15.7
<i>Passenger automobiles and chassis</i>	781.4	273.3	460.1	193.9	724.1	285.0	69.8	-36.4
<i>Trucks, truck tractors and chassis</i>	122.8	47.5	152.1	58.3	194.1	80.3	-19.2	-21.6
<i>Other motor vehicles</i>	94.3	51.5	94.6	46.1	89.5	48.3	-0.2	5.7
<i>Motor vehicle engines</i>	211.5	85.0	187.7	66.6	174.6	81.5	12.7	7.5
<i>Motor vehicle engine parts</i>	88.7	41.9	62.1	27.2	76.5	36.4	42.8	-18.8
<i>Motor vehicle parts, except engines</i>	1,347.4	569.5	1,110.3	430.7	1,104.6	546.8	21.3	0.5
<i>Aircraft, complete with engines</i>	101.1	22.9	120.5	8.3	228.0	110.7	-16.0	-47.1
Other equipment and tools	1,511.9	765.3	1,558.1	755.6	1,449.0	710.6	-2.9	7.5
<i>Electronic computers</i>	371.9	194.9	425.3	211.8	324.1	153.5	-12.5	31.2
Special Transactions, Trade	210.2	79.9	144.9	65.8	129.6	65.1	44.9	11.8
Total	10,703.9	5,266.9	10,855.3	4,983.2	12,035.3	6,002.6	-1.3	-9.8

Table 4

Total Exports, Seasonally Adjusted, Customs Basis

	Total	Total Excluding Cars	Total Excluding Cars and Wheat	U.S.A.	U.K.	Total Excl. U.S.A. and U.K.	Other E.E.C.	Japan
(\$ millions)								
1981								
Third Quarter	20,961.4	17,358.8	16,663.5	14,263.9	746.6	5,950.9	1,239.4	1,062.9
Fourth Quarter	20,938.7	17,790.5	16,761.7	13,571.6	876.0	6,491.1	1,475.0	1,163.3
1982								
First Quarter	20,530.3	16,927.2	16,011.1	13,709.9	801.1	6,019.3	1,233.5	1,138.4
Second Quarter	21,697.3	16,808.3	15,587.5	14,684.0	715.4	6,297.8	1,240.8	1,191.6
Third Quarter	22,246.3	17,559.0	16,436.9	15,477.3	615.0	6,154.0	1,280.5	1,185.5
Fourth Quarter	19,929.1	16,755.0	15,667.7	13,638.1	593.6	5,697.4	1,151.6	1,077.2
1982								
September	7,513.4	5,915.5	5,579.8	5,087.3	175.4	2,250.7	496.0	412.2
October	6,479.7	5,484.8	5,161.0	4,485.5	181.7	1,812.5	383.1	341.5
November	6,452.4	5,421.0	5,057.4	4,473.0	160.4	1,819.0	377.6	315.2
December	6,997.0	5,849.3	5,449.4	4,679.7	251.4	2,065.9	390.9	420.4
1983								
January	6,707.6	5,284.0	5,045.4	4,886.6	218.0	1,603.0	319.9	330.3
February	7,124.0	5,451.3	5,102.5	5,154.7	172.6	1,796.8	331.9	397.2
Percent changes								
February/January	6.2	3.1	1.1	5.4	-20.8	12.0	3.7	20.2
Current 3 months/ Previous 3 months	1.8	-1.4	-1.2	4.8	24.0	-7.0	-17.0	7.3
Feb. '83/Feb. '82	-0.2	-5.9	-6.2	6.8	-38.5	-11.4	-18.3	9.2

Table 5

Total Exports by Principal Trading Areas, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
(\$ millions)									
United States	5,148.2	4,781.1	4,688.4	4,718.2	4,143.5	4,365.3	9.1	15.3	7.4
United Kingdom	161.4	183.3	247.3	257.1	219.9	296.9	-37.2	-16.6	-16.7
Other E.E.C.	303.4	313.2	394.7	382.8	381.8	489.9	-20.7	-17.9	-19.4
Japan	352.5	300.3	356.2	338.0	334.1	370.8	4.2	-10.1	-3.9
Other O.E.C.D.	129.2	101.9	179.9	180.6	230.3	221.4	-28.4	-55.7	-18.7
Other America	181.2	184.3	256.8	283.3	208.7	405.0	-36.0	-11.6	-36.5
Other Countries	519.9	526.9	743.7	618.8	495.5	682.3	-15.9	6.3	9.0
All Countries	6,795.8	6,391.1	6,867.1	6,778.7	6,013.6	6,831.7	0.2	6.2	0.5
	Year-to-Date						Feb.-Feb. Percent Changes		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81	
United States	9,929.3	4,781.1	8,861.7	4,143.5	8,711.1	4,350.9	12.0	1.7	
United Kingdom	344.7	183.3	476.9	219.9	482.4	225.5	-27.7	-1.1	
Other E.E.C.	616.6	313.2	764.6	381.8	967.6	553.3	-19.3	-20.9	
Japan	652.7	300.3	672.1	334.1	787.2	388.2	-2.8	-14.6	
Other O.E.C.D.	231.1	101.9	410.8	230.3	412.5	249.7	-43.7	-0.4	
Other America	365.5	184.3	492.0	208.7	593.2	292.7	-25.6	-17.0	
Other Countries	1,046.9	526.9	1,114.3	495.5	1,084.8	609.3	-6.0	2.7	
All Countries	13,186.9	6,391.1	12,792.3	6,013.6	13,039.0	6,669.6	3.0	-1.8	

Table 6

**Domestic Exports to All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

Section	1983				Monthly				Year-to-Year Percent Changes				
	1983	1982	X-1	A-1	1983		Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
					Feb.	Jan.							
(\$ millions)													
Live Animals	1,080.2	988.7	2,435.81	2,435.81	32.5	33.3	33.6	25.9	16.2	20.4	25.5	105.6	64.6
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	1,124.8	1,075	610.3	575.7	783.0	573.6	521.7	778.9	6.4	10.3	0.5		
Meat and fish	1,108	1,005	161.4	153.3	149.2	137.4	123.6	164.2	17.4	24.0	-9.1		
Cereals and preparations	1,117	1,063	295.8	300.8	456.3	291.3	263.4	458.4	1.5	14.2	-0.4		
Wheat	1,085.7	1,032	226.3	210.9	359.8	204.7	147.4	291.1	10.5	43.0	23.5		
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,000	1,000	1,318.9	1,249.6	1,307.8	1,329.7	1,259.7	1,279.2	-0.8	-0.8	2.2		
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap			153.0	156.0	278.1	240.6	193.7	311.0	-36.4	-19.4	-10.5		
Crude petroleum			314.2	268.1	257.4	248.2	249.7	205.8	26.5	7.3	25.0		
Natural gas			528.1	530.7	447.5	516.3	471.8	400.0	2.2	12.4	11.8		
Fabricated Materials, Inedible			2,201.2	2,204.7	2,238.2	2,318.6	2,228.1	2,314.1	-5.0	-1.0	-3.2		
Wood and paper			942.5	920.4	890.7	934.3	892.5	1,023.9	0.8	3.1	-13.0		
Lumber, softwood			313.9	273.5	240.1	188.7	176.7	200.7	66.3	54.7	19.6		
Wood pulp and similar pulp			225.1	211.0	228.5	272.4	285.8	316.1	-17.3	-26.1	-27.7		
Newsprint paper			280.7	306.5	307.6	359.9	319.9	400.6	-22.0	-4.2	-23.2		
Textiles			18.9	15.6	16.9	19.5	19.8	22.5	-3.1	-21.1	-24.9		
Chemicals			355.8	324.4	329.4	355.8	337.0	345.0	0.0	-3.7	-4.5		
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials			109.6	84.7	82.6	89.5	105.4	100.4	22.5	-19.6	-17.7		
Petroleum and coal products			225.1	234.3	268.5	231.4	257.2	227.6	-2.7	-8.9	17.9		
Iron and steel			102.2	106.5	124.7	153.1	128.5	120.8	-33.2	-17.1	3.2		
Non-ferrous metals			361.9	409.0	385.6	401.9	377.5	344.4	-9.9	8.3	11.9		
Copper and alloys			35.5	43.1	45.4	68.7	49.0	53.6	-48.2	-12.0	-15.1		
Nickel and alloys			24.7	27.6	31.1	75.7	52.6	42.9	-67.3	-47.5	-27.6		
End Products, Inedible			2,406.5	2,124.1	2,279.2	2,306.0	1,792.9	2,209.5	4.3	18.4	3.1		
Industrial machinery			129.4	184.0	192.6	214.5	237.2	275.5	-39.6	-22.4	-30.0		
Agricultural machinery and tractors			37.5	40.2	29.9	62.6	52.7	59.7	-40.0	-23.7	-49.8		
Transportation equipment			1,772.3	1,446.2	1,488.7	1,533.7	1,040.2	1,358.5	15.5	39.0	9.5		
Passenger automobiles and chassis			732.8	583.4	542.2	607.4	325.9	463.9	20.6	79.0	16.8		
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis			340.8	265.4	284.5	301.1	201.1	307.9	13.1	32.0	-7.5		
Other motor vehicles			14.3	15.6	24.1	46.0	30.8	41.3	-68.9	-49.3	-41.6		
Motor vehicle engines and parts			119.5	68.1	67.1	64.3	38.9	57.1	85.8	75.0	17.6		
Motor vehicle parts, except engines			368.7	336.0	274.3	290.7	248.9	217.6	26.8	34.9	26.0		
Other equipment and tools			188.5	167.7	224.5	179.4	166.2	206.0	5.1	0.9	9.0		
Special Transactions, Trade			13.3	19.1	19.6	24.1	27.7	28.6	-44.5	-30.9	-31.6		
Total	6,582.7	6,206.4	6,661.4	6,577.8	5,846.2	6,630.7	0.0	6.1	0.4				

Table 6 (Continued)

**Domestic Exports to All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Year-to-Date						Feb.-Feb. Percent Changes	
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81
	(\$ millions)							
Live Animals	65.8	33.3	42.1	16.2	30.0	14.9	56.3	40.0
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	1,186.0	575.7	1,095.3	521.7	1,191.0	632.8	8.2	-8.0
Meat and fish	314.7	153.3	261.0	123.6	309.8	153.7	20.5	-15.7
Cereals and preparations	596.6	300.8	554.7	263.4	609.5	342.1	7.5	-8.9
Wheat	437.2	210.9	352.1	147.4	406.5	212.6	24.1	-13.3
Crude Materials, Inedible	2,568.5	1,249.6	2,589.4	1,259.7	2,709.8	1,405.4	-0.8	-4.4
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	309.0	156.0	434.3	193.7	547.6	280.1	-28.8	-20.6
Crude petroleum	582.3	268.1	497.9	249.7	525.1	253.0	16.9	-5.1
Natural gas	1,058.8	530.7	988.2	471.8	889.6	452.0	7.1	11.0
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	4,405.9	2,204.7	4,546.6	2,228.1	5,190.2	2,645.4	-3.0	-12.3
Wood and paper	1,863.0	920.4	1,826.9	892.5	2,108.9	1,087.0	1.9	-13.3
Lumber, softwood	587.4	273.5	365.4	176.7	507.6	251.4	60.7	-28.0
Wood pulp and similar pulp	436.1	211.0	558.2	285.8	654.5	351.2	-21.8	-14.7
Newsprint paper	587.1	306.5	679.9	319.9	664.8	338.4	-13.6	2.2
Textiles	34.5	15.6	39.2	19.8	43.2	21.3	-12.2	-9.2
Chemicals	680.1	324.4	692.8	337.0	745.6	395.3	-1.8	-7.0
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	194.3	84.7	194.9	105.4	245.8	125.3	-0.3	-20.7
Petroleum and coal products	459.4	234.3	488.6	257.2	586.5	344.9	-5.9	-16.6
Iron and steel	208.7	106.5	281.6	128.5	388.9	195.6	-25.8	-27.6
Non-ferrous metals	770.9	409.0	779.3	377.5	927.6	399.1	-1.0	-15.9
Copper and alloys	78.7	43.1	117.7	49.0	99.2	39.5	-33.1	18.7
Nickel and alloys	52.4	27.6	128.4	52.6	120.0	58.1	-59.1	7.0
End Products, Inedible	4,530.5	2,124.1	4,098.9	1,792.9	3,442.7	1,756.8	10.5	19.0
Industrial machinery	313.5	184.0	451.7	237.2	386.2	209.0	-30.6	16.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	77.7	40.2	115.3	52.7	127.2	60.2	-32.5	-9.3
Transportation equipment	3,218.6	1,446.2	2,573.9	1,040.2	2,032.9	1,005.7	25.0	26.6
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,316.2	583.4	933.3	325.9	551.9	281.0	41.0	69.1
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	606.2	265.4	502.2	201.1	395.7	189.2	20.7	26.9
Other motor vehicles	29.9	15.6	76.8	30.8	57.1	27.6	-61.1	34.4
Motor vehicle engines and parts	187.5	68.1	103.2	38.9	82.9	37.3	81.7	24.4
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	704.7	336.0	539.7	248.9	536.2	261.2	30.5	0.6
Other equipment and tools	356.3	167.7	345.5	166.2	339.1	164.8	3.1	1.8
Special Transactions, Trade	32.5	19.1	51.8	27.7	107.4	38.9	-37.2	-51.8
Total	12,789.1	6,206.4	12,424.0	5,846.2	12,671.0	6,494.2	2.9	-1.9

micals (5.1% share) were offset by larger declines for iron and steel (2.1% share), newsprint (4.8% share), petroleum and coal products (3.6% share), precious metals (2.4% share) and electricity (1.6% share).

Crude material exports (18.7% share) increased an average of 0.5% a month from September to December, aided by steady increases averaging 1.3% a month from August to December in exports of natural gas (6.3% share). Crude petroleum exports (3.8% share) peaked in October and declined 2.3% a month in November and December. Iron ores and concentrates (0.9% share) and nickel ores and concentrates (0.1% share) which both plummeted in mid-1982, have started to pick up from very low levels.

Assisted by renewed growth in wheat exports (5.3% share), the decline in food, feed, beverages and tobacco exports (11.8 share) has moved from a drop of 4.4% in August to 0.2% in December.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The largest increase in imports for the month of February was for motor vehicle products (up 30% or \$370 million to \$1.62 billion following an increase of \$375 million over the two previous months). There were large declines for crude petroleum (down 53% or \$250 million to \$215 million after an increase of \$125 million in January), precious metals (down 67% or \$120 million to \$60 million following an increase of \$125 million in January) and industrial machinery (down 18% or \$80 million to \$365 million).

Short Term Trend

Led by a turnaround in the trend of motor vehicle products (21.0% share) in December, the trend for end products (60.4% share) reached a low in November after a 12% decline over six months and increased 0.4% in December. However, the increasing trends were not only confined to the motor vehicle products sector as the trends for telecommunication equipment (4.0% share), other equipment and tools (6.6% share) and other end products (11.1% share) were also picking up from recent lows. The trends for industrial machinery (7.7% share) and agricultural machinery (2.1% share) continued to decline at a fast pace, while imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment (3.9% share) peaked in November after a 30% increase over seven months and declined 0.9% in December.

The trend for imports of fabricated materials (18.4% share) remained at the same level for the six months up to October 1982, and then picked up with a 0.4% increase in November and a 1.6% rise in December. There were definite pickups in chemical products (5.8% share), textiles (1.9% share), petroleum and coal products (1.4% share) and iron and steel (1.4% share) which all increased at a faster pace in recent months. Imports of non-ferrous metals (3.2% share) peaked in October and have since declined, while the decline in the trend of hardware (1.4% share) slowed from 9.1% in September and October to 2.7% in December.

The trend for imports of crude materials (12.3% share) declined 3.5% a month in November and December, a major impact being the average 2.1% a month decline in fourth quarter crude petroleum imports (6.5% share). Imports of coal (1.2% share) declined an average of 10% a month in the fourth quarter, while the decline in imports of metal ores and concentrates (2.1% share) slowed from 3.7% in November to 1.9% in December.

The decline in the trend of the food, feed, beverages and tobacco section (7.2% share of imports) slowed from a decline of 2.0% a month in August to a levelling off in December as fruit and vegetables imports (2.9% share) continued to increase marginally from their September 1982 low point.

Trading Partner Analysis

Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The main contribution to the overall increase in February 1983 exports came from the fourth consecutive monthly increase of exports to the United States (up 5.5% or \$270 million to \$5.16 billion following a \$205 million increase in January). In addition, exports to Japan increased 20% or \$65 million to \$395 million after a decline of \$90 million in January, while those to "Other O.E.C.D." countries increased 68% or \$60 million to \$150 million following a decline of \$135 million in January. But exports to the United Kingdom were down 21% or \$45 million to \$175 million after a \$35 million decline in January.

Short Term Trend

The decline in the trend for exports to the United States (69.9% share) appears to have come to a halt after five months of declines from the June 1982 peak. And the decline in the trend for exports to Japan (5.4% share) slowed from 2.4% a month in September and October to 0.5% in December. However, the trends for exports to "Other E.E.C." countries (5.5% share), "Other O.E.C.D." countries (2.2% share) and "Other America" countries (3.5% share) declined at a faster pace in recent months.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

There was one significant increase in imports for February 1983: imports from the United States increased for the fifth consecutive month — up 7% or \$285 million to \$4.28 billion following an increase of \$270 million in January. Imports from Japan also continued to increase — up 13% in February or \$40 million to \$345 million following an \$80 million increase in January. The largest decrease was for the E.E.C. (including the United Kingdom), down 12.5% or \$55 million to \$390 million after a \$60 million increase in January.

Short Term Trend

The trend for imports from the United States (71.6% share) reached a low point in November after a 9% decline over five months. Imports from Japan (5.3% share) also reached a low in November after a 23% decline over 14 months. The trends for imports from all other sources (17.3% share) were declining in recent months up to December.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Gordon Blaney (613-995-6305), Trade Inquiries Unit, Henry Glouchkow or François Bordé (613-995-6115), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Table 1

Estimated Population Undercoverage in the 1981 and 1976 Censuses by Sex and by Age Group, for Canada (Excluding the Territories)

Sex and Age Group	1981 Census Population Undercoverage		1976 Census Population Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Total	2.01	0.09	2.04	0.10
0-4	1.21	0.22	2.31	0.28
5-14	1.23	0.21	1.20	0.16
15-19	2.96	0.52	1.99	0.38
20-24	5.51	0.29	5.31	0.38
25-34	2.31	0.28	2.85	0.28
35-44	2.20	0.26	1.54	0.26
45-54	0.81	0.23	1.22	0.33
55-64	0.91	0.29	0.92	0.20
65 and over	0.71	0.30	1.20	0.25
Male	2.37	0.13	2.46	0.17
0-4	1.32	0.33	2.53	0.46
5-14	1.27	0.29	1.14	0.21
15-19	3.12	0.68	1.93	0.48
20-24	6.03	0.48	5.99	0.52
25-34	2.70	0.44	3.64	0.46
35-44	3.42	0.40	2.33	0.48
45-54	1.21	0.38	1.63	0.41
55-64	0.91	0.40	1.28	0.34
65 and over	0.69	0.47	1.90	0.44
Female	1.65	0.12	1.61	0.10
0-4	1.10	0.33	2.07	0.36
5-14	1.19	0.31	1.26	0.27
15-19	2.80	0.73	2.05	0.51
20-24	4.98	0.43	4.62	0.48
25-34	1.92	0.32	2.03	0.38
35-44	0.93	0.31	0.72	0.24
45-54	0.41	0.26	0.81	0.38
55-64	0.92	0.34	0.58	0.25
65 and over	0.71	0.42	0.64	0.38

Undercoverage in the 1981 Census

Estimates of the percentage of persons missed in the 1981 Census for the 10 provinces and Canada (excluding the Territories) were released January 18, 1983. Tables 1 to 6 provide further estimates for certain sub-groups of the population and estimates for occupied private households. The undercoverage rate for any sub-group of the population is defined as the number of persons or households in that sub-group that were missed in the census as a percentage of the total population of persons or households in that sub-group that should have been counted. (The estimated undercoverage rates were derived from a sample evaluation study and are therefore subject to sampling error; their standard errors are shown in the tables.)

In general the user can be reasonably certain that the true undercoverage rate will be within plus or minus two times the standard error of the estimated rate (e.g., the Canada level undercoverage rate for persons is 2.01%, with a standard error of 0.09%; thus the true undercoverage rate should be in the range of $2.01 \pm 0.18\%$ or between 1.83% and 2.19%).

For persons, estimated undercoverage rates for Canada (excluding the Territories) are shown in Tables 1 to 3. Estimates for sex by age group, sex by marital status, and for mother tongue are presented. Corresponding estimates for the 1976 Census are also shown.

For the various characteristics shown in Tables 1 to 3 the general pattern of undercoverage for the 1981 Census does not appear to have changed significantly from that for 1976. The 20 to 24-year-old age group, never-married persons 15 years of age and older, divorced persons and persons with a mother tongue other than English or French continue to have comparatively high estimated undercoverage rates. At the same time there have been significant decreases in the rates for persons aged 0 to 4 years and persons with a mother tongue of French.

(continued)

Table 2

Estimated Population Undercoverage in the 1981 and 1976 Censuses by Sex and by Marital Status, for Canada (Excluding the Territories)

Sex and Marital Status	1981 Census Population Undercoverage		1976 Census Population Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Total	2.01	0.09	2.04	0.10
Now married or separated	1.22	0.11	1.20	0.12
Divorced	5.10	1.03	9.28	1.61
Widowed	0.64	0.39	2.48	0.59
Never married	2.86	0.16	2.62	0.15
Age under 15	1.22	0.16	1.53	0.16
Age 15 and over	4.51	0.27	3.93	0.29
Male	2.37	0.13	2.46	0.17
Now married or separated	1.34	0.17	1.30	0.21
Divorced or widowed	4.94	0.93	9.68	1.66
Never married	3.24	0.22	3.14	0.22
Age under 15	1.28	0.23	1.55	0.20
Age 15 and over	5.07	0.36	4.88	0.41
Female	1.65	0.12	1.61	0.10
Now married or separated	1.11	0.15	1.11	0.14
Divorced or widowed	1.06	0.44	2.30	0.55
Never married	2.43	0.26	2.02	0.20
Age under 15	1.16	0.23	1.50	0.21
Age 15 and over	3.82	0.47	2.72	0.36

For private households (occupied private dwellings), estimated undercoverage rates for Canada (excluding the Territories) are shown in Tables 4 to 6. Estimates by region, tenure status, and structural type are presented. Corresponding estimates for the 1976 Census are shown for regions and tenure status.

While the pattern of estimated undercoverage rates for private households by region has changed from 1976 — although the rate for British Columbia remains the highest — much of this apparent change could be due to sampling error. Private households residing in rented accommodations have a significantly higher undercoverage rate than those in owned (or being bought) accommodations.

Further results on the characteristics of persons and private households missed in the 1981 Census will be available in *Data Quality — Total Population* (catalogue no. 99-904) and *Data Quality — Sample Population* (catalogue no. 99-905).

For further information on census undercoverage, contact Greg Parsons (613-995-8801), Census and Household Survey Methods Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.
(see tables on pages 13 and 14)

Table 3

Estimated Population Undercoverage in the 1981 and 1976 Censuses by Mother Tongue, for Canada (Excluding the Territories)

Mother Tongue	1981 Census Population Undercoverage		1976 Census Population Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Total	2.01	0.09	2.04	0.10
English	1.86	0.11	1.55	0.10
French	1.80	0.20	2.76	0.21
Other	3.08	0.26	3.01	0.33

Table 4

Estimated Private Household Undercoverage in the 1981 and 1976 Censuses by Region

Region	1981 Census Private Household Undercoverage		1976 Census Private Household Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Canada (excluding the Territories)	1.71	0.13	1.97	0.11
Atlantic	1.85	0.28	1.80	0.30
Quebec	1.72	0.29	2.31	0.24
Ontario	1.39	0.23	1.52	0.25
Prairie	1.81	0.27	1.34	0.16
British Columbia	2.40	0.38	3.61	0.39

Table 5

Estimated Private Household Undercoverage in the 1981 and 1976 Censuses by Tenure Status, for Canada (Excluding the Territories)

Tenure Status	1981 Census Private Household Undercoverage		1976 Census Private Household Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Total	1.71	0.13	1.97	0.11
Owned or being bought	0.65	0.11	0.92	0.12
Rented	3.41	0.25	3.61	0.24

Table 6

Estimated Private Household Undercoverage in the 1981 Census by Structural Type, for Canada (Excluding the Territories)

Structural Type	1981 Census Private Household Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Total	1.71	0.13
Single detached	1.32	0.15
Apartment	2.40	0.31
Duplex	3.02	0.61
Single attached	1.11	0.22
Movable	3.41	1.08

Department Store Sales by Regions, February 1983

Department stores in Canada had sales totalling \$609.7 million in February 1983, an increase of 5.5% from a year earlier. Cumulative sales for January-February 1983 at \$1,233.1 million were up 4.7% from the 1982 period.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month were as follows, with percentage changes from February 1982 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$211.9 million (+3.5%)
- British Columbia, \$113.7 million (+5.6%)
- Quebec, \$107.0 million (+8.8%)
- Alberta, \$92.8 million (+3.6%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$35.1 million (+9.2%)
- Manitoba, \$30.0 million (+1.8%)
- Saskatchewan, \$19.2 million (+20.0%).

Data users should note that the British Columbia figures include as well those for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. See the February 1983 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.55/\$15.50).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 46 253 tonnes of polyethylene-type synthetic resins in February 1983, down from 48 559 tonnes a year earlier.

Data users should note that information on the East-West production of selected chemicals for February 1983 is also available.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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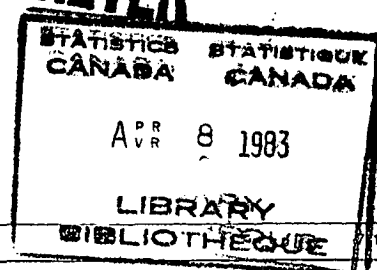
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Friday, April 8, 1983

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1981 Census User Summary Tape Available

One more Census User Summary Tape from the 1981 Census of Population, **Census Subdivisions**, is now available (on tape only). This file is rounded to maintain confidentiality.

This file is SDD81A20 special product with population by single years of age (up to 100+) showing sex, for Canada, provinces, census divisions and subdivisions.

Each complete tape is available at a cost of \$150. A charge of \$75 applies to any file split on one region or province.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes (613-995-0097 or 995-0575), CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 6



International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

February 1983

Residence of travellers	Total				Long-term Travellers ¹			
	February		January-February		February		January-February	
	Number	% Change from 1982	Number	% Change from 1982	Number	% Change from 1982	Number	% Change from 1982
Non-residents								
All countries	1,535,389	0.3	3,033,677	0.9	383,220	3.4	718,631	2.5
United States	1,485,673	0.1	2,933,587	1.1	336,291	3.0	624,349	3.4
Other countries	49,716	5.2	100,090	-4.7	46,929	6.8	94,282	-3.0
Europe, total	27,327	0.4	54,878	-5.5	25,825	1.3	51,542	-4.3
Belgium	517	-20.2	1,006	-20.8	498	-18.5	957	-19.1
France	3,131	-6.8	6,177	-8.2	3,008	-5.0	5,883	-7.7
Germany (W)	3,892	-3.3	7,759	-8.2	3,643	-0.4	7,218	-5.4
Italy	2,026	35.2	3,854	10.8	1,900	34.8	3,605	13.7
Netherlands	2,476	89.7	3,810	23.7	2,296	87.0	3,557	23.5
Sweden	730	-12.6	1,524	-13.8	660	-10.7	1,367	-13.0
Switzerland	1,303	-6.3	2,388	-13.2	1,233	-5.3	2,267	-11.3
United Kingdom	7,855	-13.3	17,154	-12.2	7,381	-13.0	16,092	-11.3
Asia, total	11,297	18.2	21,105	1.7	10,580	21.9	19,756	4.2
Hong Kong	2,301	77.0	4,116	8.6	2,253	79.8	4,041	9.1
Israel	583	-1.8	1,199	-5.7	554	1.3	1,098	-7.1
Japan	4,338	-1.7	8,239	3.2	3,958	4.0	6,846	-0.3
Bermuda & Caribbean, total	2,406	23.0	5,270	8.1	2,359	24.3	5,145	8.9
South America, total	2,818	10.1	6,171	0.4	2,700	14.9	5,834	2.5
Africa, total	1,422	27.8	3,353	-7.2	1,390	27.8	3,276	-7.7
Central & North America, total	1,702	-10.5	3,155	-34.0	1,587	-8.9	2,918	-30.4
Mexico	980	-17.7	1,755	-45.5	912	-22.9	1,598	-40.9
Oceania and other Ocean Islands, total	2,625	-8.3	6,158	-8.7	2,488	-7.0	5,811	-6.3
Australia	2,187	-1.1	5,087	-3.7	2,076	0.2	4,811	-1.1
Residents of Canada								
All countries	2,390,419	12.6	4,931,323	15.0	754,211	4.9	1,609,968	3.8
United States	2,262,168	13.1	4,627,113	15.9	625,960	5.0	1,305,758	4.2
Other Countries	128,251	4.7	304,210	2.2	128,251	4.7	304,210	2.2

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

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for February 1983 show the number of United States residents visiting Canada totalled 1.5 million, little changed from last year. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. increased by 5.2% to 49,700. Canadian residents re-entering this country after visits to the U.S. numbered 2.3 million, up 13.1% from February 1982. Residents returning from all other countries increased by 4.7% to 128,300.

For the first two months of 1983, the international travel flows were as follows: 2.9 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 1.1% from the year-earlier level; visitors from other countries decreased by 4.7% to 100,000; Canadians returning from the U.S. climbed by 15.9% to 4.6 million, while Canadian re-entries from other countries numbered 304,200, up 2.2% from January-February 1982.

On a year-to-date basis, long-term entries from the

U.S. (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all plane, train and boat entries) increased by 3.4% from 1982 to 624,300. Residents from countries other than the U.S. (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and entering and leaving on the same day) decreased by 3.0% to 94,300. Canadian tourist re-entries from the U.S. numbered 1.3 million, up 4.2% from 1982, while Canadians returning from other countries increased by 2.2% to 304,200.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for February 1983 for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes from 1982. For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Soft Drink Manufacturers

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1091		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	238	234	-1.7
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	6,133	6,258	2.0
Man-hours paid	000's	12,942	12,989	0.4
Manufacturing wages	\$000	100,421	112,588	12.1
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	18,011	21,384	18.7
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	578,410	667,808	15.4
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,072,274	1,259,760	17.5
Value added	\$000	479,556	579,947	20.9
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	13,274	13,201	-0.5
Total salaries and wages	\$000	235,265	257,592	9.5
Total value added	\$000	557,855	674,886	21.0

For further information, contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Soft Drink Manufacturers*, 1981 (32-208, \$4.75).

Oil Pipeline Transport, January 1983 — Advance Information

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during January 1983 totalled 11 659 093 cubic metres, down 5.0% from 12 275 611 cubic metres in January 1982.

For further information, order the January 1983 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wheat Flour Production, February 1983 — Advance Information

Wheat flour and millfeeds produced during February 1983 were as follows:

- Wheat flour produced: 128 100 tonnes
- Millfeeds produced: 43 900 tonnes.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Paper Checkstand Sacks, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 145,323,000 standard grocery bags in February 1983, an increase of 1.4% from 143,330,000 a year earlier.

Canadian shipments of checkstand sacks in February 1983 totalled 75,846,000, down 1.3% from 76,878,000 in February 1982.

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

Oils and Fats, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of all types of deodorized oils in February 1983 totalled 40 691 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine in the latest month were 12 466 tonnes and shortening sales amounted to 9 891 tonnes.

For further information, order the February issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Canned Mushrooms, 1982 — Advance Information

The total pack of canned mushrooms by Canadian processors for the 1982 crop year amounted to 9 732 tonnes (21,456,000 pounds).

For further information, order the *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 22, Pack of Processed Mushrooms, 1982 (32-023, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Women's Clothing Contractors

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2442		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	356	358	0.6
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	9,602	9,666	0.7
Man-hours paid	000's	17,835	17,951	0.7
Manufacturing wages	\$000	95,779	102,969	7.5
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	1,045	1,156	10.6
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	14,150	14,517	2.6
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	138,753	154,263	11.2
Value added	\$000	123,623	138,633	12.1
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	10,045	10,131	0.9
Total salaries and wages	\$000	103,204	111,309	7.8
Total value added	\$000	123,279	138,357	12.2

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Women's and Children's Clothing Industries*, 1981 (34-217, \$6.35).

Concrete Pipe Manufacturers

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3541		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	70	75	7.1
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	1,469	1,574	7.1
Man-hours paid	000's	3,128	3,264	4.3
Manufacturing wages	\$000	26,855	31,787	18.4
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	3,748	4,592	22.5
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	59,494	73,036	22.8
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	135,459	172,236	27.1
Value added	\$000	72,657	95,386	31.3
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	2,004	2,214	10.5
Total salaries and wages	\$000	39,336	48,476	23.2
Total value added	\$000	73,444	96,788	31.8

For further information, contact K.C. Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Cement Industries*, 1981 (44-219, \$6.35).

Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3550		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	500	527	5.4
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	7,196	7,698	7.0
Man-hours paid	000's	15,011	16,031	6.8
Manufacturing wages	\$000	147,953	173,640	17.4
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	31,638	41,845	32.3
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	537,335	639,566	19.0
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	898,347	1,085,326	20.8
Value added	\$000	332,067	402,313	21.1
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	9,348	10,053	7.5
Total salaries and wages	\$000	191,703	226,960	18.4
Total value added	\$000	352,414	430,145	22.0

For further information, contact K.C. Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Cement Industries*, 1981 (44-219, \$6.35).

Manufacturers of Printing Inks

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3791		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	54	59	9.3
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	1,023	1,063	3.9
Man-hours paid	000's	2,153	2,264	5.2
Manufacturing wages	\$000	17,141	19,862	15.9
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	1,776	1,988	11.9
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	99,608	116,947	17.4
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	168,786	188,816	11.9
Value added	\$000	69,647	73,113	5.0
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	1,863	1,944	4.3
Total salaries and wages	\$000	35,945	41,025	14.1
Total value added	\$000	81,749	87,713	7.3

For further information, contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Miscellaneous Chemical Industries*, 1981 (46-216, \$4.75).

Miscellaneous Chemical Industries, n.e.s.

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3799		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	369	374	1.4
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	8,685	9,852	13.4
Man-hours paid	000's	18,058	19,608	8.6
Manufacturing wages	\$000	137,544	163,636	19.0
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	25,813	35,233	36.5
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	797,793	977,592	22.5
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,508,170	1,809,700	20.0
Value added	\$000	703,378	823,830	17.1
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	14,407	16,165	12.2
Total salaries and wages	\$000	262,913	315,662	20.1
Total value added	\$000	793,598	902,616	13.7

For further information, contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Miscellaneous Chemical Industries*, 1981 (46-216, \$4.75).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

22-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$12.70) **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada** — Available Friday April 8, 1983 at 3 p.m.

32-012 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, March 1983

51-003 (Canada: \$5.30/\$21.20; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$25.45) **International Air Charter Statistics**, July-September 1982

63-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, January 1983

72-005 (Canada: \$5.30/\$21.20; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$25.45) **Estimates of Labour Income**, October-December 1982

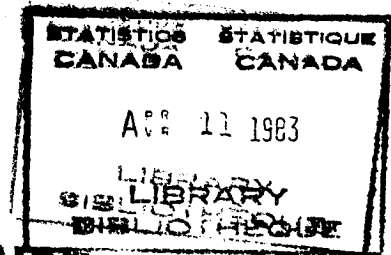
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13-210 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Income after Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1980**

31-003 (Canada: \$5.30/\$21.20; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$25.45) **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1982**

61-202 (Canada: \$7.40; Other Countries: \$8.90) **Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1980**

73-001P (N/C) **Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1982**



Index of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost, Canada

1976-82

	Output	Man-hours	Labour Compensation	Output per Man-hour	Unit Labour Cost
	(1971=100)				
All commercial industries					
1976	128.9	113.5	203.8	113.5	158.1
1977	133.0	114.3	223.4	116.4	167.9
1978	137.9	117.9	243.3	117.0	176.4
1979	144.1	122.3	273.2	117.8	189.6
1980	145.2	124.0	305.1	117.1	210.1
1981	149.7	127.5	345.9	117.4	231.0
1982	140.4	120.3	361.4	116.7	257.4
Annual rate of change (%)					
1961-82	4.8	1.8	11.2	3.0	6.1
1971-82	3.4	2.0	12.7	1.4	9.0
1979-80	0.8	1.4	11.7	-0.6	10.8
1980-81	3.1	2.8	13.4	0.3	10.0
1981-82	-6.2	-5.6	4.5	-0.6	11.4
Manufacturing					
1976	123.1	105.6	188.4	116.5	153.1
1977	125.5	103.6	205.0	121.2	163.3
1978	132.0	107.1	226.2	123.3	171.3
1979	139.9	110.2	256.4	126.9	183.3
1980	135.7	109.4	280.2	124.1	206.4
1981	138.5	110.8	315.3	125.0	227.6
1982	121.5	100.0	315.8	121.5	259.9
Annual rate of change (%)					
1961-82	4.4	0.9	10.1	3.5	5.5
1971-82	2.2	0.3	11.6	1.9	9.2
1979-80	-3.0	-0.7	9.3	-2.2	12.6
1980-81	2.1	1.3	12.5	0.7	10.3
1981-82	-12.3	-9.8	0.2	-2.8	14.2

Aggregate Productivity Measures, 1976-1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates of output per man-hour for all commercial industries show a decline of 0.6% in 1982 following a marginal increase of 0.3% in 1981 and a decline of 0.6% in 1980. Unit labour cost increased 11.4% in 1982 after increases of 10.0% in 1981 and 10.8% in 1980.

Output per man-hour in manufacturing declined 2.8% in 1982 following an increase of 0.7% in 1981 and a decline of 2.2% in 1980. Unit labour cost increased 14.2% in 1982 after increases of 10.3% in 1981 and 12.6% in 1980.

The decline in output in 1982 for both all commercial industries and manufacturing was the largest since the beginning of the series in 1946. The index of man-hours worked of persons employed for the same two industry groupings also registered in 1982 the largest recorded decrease.

For further information, contact M. Larose (613-995-8261), Input-Output Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms

January 1983

	Coal ¹ KT	Crude Oil and Equivalents ML	Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals GL	Electricity GWh	Refined Petroleum Products ML	Gas Plant NGL's ML
Production:						
July 1982	3 150	6 754	5 897	26 333	8 088	956
August 1982	3 255	7 398	5 837	28 197	8 324	921
September 1982	3 412	6 678	5 905	27 877	7 426	882
October 1982	2 978	7 026	6 843	30 547	7 193	1 003
November 1982	3 704	7 218	8 052	32 859	7 769	1 114
December 1982	3 828	7 318	8 904	35 073	7 548	1 246
January 1983	3 996	6 669	9 034	36 723	7 086	1 231
January 1982	3 601	6 596	9 576	39 841	8 219	1 257
Year 1982	42 811	79 255	87 103	375 404	90 297	12 689
Exports:						
July 1982	1 333	1 228	1 506	2 444	523	841
August 1982	1 269	1 193	1 495	3 470	559	737
September 1982	1 363	1 161	1 490	3 478	374	519
October 1982	1 259	1 093	1 839	3 659	486	904
November 1982	1 209	1 189	2 064	3 440	369	972
December 1982	1 208	1 243	2 415	3 041	440	1 042
January 1983	1 530	1 337	2 428	2 953	276	800
January 1982	970	956	2 464	2 972	391	890
Year 1982	16 004	12 398	22 202	34 214	5 236	9 495
Imports:						
July 1982	1 660	1 984	--	428	204	
August 1982	1 953	1 687	--	52	187	
September 1982	1 318	1 339	--	65	164	
October 1982	1 998	1 200	--	134	166	
November 1982	1 719	1 682	--	164	283	
December 1982	653	950	1	146	282	
January 1983	2	1 743	1	185	41	
January 1982	7	1 987	1	217	289	
Year 1982	15 481	19 662	4	2 848	2 579	

KT = Kilotonnes or 1 000 t.

ML = Megalitres or 1 000 m³.GL = Gigalitres or 1 000 000 m³.

GWh = Gigawatt hours.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.**Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms, Canada,
January 1983 — Advance Information**

Warmer than normal weather during January 1983 resulted in lower production levels of energy forms used for heating purposes, compared with the same month a year earlier.

Compounded by colder than average temperatures in January 1982, Canadian production of several energy forms declined notably in the latest month: refined petroleum products were down 14%; electricity generation was off 8%; and natural gas production declined by 6%. However, higher export demands resulted in increased production of coal and crude oil.

For further information, contact Mike Valiquette or Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy and Minerals Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of roundwood decreased by 22.0% to 3 548 335 cubic metres in February 1983 from 4 546 436 a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased by 14.7% to 3 142 659 cubic metres from 2 739 807.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue decreased by 2.5% to 6 686 037 cubic metres in the latest month from 6 855 011 and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 11.6% to 25 307 939 cubic metres from 28 613 516 in February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Construction Type Plywood, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian mills produced 195,103,000 square feet (172 647 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in February 1983, up from 164,522,000 square feet (145 586 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

January-February 1983 production amounted to 378,326,000 square feet (334 781 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 8,452,476 phonograph records in February 1983, up from 5,752,567 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes climbed to 2,941,661 in the latest month from 1,584,033 in February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for the month of February 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the February issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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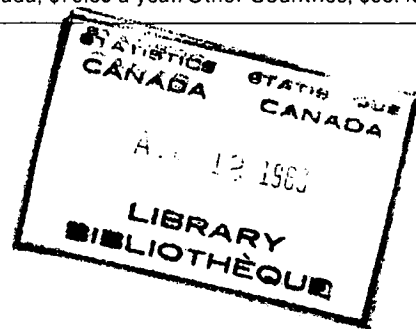
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Tuesday, April 12, 1983

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- 7 **Labour Force Survey**, March 1983

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

21-202 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Farm Net Income**, 1981

33-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Footwear Statistics**, February 1983

41-006 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, February 1983

42-218 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Shipbuilding and Boatbuilding**, 1981

43-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers**, February 1983

43-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers**, February 1983

43-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, February 1983
(continued on page 8)



Building Permits (millions of dollars)

		1982					1983				
		Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total
Canada —	Jan.	344.5	57.6	241.4	117.3	760.8	348.0	32.6	101.6	99.7	581.9
Unadjusted											
Canada —	Jan.	636.2	109.5	426.5	198.2	1,370.4	774.9	76.7	224.1	222.3	1,298.0
Adjusted											
Canada Jan.											
Unadjusted		344.5	57.6	241.4	117.3	760.8	348.0	32.6	101.6	99.7	581.9
Newfoundland		2.3	0.9	0.2	2.8	6.2	2.7	—	0.3	0.1	3.1
Prince Edward Island		0.2	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.6	2.9
Nova Scotia		4.8	2.6	2.7	30.5	40.6	10.1	0.2	1.9	0.8	13.0
New Brunswick		0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.1	0.7	2.7	4.6
Quebec		32.3	5.7	40.4	14.2	92.6	48.0	8.5	19.4	10.3	86.2
Ontario		88.8	30.5	57.7	19.6	196.6	127.4	13.4	34.2	43.8	218.8
Manitoba		3.6	0.8	3.0	0.3	7.7	11.3	—	14.5	1.0	26.8
Saskatchewan		7.2	0.8	10.9	6.9	25.8	23.1	2.2	1.5	3.7	30.5
Alberta		51.7	3.2	81.4	27.7	164.0	51.2	4.2	16.2	25.5	97.1
British Columbia		152.7	12.8	44.0	14.4	223.9	71.7	3.9	11.9	6.2	93.7
N.W.T. and Yukon		0.1	—	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4	—	0.8	4.0	5.2

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Building Permits, January 1983 — Advance Information

The value of construction work authorized by Canadian municipalities issuing building permits rose 8.4% in January 1983 to a seasonally adjusted \$1,298.0 million from \$1,197.3 million in December 1982. However, the January total was off 5.3% from the revised January 1982 level of \$1,370.4 million.

Residential permits, which were estimated at a seasonally adjusted \$781.2 million in December declined slightly (-0.8%) to a preliminary \$774.9 million in January. Builders' applications were approved for 15,317 dwelling units (9,373 single-detached homes and 5,944 multiple units) during January compared to 14,864 dwellings (10,520 singles and 4,344 multiples) in December. In spite of the seasonality which characterizes the housebuilding industry, the actual numbers of new dwellings authorized rose in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and remained strong in Ontario in the multiple housing sector.

Non-residential permits value rose 25.7% in January to a seasonally adjusted \$523.1 million from \$416.2 million in December, the first significant increase posted since July 1982. Building permits value increased for all categories of construction: industrial projects rose 17.2% to \$76.7 million (\$65.4 million in December); commercial projects — consisting mainly of stores, office buildings, hotels and recreational facilities — climbed 34.7% to \$224.1 million (\$166.3 million)

and publicly-initiated projects were up 20.6% to \$222.3 million (\$184.4 million). Even without taking seasonal factors into account, non-residential permits activity was estimated to be strong in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

For further information, order the January 1983 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.70/\$37), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9. (see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Building Permits

January 1983

	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	24	36	60	2,704	35	323	52	3,114
Prince Edward Island	17	8	25	960	117	177	1,600	2,854
Nova Scotia	152	73	225	10,087	167	1,919	855	13,028
New Brunswick	8	11	19	1,168	80	736	2,655	4,639
Quebec	434	534	968	48,023	8,497	19,356	10,316	86,192
Ontario	1,075	1,672	2,747	127,421	13,392	34,247	43,713	218,773
Manitoba	188	20	208	11,266	49	14,472	1,041	26,828
Saskatchewan	141	416	557	23,156	2,155	1,523	3,689	30,523
Alberta	465	602	1,067	51,159	4,244	16,208	25,542	97,153
British Columbia	752	344	1,096	71,657	3,896	11,872	6,232	93,657
Yukon	4	—	4	200	—	458	201	859
Northwest Territories	5	—	5	235	—	305	3,774	4,314
Canada — Unadjusted	3,265	3,716	6,981	348,036	32,632	101,596	99,670	581,934
Canada — Adjusted	9,373	5,944	15,317	774,862	76,675	224,103	222,340	1,297,980
Metropolitan Areas	2,345	2,938	5,283	267,524	25,060	84,245	73,412	450,241
Calgary	150	274	424	19,528	237	4,895	2,664	27,324
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	5	12	17	620	36	283	46	985
Edmonton	184	199	383	17,914	3,860	6,358	16,379	44,511
Halifax	58	50	108	5,795	6	1,324	358	7,483
Hamilton	56	4	60	3,530	59	3,376	925	7,890
Hull	12	—	12	1,079	18	978	35	2,110
Kitchener	37	274	311	9,632	60	124	317	10,133
London	31	75	106	5,416	653	614	796	7,479
Montreal	314	351	665	34,181	6,600	13,427	8,238	62,446
Oshawa	12	24	36	1,526	152	560	—	2,238
Ottawa	139	177	316	16,880	85	6,598	602	24,165
Quebec	21	72	93	4,196	300	2,147	727	7,370
Regina	73	251	324	12,878	1,560	273	773	15,484
St. Catharines-Niagara	7	157	164	4,202	439	2,336	2,280	9,257
Saint John	4	—	4	566	—	290	273	1,129
St. John's	19	36	55	2,511	35	277	46	2,869
Saskatoon	41	23	64	2,899	464	620	201	4,184
Sudbury	2	—	2	191	135	161	—	487
Thunder Bay	1	—	1	103	1,489	86	4	1,682
Toronto	557	715	1,272	65,278	3,595	16,999	35,745	121,617
Trois-Rivières	3	1	4	381	—	476	75	932
Vancouver	352	87	439	33,790	2,841	4,372	1,220	42,223
Victoria	92	156	248	14,170	244	3,050	840	18,304
Windsor	3	—	3	536	2,169	265	311	3,281
Winnipeg	172	—	172	9,722	23	14,356	557	24,658

Preliminary figures.

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Metropolitan Areas are based on 1976 Census Areas definitions.

For further information, order *Building Permits*, January 1983 (64-001, \$3.70/\$37).

Index of Constant Dollar Value of Building Permits Issued¹ Canada

(1971=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Total	Residential	Non-residential			
			Total	Industrial	Commercial	Governmental
1972	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.2	122.5	83.2
1973	123.8	120.7	127.7	154.8	157.1	83.4
1974	119.8	106.6	136.5	206.2	156.9	82.2
1975	125.9	132.4	117.6	123.5	140.0	90.8
1976	131.3	145.9	112.7	128.8	143.9	71.8
1977	122.6	135.7	105.9	118.6	128.0	76.2
1978	119.2	123.3	114.1	114.2	153.0	72.2
1979	115.9	114.8	117.3	128.5	162.9	63.2
1980	117.6	104.6	134.1	166.7	173.4	76.8
1981	130.9	125.8	137.4	139.7	192.0	77.8
1982	83.5	74.4	95.0	81.5	118.8	75.8
1982						
Jan.	110.7	95.5	129.9	100.6	179.5	90.3
Feb.	91.4	68.5	120.3	109.4	192.6	47.8
Mar.	94.8	66.7	130.3	129.3	182.9	74.3
Apr.	83.3	67.3	103.4	83.8	139.0	74.3
May	73.2	61.3	88.2	83.9	106.9	70.2
June	68.4	55.0	85.3	57.8	114.3	67.1
July	81.6	60.7	108.1	83.9	152.4	71.7
Aug.	66.0	61.6	71.6	70.5	73.2	70.3
Sept.	72.1	65.7	80.3	64.1	90.0	77.4
Oct.	82.7	80.7	85.1	70.4	61.0	117.9
Nov.	86.4	99.9	69.4	68.6	69.0	70.1
Dec.	91.9	110.3	68.7	56.2	65.3	78.3
1983						
Jan.	98.3	107.8	86.3	67.5	90.5	90.5

¹ The constant dollar value was estimated by deflating the current permit values with the building construction input price index.

New Housing Price Indexes, February 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada composite new housing price index (1976=100) remained unchanged overall in February 1983 from its level of 129.5 in January 1983. As a result, the index stood 4.4% lower than the year-earlier level of 135.4. In February the Canada "House Only" index edged up 0.1% to 129.2, while the "Land Only" index decreased 0.2% to 130.2.

Between January and February, substantial increases in new housing prices were recorded in Ottawa-Hull (2.7%), Regina (1.3%), Vancouver (1.1%), and Quebec City (0.7%). However, a notable drop of 2.3% was registered in Edmonton and smaller declines were posted in Montreal (-0.8%) and in Saskatoon (-0.5%).

On a year-over-year basis, the largest increase in new housing prices was recorded in Hamilton (10.6%), although prices remained unchanged in that city between January and February. Other year-over-year increases ranged from 1.3% in both Thunder Bay and Regina to 5.7% in Ottawa-Hull and Kitchener. The largest annual decreases occurred in Vancouver (-15.2%) and Victoria (-12.8%), while other declines ranged from 0.7% in London to 11.6% in Edmonton.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

(see table on next page)

New Housing Price IndexesFebruary 1983 — Advance Information
(1976=100)

	Weights	% Change					
		Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. '83/ Jan. '83	Feb. '83/ Feb. '82	Mar. '82-Feb. '83/ Mar. '81-Feb. '82
St. John's	1.0	129.7	129.7	131.3	—	-1.2	-1.5
Quebec	3.6	164.2	163.1	156.4	0.7	5.0	5.5
Montreal	9.5	154.9	156.1	152.4	-0.8	1.6	5.9
Ottawa-Hull	5.7	136.3	132.7	128.9	2.7	5.7	6.9
Toronto	21.2	117.5	117.5	126.0	—	-6.7	-2.6
Hamilton	4.2	133.2	133.2	120.4	—	10.6	7.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	2.3	127.3	127.3	124.2	—	2.5	1.2
Kitchener	2.9	121.3	121.3	114.8	—	5.7	4.3
London	2.4	133.0	133.0	133.9	—	-0.7	0.9
Windsor	1.0	128.0	128.0	135.0	—	-5.2	-4.8
Thunder Bay	0.9	133.8	133.8	132.1	—	1.3	1.2
Winnipeg	3.7	134.1	134.0	127.0	0.1	5.6	8.5
Regina	2.3	121.0	119.4	119.4	1.3	1.3	2.7
Saskatoon	1.9	138.0	138.7	141.2	-0.5	-2.3	-1.5
Calgary	9.9	135.6	135.6	152.6	—	-11.1	-2.4
Edmonton	9.8	127.6	130.6	144.4	-2.3	-11.6	-4.7
Vancouver	10.6	116.0	114.7	136.8	1.1	-15.2	-21.3
Victoria	1.9	107.1	107.1	122.8	—	-12.8	-14.6
Canada Composite¹ (22 cities)	100.0	129.5	129.5	135.4	—	-4.4	-1.7
Canada Composite (House Only)		129.2	129.1	133.7	0.1	-3.4	-0.9
Canada Composite (Land Only)		130.2	130.4	139.2	-0.2	-6.5	-4.0

¹ Surveys in Halifax, New Brunswick, 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, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 9, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending April 9, 1983 totalled 278 692 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% from the preceding week's total of 265 355 tonnes and up 2.5% from the year-earlier level of 271 930 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 167.7 in the current week, 159.6 a week earlier and 163.6 a year earlier.

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

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, March 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures show Canadian production of steel ingots in March 1983 totalled 1 079 673 tonnes, a drop of 13.6% from 1 250 275 tonnes a year earlier.

Pig iron production fell to 722 041 tonnes in the latest month, down 13.4% from 833 609 tonnes in March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for February 1983 show that restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments in Canada had sales totalling \$719.4 million. Final estimates for January 1983 indicate total sales of \$698.6 million.

For further information on sales of chains versus independents and provincial sales by kind of business, order the February 1983 issue of *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics* (63-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact R. Bennett (613-996-9301), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

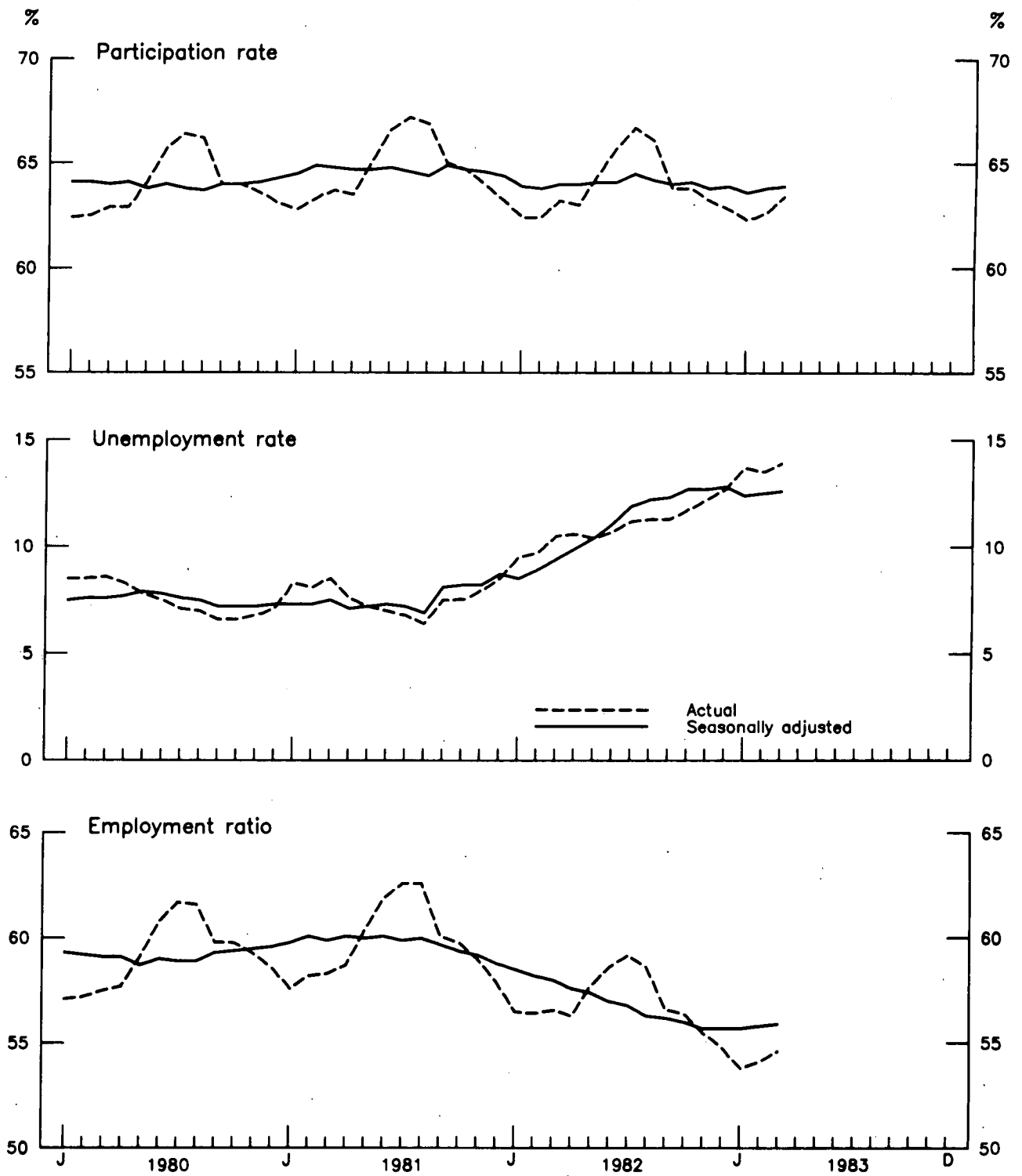
Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of steel pipe in February 1983 totalled 80,887 tons (73 379 tonnes), down from 209,537 tons (190 090 tonnes) in February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



The Labour Force, March 1983

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose slightly to 12.6% in March 1983 from 12.5% in February. The participation rate increased to 63.9% from 63.8% in the preceding month and the employment/population ratio moved up to 55.9% from 55.8%.

For the week ending March 19, 1983, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 10,471,000, an increase of 28,000 from February. The level rose by 30,000 for males 25 years of age and over and by 8,000 for females in this age group, while it declined by 8,000 for females 15 to 24. Employment increases were registered in the trade (+13,000), service (+14,000), other primary (+7,000) and construction (+6,000) industries; lower employment levels were recorded in finance, insurance and real estate (-9,000) and agriculture (-9,000). On a provincial basis, employment rose by 28,000 in Ontario but showed little change elsewhere.

Seasonally adjusted, unemployment was estimated at 1,515,000 in March, up by 18,000 from February. Increases were noted for males 15 to 24 years of age (+12,000) and for females 25 years and over (+10,000), while unemployment decreased by 9,000 for males 25 and over. Provincially, unemployment increased by 12,000 in Alberta and 4,000 in Newfoundland but decreased by an estimated 8,000 in Ontario.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in March were as follows, with February rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 20.3% (18.8%); Prince Edward Island, 12.7% (12.9%); Nova Scotia, 13.9% (13.1%); New Brunswick, 16.1% (15.3%); Quebec, 14.6% (14.6%); Ontario, 11.4% (11.6%); Manitoba, 9.7% (10.1%); Saskatchewan, 7.4% (7.6%); Alberta, 11.0% (10.1%); and British Columbia, 14.0% (13.8%).

The unadjusted employment level for Canada was estimated at 10,236,000 in March 1983, down 223,000 (-2.1%) from a year earlier. Unemployment climbed 35.0% to a record high of 1,658,000 from 1,228,000 over the 12-month period. The unemployment rate at 13.9% was up from 10.5% in March 1982, the participation rate increased to 63.4% from 63.2% and the employment/population ratio decreased to 54.6% from 56.6% last year.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.70/\$37).
(see graph on preceding page)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

44-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Cement**, February 1983

44-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Gypsum Products**, February 1983

51-005 (Canada: \$7.95/\$31.80; Other Countries: \$9.55/\$38.15) **Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports**, Fourth Quarter 1981

52-214 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Railway Transport. Railway Commodity Origin and Destination Statistics**, 1978-1981

63-002 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, January 1983

63-005 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Retail Trade**, January 1983

72-008 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry**, December 1982

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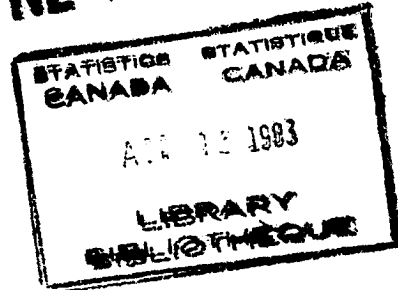
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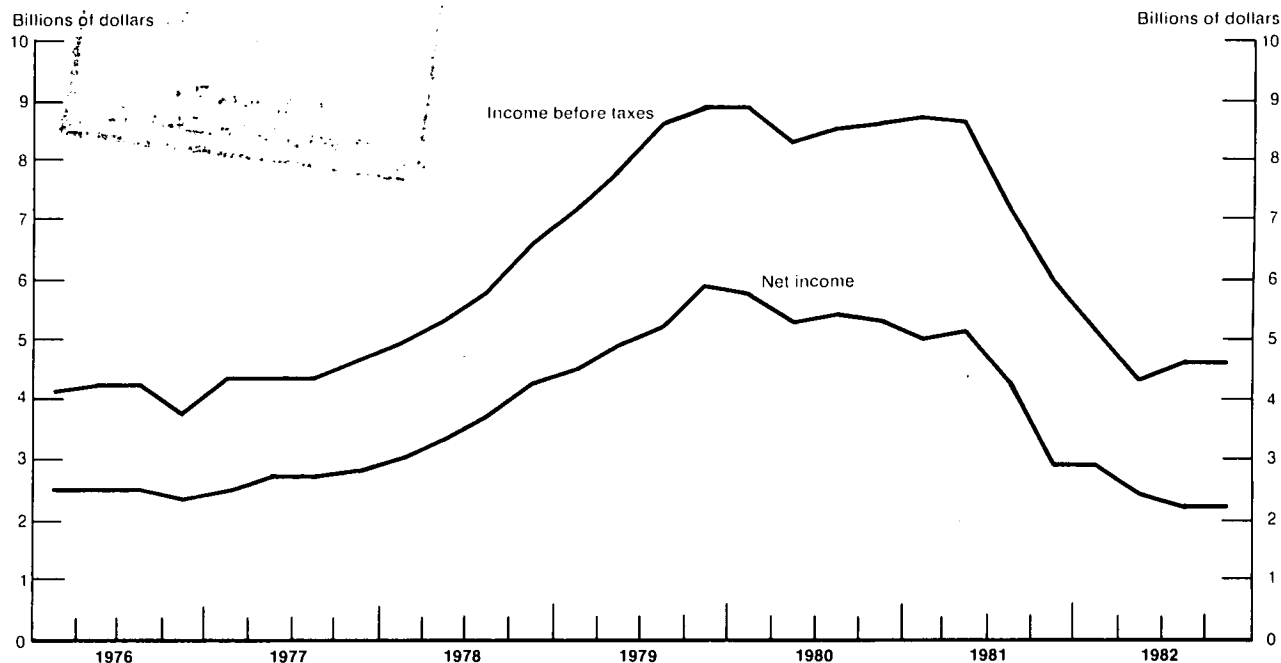
13-004E (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Current Economic Analysis**, February 1983

36-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Rigid Insulating Board**, February 1983

45-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Asphalt Roofing**, February 1983



**Quarterly Corporation Profits
Non-financial Sector**
Seasonally Adjusted (1976-1982)



**Industrial Corporations, Revised Financial Statistics,
Fourth Quarter 1982 — Advance Information**

Fourth quarter 1982 final results confirm the slowing in the rate of decline of Canadian industrial corporations' profits indicated earlier in the preliminary release. Quarterly net profits after taxes were down 23.7% from the year-earlier level compared to declines of 51.2% and 53.3% for the previous two quarters. Revised after-tax net profits of industrial corporations were \$2.5 billion for the fourth quarter of 1982, down from \$3.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1981 and \$5.2 billion in the second quarter of 1981, just before the recession began.

Revised seasonally adjusted data reveal the change in the profits trend that has developed over the latter part of the recession. For each of the four quarters from mid-1981 to mid-1982, seasonally adjusted profits before taxes and extraordinary items declined about 16%. However, in the last half of 1982, this indicator turned around — rising 7.2% in the third quarter and remaining flat in the latest quarter, for a net increase of 7.2% for the last half of the year.

A further indication that corporate profitability is currently strengthening is reflected in the operating margin ratio (which relates operating income to sales). This figure stood at 5.9% prior to 1981 and then fell for eight consecutive quarters, hitting a low of 2.0% in the third quarter of 1982. In the current quarter, however, operating income rose to 2.3% of sales, down from the fourth quarter 1981 figure of 3.2%, but nevertheless the first positive movement in over two years.

Fourth quarter results are now available on balance sheet data for corporations with assets of more than \$10 million. These show that the proportion of profits declared as cash dividends rose to 100.2% in the current quarter from 92.7% in the fourth quarter of 1981, suggesting that corporations are attempting to maintain the level of dividends paid to shareholders despite declining year-over-year profits. Even so, corporations declared only \$1.8 billion in dividends for the current quarter compared to \$2.1 billion in the year-earlier period.

According to balance sheet data, corporate short-term liquidity has remained flat throughout the four quarters of 1982, reflecting a working capital ratio each quarter of approximately 1.40, compared to the fourth quarter 1981 figure of 1.51.

The long-term debt to shareholders' equity ratio has increased gradually to .74 in the current quarter from .65 in the fourth quarter of 1981. (This ratio measures the leverage being used by companies, comparing outstanding debt to the equity of the shareholders; it indicates a continuing deterioration in long-term corporate liquidity.)

The annualized return on shareholders' equity, relating net profit to equity, fell to 6.0% in the current quarter from 7.7% in the fourth quarter of 1981.

(continued)

Industrial Corporations, Financial StatisticsFourth quarter 1982
(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						
Fourth quarter 1982	124,359	121,494	4,950	4,580	2,488	2,167
Third quarter 1982	—	123,321	—	4,580	—	2,234
Fourth quarter 1981	128,128	—	6,361	—	3,261	—
Mining Industries						
Fourth quarter 1982	6,641	6,406	1,143	1,044	528	449
Third quarter 1982	—	5,963	—	859	—	247
Fourth quarter 1981	6,318	—	1,052	—	211	—
Manufacturing Industries						
Fourth quarter 1982	51,190	50,000	1,633	1,569	684	606
Third quarter 1982	—	52,183	—	1,942	—	942
Fourth quarter 1981	54,609	—	2,772	—	1,492	—
Other Industries						
Fourth quarter 1982	66,528	65,088	2,174	1,967	1,276	1,112
Third quarter 1982	—	65,175	—	1,779	—	1,045
Fourth quarter 1981	67,201	—	2,537	—	1,558	—

¹Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.**Year-Over-Year Changes (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

Firms in the manufacturing sector suffered the worst deterioration of income with quarterly net profits declining 54% from 1981 levels. The underlying cause was continuing poor demand and weak prices, partly due to international competition, which led to a sales decline of 6.3%.

There were positive signs in some areas, however, most notably the mineral fuels sector. This industry recorded the largest year-over-year increases, with sales rising 24% and net profits 53%. Oil price increases over the year, combined with cost-cutting efficiency programs and reduced exploration costs contributed to the improved results.

In the related pipeline industry, sales rose only 5% but net profits, benefitting from unusually high dividends received from the Canadian mineral fuels industry, nearly doubled to \$167 million.

In the severely depressed metal mining industry, the net loss of \$235 million posted in the fourth quarter of 1981 was reduced to \$77 million for the current quarter. However, this amelioration was not due to an improvement in operations, but rather reflected the effects of extraordinary write-offs of foreign assets at the end of 1981. Low demand and prices, and stiff competition from Soviet and Third World exporters, continued to adversely affect sales, leading to a 20% decline.

The worst year-over-year decline in profits was recorded in the paper industry. Fourth quarter 1981 profits of \$156 million turned to an \$88 million loss in the latest quarter. A sales decline of 11% reflected poor demand and excess capacity in the industry. European producers are aggressively increasing exports, and this has severely reduced Canadian producers' overseas and North American sales.

Data users should note that these figures cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing, construction and finance industries. Complete income statement information is available, as well as balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million. Detailed statistics for 47 industry groups are now on CANSIM and will be available in *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (catalogue 61-003, \$10.60/\$42.40). For further information, contact Tom Maxwell (613-995-9751), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Industries Showing the Largest Year-over-year Change in Profits

Fourth Quarter 1981/Fourth Quarter 1982
(In millions of dollars)

Industries	Net Income after Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items		Change
	Fourth Quarter 1981	Fourth Quarter 1982	
Increases			
Mineral fuels	406	621	215
Metal mining	-235	-77	158
Pipelines	85	167	82
Decreases			
Paper	156	-88	-244
Primary metals	94	-78	-172
Metal fabricating	147	-12	-159
Chemicals	200	74	-126
Machinery	23	-86	-109
Services to business	212	111	-101
Sub-total	1,088	632	-456
All other industries	2,173	1,856	-317
Total all industries	3,261	2,488	-773

Exports by Commodities, February 1983 — Advance Information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for February 1983 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Eggs, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian egg production increased 0.7% to 39.2 million dozen in February 1983 from 38.9 million dozen a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 0.3% to 24.47 million from 24.53 million, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased 1.0% to 1,923 from 1,904.

For further information, order the February issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact P. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

February 1983

	Total			Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles ³		
	1982	1983	Change	1982	1983	Change	1982	1983	Change
	(Units)		%	(Units)		%	(Units)		%
Canada	67,804	61,693	-9.0	50,437	48,740	-3.4	17,367	12,953	-25.4
Newfoundland	902	1,213	34.5	606	847	39.8	296	366	23.6
Prince Edward Island	170	304	78.8	122	233	91.0	48	71	47.9
Nova Scotia	2,217	2,236	0.9	1,672	1,728	3.3	545	508	-6.8
New Brunswick	1,384	1,662	20.1	975	1,192	22.3	409	470	14.9
Quebec	15,515	15,139	-2.4	13,377	13,293	-0.6	2,138	1,846	-13.7
Ontario	23,543	23,266	-1.2	18,413	19,326	5.0	5,130	3,940	-23.2
Manitoba	2,741	2,299	-16.1	1,836	1,679	-8.6	905	620	-31.5
Saskatchewan	3,120	2,599	-16.7	1,716	1,547	-9.8	1,404	1,052	-25.1
Alberta	9,409	6,620	-29.6	5,411	4,094	-24.3	3,998	2,526	-36.8
British Columbia ²	8,803	6,355	-27.8	6,309	4,801	-23.9	2,494	1,554	-37.7
	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%
Canada	746,980	680,991	-8.8	503,688	507,850	0.8	243,292	173,141	-28.8
Newfoundland	8,568	12,282	43.3	5,270	8,211	55.8	3,298	4,071	23.4
Prince Edward Island	1,540	2,961	92.3	1,042	2,178	109.0	498	783	57.2
Nova Scotia	20,652	22,474	8.8	14,899	16,651	11.8	5,753	5,823	1.2
New Brunswick	13,085	17,917	36.9	8,531	11,798	38.3	4,554	6,119	34.4
Quebec	152,424	150,186	-1.5	123,751	127,288	2.9	28,673	22,898	-20.1
Ontario	267,933	266,364	-0.6	189,596	211,068	11.3	78,337	55,296	-29.4
Manitoba	32,094	25,437	-20.7	19,105	18,268	-4.4	12,989	7,169	-44.8
Saskatchewan	38,847	32,052	-17.5	18,224	16,870	-7.4	20,623	15,182	-26.4
Alberta	115,550	81,084	-29.8	59,374	45,471	-23.4	56,176	35,613	-36.6
British Columbia ²	96,287	70,234	-27.1	63,896	50,047	-21.7	32,391	20,187	-37.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.² Figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.³ Includes buses and coaches.**New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1983 — Advance Information**

Retail sales in Canada of all new motor vehicles, unadjusted for seasonal variations, totalled 61,693 units in February 1983, down by 9.0% from the same month a year earlier and the lowest February total unit sales recorded since 1971. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars declined 8.4% to 32,067 units, while domestic commercial vehicles dropped 28.6% to 10,275 units. Sales of passenger cars built overseas increased 8.1% over the previous year to 16,673 units, while sales of overseas commercial vehicles decreased 10.2% to 2,678 units.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market taken by North American manufacturers in February 1983 was 65.8% compared to 69.4% in February 1982. Japanese manufacturers had 28.7% of the market in February 1983 and European manufacturers 5.5%, compared to percentages of 25.2% and 5.4% a year earlier.

Total value of new motor vehicles sold in February 1983 decreased 8.8% from the preceding year to \$681.0 million. North American passenger cars sold for \$340.8 million (down 4.9%) and commercial vehicles for \$148.6 million (down 31.2%). Sales of passenger cars from overseas increased 14.9% to \$167.0 million, while those of commercial vehicles decreased by 9.8% to \$24.6 million. Included in total commercial vehicles sold were 161 coaches or buses (down 31.2%) valued at \$10.7 million (down 23.8%).

Preliminary estimates of seasonally adjusted sales in February 1983 show new passenger cars built in North America decreased 3.0% to a level of 37,803 units from a revised 38,989 in January. Adjusted sales of passenger cars manufactured overseas increased 9.1% to 19,209 units in February 1983 from the previous month's revised total of 17,604 units. Similarly adjusted total sales of new commercial vehicles were 4.8% lower at 14,973 units.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard, Retail Trade Section, (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Farm Cash Receipts, January-February 1983 — Advance Information

Farm cash receipts for the January-February period of 1983 totalled an estimated \$3,766.1 million, up marginally by 0.4% from the year-earlier level of \$3,752.2 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops were down slightly to \$2,287.1 million in the latest period. Increased receipts for wheat, rapeseed and soybeans were offset by lower receipts for rye, flaxseed, corn and potatoes.

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products increased 6% from the January-February 1982 level to \$1,429.8 million. A 29% increase in hog receipts was largely responsible for the overall rise in livestock receipts.

Estimated farm cash receipts measure 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 (catalogue 21-202).

For further information, order the January-February 1983 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact John Lanthier (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-February
(millions of dollars)

	1982	1983	1983/82 %
Prince Edward Island	31.0	29.4	-5.2
Nova Scotia	36.9	38.6	4.6
New Brunswick	32.6	22.9	-29.8
Quebec	380.4	441.9	16.2
Ontario	779.1	727.5	-6.6
Manitoba	324.1	327.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	1,193.6	1,198.2	0.4
Alberta	833.7	860.2	3.2
British Columbia	140.8	120.2	-14.6
Canada	3,752.2	3,766.1	0.4

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- 32-010** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables**, March 1, 1983
- 35-002** (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies**, January 1983
- 36-004** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, February 1983



Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

1978 to 1983
Seasonally Adjusted
(1981=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Canada													
1978	80	83	81	81	76	85	84	87	83	86	98	101	85
1979	91	87	87	90	92	95	85	91	104	116	93	84	93
1980	103	99	95	100	86	89	99	92	95	101	100	97	96
1981	99	105	107	77	102	109	106	108	103	101	94	83	100
1982	76	71	64	55	54	41	40	39	35	35	34	39	48
1983	38	33	36										
Atlantic Provinces													
1978	119	76	102	99	90	126	120	107	107	112	136	135	111
1979	110	128	132	143	102	111	66	90	108	166	81	75	109
1980	103	113	103	149	107	93	100	120	127	104	93	122	111
1981	119	107	94	76	88	85	94	104	106	117	131	91	100
1982	64	93	66	63	76	75	61	77	54	61	62	44	66
1983	79	42	64										
Quebec													
1978	123	138	133	136	111	132	133	142	129	116	150	158	133
1979	128	111	110	109	118	124	92	101	123	149	110	99	115
1980	127	112	125	123	104	103	126	110	116	123	112	107	116
1981	102	114	112	74	115	114	104	104	99	90	87	79	100
1982	72	73	62	56	52	40	41	43	37	41	37	48	50
1983	48	38	38										
Ontario													
1978	59	60	57	60	64	65	64	64	67	73	78	78	66
1979	79	81	80	87	92	88	85	89	105	98	92	82	88
1980	101	102	83	89	76	84	88	82	85	93	96	93	89
1981	94	103	109	70	93	108	106	114	100	109	102	87	100
1982	81	70	73	59	65	45	46	42	38	34	34	42	52
1983	35	33	42										
Prairie Provinces													
1978	60	59	61	67	63	60	65	66	65	72	76	81	65
1979	73	75	76	82	80	86	92	95	99	109	96	90	88
1980	90	90	89	92	85	87	95	89	90	92	105	99	92
1981	94	96	101	88	102	107	108	105	105	99	93	94	100
1982	81	70	58	51	45	34	33	29	28	26	29	29	43
1983	29	26	27										
British Columbia													
1978	39	40	41	42	41	48	40	42	44	46	42	49	43
1979	45	43	47	46	49	56	62	67	64	67	61	56	55
1980	61	60	65	66	67	68	72	70	74	75	88	87	71
1981	111	101	106	87	106	111	99	100	118	88	85	78	100
1982	72	60	50	42	34	27	22	22	23	23	22	23	35
1983	21	24	23										

Help-wanted Index, March 1983 (Published only in the *Daily and Infomat*)

The seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) advanced to 36 in March 1983 from 33 in February. Comparing indexes for the first quarter of 1983 with the fourth quarter of 1982, the three-month averages remained practically unchanged at 35.8 and 35.6, respectively.

On a regional basis, between February and March help-wanted indexes showed increases in the Atlantic Region (50.5%), Ontario (24.3%) and the Prairies (5.1%) but registered decreases in Quebec (-1.1%) and British Columbia (-7.0%).

Inquiries about the index should be directed to H. Stiebert (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

A Note to Users of Employment Statistics

The implementation of Statistics Canada's new Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is entering an important new phase.

During September, larger firms with 20 or more employees, and educational institutions were mailed the SEPH questionnaire for the first time. Smaller establishments and health and welfare institutions began receiving questionnaires in March 1982.

The broad-based SEPH, designed to answer the current needs of users and reduce respondent burden, will cover most of the Canadian economy. Exceptions are hunting, fishing, agriculture, private households, religious organizations and the military.

The new survey will provide Canada's first current employment, earnings and hours information for small as well as large firms. These data will be used to produce estimates of labour income, which accounts for about 60% of the Gross National Product at market prices.

SEPH will provide further benefits to users through the availability of overtime hours and wages information and average weekly and hourly earnings that exclude overtime. These data will enhance Statistics Canada's widely-used measures of productivity.

With SEPH, four of Statistics Canada's existing employment surveys will be combined into one, resulting in a reduction of 30,000 in the number of respondents to employment surveys. The SEPH design will also streamline the processing of data, resulting in more timely and comprehensive estimates.

Response burden will also be reduced through the use of a questionnaire designed to take advantage of employers' record-keeping practices. Further, only larger firms, and firms with more than one industrial activity or operating location, will always be asked to answer the survey. Most other firms will report for one year only, and then be replaced by other establishments.

Statistics will be provided at the national, provincial and subprovincial levels, subject to sampling reliability and Statistics Canada's confidentiality restraints.

Beginning with the April 1983 survey reference month, SEPH will entirely replace Statistics Canada's old employment surveys. At that time, information now contained in the monthly publications *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry* (catalogue 72-008) and *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue 72-002) will be incorporated into one volume. Thus, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry* will be discontinued in July 1983.

Users requiring more information on SEPH and/or on the impact on the current estimates are invited to call Labour Division (613-992-3868), or any of Statistics Canada's regional offices listed below:

	Local Call	Toll-free Service
St. John's	772-4073	Zenith 07037
Halifax	426-5331	1-800-565-7192
Montreal	283-5725	1-800-361-2831
Ottawa Regional Office	992-4734	
Toronto	966-6586	1-800-268-1151
Winnipeg	949-4020	1-800-282-8006
Regina	359-5405	(112)-800-667-3524
Edmonton	420-3027	1-800-222-6400
Vancouver (Southern & Central B.C.)	666-3691	(112)-800-663-1551
Northwest Territories		Zenith 22015
Yukon & Northern B.C.		
(Area Served by NorthwTel Inc.)		Zenith 80913
Ottawa Head Office	613-992-3868	

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1983 (Seasonally Adjusted) — Advance Information

With respect to the implementation of the new employment program (see Note to Users of Employment Statistics), a new questionnaire was used commencing with the survey month of September 1982. This had an impact on the currently produced estimates because some survey terms have been redefined.

First estimates show that the Canada industrial composite¹ index of employment (1961=100) increased 0.3% from December 1982 to January 1983. Higher employment levels were registered in all industry divisions except mining (including milling), construction, finance, insurance and real estate and service which

showed decreases. Employment rose in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia but fell in the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

Average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial level decreased by 1.5% to \$402.67 in January 1983 from \$408.82 in December 1982. All industry divisions and all regions registered declines.

Average weekly hours decreased in mining (including milling), manufacturing and construction. Average hourly earnings increased in manufacturing but (continued)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Advance Data

January 1983

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Employment Index Numbers									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982p	Oct. 1982r	Jan. 1982 1961=100	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982p	Oct. 1982r
Industry Division:										
Forestry	44.5	45.2	54.9	65.8	56.3	60.2	53.5	50.1	53.2	58.5
Mining, including milling	115.6	115.8	118.9	121.2	141.8	143.2	118.0	118.8	120.2	121.7
Manufacturing	108.2	108.0	110.6	112.9	121.5	123.0	111.1	110.3	111.3	112.2
Durable goods	112.1	111.6	113.5	116.2	131.6	133.4	114.9	113.2	114.1	115.7
Non-durable goods	105.1	105.2	108.2	110.2	113.4	114.7	108.4	108.9	109.2	109.4
Construction	67.3	72.1	83.2	91.0	84.7	89.6	78.2	79.2	80.1	82.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	132.0	131.7	133.6	135.1	137.6	139.0	135.6	134.2	134.2	133.9
Trade	170.7	174.1	173.7	171.9	180.9	190.7	170.9	169.6	169.1	169.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	210.5	211.6	212.4	213.2	218.8	218.8	211.6	212.1	212.5	213.2
Service	273.2	276.2	285.2	289.6	292.1	298.5	281.9	286.0	288.3	287.4
Industrial composite	136.7	137.7	140.8	142.9	148.9	152.3	140.4	140.0	140.4	141.0
Industrial composite:										
Atlantic region	113.3	116.2	122.3	126.7	122.4	127.0	120.9	121.5	122.5	123.4
Newfoundland	99.3	102.4	110.9	116.2	107.3	111.5	108.4	111.0	113.3	111.7
Prince Edward Island	140.8	143.2	151.8	161.4	137.6	142.0	156.5	156.4	155.0	154.7
Nova Scotia	119.9	123.0	127.5	130.0	128.5	134.1	124.6	125.6	126.6	127.1
New Brunswick	112.1	114.8	120.7	126.6	123.7	127.2	119.4	120.4	120.2	123.8
Quebec	111.0	110.9	114.1	116.0	120.6	122.8	114.2	113.2	113.9	114.2
Ontario	143.7	144.7	146.2	148.4	154.7	158.0	146.6	145.7	145.4	147.0
Prairie region	166.9	169.6	174.0	176.5	185.1	189.9	171.5	172.6	173.6	174.1
Manitoba	116.1	116.4	118.6	121.1	126.8	131.4	119.6	118.6	118.6	119.3
Saskatchewan	140.8	144.9	149.3	152.1	155.4	159.9	145.8	147.9	149.3	149.5
Alberta	219.4	223.6	229.7	232.3	245.4	250.3	224.5	228.2	228.4	229.1
British Columbia	160.9	161.7	167.0	166.8	181.1	185.8	165.1	164.4	165.8	164.3
Yukon	117.4	117.8	124.0	128.3	187.0	197.0	126.5	123.8	125.6	127.3
Northwest Territories	174.6	193.7	223.9	242.3	214.2	185.2	182.5	207.8	235.5	241.0
Canada	136.7	137.7	140.8	142.9	148.9	152.3	140.4	140.0	140.4	141.0

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

decreased in mining (including milling) and construction.

¹ Industrial composite is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households and public administration and defence. Notes on concepts and methods can be found in any issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue no. 72-002).

Detailed information for November and December will be published in the January 1983 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$4.20/\$42), and is also available from R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 5 and 6)

Employment, Earnings and Hours (continued)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Earnings									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations					Seasonally adjusted				
	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982p	Oct. 1982r	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982p	Oct. 1982r
	dollars									
Industry Division:										
Forestry	502.33	470.22	520.58	516.04	482.80	396.41	486.66	570.79	495.60	494.20
Mining, including milling	619.95	616.60	626.12	618.03	590.91	552.86	609.23	627.39	617.41	614.59
Manufacturing	441.58	432.13	435.79	434.64	412.53	394.34	438.60	440.63	433.84	431.06
Durable goods	466.35	456.82	459.69	463.68	437.44	416.27	464.91	467.81	455.59	456.96
Non-durable goods	420.22	410.94	415.52	409.88	389.13	373.56	416.64	417.16	415.81	409.76
Construction	568.85	558.98	584.88	602.65	535.56	512.72	579.39	601.18	580.12	585.78
Transportation, communication and other utilities	502.79	504.92	497.48	493.28	459.25	447.69	498.55	510.69	499.83	493.77
Trade	287.09	287.40	284.14	285.30	272.11	268.57	289.00	291.27	289.02	286.47
Finance, insurance and real estate	411.62	408.81	403.86	397.15	377.33	359.36	407.26	415.63	413.88	402.63
Service	268.64	267.81	264.33	265.94	252.68	244.07	269.04	269.51	265.42	266.07
Industrial composite	402.63	398.64	399.79	400.42	377.74	362.76	402.67	408.82	400.95	397.64
Industrial composite:										
Atlantic region	353.32	350.03	350.34	344.01	330.36	315.18	347.31	357.47	351.85	345.53
Newfoundland	375.14	373.53	377.75	370.66	353.84	341.67	375.18	382.25	381.57	371.66
Prince Edward Island	290.55	289.01	285.47	281.03	270.50	267.90
Nova Scotia	338.67	336.26	335.64	332.34	320.55	303.75	334.47	343.19	338.31	333.78
New Brunswick	366.71	360.98	359.93	349.70	335.32	319.15	358.78	367.37	360.22	349.28
Quebec	400.73	396.88	396.29	395.70	374.27	360.94	401.77	405.77	397.80	394.40
Ontario	392.83	389.19	388.60	390.40	370.02	355.54	392.99	398.52	389.65	388.03
Prairie region	414.51	410.24	413.13	416.09	382.72	371.06	415.09	420.03	415.16	412.54
Manitoba	358.60	353.97	353.71	356.81	329.64	320.63	358.35	361.67	357.64	355.71
Saskatchewan	385.15	381.06	385.98	387.20	352.92	347.43	389.63	385.61	388.51	385.35
Alberta	446.57	442.09	445.61	449.24	412.99	399.01	446.61	454.26	446.95	444.40
British Columbia	455.09	449.48	457.96	458.18	431.31	405.44	460.24	465.78	455.14	450.92
Yukon	472.13	470.10	488.18	482.51	547.53	568.74
Northwest Territories	545.47	540.93	605.64	618.36	528.41	485.79
Canada	402.63	398.64	399.79	400.42	377.74	362.76	402.67	408.82	400.95	397.64

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours (continued)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations						Seasonally adjusted			
	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982p	Oct. 1982r	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982p	Oct. 1982r
	number									
Average Weekly Hours:										
Canada:										
Mining, including milling	38.8	38.1	39.3	39.1	40.8	38.5	38.1	39.0	38.8	38.8
Manufacturing	37.6	36.7	37.6	37.8	38.2	36.8	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.4
Durable goods	38.4	37.6	38.0	38.8	38.9	37.3	38.3	38.9	37.6	38.2
Non-durable goods	36.8	36.0	37.2	36.9	37.5	36.4	36.6	36.9	37.0	36.6
Construction	36.5	36.0	38.2	39.9	37.1	36.3	37.6	38.7	38.2	38.7
Building	36.0	35.4	37.5	38.5	36.3	35.6	36.4	37.2	37.3	37.9
Engineering	37.9	37.7	39.9	42.8	39.3	38.0	39.5	42.9	40.2	40.6
Manufacturing:										
Atlantic region	36.2	35.0	36.8	35.2	37.4	35.9	35.9	36.5	37.2	35.4
Quebec	38.1	37.1	38.3	38.3	38.5	37.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9
Ontario	38.2	37.4	37.9	38.5	38.7	37.4	38.2	38.5	37.6	38.0
Prairie region	36.8	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.1	36.8	36.8	36.9	36.4	36.8
British Columbia	34.2	33.0	34.5	34.3	36.1	31.9	33.8	33.9	34.1	34.2
	dollars									
Average Hourly Earnings:										
Canada:										
Mining, including milling	14.15	14.25	14.27	13.88	13.49	12.96	14.08	14.20	14.10	13.74
Manufacturing	10.69	10.62	10.55	10.50	9.86	9.68	10.69	10.65	10.55	10.45
Durable goods	11.28	11.21	11.18	11.18	10.48	10.25	11.31	11.31	11.17	11.08
Non-durable goods	10.11	10.05	9.96	9.84	9.22	9.09	10.08	10.03	9.98	9.84
Construction	15.75	15.56	15.56	15.50	14.63	14.14	15.60	15.82	15.37	15.37
Building	15.91	15.78	15.88	16.06	14.76	14.23	15.90	16.05	15.79	15.91
Engineering	15.30	15.00	14.87	14.48	14.27	13.90	15.01	15.41	14.62	14.33
Manufacturing:										
Atlantic region	9.92	9.76	9.52	9.25	9.29	9.05	9.64	9.53	9.53	9.29
Quebec	9.89	9.84	9.80	9.74	9.05	8.91	9.90	9.89	9.83	9.71
Ontario	10.51	10.48	10.34	10.36	9.75	9.61	10.52	10.53	10.37	10.32
Prairie region	11.05	10.95	11.02	11.05	10.16	10.04	11.10	10.99	10.99	10.97
British Columbia	14.83	14.69	14.63	14.56	13.27	13.09	14.82	14.63	14.45	14.36

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Summary of Net Shipments¹ of Rolled Steel Products

February 1983

	Domestic	Exports	Total
	Tonnes		
Ingots and semi-finished shapes	18 442	36 827	55 269
Rails and heavy structural shapes	26 049	1 321	27 370
Wire rods	46 518	18 345	64 863
Structural shapes:			
Intermediate	11 743	4 563	16 306
Bar-sized shapes	8 981	1 168	10 149
Concrete reinforcing bars	24 949	4 402	29 351
Other hot rolled bars	45 718	13 367	59 085
Tie plates and track material	4 614	—	4 614
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	59 361	4 875	64 236
Hot rolled sheets and strip	135 265	10 887	146 152
Cold finished bars	4 718	899	5 617
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled			
other, coated	87 364	5 136	92 500
Galvanized sheets	49 114	8 988	58 102
Tin plate and T.P.S.	35 051	7 410	42 461
Total	557 887	118 188	676 075

¹ Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.**Soft Drink Production, March 1983 — Advance Information**

Canadian production of soft drinks in March 1983 was 26,627,000 gallons (1 210 488 hectolitres), up slightly from 26,549,000 gallons (1 206 942 hectolitres) in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pack of Plums, 1982 — Advance Information

Data on the total pack of plums for the 1982 crop year are now available.

For further information, order the *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 9, Pack of Processed Plums, 1982 (32-023, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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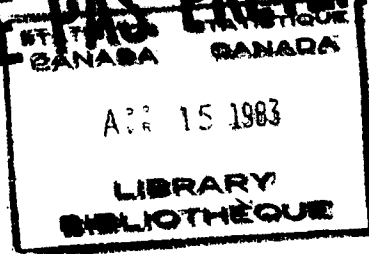
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Retail Trade, All Stores, by Provinces and Selected Metropolitan Areas

February 1983

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			Feb. '83/ Feb. '82	Sales All Stores		Feb. '83/ Jan. '83
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983r	Feb. 1983p		Jan. 1983r	Feb. 1983p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Newfoundland	110.2	116.6	117.4	6.4	152.2	146.6	-3.7
Prince Edward Island	22.8	27.7	26.5	15.8	35.8	35.5	-0.8
Nova Scotia	194.8	214.4	210.5	8.0	267.7	261.2	-2.4
New Brunswick	151.5	168.8	171.0	12.8	215.0	215.4	0.2
Quebec	1,563.0	1,641.9	1,624.1	3.9	2,002.0	1,974.4	-1.4
Ontario	2,325.5	2,556.1	2,495.8	7.3	3,102.8	3,046.6	-1.8
Manitoba	257.7	264.5	264.2	2.4	324.3	330.9	2.0
Saskatchewan	273.6	286.2	281.6	2.9	359.9	354.5	-1.5
Alberta	771.1	764.7	741.7	-3.8	921.4	906.1	-1.7
British Columbia	828.8	823.0	808.8	-2.4	979.6	978.4	-0.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20.3	18.6	18.7	-7.9	24.3	23.8	-2.2
Canada	6,519.3	6,882.3	6,760.2	3.6	8,411.8	8,272.4	-1.7
Montreal	774.6	791.7	789.0	1.8			
Toronto	886.8	975.0	944.6	6.5			
Winnipeg	166.3	174.7	172.1	3.4			
Vancouver	443.0	433.1	424.1	-4.2			

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade, February 1983 — Advance Information

Total retail sales in Canada, without seasonal adjustment, were \$6,760.2 million in February 1983, up 3.6% from the February 1982 level. Among the 28 kinds of businesses surveyed, 20 showed increased sales with the largest gains recorded for furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (+21.0%), pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores (+17.9%) and used car dealers (+16.0%). The largest sales decreases were reported by jewellery stores (-5.7%), service stations (-4.4%) and garages (-3.0%).

Retail sales in February 1983 were up from a year earlier in all provinces except Alberta (-3.8%), British Columbia (-2.4%) and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-7.9%). Advances ranged from +2.4% in Manitoba to +15.8% in Prince Edward Island. In metropolitan areas, retail sales were higher in Montreal (+1.8%), Toronto (+6.5%) and Winnipeg (+3.4%), but decreased in Vancouver (-4.2%).

Revised total retail trade for January 1983 was \$6,882.3 million, an increase of 3.6% over January 1982.

Cumulative sales for January-February 1983 were \$13,642.5 million, up 3.6% over the corresponding period in 1982.

Seasonally adjusted, retail sales in February 1983 dropped 1.7% from the preceding month to a level of \$8,272.4 million. The largest increases were recorded in jewellery stores (+5.3%), women's clothing stores (+5.1%) and general stores (+4.1%), while the largest decreases were in household furniture stores (-6.4%), household appliance stores (-5.7%) and specialty shoe stores (-4.6%). Compared with January 1983, seasonally adjusted sales were up in Manitoba (+2.0%) and New Brunswick (+0.2%) but declined in the remaining provinces, with decreases ranging from -0.1% in British Columbia to -3.7% in Newfoundland.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

February 1983

Kinds of Business	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			Feb. '83/ Feb. '82	Sales All Stores		Feb. '83/ Jan. '83
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1983r	Feb. 1983p		Jan. 1983r	Feb. 1983p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,443.2	1,549.1	1,506.9	4.4	1,637.1	1,649.1	0.7
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	358.3	388.3	371.4	3.6	434.1	443.4	2.1
All other food stores	129.2	144.1	142.8	10.5	162.8	163.2	0.2
Department stores	577.9	623.4	604.1	4.5	860.8	895.2	4.0
General merchandise stores	136.8	139.5	141.6	3.5	185.2	178.7	-3.5
General stores	126.2	126.4	124.6	-1.2	151.8	158.0	4.1
Variety stores	62.4	63.9	65.9	5.6	92.7	95.5	3.0
Motor vehicle dealers	1,091.0	969.0	1,083.4	-0.6	1,255.0	1,241.8	-1.1
Used car dealers	32.3	32.3	37.5	16.0
Service stations	593.4	613.7	567.1	-4.4	672.7	665.1	-1.1
Garages	109.2	109.2	105.9	-3.0	122.8	122.9	0.1
Automotive parts and accessories stores	105.5	129.5	121.2	14.9	192.7	196.0	1.7
Men's clothing stores	60.8	81.6	62.2	2.2	91.7	91.8	0.1
Women's clothing stores	105.1	135.7	115.5	9.8	162.4	170.7	5.1
Family clothing stores	73.1	84.2	73.5	0.5	113.8	117.2	3.0
Specialty shoe stores	7.9	10.9	7.7	-1.9	11.7	11.2	-4.6
Family shoe stores	45.0	56.3	45.1	0.1	75.8	77.2	1.9
Hardware stores	45.4	51.9	48.0	5.5	75.4	74.8	-0.7
Household furniture stores	82.7	106.3	92.8	12.2	116.7	109.3	-6.4
Household appliance stores	26.6	33.9	28.6	7.5	37.6	35.5	-5.7
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	31.4	40.9	38.0	21.0	48.5	48.7	0.4
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	267.4	323.6	315.5	17.9	337.2	344.2	2.1
Book and stationery stores	31.8	32.6	33.6	5.7	38.5	39.5	2.6
Florists	30.5	23.7	31.9	4.7	32.2	32.9	2.0
Jewellery stores	45.8	41.6	43.1	-5.7	61.3	64.6	5.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	72.4	77.8	70.8	-2.1	98.6	98.2	-0.4
Personal accessories stores	92.5	92.4	90.3	-2.3	115.1	116.9	1.6
All other stores	735.7	800.3	790.9	7.5	1,042.6	1,036.4	-0.6
Total, all stores	6,519.3	6,882.3	6,760.2	3.6	8,411.6	8,272.4	-1.7

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Preliminary Monthly Report of Petroleum Sales

February 1983
(Thousand Cubic Metres)

	Motor Gas- oline	Aviation Turbo. Fuel (Kero.)	Aviation Turbo. Fuel (Naphtha)	Kero. & Stove	Diesel	Light Fuel	Heavy Fuel
Newfoundland	41.8	7.4	3.3	6.5	24.1	49.1	14.6
Prince Edward Island	10.7	0.1	0.3	4.5	1.5	13.6	1.3
Nova Scotia	75.1	4.6	4.6	10.6	53.5	108.6	189.2
New Brunswick	63.3	1.2	2.0	7.0	23.0	69.3	111.7
Quebec	521.1	38.8	10.7	31.2	168.2	486.3	356.9
Ontario	923.7	67.2	9.7	21.7	236.6	524.3	61.3
Manitoba	109.4	3.7	9.6	14.0	53.7	12.0	16.3
Saskatchewan	137.4	0.1	5.5	20.6	45.3	17.5	0.6
Alberta	354.8	24.7	17.5	8.2	178.1	10.6	11.4
British Columbia	270.6	27.8	21.4	18.3	154.7	61.4	130.4
Yukon	2.4	—	0.1	2.6	1.2	2.8	—
Northwest Territories	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	7.3	9.3	—
Canada-1983	2 513.5	178.6	87.4	147.9	947.2	1 364.8	893.7
Canada-1982	2 625.7	205.6	109.0	190.5	1 066.7	1 685.5	1 149.4
% Change 1983/1982	-4.3	-13.1	-19.8	-22.4	-11.2	-19.0	-22.2

	Asphalt	Lubricants & Greases	Other Products	Total Products	Motor Gasoline by Grade		
					Premium	No-Lead	Regular
Newfoundland	—	0.9	0.6	148.3	2.0	18.5	21.3
Prince Edward Island	—	0.2	1.3	33.5	0.6	3.7	6.4
Nova Scotia	0.1	1.6	7.2	455.1	6.8	30.8	37.5
New Brunswick	—	1.1	5.0	283.6	3.4	24.1	35.8
Quebec	19.9	9.3	134.0	1 776.4	72.6	171.2	277.3
Ontario	25.4	32.4	239.9	2 142.2	85.1	358.6	480.0
Manitoba	2.3	2.5	4.1	227.6	2.8	26.6	80.0
Saskatchewan	—	3.3	9.7	240.0	2.3	23.7	111.4
Alberta	7.9	9.2	40.4	662.8	14.3	85.5	255.0
British Columbia	5.7	7.9	25.5	723.7	22.7	63.0	184.9
Yukon	—	—	0.1	9.2	—	0.4	2.0
Northwest Territories	—	0.2	0.2	28.6	0.2	0.5	2.5
Canada-1983	61.3	68.6	468.0	6 731.0	212.8	806.6	1 494.1
Canada-1982	47.9	72.8	498.8	7 651.9	244.0	811.7	1 570.0
% Change 1983/1982	28.0	-5.8	-6.2	-12.0	-12.8	-0.6	-4.8

Refined Petroleum Products, February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show net sales in Canada of all refined petroleum products plunged 12.0% to 6 731.0 thousand cubic metres in February 1983 from 7 651.9 thousand cubic metres a year earlier.

Canadian refineries produced 6 825.4 thousand cubic metres of refined petroleum products in the latest month, down 7.0% from 7 336.3 thousand cubic metres in February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.70/\$37), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

February 1983

(Millions of Dollars)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales(+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds and debentures	382	360	22
Common and preferred stocks	465	541	-76
Total — February	847	901	-54
Total — January	917	932	-15
Foreign securities:			
Bonds and debentures	139	126	13
Common and preferred stocks	483	554	-71
Total — February	622	680	-58
Total — January	703	712	-9

Security Transactions with Non-residents, February 1983 — Advance Information

Transactions with non-residents in outstanding Canadian securities produced a net capital outflow from Canada of \$54 million in February 1983, compared to a net outflow of \$15 million in January.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of outstanding Canadian equities by \$76 million in February, a shift from the net investment of \$32 million in January. (The gross value of trading in Canadian equities by non-residents exceeded \$1 billion in the current month, the highest level since August 1981.) Non-residents added to their holdings of Canadian outstanding bonds in February, producing a net capital inflow of \$22 million, compared with a net outflow of \$47 million in January; Japanese investors were the principal buyers.

Canadian residents increased their holdings of foreign equities by \$71 million in the latest month but reduced their holdings of foreign bonds by \$13 million.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Don Granger (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, February 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic export and import price and volume indexes for the month of February 1983 are available on CANSIM, on request by telephone or can be obtained from the March issue of *Summary of External Trade*.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Leslie Viczian or Peter Wang (613-995-6115), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

February 1983 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	% Change					
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. '83/ Jan. '83	Feb. '83/ Feb. '82	Mar. '82 to Feb. '83/ Mar. '81 to Feb. '82
Canada, Total	271.6	270.6	249.2	0.4	9.0	5.9
Materials	255.9	254.3	239.6	0.6	6.8	3.4
Labour	299.7	299.6	266.3	0.0	12.5	10.0
Atlantic Provinces, Total	292.8	291.0	273.1	0.6	7.2	5.6
Materials	261.9	259.4	248.6	1.0	5.3	3.2
Labour	346.2	345.6	315.5	0.2	9.7	9.1
Quebec, Total	270.5	269.9	249.5	0.2	8.4	5.6
Materials	256.8	256.0	239.7	0.3	7.1	3.3
Labour	296.3	296.3	268.0	—	10.6	9.6
Ontario, Total	262.7	262.8	241.3	-0.0	8.9	6.0
Materials	253.7	253.9	238.6	-0.1	6.3	3.9
Labour	278.1	278.1	245.5	—	13.3	9.4
Prairie Provinces, Total	290.5	288.3	262.7	0.8	10.6	6.6
Materials	261.8	258.4	242.1	1.3	8.1	3.5
Labour	346.1	346.1	302.7	—	14.3	11.5
British Columbia, Total	271.3	267.2	248.0	1.5	9.4	5.6
Materials	251.7	245.4	234.6	2.6	7.3	2.1
Labour	306.0	306.0	271.8	—	12.6	10.9

Note: Longer term price movement calculated from indexes of periods specified.

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes, February 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada residential building construction input price index (1971=100) rose 0.4% in February 1983 to 271.6 from the January level of 270.6. This rise was mainly attributable to increased prices for British Columbia lumber and for crushed stone in Quebec. Lesser increases were registered for concrete blocks and ready-mix concrete in the Atlantic region.

The February rise marked the sixth consecutive month in which increases have been observed at the Canada level. Over the period February 1982 to February 1983, the total index increased 9.0%, with the labour component index up 12.5% and the materials component up 6.8%.

On a regional basis, residential building construction costs showed the largest increase during February in British Columbia (1.5%) while increases in the other regions ranged from 0.2% (Quebec) to 0.8% (Prairie Provinces). The Ontario index declined less than 0.1% during the month.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, April 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures on cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products at April 1, 1983 and revised figures for March 1, 1983 are now available.

For further information, order the February issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Imports by Commodities, February 1983 — Advance Information

Commodity-country import trade statistics for February 1983 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian firms produced 58 690 cubic metres of waferboard in the month of February 1983, an increase of 151.0% from 23 383 cubic metres a year earlier.

Domestic production of particleboard rose 11.5% in February 1983 to 57 172 cubic metres from 51 281 cubic metres in February 1982.

Canadian firms produced 46,863,000 square feet 1/8-inch basis of hardboard in February 1983, up 159.3 from 18,073,000 square feet 1/8-inch basis a year earlier.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fish Product Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1020		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	376	364	-3.2
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	23,065	23,655	2.6
Man-hours paid	000's	49,741	50,563	1.7
Manufacturing wages	\$000	299,973	348,897	16.3
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	33,289	40,436	21.5
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	937,788	1,042,977	11.2
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,465,236	1,677,922	14.5
Value added	\$000	477,991	603,191	26.2
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	27,032	27,486	1.7
Total salaries and wages	\$000	367,999	421,719	14.6
Total value added	\$000	597,799	689,755	15.4

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Fish Products Industry*, 1981 (32-216, \$4.75).

**Airport Activity — Scheduled Services, Total Deplaned plus Enplaned Passengers
(Preliminary Statistics)**

February 1982

	February 1982	February 1981	% Change
Toronto International	902,200	941,195	-4.1
Montreal International (Dorval)	428,100	500,514	-14.5
Vancouver International	420,600	466,285	-9.8
Calgary International	303,900	310,534	-2.1
Winnipeg International	156,700	167,858	-6.6
Edmonton International	153,000	166,705	-8.2
Ottawa International	143,600	143,358	0.2
Halifax International	98,200	103,562	-5.2
Edmonton Municipal	76,500	81,206	-5.8
Mirabel International	69,900	67,121	4.1

**Airport Activity — Scheduled Services, February 1982
(Preliminary) — Advance Information**

Preliminary statistics for February 1982 are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10 Canadian airports for February 1982, with comparative data for February 1981 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

**Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and
Other Warehouses, 1982 — Advance Information**

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 33 770 tonnes at the 1982 year-end from 36 847 tonnes at January 1, 1982. Stocks of frozen meats were down to 28 598 tonnes from 35 472 tonnes.

Data users should note that data on stocks of dairy products, fruits and vegetables are also available.

For further information, order the 1982 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, \$4.75), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Dairy Products Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1040		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	456	416	-8.8
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	14,097	14,457	2.6
Man-hours paid	000's	29,522	29,769	0.8
Manufacturing wages	\$000	246,487	274,455	11.3
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	64,197	79,624	24.0
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	3,321,690	3,734,243	12.4
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	4,309,194	4,895,286	13.6
Value added	\$000	940,711	1,120,562	19.1
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	26,028	26,196	0.6
Total salaries and wages	\$000	462,582	513,275	11.0
Total value added	\$000	1,030,961	1,223,351	18.7

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Dairy Products Industry*, 1981 (32-209, \$4.75).

Children's Clothing Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2450		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	141	139	-1.4
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	5,629	5,265	-6.5
Man-hours paid	000's	11,156	10,638	-4.6
Manufacturing wages	\$000	56,449	58,089	2.9
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	1,017	1,172	15.2
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	156,286	161,657	3.4
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	287,053	292,221	1.8
Value added	\$000	127,844	132,253	3.4
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	6,384	5,984	-6.3
Total salaries and wages	\$000	71,367	79,950	2.2
Total value added	\$000	128,267	133,873	4.4

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Women's and Children's Clothing Industries*, 1981 (34-217, \$6.35).

Foundation Garment Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2480		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	28	30	7.1
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	2,247	2,657	18.2
Man-hours paid	000's	4,491	5,322	18.5
Manufacturing wages	\$000	21,525	27,024	25.5
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	465	526	13.1
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	42,774	46,563	8.9
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	104,038	114,741	10.3
Value added	\$000	62,168	70,631	13.6
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	3,086	3,541	14.7
Total salaries and wages	\$000	38,413	46,219	20.3
Total value added	\$000	63,630	75,940	19.3

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Women's and Children's Clothing Industries*, 1981 (34-217, \$6.35).

Miscellaneous Paper Converters Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2740		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	272	267	-1.8
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	12,215	12,260	0.4
Man-hours paid	000's	24,979	25,209	0.9
Manufacturing wages	\$000	179,436	209,521	16.8
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	17,936	22,535	25.6
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	795,311	912,338	14.7
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,350,972	1,538,889	13.9
Value added	\$000	544,270	615,263	13.0
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	16,602	16,710	0.7
Total salaries and wages	\$000	277,975	317,015	14.0
Total value added	\$000	556,328	629,943	13.2

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Miscellaneous Paper Converters Including Asphalt Roofing*, 1981 (36-215, \$6.35).

Metal Stamping and Pressing Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3042		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	704	701	-0.4
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	20,613	20,134	-2.3
Man-hours paid	000's	43,677	42,197	-3.4
Manufacturing wages	\$000	348,898	379,628	8.8
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	24,181	29,240	20.9
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	2,426,038	2,169,184	-10.6
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	3,507,488	3,390,405	-3.3
Value added	\$000	1,080,713	1,190,520	10.2
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	26,958	26,823	-0.5
Total salaries and wages	\$000	492,420	547,751	11.2
Total value added	\$000	1,116,810	1,242,361	11.2

For further information, contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry*, 1981 (41-227, \$4.75).

Concrete Products Manufacturers

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3549		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	373	332	-11.0
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	3,540	2,819	-20.4
Man-hours paid	000's	7,107	5,672	-20.2
Manufacturing wages	\$000	57,995	49,043	-15.4
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	11,719	11,585	-1.1
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	113,261	102,528	-9.5
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	272,632	242,377	-11.1
Value added	\$000	150,840	132,290	-12.3
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	4,629	3,666	-20.8
Total salaries and wages	\$000	79,001	67,614	-14.4
Total value added	\$000	158,334	136,566	-13.7

For further information, contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Cement Industries*, 1981 (44-219, \$6.35).

Paint and Varnish Manufacturers

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 3750		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	143	147	2.8
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	3,521	3,385	-3.9
Man-hours paid	000's	7,195	7,202	—
Manufacturing wages	\$000	55,304	61,791	11.7
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	5,971	7,862	31.7
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	422,891	489,550	15.8
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	747,118	879,736	17.8
Value added	\$000	324,607	393,363	21.2
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	7,195	7,170	-0.3
Total salaries and wages	\$000	121,914	145,933	19.7
Total value added	\$000	369,527	418,118	13.1

For further information, contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Paint and Varnish Manufacturers*, 1981 (46-210, \$4.75).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

21-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Farm Wages in Canada**, February 1983

32-006 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Oils and Fats**, February 1983

43-005 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, February 1983

46-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, February 1983

47-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, February 1983

Service Bulletin:

32-023 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**, Vol. 11, No. 22, Pack of Processed Mushrooms, 1982

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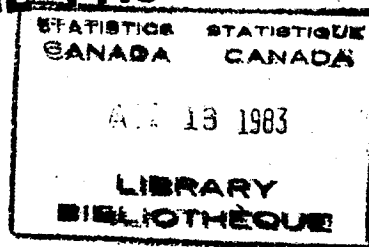
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An Overview of Employment Developments: 1980 to 1982

This recession has been characterized by exceptional changes in Canada's employment patterns. Employment levels declined generally, but specific industrial sectors and demographic groups received the brunt of the impact. An article appearing in the March 1983 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.70/\$37) reviews these employment declines in the context of changes in the level of overall economic activity. It shows that:

- Employment declined in almost all industries, even the service industries.
- Employment fell among men 25 years of age and over, but not among women in the same age group.
- Employment in full-time jobs dropped substantially, but the number of part-time workers actually increased slightly.

These and other changes in employment patterns are detailed in this article.

For further information, contact Fred Wong (613-995-9381), Labour Force Activity Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11-207 (N/C) Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1982

31-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, January 1983
(continued on page 4)



Telephone Statistics, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$642.4 million in February 1983, up 6.3% from a year earlier. Operating expenses at \$455.1 million showed an increase of 4.3%. Net operating revenue totalled \$187.4 million, up 11.4% over February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Gas Utilities, January 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show Canadian sales of natural gas amounted to 5 190 million cubic metres in January 1983, a drop of 5% from 5 463 million cubic metres a year earlier.

Exports of natural gas to the United States were reported at 2 428 million cubic metres in the latest month, down 1.5% from 2 464 million cubic metres in January 1982.

For further information, order the January 1983 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gary Smallbridge (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, February 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) stood at 285.0 in February 1983, up 1.2% from the January index of 281.5 but 2.6% lower than the year-earlier level of 292.3.

Data users should note that this release includes revisions to 1981-1982 crop year prices for wheat, oats and barley. These revised numbers are the final prices received by farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The index, which measures (as closely as can be determined) prices received by producers at the farm gate, is available on CANSIM (matrix 176) or in the publication *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$1.55/\$15.50). Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components and further information are available from Phil Jensen (613-995-4895), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

(1971=100)

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Canada	285.0	281.5	292.3
Prince Edward Island	311.7	278.7	301.4
Nova Scotia	287.0	284.6	279.8
New Brunswick	280.3	286.9	291.7
Quebec	294.4	290.8	295.8
Ontario	273.7	270.0	265.5
Manitoba ¹	296.2	290.8	307.3
Saskatchewan ¹	290.9	289.0	324.9
Alberta ¹	284.0	279.5	292.1
British Columbia ¹	281.0	281.7	283.4

¹ Based on current initial prices only for wheat, oats and barley for February 1983 and January 1983.

Sugar Sales, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 94 793 340 kilograms of all types of sugar for March 1983. Domestic sales were 81 461 076 kilograms and export sales amounted to 13 332 264 kilograms.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the March issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.55/\$15.50), available in approximately 10 days, or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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

March 1982

	March 1982	March 1981	% Change
Toronto International	1,090,900	1,130,522	-3.5
Montreal International (Dorval)	514,900	573,145	-10.2
Vancouver International	478,000	529,763	-9.8
Calgary International	331,900	343,328	-3.3
Winnipeg International	176,200	188,850	-6.7
Edmonton International	174,800	177,015	-1.3
Ottawa International	162,700	165,188	-1.5
Halifax International	122,200	120,301	1.6
Mirabel International	85,000	83,728	1.5
Edmonton Municipal	82,200	85,537	-3.9

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services, March 1982 (Preliminary) — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for March 1982 are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10 Canadian airports for March 1982, with comparative data for March 1981 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

Production, Consumption and Inventories of Rubber, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of rubber in February 1983 was 17 132 000 kilograms, up from 16 464 000 kilograms a year earlier.

Consumption of rubber in February 1983 was 23 496 000 kilograms.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Production, Consumption and Inventories of Rubber* (33-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

35-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Type Plywood**, February 1983

42-210 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers**, 1981

61-205 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Private and Public Investment in Canada**, Outlook 1983

62-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **The Consumer Price Index**, March 1983 — Available April 19, 1983 at 7 a.m.

64-203 (Canada: \$7.40; Other Countries: \$8.90) **Building Permits**, Annual Summary 1982

Service Bulletin:

87-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Culture Communiqué**, Vol. 6, No. 1, Book Publishing: an Industry Analysis, 1981-82

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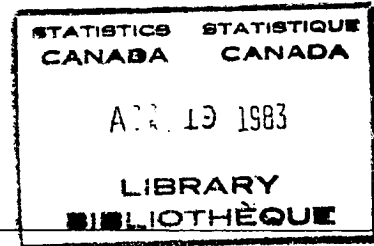
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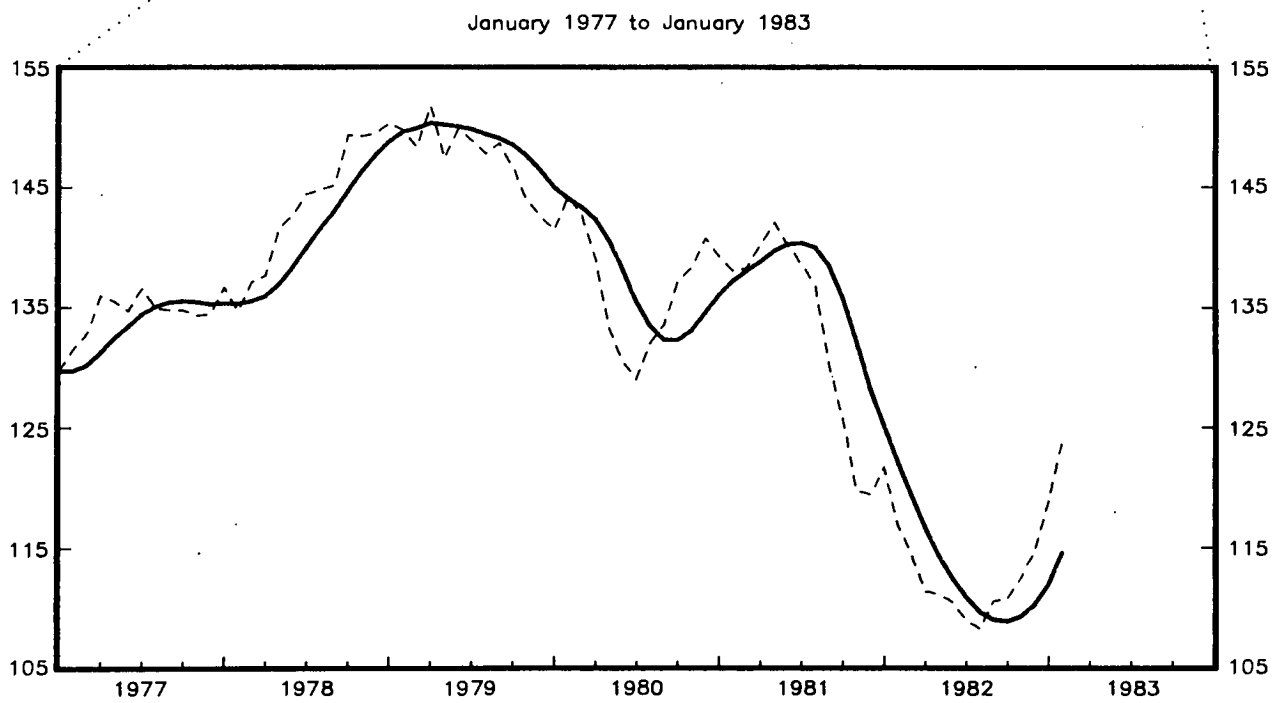
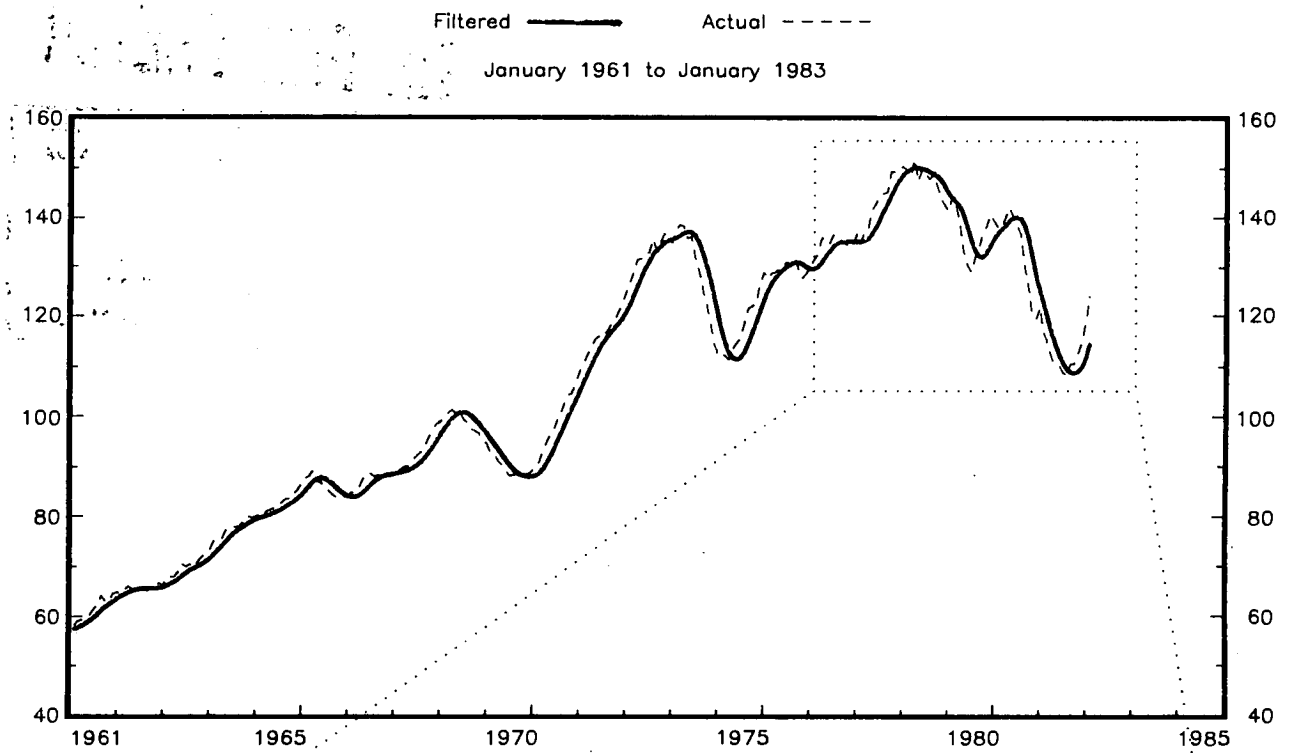
23-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **The Dairy Review**, February 1983

63-014 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Merchandising Inventories**, January 1983

66-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **International Travel — Advance Information**, February 1983



The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



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

A Note on the Role of Leading Indicators in the Statistical System

Policy-makers and decision-makers in both the government and private sectors are making increased and more sophisticated uses of quarterly national accounts and of other macro-economic frameworks in order to evaluate the current performance of the economy and to detect its underlying trends. However, by the time users have access to the elaborate frameworks which allow them to analyze the economy in a relatively disciplined fashion, events with consequences for the near and medium term future may have already taken place. The first quantitative manifestation of current economic developments often occurs in a group of indicators that lead cyclical movements in the economy and that can be assembled rapidly as events unfold. Consequently it is not surprising that "leading indicators" have long played a role in assessing current economic conditions. In the last decade the increased severity of recessions worldwide has disabused most analysts of the notion that the business cycle is dead and has rekindled interest in the leading indicator approach to economic analysis. Since the early 1970s the number of organizations, both in Canada and elsewhere, that have developed indicator systems to monitor economic developments is quite impressive. All of this activity has stimulated inquiries into the nature of the work being carried out and into possible directions of evolution of indicator systems.

These inquiries have led Statistics Canada to develop a set of theoretical guidelines that are useful in constructing, evaluating, or in guiding the evolution of leading indicator systems. Also, technical advances in data smoothing have been utilized so that the number of false signals emitted by the leading index has been minimized while preserving the maximum amount of lead time. A paper on these topics was published in the May 1982 issue of *Current Economic Analysis* (catalogue number 13-004E). Within the limits of this note we can only be suggestive and indicate that a leading indicator system should be structured as much as possible like the framework (e.g. the quarterly national accounts) that it is intended to complement, and it must contain a broad enough range of component indicators to enable the system to warn of cyclical changes that may be generated by any of a large variety of causal mechanisms. Although the current version of Statistics Canada's leading indicator system does not incorporate all the implications of the theoretical guidelines, along with the guidelines, it constitutes a useful addition to the indicator systems in Canada, and will become increasingly more so as the system evolves in accordance with the theoretical principles underlying its development.

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, January 1983 — Advance Information

Leading Indicators	Percentage Change in January
Composite Leading Index (1971=100)	+2.34
1. Average Workweek — Manufacturing (Hours)	+0.02
2. Residential Construction Index (1971=100)	+13.53 ¹
3. United States Composite Leading Index (1967=100)	+0.95
4. Money Supply (M1) (\$1971 Millions)	+0.60
5. New Orders — Durable Products Industries (\$1971 Millions)	-0.49
6. Retail Trade — Furniture and Appliances (\$1971 Millions)	+3.52
7. New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$1971 Millions)	+1.38
8. Shipment to Inventory Ratio (Finished Goods) — Manufacturing	+0.02*
9. Stock Price Index (TSE300 Excluding Oil and Gas 1975=1000)	+8.05
10. Percentage Change in Price Per Unit Labour Costs — Manufacturing	+0.13*
* Net Change	

¹ The number of mortgage loans approved in January has been forecast due to unavailability of the data.

According to the record increase of the leading indicator in January 1983, a recovery of economic activity is occurring, while the coincident indicators of production and employment strongly suggest appreciable growth in the first quarter of 1983. The composite indicator rose for the fourth straight month in January to 114.55, posting both a record gain of 2.34% and a wide diffusion as nine of the 10 components increased. This gain reflects the vigorous upturn of the non-filtered¹ index in the last two months (of 4.3% in January to 123.9). The increase has been led by the indicators of household and export demand, which were supplemented by the positive reaction of manufacturing activity in January. The conditions for a more sustained recovery of activity appear to be in place in the first quarter, with the stabilization of interest rates at lower levels, a recovery of activity in the United States, and the improved prospects for real labour income. It is still too early, however, to determine precisely the force or the longevity of the recovery.

The recent movement of the indicators of personal expenditure on goods up to January suggests a sharp upturn of real consumer demand in the first quarter. Sales of furniture and household appliances as well as new vehicle sales continued to increase in January, up 3.52% and 1.38% respectively. Their levels are 6.0% and 2.8% above the average for the fourth quarter

(continued)

despite a slight faltering in the non-filtered versions in January, as the recent strong gains have been aided by transitory factors. The appreciable increase of employment in trade in February and March, nevertheless, underscores the sustained recovery of consumer confidence, which continued to respond positively to lower interest rates and to the gradual improvement in labour market conditions in the first quarter. This positive underlying trend of demand was reflected in the diffuseness of the average 1.2% monthly increase of non-automotive retail sales since December.

The index of residential construction² continued to accelerate in January (+13.53%), likely securing an increase in activity in the first quarter. While most of the recent upturn of this indicator had originated in single-family housing in central Canada, the recovery now seems to be spreading to other types of housing and to other regions at the start of the first quarter. Despite this considerable improvement in the non-filtered version of the residential construction index in absolute terms, comparable to the strong recovery of 1975, the index remains about 25% below its peak of April 1981.

The signs of recovery were less vigorous in manufacturing, as indicated by the relatively weak contribution of this sector to the increase in the composite index in January. The downward trend of new orders for durable goods slowed to -0.49% in January, while the ratio of shipments to finished goods rose to 1.37 from the low levels recorded over the prior six months. These two indicators registered strong increases in the non-filtered version of +14.9% for new orders and +0.11 for the ratio of shipments to stocks. These indicators rose sharply due to industries related to household and export demand, although this movement has not been sufficiently large to slow markedly the steady downward trend of business investment. Employment in manufacturing was virtually unchanged in the first quarter, according to the labour force survey, after an accentuated decline of 3.3% last quarter. The average workweek was essentially unchanged (+0.02%), as a drop in the non-filtered version probably reflected the increase in part-time employment.

Profit margins continued to improve in January, as the percentage change of price per unit labour cost increased by 0.13 to a level of 0.00%. The increase was even greater in the non-filtered version (up 0.22 to +0.21%), which improves the prospects for profits in manufacturing in the first quarter. Unit labour costs resumed the downward trend which began last June, particularly due to the strong gain in output-per-person employed in January as a result of a 10.8% recovery in production of durable goods. Average hourly earnings continued to grow at about 6% at annual rates, which is markedly higher than the increase in consumer prices. Manufacturing negotiated wage rates in major collective bargaining agreements in the fourth quarter seem to suggest that there will be some resistance to a continuation of the slowdown of nominal wages in the short-term. Negotiated wage rates were little changed, as the annual rate of increase moved from 10.4% to 9.1% in contracts without a COLA clause and from 1.2% to 1.9% in

contracts before the inclusion of the effects of an indexation clause.

The leading indicator for the United States accelerated in January, registering its strongest gain (+0.95%) since the upturn that began last June. The acceleration of the index is attributable to a wider diffusion of the positive forces since December, which has been reflected in a steady increase in our exports to the U.S. since that month. The sectors most notably affected by this recovery are motor vehicles and parts in particular, as well as a number of fabricated materials such as lumber and paper products, textiles, chemical products, and fertilizers. The trend of crude materials also was positive in February for the fourth consecutive month. Despite the prospective increase in our exports in the first quarter, the merchandise trade surplus probably will be reduced by the more accentuated recovery of our imports, a reflection of the strength of domestic demand in Canada.

The financial market indicators continued to improve in January. The Toronto stock exchange index increased by 8.05%, the fifth straight increase, as the peak levels in the non-filtered version attained in 1980 were superseded in January. The real money supply recorded its first increase in January (+0.60%) since the onset of the recession.

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.*

For further information, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80), or contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Estimated Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

			Not Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983r	% change	Jan.-Feb. 1983p	Jan.-Feb. 1982	% change
	(\$ millions)			(\$ millions)		
Newfoundland	69.6	84.9	-18.0	154.4	178.1	-13.3
Prince Edward Island	19.8	20.7	-4.2	40.5	34.4	17.7
Nova Scotia	279.1	272.5	2.4	551.6	545.8	1.1
New Brunswick	234.5	214.8	9.2	449.4	528.4	-15.0
Quebec	3,912.2	3,545.2	10.4	7,457.4	7,495.6	-0.5
Ontario	7,425.7	7,184.4	3.4	14,610.1	14,117.8	3.5
Manitoba	352.0	337.0	4.5	689.0	743.6	-7.3
Sakatchewan	163.8	160.0	2.4	323.8	338.5	-4.3
Alberta	901.5	838.2	7.5	1,739.7	1,889.7	-7.9
British Columbia	1,253.1	1,170.2	7.1	2,423.4	2,392.7	1.3
Canada ¹	14,613.9	13,829.9	5.7	28,443.8	28,267.6	0.6

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show the value of new orders received in all Canadian manufacturing industries in February 1983, seasonally adjusted, increased 3.1% to \$15,659.5 million from the revised estimate of \$15,182.8 million in January. In durable goods industries, new orders with an estimated value of \$6,468.7 million were 3.1% higher than the January value of \$6,271.4 million: most of the increase can be attributed to gains of \$71.4 million (+12.5%) in the electrical products industry group and of \$40.5 million (+11.7%) in the machinery industry group. In non-durable goods industries, new orders received had an estimated value of \$9,190.8 million, up 3.1% from \$8,911.4 million (revised) in January.

The seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of the value of the unfilled orders backlog at the end of February was \$16,942.1 million, up 0.7% from the revised January estimate of \$16,817.3 million. Unfilled orders increased 0.6% in durable goods industries — to \$14,771.6 million from \$14,683.4 million at the end of January — and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was up 1.7% to \$2,170.5 million from \$2,133.9 million a month earlier.

The seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of the value of manufacturers' shipments in February was \$15,534.7 million, up 1.6% from January's revised value of \$15,293.6 million; shipments were higher in 12 of the 20 major groups of industries. Shipments of durable goods industries were up 0.1% to \$6,380.5 million from \$6,375.1 million as a 7.5% gain in the wood industry group was partly offset by a 5.3% loss in the electrical products industry group. A \$145.9 million increase in the foods and beverages industry group was the major contributor to a 2.6% gain in the non-durable goods industries as shipments rose to \$9,154.2 million in February from \$8,918.4 million in January.

Seasonally adjusted inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of February was \$31,796.7 million, up 0.1% from the preceding month's revised value of \$31,755.3 million. Total inventory held remained virtually unchanged as it went to \$33,065.0 million in February from \$33,051.6 million in January with decreases of 0.7% in raw materials and 0.2% in goods in process while finished products were up 1.2%.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of February was 2.05:1, down from 2.08:1 in January. The ratio of finished products to shipments remained unchanged at 0.71:1.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in February 1983 were estimated at \$14,613.9 million, 5.7% higher than the revised January value of \$13,829.9 million. Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1983 at an estimated \$28,443.8 million were up 0.6% from the \$28,267.6 million January-February 1982 level.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$3.70/\$37). Certain preliminary series of shipments data by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1979 Census of Manufacturers Benchmarks)

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983r	Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982
	(\$ millions)			
Shipments: Total	14,613.9	13,829.9	14,315.4	14,628.0
Non-durable	8,603.7	8,197.4	8,756.2	8,402.6
Durable	6,010.2	5,632.4	5,559.2	6,225.4
New Orders: Total	14,905.3	14,274.0	13,841.2	14,581.1
Non-durable	8,622.7	8,272.6	8,732.9	8,291.9
Durable	6,282.7	6,001.4	5,108.3	6,289.2
Unfilled Orders: Total	17,188.4	16,897.0	16,452.8	18,915.4
Non-durable	2,159.1	2,140.2	2,065.0	2,246.5
Durable	15,029.3	14,756.8	14,387.8	16,668.9
Inventory Owned: Total	32,156.9	32,030.2	31,341.4	34,599.9
Non-durable	16,239.1	16,178.3	15,507.9	16,739.4
Durable	15,917.8	15,852.0	15,833.4	17,860.5
Inventory Held: Total	33,420.6	33,283.4	32,634.8	36,075.1
Raw materials	12,926.3	13,128.8	12,928.1	14,661.8
Goods in process	9,240.7	9,182.7	9,062.8	9,758.7
Finished products	11,253.5	10,971.9	10,643.9	11,654.7
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments: Total	15,534.7	15,293.6	14,740.9	15,448.4
Non-durable	9,154.2	8,918.4	8,857.0	8,874.1
Durable	6,380.5	6,375.2	5,883.9	6,574.3
New Orders: Total	15,659.5	15,182.8	14,261.0	15,236.0
Non-durable	9,190.8	8,911.4	8,824.0	8,745.0
Durable	6,468.7	6,271.4	5,437.0	6,491.0
Unfilled Orders: Total	16,942.1	16,817.3	16,926.9	18,609.6
Non-durable	2,170.5	2,133.9	2,139.7	2,252.3
Durable	14,771.6	14,683.4	14,787.2	16,357.3
Inventory Owned: Total	31,796.7	31,755.3	31,615.5	34,175.5
Non-durable	16,036.9	16,024.8	15,778.3	16,553.6
Durable	15,759.8	15,730.5	15,837.2	17,621.9
Inventory Held: Total	33,065.0	33,051.6	32,964.1	35,656.0
Raw materials	12,931.8	13,025.4	12,776.8	14,700.4
Goods in process	9,073.4	9,095.1	9,156.6	9,548.6
Finished products	11,059.8	10,931.1	11,030.7	11,407.0
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments	2.05	2.08	2.14	2.21
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.71	0.71	0.75	0.74

Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1982 — Advance Information

The book value of assets held in trustee pension funds reached an estimated \$71.4 billion at the end of the fourth quarter of 1982, an increase of \$3.1 billion from the previous quarter and \$9.9 billion more than the amount held one year earlier.

Income of these funds for the fourth quarter of 1982 — made up of employee and employer contributions of \$1.9 billion, investment income of \$1.8 billion and other income of \$170 million — amounted to \$3.9 billion. Out of this revenue, expenditures of \$877 million were met, leaving a net cash flow of \$3.0 billion.

For further information, order the fourth quarter 1982 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Hubert Frenken (613-995-4476), Pensions Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada

Fourth Quarter 1982, Preliminary Supply Data

								Available	
		Pro- duction	Exports	Imports	Stock Variation	Inter- product Transfers	Producer Con- sumption	Current Quarter	Year to Date
Coal (KT)	1982	10 510	3 677	4 370	1 079	—	—	10 124	41 454
	1981	10 795	4 031	5 826	2 382	—	2	10 207	38 518
Crude oil (ML)	1982	21 562	3 525	3 831	250	—	—	21 618	86 536
	1981	19 723	2 700	6 598	-471	—	—	24 092	100 727
Natural gas (GL)	1982	19 075	6 319	1	-32	66 ¹	—	12 856	46 142
	1981	19 266	6 128	1	-788	61 ¹	—	13 988	45 927
Electricity (GWh)	1982	98 478	10 140	445	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	101 723	9 688	319	—	—	9 556	101 911	371 094
NGLs & LPGs ² (ML)	1982	4 165	2 892	—	-733	111	110	2 007	4 644
	1981	4 105	2 755	—	-563	-245	149	1 520	5 189
Motor gasoline (ML)	1982	8 381	48	16	198	321	4	8 475	34 607
	1981	9 193	137	11	248	367	3	9 159	37 501
Middle distillates (ML)	1982	6 409	346	17	-500	-158	25	6 448	25 628
	1981	7 045	530	13	-942	95	23	7 588	27 650
Heavy fuel oil (ML)	1982	3 011	458	407	105	145	361	3 362	13 852
	1981	3 724	531	409	-184	78	368	4 232	16 030
Aviation fuels (ML)	1982	954	—	—	-80	-59	—	975	4 270
	1981	1 189	11	—	42	-56	2	1 080	4 772
Other petroleum products ³ (ML)	1982	3 114	371	291	-92	46	995	4 167	16 609
	1981	3 399	395	227	13	-50	1 040	4 208	18 150

KT = Kilotonnes or 1 000 t.

ML = Megalitres or 1 000 m³.

GL = Gigalitres or 1 000 000 m³.

GWh = Gigawatt hours.

.. Data not available.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

— Nil.

¹ Includes synthetic natural gas.

² Includes gas plant natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery liquefied petroleum gases (LPGs).

³ Includes petroleum coke, non-energy petroleum products and refinery still gas.

Energy Supply-demand in Canada, Fourth Quarter 1982 — Advance Information

During the fourth quarter of 1982, the transformation of the Canadian energy situation continued, characterized by reduced domestic consumption of energy products.

Crude oil and derivatives were among the types of energy most affected. During the October to December period of 1982, availability of (demand for) motor gasoline diminished by 7%, middle distillates (diesel, light fuel oil and kerosene) declined 15%, while heavy fuel oil dropped by 21%. The weak market for refined petroleum products slowed down the activities of Canadian refineries: production levels were almost 11% lower than in the same quarter a year earlier. As a result, the need for crude oil diminished, lowering its availability for Canadian use to 21 618 megalitres in October-December 1982 from 24 092 megalitres in the fourth quarter of 1981 (-10%). However, the level of crude oil production was not adversely affected because of higher export levels (+31%) and a drastic reduction in imports (-42%).

The availability of natural gas for Canadian consumption totalled 12 856 gigalitres in the fourth quarter of 1982, down 8% from the same period of 1981. Due to warmer temperatures, sales by gas utilities were lower although the number of customers has increased to 3,066,019 in December 1982 from 2,954,700 in December 1981.

Despite a 5% increase in exports of electricity to the United States, generation of electricity declined slightly to a total of 98 478 gigawatt hours in the fourth quarter of 1982. During the same period, coal production decreased 3%, exports 9% and imports 25%. Inventories increased by 1 079 kilotonnes, leaving 10 124 kilotonnes of coal for domestic consumption.

For further information, contact Richard Godin or Mike Valiquette (613-996-3139), Energy and Minerals Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

February 1983 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	% Change		
				Feb. '83/ Jan. '83	Feb. '83/ Feb. '82	Mar. '82-Feb. '83/ Mar. '81-Feb. '82
Total Index	290.3	290.1	270.1	0.1	7.5	8.6
Materials	281.4	281.0	272.2	0.1	3.4	7.3
Steel and metal work	279.1	279.9	277.6	-0.3	0.5	5.1
Plumbing, heating and air conditioning	254.3	254.3	245.3	—	3.7	7.9
Electrical equipment	293.0	293.4	286.8	-0.1	2.2	7.5
Concrete products	341.6	339.5	320.4	0.6	6.6	14.0
Lumber and lumber products	247.6	243.6	236.5	1.6	4.7	-3.4
Other	282.7	281.8	269.5	0.3	4.9	7.2
Labour	300.1	300.1	267.8	—	12.1	9.9

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes, February 1983 — Advance Information

The non-residential building construction input price index for Canada rose 0.1% in February 1983 to a level of 290.3 from 290.1 in January. This marginal rise was mainly attributable to increased prices for softwoods, and concrete blocks and ready-mix concrete. Increases were also registered for industrial plywood finish and copper used for unalloyed pipe and tubing. Wallboard and insulation materials were up fractionally while prices for steel, metal work and electrical equipment were down during the month.

The February rise in the total index marked the sixth consecutive monthly increase. Over the period February 1982 to February 1983, the total index rose 7.5%, with the labour component up 12.1% and materials up 3.4%.

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of coal declined by 2.8% to 3 223 kilotonnes in February 1983 from 3 316 KT a year earlier. Exports of coal decreased to 853 KT from 1 126 KT, while landed imports were up to 187 KT from 12 KT in February 1982.

Production of coal in the first two months of 1983 totalled 7 219 KT, up 4.4% from 6 917 KT in the January-February 1982 period. Exports of coal rose to 2 382 KT from 2 097 KT and landed imports were up to 190 KT from 20 KT.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Dave Madsen (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 16, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending April 16, 1983 totalled 276 096 tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 278 692 tonnes but up 2.4% from the year-earlier level of 269 672 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 166.1 in the current week, 167.7 a week earlier and 162.0 a year earlier.

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

Tobacco Products — Cigarettes and Cigars, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of cigarettes amounted to 6,062 million in March 1983, down from 6,878 million a year earlier.

Production of cigars declined to 33.0 million in the latest month from 40.5 million in March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Vinyl-asbestos Floor Tiles, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 3 757 tonnes or 789 662 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in March 1983, compared to 3 540 tonnes or 715 186 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles* (47-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, February 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables for the month of February 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the February issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly* (32-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Registered Nurses in Canada, 1981 — Advance Information

Data for 1981 are now available on registered nurses in Canada.

Please address all requests to : Peter Paddon (613-995-9551), Analyst, Health Manpower Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

Statistics Canada daily

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting process, from the initial entry of data into the system to the final review and approval of the records.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of internal controls in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the financial records. It describes the various mechanisms in place to monitor and control the flow of information and resources within the organization.

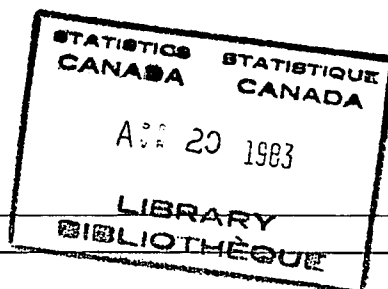
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5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits in verifying the accuracy of the financial records. It explains the different types of audits and the role of auditors in ensuring that the organization's financial statements are true and fair.

6. The sixth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed throughout the document. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records and the need for continuous improvement in the financial reporting process.

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Wednesday, April 20, 1983

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- 3 **Consumer Price Index, March 1983**

Government Finance in Accordance with the System of National Accounts

Fourth quarter 1982 estimates, including revisions to third, second and first quarter 1982 data, are available today from matrices 2711 to 2715 of the CANSIM network or by contacting the Public Finance Division (613-995-9894), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-catalogued Publication Available

Released today is the non-catalogued publication entitled *List of Hospitals with Therapeutic Abortion Committees as Reported by the Provinces in Canada, January 1, 1983*.

For further information, contact S. Wadhwa (613-995-0861), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 8



Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1982 — Advance Information

General government employees (including 36,450 members of the Canadian Armed Forces with military pay and allowances of \$84.7 million) working in the 24 Census Metropolitan Areas numbered 288,529 in September 1982, with a regular monthly payroll of \$568.4 million. (The data include 486 employees with a monthly payroll of \$850,000 in Trois-Rivières, Quebec, which was included for the first time as a new metropolitan area.)

Compared to September 1981, the number of employees increased by 2,044 and the payroll grew by \$68.4 million. The growth was due to increased employment in Ottawa-Hull, Sudbury and some other metropolitan areas, as well as the newly added Trois-Rivières; this was partly offset by decreases in other CMAs, the largest in Montreal, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

The September 1982 issue of the publication *Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas* (72-205, \$6.35) will be released at a later date. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore or M. Fathy (613-995-9894), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Estimates of Farm Numbers by Province, 1982 — Advance Information

The number of Canadian farms declined less than 1% in 1982 to 316,770 from 318,361 in the previous year. Percentage decreases in farm numbers from the 1981 Census estimates were largest in the Eastern Canada provinces.

In recent years, farm numbers in Canada have shown a steady decline: in 1951 there were 623,091 farms compared with the 318,361 total for 1981.

For further information, contact Steven Danford (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Estimates of Farm Numbers by Province

1981 and 1982
(millions of dollars)

	1981 ¹	1982 ²	Percent Change 1981/1982 %
Newfoundland	679	670	-1
Prince Edward Island	3,154	3,100	-2
Nova Scotia	5,045	5,000	-1
New Brunswick	4,063	4,000	-2
Quebec	48,144	47,900	-1
Ontario	82,448	82,000	-1
Manitoba	29,442	29,300	—
Saskatchewan	67,318	67,000	—
Alberta	58,056	57,800	—
British Columbia	20,012	20,000	—
Canada	318,361	316,770	—

¹ Census of Agriculture 1981.

² All provinces, excluding Newfoundland, are rounded to the nearest hundred. These estimates are based on surveys and consultation.

Note: A farm is defined as an establishment with sales of agriculture products exceeding \$250 annually.

Oilseed Crushings, March 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds during March 1983 with production of oil and meal were as follows:

- Soybeans: 92 689 tonnes with 15 958 tonnes of oil produced and 73 020 tonnes of meal produced
- Rapeseed (canola): 87 397 tonnes with 35 885 tonnes of oil produced and 50 558 tonnes of meal produced.

For further information, order *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Consumer Price Index, March 1983**National Highlights**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada stood at 115.8 (1981=100) in March 1983, up 1.0% from the 114.6 registered in February. Although the monthly change was up significantly from those recorded in the last eight months, the year-over-year increase, as measured by comparing the index level of March 1983 to that of March 1982, decelerated to 7.2% from the 7.4% registered between February 1982 and February 1983. The latest monthly increase was largely attributable to higher transportation costs and increased housing charges, primarily reflecting price increases for gasoline and fuel oil. The all-items-excluding-food index advanced by 1.4% in the latest month, up from the increase of 0.3% registered between January and February. In contrast, food prices declined 0.3% in March after advancing by 0.6% in February.

The decline of 0.4% in the food-purchased-from-stores index was largely attributable to the impact of food price wars in the province of Quebec and to lower prices for certain beef and pork cuts and for fresh fruit in several western urban centres. Dampening the effect of these price declines were higher prices for fresh vegetables, most notably for tomatoes. In March 1983, the food-purchased-from-stores index stood 2.9% above its level of March 1982. The food-purchased-from-restaurants index registered an increase of 0.1% between February and March and stood 7.8% above its level of March 1982. As a result the aggregate food index advanced 4.1% over its level of March 1982, down from the increase of 5.3% registered between February 1982 and February 1983.

The increase of 1.4% in the all-items-excluding-food index was largely attributable to higher fuel oil and gasoline prices, reflecting among other things, the delayed impact of the January 1st increase of \$4 per barrel in crude oil prices. As well, gasoline prices were further affected by the ending of gasoline price wars in several urban centres and by an increase in the federal sales tax. Other factors contributing to the increase in the all-items-excluding-food index were higher clothing prices, primarily for seasonal spring items, increased shelter charges and, in the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, higher prices for alcoholic beverages. In the province of Manitoba, the provincial retail sales tax was increased to 6% from 5%. Dampening the impact of these price increases were lower rail and air fares, reflecting the impact of certain promotions, and a decline in the price of household cleaning supplies, primarily resulting from supermarket price wars in the province of Quebec. Between March 1982 and March 1983, the all-items-excluding-food index advanced 8.1%, unchanged from the increase registered between February 1982 and February 1983.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods advanced 1.6%, largely reflecting the increase in fuel oil and gasoline prices, while that for services increased by 0.3%. As a result, between March 1982 and March 1983, the price level for goods advanced by 6.6% while that for services increased by 8.1%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the all-items CPI rose 0.7% in March; this comprised a 0.4% decline in the food index and a 1.0% increase in the all-items-excluding-food index.

City Highlights

Between February and March, consumer prices rose in all cities for which CPIs are produced with increases ranging from 0.6% in both Regina and Saskatoon to 1.8% in Thunder Bay. The major factors underlining the variation in price movements among the cities were the differing rates of price changes for gasoline and food. Gasoline price increases ranged from 6.4% in Halifax to 29.8% in Thunder Bay, with the significantly higher rates of increase being attributable to the ending of price wars. Food price changes ranged from a decline of 1.9% in Quebec City to an increase of 0.6% in Halifax. The decline in Quebec City and Montreal reflected the impact of price wars among supermarkets. In Winnipeg, the increase in the provincial retail sales tax affected the retail prices of all taxable goods and services.

Between March 1982 and March 1983, consumer price increases ranged from 5.3% in Saskatoon to 8.4% in Thunder Bay. Seven of the 15 cities registered increases of 7.0% or less.

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

Higher prices for fuel oil, gasoline and for household furnishings and equipment were among the main contributors to the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Higher clothing prices also had a notable impact. Moderating these increases were lower air fares, decreased electricity charges and lower overall food prices. Between March 1982 and March 1983, the all-items index rose 7.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Increased fuel oil and gasoline prices, coupled with higher shelter charges and vehicle insurance premiums largely explained the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Food prices rose marginally, as higher prices for bakery products and fresh vegetables were almost completely offset by lower prices for beef, chicken and fresh fruit. Air fares declined. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 5.7%.

Halifax

The 1.0% rise in the all-items index largely resulted from higher fuel oil and gasoline prices, increased shelter charges and advances in prices for household furnishings and equipment. Clothing prices were up, as were overall food prices, the latter due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Air fares declined. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 8.1%.

Saint John

The all-items index advanced by 1.2% mainly due to higher prices for fuel oil and for gasoline, coupled with increased shelter charges and advances in prices for certain men's and women's wear items. Food prices recorded no overall change as higher prices for fresh vegetables were offset by lower prices for pork and soft drinks. Air fares declined. The all-items index stood 5.8% above its level of March 1982.

(continued)

Quebec City

The 1.4% rise in the all-items index largely reflected higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil, increased shelter charges, higher household furnishings and equipment costs and advances in clothing prices. Food prices declined reflecting the impact of the price war among supermarkets. From March 1982 to March 1983, the all-items index rose 7.1%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 1.0% mainly due to higher gasoline prices, increased fuel oil charges and higher clothing prices. Higher prices were also noted for household furnishings and equipment, tobacco products and for beer. Food prices declined as a result of the price war among major supermarkets. Air fares also fell. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

Ottawa

The 1.3% rise registered in the all-items index largely resulted from higher gasoline and fuel oil prices, increased shelter charges and higher food prices. Within food, price increases were reported for dairy products and fresh vegetables. Vehicle insurance premiums and charges related to package holiday trips rose slightly. Air fares declined. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 7.6%.

Toronto

Higher gasoline and fuel oil prices, increased shelter charges and advances in local transit fares and clothing prices were among the main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Food prices were up, due mainly to increased prices for fresh vegetables and for restaurant meals. Between March 1982 and March 1983, the all-items index rose 7.8%.

Thunder Bay

The 1.8% rise in the all-items index primarily resulted from higher gasoline and fuel oil prices and from increased domestic gas charges. Higher prices were also noted for milk, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Air fares declined. An advance of 8.4% was recorded in the all-items index since March 1982.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for gasoline, an increase in the provincial retail sales tax from 5% to 6% as well as increased provincial taxes on alcoholic beverages were among the major contributors to a 1.5% rise in the all-items index. Higher household furnishings and equipment prices and increased shelter charges were also noted. Food prices declined as lower prices for beef, pork, poultry, eggs and fresh fruit offset higher fresh vegetable prices. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 7.3%.

Regina

Advances in gasoline prices, shelter charges and household furnishings prices, coupled with increased prices for certain men's and women's wear items were the main contributors to the 0.6% rise in the all-items index. Air fares declined, as did food prices (especially for pork and for bakery products). Between March 1982 and March 1983, the all-items index advanced 6.2%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose by 0.6%, largely as a result of higher gasoline prices, increased shelter charges and higher furniture prices. No overall change was observed for food prices, as higher prices for chicken, fresh produce and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for beef, pork and turkey. Air fares declined. The all-items index stood 5.3% above its level of March 1982.

Edmonton

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index largely reflected higher gasoline prices, increased shelter charges and higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in air fares and food prices, especially for beef, pork, chicken and fresh fruit. From March 1982 to March 1983, the all-items index advanced 6.6%.

Calgary

The 0.7% advance registered in the all-items index resulted mainly from higher gasoline prices, increased owned accommodation charges, price advances for furniture and for alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, and from higher clothing prices. Overall food prices declined, largely due to lower prices for beef, chicken, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Air fares, rented accommodation charges and travel/holiday expenses also declined. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 5.9%.

Vancouver

The all-items index recorded a 0.7% rise largely due to higher gasoline and fuel oil prices, increased shelter charges and higher furniture prices. Clothing prices were up, as were those for cigarettes. Food prices rose marginally, as higher prices for fresh vegetables and chicken were partially offset by lower prices for beef, bakery products and fresh fruit. Air fares declined. Since March 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.7%.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-995-4078), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on pages 5 to 8)

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

(1981=100)

	Indexes			Percentage Change	
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	March 1983 from	
				Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
All-items	115.8	114.6	108.0	1.0	7.2
Food	108.9	109.2	104.6	-0.3	4.1
All-items excluding food	117.8	116.2	109.0	1.4	8.1
Housing	119.0	117.9	109.7	0.9	8.5
Clothing	109.6	108.5	104.7	1.0	4.7
Transportation	119.7	115.9	111.3	3.3	7.5
Health and personal care	116.6	115.9	108.1	0.6	7.9
Recreation, reading and education	113.8	113.5	105.5	0.3	7.9
Tobacco and alcohol	124.6	124.1	109.7	0.4	13.6
Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar	86.4	87.3	92.6		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100	274.3				

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

(1981=100)

	Indexes		Percentage Change	
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	March 1983 from	
			Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates				
Reclassified by goods and services				
Goods	114.1	1.6	6.6	
Durable goods	108.8	0.4	4.6	
Semi-durable goods	111.2	1.3	5.7	
Non-durable goods	116.9	2.1	7.7	
Non-durable goods excluding food	126.1	4.2	11.8	
Goods excluding food	116.9	2.3	8.0	
Services	118.5	0.3	8.1	
Services excluding shelter	118.6	0.2	7.7	
Selected special aggregates				
All-items excluding food	117.8	1.4	8.1	
Energy	131.2	8.5	11.8	
All-items excluding energy	114.3	0.3	6.8	
Food and energy	115.1	2.3	6.5	
All-items excluding food and energy	116.1	0.4	7.6	
All-items excluding housing	114.2	1.1	6.6	
All-items excluding shelter	115.3	1.1	7.0	

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes in the Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Consumer Price Index for Canada¹

	All-items		Food		All-items excluding food	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1980						
January	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
February	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
March	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9
April	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9
May	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9
June	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.8
July	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.9
August	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.0
September	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.4
October	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
November	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0
December	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9
1981						
January	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.5
February	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
March	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0
April	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
May	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	1.3	1.0
June	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
July	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
August	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
September	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.5	1.1	1.0
October	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.6	1.3	1.1
November	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
December	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.8	1.0
1982						
January	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8
February	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
March	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0
April	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
May	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.8
June	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.8
July	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.6
August	0.4	0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0
September	0.5	0.7	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.9
October	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6
November	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
December	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
1983						
January	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.3
February	0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.4
March	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	1.4	1.0

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.

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 (1981=100)	Trans- porta- tion	Health and personal care	Recre- ation, reading and education	Tobacco and alcohol
St. John's								
March 1983 index	116.3	106.8	119.1	118.0	117.4	115.8	112.8	132.8
February 1983 index	115.1	107.2	116.9	116.0	115.2	115.5	112.7	132.8
% change from February 1983	1.0	-0.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from March 1982	7.9	3.1	7.4	12.8	7.3	11.3	6.6	21.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1983 index	113.5	105.1	116.0	110.0	117.2	115.6	115.0	121.1
February 1983 index	112.5	105.0	114.7	109.5	115.0	115.7	114.7	121.1
% change from February 1983	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.9	-0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from March 1982	5.7	1.4	5.7	4.5	7.3	5.2	7.7	12.5
Halifax								
March 1983 index	115.3	105.5	120.3	108.5	118.5	120.4	114.3	121.6
February 1983 index	114.2	104.9	118.8	107.5	117.0	119.3	114.3	121.7
% change from February 1983	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.0	-0.1
% change from March 1982	8.1	3.3	9.9	5.2	9.1	7.8	8.0	15.2
Saint John								
March 1983 index	114.1	104.5	119.6	107.0	116.9	116.2	115.2	121.4
February 1983 index	112.7	104.5	117.6	104.5	114.4	116.1	115.0	121.4
% change from February 1983	1.2	0.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
% change from March 1982	5.8	0.3	7.4	3.1	7.4	8.2	8.2	11.6
Quebec City								
March 1983 index	117.0	106.7	121.9	109.7	124.6	116.1	111.8	125.3
February 1983 index	115.4	108.8	120.5	107.8	117.4	115.6	111.2	125.2
% change from February 1983	1.4	-1.9	1.2	1.8	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
% change from March 1982	7.1	0.8	10.1	3.7	7.9	7.7	6.7	14.7
Montreal								
March 1983 index	116.2	107.5	119.7	109.3	124.3	114.8	113.5	124.7
February 1983 index	115.0	108.8	118.5	107.7	119.0	114.6	112.8	124.2
% change from February 1983	1.0	-1.2	1.0	1.5	4.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
% change from March 1982	7.2	1.8	10.0	4.8	8.3	6.8	7.7	13.9
Ottawa								
March 1983 index	115.5	108.4	119.6	109.2	118.1	115.2	114.6	123.6
February 1983 index	114.0	107.9	118.1	109.7	112.8	115.4	114.1	123.4
% change from February 1983	1.3	0.5	1.3	-0.5	4.7	-0.2	0.4	0.2
% change from March 1982	7.6	4.3	8.9	5.3	7.7	7.4	8.3	14.0
Toronto								
March 1983 index	116.8	112.3	118.9	110.9	119.8	117.1	113.9	126.6
February 1983 index	115.8	111.9	117.9	109.6	117.8	115.6	113.5	126.4
% change from February 1983	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.2
% change from March 1982	7.8	7.3	7.6	6.1	7.7	8.0	7.9	14.9
Thunder Bay								
March 1983 index	116.2	110.9	118.5	110.9	120.2	116.1	112.1	123.5
February 1983 index	114.2	110.4	117.2	110.3	112.5	116.0	111.7	123.3
% change from February 1983	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.5	6.8	0.1	0.4	0.2
% change from March 1982	8.4	7.5	9.0	6.2	9.2	5.9	6.6	12.5
Winnipeg								
March 1983 index	114.4	106.4	118.6	108.9	115.9	116.1	112.3	128.8
February 1983 index	112.7	106.5	117.0	107.4	110.9	114.4	111.9	126.5
% change from February 1983	1.5	-0.1	1.4	1.4	4.5	1.5	0.4	1.8
% change from March 1982	7.3	3.0	9.3	5.4	6.2	8.0	7.2	18.6
Regina								
March 1983 index	113.9	109.6	117.9	110.3	110.4	117.9	114.0	119.7
February 1983 index	113.2	110.5	116.9	108.4	108.2	117.7	114.2	119.7
% change from February 1983	0.6	-0.8	0.9	1.8	2.0	0.2	-0.2	0.0
% change from March 1982	6.2	5.3	7.5	4.8	2.9	9.7	8.7	10.6

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada (continued)

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

	All items	Food	Hous- ing (1981=100)	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health and personal care	Recre- ation, reading and education	Tobacco and alcohol
Saskatoon								
March 1983 index	113.5	107.6	117.2	110.3	111.1	115.3	114.4	120.1
February 1983 index	112.8	107.6	116.8	110.0	108.8	114.7	114.6	120.1
% change from February 1983	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.5	-0.2	0.0
% change from March 1982	5.3	3.0	7.0	3.3	2.1	5.8	8.6	10.4
Edmonton								
March 1983 index	115.6	109.6	118.1	108.9	117.8	120.2	114.2	125.1
February 1983 index	114.8	110.3	117.9	108.7	113.8	119.2	114.3	122.4
% change from February 1983	0.7	-0.6	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.8	-0.1	2.2
% change from March 1982	6.6	5.1	6.8	4.4	6.3	6.7	9.1	11.8
Calgary								
March 1983 index	116.0	107.9	120.6	106.2	118.2	121.4	114.8	121.5
February 1983 index	115.2	108.6	120.1	104.3	115.6	121.0	115.3	118.9
% change from February 1983	0.7	-0.6	0.4	1.8	2.2	0.3	-0.4	2.2
% change from March 1982	5.9	3.6	6.8	1.8	5.9	8.3	8.6	10.0
Vancouver								
March 1983 index	115.0	110.7	116.5	111.2	117.5	116.4	115.3	119.5
February 1983 index	114.2	110.6	115.3	110.4	116.1	116.2	115.2	119.2
% change from February 1983	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
% change from March 1982	6.7	5.8	6.5	3.3	7.2	8.8	9.2	9.0

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 12 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$6.35/\$25.40).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

65-001 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Summary of External Trade, February 1983**

68-207 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Provincial Government Finance — Revenue and Expenditure, 1980**

71-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **The Labour Force, March 1983**

72-002 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1982**

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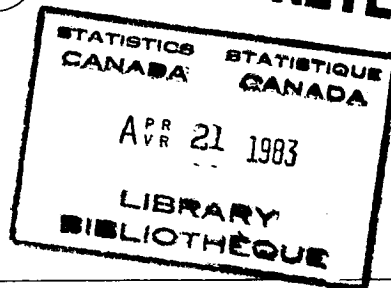
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13-213 (Canada: \$10.60; Other Countries: \$12.70) **Provincial Economic Accounts, Experimental Data, 1966-1981**

13-578 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Wealth of Families with Working Wives, 1977, by A. Rashid**

22-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Cereals and Oilseeds Review, February 1983**

43-209 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable, 1981**

44-207 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Glass and Glass Products Manufacturers, 1981**

(continued on page 10)



Wealth of Families with Working Wives, 1977

Released today is *Wealth of Families with Working Wives, 1977*, a study, based on the last available survey of family assets and debts taken in the spring of 1977 (Survey of Consumer Finances, 1977), that examines the impact of working wives on the wealth holdings of their families. Wealth is defined as assets (consisting of owner-occupied homes, other real estate, farms, businesses, etc. as well as financial assets) less debts.

Only husband-wife families with wives under 65 years of age were included in the study. A little over half (53.2%) of wives in these families worked in 1976. When the two groups of families were compared, it was found that the average wealth holdings for families with and without working wives were, respectively, \$58,995 and \$58,029, a difference of less than \$1,000. However, when families were divided into comparable groups, based on age and income, important differences emerged. For example, comparisons within equivalent age groups showed that in four out of five age groups, families with working wives had larger wealth holdings. Similarly, average wealth of families with working wives was greater when compared within equivalent income groups (using the size of husband's income for grouping families). Since working-wife families were generally younger and incomes of husbands in these families were also lower, it was concluded that the average wealth of these families would have been about \$18,000 less if the wives had not worked.

Although the report deals primarily with the above wealth comparison, it also discusses differences in home ownership, value of owner-occupied homes, mortgage debt, and equities in business, farm and professional practices between families with and without working wives. For example, the estimated market value of homes owned and occupied by working-wife families as well as the mortgages owed by them were larger than those of families where wives were not working.

For further information, order *Wealth of Families with Working Wives, 1977* (13-578, Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15), or contact the Data Dissemination Unit (613-996-5294), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1983 — Advance Information

Department store sales, without adjustment for seasonal variations, were \$604.1 million in February 1983, up 4.5% over February 1982. Sales were higher in 28 of the 40 departments with the largest increases in repairs and services (+29.7%), plumbing, heating and building materials (+20.9%) and TV, radio and music (+19.6%). The most notable decreases were reported in hardware, paints, wallpaper, etc. (-19.0%), gasoline and oil, auto accessories, repairs and supplies (-13.1%) and sporting goods and luggage (-9.8%).

All provinces and territories except the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-8.6%) showed department

store sales increases from a year earlier with gains ranging from +2.4% in Ontario to +13.5% in Saskatchewan. Of the 10 metropolitan areas covered by this survey, the largest sales increase was in Halifax-Dartmouth (+14.4%), while the largest decrease was in Calgary (-2.9%).

Sales by major department store organizations in February 1983 totalled \$400.1 million, up 3.5% from February 1982, while junior department store organizations had sales of \$204.0 million, an increase of 6.6% from a year earlier.

Department stores took 8.9% of the total retail trade market in February 1983, identical to the share recorded in February 1982.

Seasonally adjusted, the volume of sales by department stores increased 4.0% from January 1983 to \$895.2 million in February 1983.

The selling value of stocks held in February 1983 at \$2,686.8 million showed an increase of 2.6% over the same month a year earlier.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons in January 1983 amounted to 6 760 100 cubic metres, up 2.4% from 6 596 100 cubic metres a year earlier. Alberta was the main producer with 84.0% of the Canadian total. Imported crude and equivalents for the same month amounted to 1 763 900 cubic metres.

Canadian refineries received 7 234 000 cubic metres of crude petroleum and equivalents in January 1983. Exported crude and equivalents to the United States amounted to 1 318 400 cubic metres.

Net new production of natural gas in January 1983 amounted to 9 902.0 million cubic metres, down 6.4% from 10 573.7 million cubic metres in January 1982. Alberta was the main producer with 88.6% of the Canadian total.

On the disposition side: exports to the United States in the latest month were 2 428.3 million cubic metres; 5 191.8 million cubic metres were sold to ultimate customers in Canada; and 1 711.6 million cubic metres were used in fields and processing plants.

For further information, order the January 1983 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending March 31, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 666 027	3 151 766	5 817 793
Metric tonnes, 1982	3 008 338	3 258 269	6 266 607
% change	-11.4	-3.3	-7.2
Cars, 1983	46,081	45,353	91,434
Cars, 1982	50,773	47,489	98,262
% change	-9.2	-4.5	-6.9
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	198 024	78 755	276 779
Metric tonnes, 1982	197 380	94 312	291 692
% change	0.3	-16.5	-5.1
Cars, 1983	6,939	3,051	9,990
Cars, 1982	6,336	3,364	9,700
% change	9.5	-9.3	3.0
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	21 219 604	24 101 082	45 320 686
Metric tonnes, 1982	25 385 225	24 960 950	50 346 175
% change	-16.4	-3.4	-10.0
Cars, 1983	357,233	357,199	714,432
Cars, 1982	414,856	370,524	785,380
% change	-13.9	-3.6	-9.0
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 538 176	633 544	2 171 720
Metric tonnes, 1982	1 566 069	771 540	2 337 609
% change	-1.8	-17.9	-7.1
Cars, 1983	51,292	24,650	75,942
Cars, 1982	50,290	28,334	78,624
% change	2.0	-13.0	-3.4

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, 10 Days Ending March 31, 1983
 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the 10 days ending March 31, 1983 totalled 5.8 million t, down 7.2% from the 1982 figure. Loadings fell in the East by 11.4% and in the West by 3.3%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, increased in the East by 0.3% and decreased in the West by 16.5%, with an overall national decrease of 5.1%.

Rail freight loadings for January-March 1983 totalled 45.3 million t, down 10.0% from the first three months of 1982. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 3.4% in the latest period.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Pack of Mixed Vegetables, 1982 — Advance Information

Advance information on the total pack of mixed vegetables by Canadian processors for the 1982 crop year is now available.

For further information, order the *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 25, Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, 1982 (32-023, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending February 28, 1983 (Revised)

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 845 290	1 675 949	3 521 239
Metric tonnes, 1982	1 935 212	2 247 911	4 183 123
% change	-4.6	-25.4	-15.8
Cars, 1983	30,337	25,882	56,219
Cars, 1982	32,449	33,074	65,523
% change	-6.5	-21.7	-14.2
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	125 928	56 596	182 524
Metric tonnes, 1982	130 508	64 784	195 292
% change	-3.5	-12.6	-6.5
Cars, 1983	4,152	2,190	6,342
Cars, 1982	4,158	2,265	6,423
% change	-0.1	-3.3	-1.3
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	12 984 736	15 207 131	28 191 867
Metric tonnes, 1982	15 896 622	15 376 006	31 272 628
% change	-18.3	-1.1	-9.8
Cars, 1983	218,616	226,556	445,172
Cars, 1982	259,411	228,888	488,299
% change	-15.7	-1.0	-8.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	946 194	391 564	1 337 758
Metric tonnes, 1982	963 586	499 698	1 463 284
% change	-1.8	-21.6	-8.6
Cars, 1983	31,160	15,293	46,453
Cars, 1982	31,264	18,367	49,631
% change	-0.3	-16.7	-6.4

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, 7 Days Ending February 28, 1983
Revised (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending February 28, 1983 totalled 3.5 million t, a drop of 15.8% from the 1982 figure. Loadings fell in the East by 4.6% and in the West by 25.4%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, were down in the East by 3.5% and in the West by 12.6%, with an overall national decrease of 6.5%.

Rail freight loadings during January-February 1983 at 28.2 million t, showed a drop of 9.8% from the year-earlier level. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 6.4%.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Final Intercensal Estimates of Population by Sex and Age as of June 1, Canada and the Provinces, 1977 to 1981 — Advance Information

In order to produce the final intercensal estimates shown in the accompanying tables, the previously published postcensal estimates were revised, using data for interprovincial migration from the files of

Revenue Canada and data for emigration from the family allowance files. The totals for immigrants, births and deaths were updated using the latest figures available. Then the closure errors were recalculated and assigned, using a linear distribution; this is the same method that was used for the years 1971-1976 (see publication no. 91-518, March 1979). Please note that the June 3, 1981 Census data were adjusted to refer to June 1, 1981 (see *Statistics Canada Daily* of June 25, 1982).

These estimates which supersede the preliminary intercensal estimates made available in July 1982 will appear in the next few weeks in publication no. 91-518. For further information on methodology, contact Pierre Parent (613-995-1166) or Ronald Raby (613-995-4372). Additional data may be obtained by contacting Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada. (see tables on pages 5 to 9)

Intercensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces¹June 1st 1977
(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	11,578.3	283.9	59.8	415.8	342.2	3,106.5	4,135.2	510.2	471.2	971.6	1,247.8	11.7	22.5
0-4	892.1	28.8	5.0	33.1	29.3	230.9	309.8	42.2	38.9	81.0	89.3	1.1	2.8
5-9	952.7	31.7	5.4	36.3	31.5	239.7	337.9	43.1	39.8	84.7	98.6	1.1	2.9
10-14	1,130.4	34.1	6.6	43.0	36.8	306.4	393.5	48.0	47.3	93.5	112.4	1.1	2.7
15-19	1,201.2	31.5	6.4	44.2	37.5	336.3	415.4	51.1	49.4	104.1	121.8	1.1	2.3
20-24	1,096.5	26.3	5.1	39.1	33.0	307.1	375.9	47.4	43.8	103.5	111.8	1.2	2.2
25-29	1,005.8	23.6	4.7	34.8	29.1	279.4	352.6	42.7	34.9	89.9	110.5	1.3	2.3
30-34	879.0	19.3	3.9	29.3	23.8	249.9	316.1	35.6	28.1	73.1	96.9	1.2	1.8
35-39	695.8	14.5	3.1	23.0	18.3	195.6	254.3	27.7	23.3	56.8	77.1	0.8	1.3
40-44	639.4	12.9	2.9	20.8	15.9	173.5	239.5	25.6	22.9	53.3	70.3	0.7	1.1
45-49	637.1	11.9	2.8	19.7	15.6	174.0	240.4	25.7	24.0	51.2	70.2	0.6	0.9
50-54	596.0	11.4	2.6	19.2	15.4	159.2	227.6	25.9	24.2	44.2	65.2	0.5	0.7
55-59	513.6	11.0	2.6	19.2	14.7	133.2	188.8	24.0	23.2	37.9	58.1	0.4	0.5
60-64	438.0	9.3	2.5	17.4	13.1	110.7	157.8	22.1	21.3	30.9	52.2	0.3	0.4
65-69	350.6	7.4	2.2	14.4	10.9	86.9	125.9	18.0	17.8	24.6	42.2	0.2	0.3
70-74	247.9	4.6	1.5	9.8	7.5	59.3	88.3	13.3	13.3	18.8	31.3	0.1	0.2
75-79	155.7	3.0	1.2	6.2	4.8	35.2	56.5	8.6	8.8	11.8	19.5	0.1	0.1
80-84	86.3	1.7	0.7	3.6	2.9	18.5	30.2	5.2	5.4	6.7	11.0	--	--
85-89	41.7	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.5	7.6	13.7	2.8	3.2	3.8	6.2	--	--
90+	18.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	3.1	6.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.1	--	--
Female	11,694.4	275.9	59.6	417.6	341.9	3,177.4	4,217.9	517.2	463.8	941.1	1,251.6	10.2	20.3
0-4	847.6	27.2	4.6	31.2	28.3	218.6	294.3	39.5	37.7	77.6	84.8	1.0	2.7
5-9	905.1	30.1	5.1	34.5	29.5	228.5	320.6	41.2	37.9	80.0	94.0	1.0	2.7
10-14	1,078.7	32.7	6.2	40.8	34.9	292.4	378.8	46.6	45.4	89.8	107.6	1.1	2.5
15-19	1,156.0	30.4	6.3	42.3	35.8	325.1	398.7	49.4	47.7	99.5	117.7	1.0	2.1
20-24	1,097.0	26.3	5.2	38.0	32.6	307.0	383.5	47.6	41.9	98.6	113.1	1.2	2.2
25-29	1,001.4	23.3	4.6	34.1	28.3	279.8	358.9	42.2	32.8	84.8	109.3	1.3	2.0
30-34	862.5	18.8	3.7	28.5	22.7	248.6	312.8	34.7	26.9	69.8	93.5	1.0	1.5
35-39	680.6	13.5	3.0	22.4	17.7	194.0	250.4	27.2	22.9	54.2	73.5	0.6	1.1
40-44	623.5	12.0	2.8	20.3	15.9	176.1	233.3	25.0	22.3	49.2	65.2	0.5	0.9
45-49	623.6	11.2	2.5	20.1	16.0	178.3	232.9	25.9	23.5	46.9	65.1	0.4	0.7
50-54	620.7	10.7	2.7	20.4	16.1	169.7	236.4	27.7	24.2	44.1	67.8	0.4	0.5
55-59	552.1	10.4	2.7	20.6	15.7	146.4	202.2	26.1	24.0	38.9	64.4	0.3	0.4
60-64	477.0	9.0	2.6	18.5	13.6	125.7	171.2	23.6	21.8	32.3	58.1	0.2	0.3
65-69	397.2	7.2	2.2	15.2	11.6	104.7	145.6	20.1	18.1	25.6	46.6	0.1	0.2
70-74	304.0	4.9	1.7	11.5	8.7	79.0	114.8	15.5	13.8	19.7	34.1	0.1	0.1
75-79	217.6	3.8	1.4	8.5	6.6	53.0	84.7	11.1	9.8	13.8	24.8	--	0.1
80-84	140.5	2.4	1.1	6.0	4.4	30.6	55.4	7.6	7.0	8.8	17.1	--	--
85-89	73.7	1.1	0.6	3.1	2.3	14.0	29.2	4.3	4.0	5.0	10.0	--	--
90+	35.4	0.5	0.3	1.7	1.2	5.9	14.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	5.1	--	--
Both Sexes	23,272.8	559.8	119.3	833.4	684.1	6,284.0	8,353.1	1,027.4	934.9	1,912.7	2,499.4	21.8	42.8
0-4	1,739.7	56.0	9.6	64.4	57.7	449.5	604.1	81.7	76.7	158.6	174.1	2.0	5.5
5-9	1,857.9	61.8	10.5	70.8	61.0	468.2	658.5	84.4	77.7	164.7	192.5	2.1	5.6
10-14	2,209.1	66.8	12.8	83.8	71.7	598.7	777.3	94.5	92.7	183.3	220.0	2.2	5.2
15-19	2,357.2	61.9	12.7	86.4	73.3	661.4	814.1	100.4	97.2	203.6	239.5	2.2	4.5
20-24	2,193.5	52.6	10.3	77.1	65.7	614.1	759.4	95.0	85.7	202.0	224.9	2.4	4.4
25-29	2,007.2	46.9	9.4	68.9	57.4	559.2	711.5	84.9	67.7	174.7	219.8	2.5	4.3
30-34	1,741.5	38.2	7.6	57.8	46.5	498.5	629.0	70.3	54.9	142.9	190.5	2.2	3.3
35-39	1,376.4	28.0	6.1	45.3	36.0	389.6	504.7	55.0	46.3	111.0	150.6	1.5	2.4
40-44	1,263.0	24.9	5.8	41.1	31.8	349.5	472.8	50.6	45.2	102.5	135.5	1.2	2.1
45-49	1,260.7	23.1	5.3	39.9	31.6	352.3	473.2	51.6	47.5	98.2	135.3	1.1	1.6
50-54	1,216.7	22.1	5.3	39.6	31.5	328.9	464.0	53.5	48.4	88.3	133.0	0.9	1.3
55-59	1,065.7	21.4	5.3	39.8	30.3	279.7	391.0	50.1	47.2	76.9	122.5	0.6	0.9
60-64	915.0	18.3	5.1	35.9	26.7	236.5	329.0	45.7	43.2	63.2	110.3	0.5	0.7
65-69	747.8	14.6	4.4	29.6	22.5	191.6	271.5	38.1	35.9	50.2	88.7	0.3	0.5
70-74	551.8	9.5	3.3	21.3	16.2	138.3	203.1	28.8	27.1	38.5	65.4	0.2	0.3
75-79	373.3	6.8	2.6	14.7	11.3	88.1	141.2	19.7	18.6	25.6	44.3	0.1	0.2
80-84	226.8	4.2	1.8	9.6	7.3	49.1	85.6	12.8	12.4	15.6	28.1	0.1	0.1
85-89	115.4	1.9	0.9	4.9	3.8	21.6	43.0	7.1	7.1	8.8	16.2	--	0.1
90+	54.2	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.8	9.0	20.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	8.2	--	--

¹ Final estimate.

-- Less than fifty persons.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Intercensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces¹June 1st 1978
(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	11,689.2	284.2	60.5	417.1	343.6	3,113.1	4,172.4	511.7	475.0	1,008.8	1,268.1	12.0	22.9
0-4	896.6	27.9	5.0	32.4	28.7	234.1	308.8	41.8	39.6	84.0	90.5	1.1	2.8
5-9	943.5	31.2	5.4	35.9	31.3	233.1	335.9	42.9	39.7	85.9	98.3	1.1	2.9
10-14	1,082.2	33.7	6.3	41.2	35.4	288.7	382.3	46.2	45.4	91.3	108.0	1.1	2.7
15-19	1,204.5	31.1	6.6	44.3	37.2	332.6	418.7	50.9	49.3	107.3	122.9	1.1	2.4
20-24	1,122.5	26.3	5.3	39.7	33.6	313.0	382.2	48.0	44.8	111.2	114.8	1.2	2.3
25-29	1,016.3	23.8	4.7	34.5	29.0	280.3	352.8	42.9	36.4	96.3	111.9	1.3	2.3
30-34	918.8	20.3	4.3	31.0	25.2	256.0	330.0	37.1	29.5	79.5	102.8	1.3	1.9
35-39	728.3	14.9	3.2	23.8	19.2	204.5	265.2	28.8	24.0	61.1	81.2	0.9	1.3
40-44	636.9	12.8	3.0	20.8	16.0	171.3	238.6	25.4	22.7	53.8	70.9	0.6	1.1
45-49	641.9	12.2	2.8	20.1	15.7	174.2	241.8	25.6	23.9	52.8	71.1	0.6	1.0
50-54	600.8	11.2	2.6	19.1	15.3	160.8	229.0	25.7	24.1	45.7	66.2	0.5	0.7
55-59	532.7	11.1	2.6	19.2	14.8	137.3	199.0	24.5	23.4	39.3	60.5	0.4	0.5
60-64	438.4	9.3	2.4	17.3	13.2	111.3	157.5	22.0	21.3	31.4	52.0	0.3	0.4
65-69	360.3	7.7	2.2	14.8	11.1	88.7	130.1	18.4	18.0	25.1	43.8	0.2	0.3
70-74	255.1	4.7	1.6	10.4	7.8	60.8	90.7	13.4	13.7	19.2	32.5	0.1	0.2
75-79	162.4	3.1	1.2	6.2	4.9	36.5	58.9	9.1	9.2	12.5	20.6	0.1	0.1
80-84	87.1	1.7	0.7	3.7	2.9	18.9	30.8	5.1	5.4	6.8	10.9	--	0.1
85-89	41.8	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.4	7.7	14.0	2.8	3.1	3.7	6.1	--	--
90+	19.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	3.2	6.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	3.2	--	--
Female	11,827.8	277.3	60.5	420.5	344.5	3,189.4	4,267.2	520.3	468.5	974.3	1,274.3	10.5	20.7
0-4	852.2	26.5	4.7	30.6	27.9	221.7	293.8	39.4	38.2	80.2	85.4	1.0	2.7
5-9	894.2	29.4	5.0	34.2	29.4	221.0	317.8	41.0	37.9	81.0	93.8	1.0	2.7
10-14	1,031.1	32.4	6.0	39.2	33.5	275.3	363.2	44.5	43.2	87.0	103.2	1.0	2.5
15-19	1,162.6	30.1	6.4	42.4	35.6	322.2	403.0	49.5	48.0	103.5	118.5	1.1	2.2
20-24	1,118.7	26.5	5.3	38.7	33.0	311.4	388.6	47.7	43.2	104.7	116.2	1.2	2.2
25-29	1,017.3	23.8	4.6	34.1	28.9	281.6	362.8	42.8	34.2	89.7	111.5	1.3	2.1
30-34	904.2	19.6	4.1	30.1	24.2	255.2	328.8	36.4	28.1	75.6	99.4	1.1	1.6
35-39	713.2	14.4	3.1	23.5	18.4	203.1	261.7	28.3	23.4	57.6	77.8	0.7	1.2
40-44	622.0	11.9	2.9	20.3	15.9	173.2	233.1	25.0	22.2	50.1	66.0	0.5	0.9
45-49	625.8	11.5	2.6	20.2	16.0	178.2	233.4	25.7	23.2	48.0	65.8	0.5	0.7
50-54	619.3	10.6	2.7	20.2	16.0	170.6	235.7	26.9	24.2	44.4	67.0	0.4	0.5
55-59	575.5	10.6	2.8	20.7	16.0	151.2	214.5	27.1	24.1	40.6	67.2	0.3	0.4
60-64	482.1	9.2	2.6	18.8	13.8	127.4	172.3	23.5	22.2	33.1	58.8	0.2	0.3
65-69	410.5	7.6	2.3	15.8	12.0	107.5	150.2	20.6	18.6	26.7	48.7	0.1	0.2
70-74	315.6	5.1	1.8	11.9	9.0	81.7	118.7	16.1	14.3	20.7	36.0	0.1	0.1
75-79	225.3	3.9	1.5	8.8	6.8	55.3	87.4	11.4	10.2	14.3	25.6	--	0.1
80-84	144.7	2.5	1.1	6.1	4.5	31.8	57.2	7.8	7.0	9.1	17.4	--	0.1
85-89	76.3	1.2	0.6	3.3	2.4	14.6	30.2	4.4	4.1	5.2	10.3	--	--
90+	37.3	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.2	6.3	14.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	5.5	--	--
Both Sexes	23,517.0	561.5	121.0	837.5	688.1	6,302.4	8,439.6	1,032.0	943.5	1,983.1	2,542.3	22.5	43.6
0-4	1,748.8	54.4	9.6	63.0	56.6	455.9	602.6	81.2	77.8	164.3	175.8	2.0	5.5
5-9	1,837.8	60.6	10.5	70.0	60.7	454.1	653.8	83.8	77.6	166.9	192.1	2.1	5.5
10-14	2,113.3	66.0	12.3	80.3	69.0	564.0	745.5	90.7	88.6	178.3	211.2	2.1	5.2
15-19	2,367.1	61.2	12.9	86.7	72.8	654.8	821.8	100.4	97.3	210.8	241.4	2.2	4.7
20-24	2,241.2	52.8	10.7	78.5	66.6	624.4	770.8	95.6	88.0	215.9	231.0	2.4	4.5
25-29	2,033.6	47.6	9.4	68.6	57.9	561.9	715.6	85.7	70.6	186.1	223.4	2.7	4.4
30-34	1,822.9	39.9	8.4	61.1	49.4	511.2	658.8	73.5	57.6	155.1	202.2	2.4	3.5
35-39	1,441.5	29.3	6.4	47.3	37.7	407.6	526.9	57.1	47.5	118.7	159.0	1.6	2.5
40-44	1,258.9	24.7	5.8	41.1	31.9	344.5	471.6	50.3	44.9	103.9	136.9	1.2	2.0
45-49	1,267.7	23.7	5.4	40.3	31.7	352.4	475.3	51.3	47.1	100.8	136.9	1.1	1.7
50-54	1,220.1	21.8	5.3	39.3	31.3	331.3	464.7	52.6	48.3	90.1	133.1	0.9	1.3
55-59	1,108.2	21.6	5.4	40.0	30.8	288.5	413.5	51.7	47.5	79.9	127.7	0.7	1.0
60-64	920.5	18.5	5.1	36.1	27.0	238.6	329.8	45.6	43.5	64.5	110.8	0.4	0.7
65-69	770.8	15.3	4.5	30.6	23.1	196.2	280.3	39.0	36.6	51.8	92.5	0.3	0.5
70-74	570.7	9.8	3.4	22.3	16.8	142.5	209.5	29.6	28.0	39.9	68.5	0.2	0.3
75-79	387.7	7.0	2.7	15.0	11.8	91.8	146.3	20.5	19.4	26.8	46.2	0.1	0.2
80-84	231.7	4.2	1.9	9.8	7.4	50.8	88.0	12.8	12.4	15.9	28.3	0.1	0.1
85-89	118.2	2.0	1.0	5.1	3.9	22.3	44.2	7.2	7.2	8.9	16.4	--	0.1
90+	56.4	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.8	9.5	20.7	3.5	3.8	4.3	8.7	--	--

¹ Final estimate.

-- Less than fifty persons.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Intercensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces¹June 1st, 1979
(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	11,793.1	284.7	60.9	418.4	345.0	3,128.5	4,197.2	508.9	478.5	1,045.8	1,290.3	11.8	23.1
0-4	905.6	27.2	5.0	32.1	28.3	239.3	307.8	40.9	40.6	87.9	92.7	1.1	2.8
5-9	929.5	30.5	5.4	35.3	30.9	228.2	330.5	42.1	39.4	86.5	96.9	1.1	2.8
10-14	1,034.7	33.0	6.0	39.2	33.8	271.4	365.0	44.1	43.5	89.8	105.2	1.1	2.7
15-19	1,205.7	31.3	6.7	44.6	37.4	329.2	420.8	50.5	49.2	109.2	123.2	1.1	2.5
20-24	1,139.4	26.0	5.4	39.9	33.5	317.1	386.1	47.4	45.0	118.4	117.2	1.1	2.3
25-29	1,034.0	24.1	4.7	34.9	29.4	283.9	354.2	42.9	38.3	104.1	114.2	1.3	2.2
30-34	951.6	21.2	4.5	32.2	26.5	262.6	339.8	37.8	31.0	85.6	107.3	1.3	2.0
35-39	758.2	15.5	3.3	24.7	20.1	212.6	274.3	29.5	24.7	65.2	85.9	1.0	1.4
40-44	644.9	13.0	3.0	21.3	16.5	173.5	240.7	25.4	22.6	54.8	72.4	0.6	1.1
45-49	641.4	12.4	2.8	20.2	15.7	173.2	241.0	25.4	23.5	53.8	71.8	0.6	1.0
50-54	604.6	11.3	2.6	18.9	15.1	161.9	230.2	25.2	23.9	47.2	67.0	0.5	0.8
55-59	551.4	10.8	2.6	19.3	15.0	141.8	208.5	24.8	23.7	40.7	63.3	0.4	0.6
60-64	437.3	9.4	2.5	17.3	13.1	111.2	156.7	21.7	21.3	31.8	51.6	0.2	0.4
65-69	372.3	8.0	2.3	15.2	11.4	91.4	134.5	19.0	18.3	25.7	46.0	0.2	0.3
70-74	262.3	4.9	1.6	10.7	8.1	62.5	93.7	13.7	13.9	19.4	33.6	0.1	0.2
75-79	169.2	3.2	1.2	6.4	5.1	37.8	61.2	9.4	9.7	13.3	21.7	0.1	0.1
80-84	89.1	1.7	0.8	3.6	3.0	19.7	31.8	5.1	5.3	6.9	11.1	--	--
85-89	42.1	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.4	7.9	14.3	2.7	3.1	3.6	6.0	--	--
90+	19.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	3.4	6.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	3.3	--	--
Female	11,954.2	278.8	61.1	423.4	347.0	3,210.5	4,304.1	519.1	472.8	1,007.0	1,299.0	10.5	20.9
0-4	859.8	25.7	4.7	30.4	27.4	226.3	292.9	38.9	38.9	83.3	87.5	1.0	2.7
5-9	881.7	28.9	4.9	33.7	29.3	216.8	312.7	40.1	37.7	81.8	92.2	1.0	2.6
10-14	985.0	31.8	5.7	37.2	32.1	258.8	346.9	42.4	41.1	85.3	100.2	1.0	2.5
15-19	1,162.7	30.1	6.5	42.7	35.6	318.0	405.3	49.2	47.9	105.3	118.6	1.1	2.3
20-24	1,133.4	26.4	5.4	39.1	33.0	315.2	390.5	47.0	43.9	110.8	118.8	1.2	2.2
25-29	1,038.2	24.2	4.7	34.6	29.4	285.1	367.0	42.9	35.9	96.1	114.8	1.3	2.2
30-34	940.5	20.6	4.4	31.6	25.6	262.4	340.9	37.4	29.5	80.7	104.6	1.1	1.7
35-39	744.2	15.0	3.3	24.3	19.3	212.0	271.6	29.1	24.1	61.2	82.5	0.7	1.2
40-44	631.5	12.4	2.9	20.7	16.3	175.1	236.2	25.0	22.0	51.6	68.0	0.5	0.9
45-49	624.2	11.4	2.7	20.3	15.9	176.8	233.3	25.2	23.0	48.7	65.6	0.5	0.7
50-54	616.6	10.8	2.7	20.1	15.9	170.9	233.7	26.2	24.0	44.9	66.7	0.3	0.6
55-59	595.8	10.4	2.8	20.8	16.1	156.1	225.1	27.7	24.2	41.9	69.8	0.3	0.5
60-64	485.2	9.3	2.6	18.9	14.0	128.4	173.3	23.5	22.1	33.3	59.3	0.2	0.3
65-69	425.5	8.0	2.4	16.5	12.4	110.7	154.9	21.2	19.4	28.1	51.6	0.1	0.2
70-74	327.2	5.3	1.9	12.3	9.4	84.5	122.9	16.6	14.9	21.4	37.8	0.1	0.1
75-79	233.9	4.0	1.5	9.0	7.0	58.0	90.2	11.9	10.5	15.0	26.7	--	0.1
80-84	150.2	2.6	1.1	6.2	4.6	33.5	59.6	7.9	7.1	9.5	18.0	--	0.1
85-89	78.7	1.3	0.7	3.4	2.5	15.2	31.2	4.5	4.3	5.2	10.4	--	--
90+	39.9	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.3	6.8	15.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	5.9	--	--
Both sexes	23,747.3	563.5	122.0	841.8	691.9	6,338.9	8,501.3	1,028.0	951.3	2,052.8	2,589.4	22.3	44.0
0-4	1,765.4	52.9	9.7	62.5	55.7	465.6	600.7	79.7	79.6	171.3	180.2	2.0	5.5
5-9	1,811.1	59.3	10.3	69.0	60.2	445.0	643.1	82.2	77.1	168.3	189.1	2.1	5.4
10-14	2,019.7	64.7	11.7	76.4	65.9	530.2	711.9	86.6	84.6	175.1	205.4	2.0	5.2
15-19	2,368.4	61.4	13.2	87.3	73.1	647.2	826.1	99.7	97.1	214.5	241.8	2.2	4.8
20-24	2,272.9	52.5	10.8	79.0	66.4	632.3	776.6	94.3	88.9	229.1	236.0	2.3	4.6
25-29	2,072.2	48.3	9.4	69.4	58.7	569.0	721.1	85.8	74.2	200.2	229.1	2.6	4.4
30-34	1,892.1	41.8	8.9	63.8	52.1	525.0	680.7	75.2	60.5	166.3	211.9	2.4	3.6
35-39	1,502.4	30.5	6.6	49.0	39.4	424.6	545.9	58.7	48.7	126.4	168.4	1.7	2.5
40-44	1,276.3	25.3	5.9	42.0	32.8	348.6	476.8	50.4	44.6	106.4	140.3	1.1	2.1
45-49	1,265.6	23.8	5.5	40.5	31.7	350.0	474.3	50.6	46.5	102.6	137.4	1.1	1.7
50-54	1,221.2	22.1	5.3	39.0	31.0	332.7	463.9	51.4	47.9	92.0	133.6	0.9	1.3
55-59	1,147.2	21.3	5.3	40.1	31.1	297.9	433.6	52.4	47.9	82.6	133.1	0.7	1.0
60-64	922.5	18.7	5.1	36.1	27.1	239.6	330.0	45.3	43.4	65.1	110.9	0.4	0.7
65-69	797.8	16.0	4.7	31.7	23.8	202.1	289.4	40.2	37.6	53.9	97.6	0.3	0.5
70-74	589.5	10.3	3.5	22.9	17.5	146.9	216.6	30.3	28.9	40.8	71.4	0.2	0.3
75-79	403.1	7.2	2.7	15.4	12.1	95.8	151.5	21.3	20.2	28.3	48.4	0.1	0.2
80-84	239.4	4.3	1.9	9.8	7.6	53.2	91.4	13.0	12.4	16.4	29.2	0.1	0.1
85-89	120.9	2.1	1.0	5.2	3.9	23.2	45.5	7.2	7.4	8.8	16.4	--	0.1
90+	59.6	1.0	0.6	2.6	2.0	10.1	22.0	3.7	3.9	4.6	9.1	--	--

¹ Final estimate.

-- Less than fifty persons.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Intercensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces¹June 1st 1980
(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	11,929.3	285.2	61.2	419.2	346.1	3,149.1	4,225.2	506.6	482.1	1,092.1	1,327.3	11.8	23.4
0-4	911.1	26.3	5.0	31.7	27.9	241.9	305.3	40.0	41.2	92.2	95.5	1.1	2.8
5-9	921.2	29.8	5.3	34.7	30.5	226.7	325.2	41.4	39.4	87.6	96.9	1.0	2.7
10-14	1,001.3	32.1	5.8	37.6	32.6	256.4	353.3	42.6	41.8	90.3	105.1	1.0	2.7
15-19	1,202.1	31.5	6.8	44.7	37.4	325.6	420.9	49.7	49.0	109.7	123.2	1.2	2.6
20-24	1,156.6	25.6	5.3	39.5	32.9	319.4	389.0	47.2	44.9	128.0	121.3	1.1	2.3
25-29	1,061.5	24.3	4.7	35.1	29.7	289.7	358.4	42.7	40.1	114.5	118.8	1.3	2.3
30-34	988.5	22.3	4.8	33.3	27.7	268.7	349.3	38.6	32.6	93.1	114.7	1.3	2.1
35-39	789.3	16.2	3.4	25.8	21.0	221.9	282.5	30.2	25.5	69.7	90.8	1.0	1.4
40-44	656.7	13.4	3.1	21.5	17.0	176.7	243.4	25.4	22.6	56.9	75.1	0.7	1.1
45-49	636.9	12.3	2.8	20.2	15.6	171.0	238.7	24.9	23.2	54.3	72.2	0.6	1.0
50-54	613.2	11.6	2.6	19.0	15.1	163.7	232.9	24.9	23.9	49.3	69.0	0.5	0.8
55-59	560.4	10.5	2.6	19.1	15.0	145.4	212.8	24.8	23.5	41.4	64.3	0.4	0.6
60-64	446.9	9.7	2.4	17.5	13.3	113.2	161.2	21.6	21.4	32.6	53.2	0.2	0.4
65-69	382.9	8.1	2.3	15.4	11.6	93.2	138.8	19.5	18.8	26.4	48.5	0.2	0.3
70-74	271.4	5.3	1.7	11.1	8.4	64.7	97.0	14.1	14.2	19.6	35.0	0.1	0.2
75-79	174.9	3.2	1.2	6.7	5.2	39.3	62.9	9.6	9.9	13.8	22.9	0.1	0.1
80-84	91.8	1.8	0.8	3.7	3.0	20.0	33.1	5.2	5.5	7.1	11.6	--	--
85-89	42.8	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.5	8.4	14.5	2.7	3.1	3.6	6.0	--	--
90+	19.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	3.3	6.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	--	--
Female	12,113.2	280.4	61.6	425.9	349.3	3,237.0	4,344.4	518.3	477.3	1,048.6	1,338.7	10.5	21.2
0-4	864.9	25.0	4.7	30.1	26.7	228.5	290.9	38.0	39.6	87.2	90.4	1.0	2.8
5-9	873.9	28.2	4.9	33.0	29.2	215.5	307.4	39.3	37.7	82.9	92.3	1.0	2.5
10-14	952.1	30.8	5.4	35.7	30.8	244.2	335.4	41.0	39.6	85.8	100.1	0.9	2.5
15-19	1,157.1	30.6	6.5	42.6	35.7	313.5	404.7	48.5	47.5	105.8	118.2	1.0	2.4
20-24	1,149.1	26.1	5.5	39.0	32.6	317.6	392.5	46.6	44.0	118.9	122.8	1.2	2.2
25-29	1,069.8	24.6	4.7	35.6	30.1	291.8	373.9	43.2	38.0	104.3	120.1	1.3	2.2
30-34	980.3	21.9	4.6	32.9	27.1	268.5	353.5	38.4	31.3	87.0	112.1	1.2	1.7
35-39	774.8	15.6	3.4	25.2	20.1	221.2	280.1	29.8	24.7	65.2	87.5	0.8	1.2
40-44	644.5	12.7	3.0	21.0	16.6	178.2	239.9	25.2	22.1	53.3	70.9	0.5	1.0
45-49	621.2	11.4	2.7	20.3	15.9	174.7	232.1	24.7	22.5	49.4	66.2	0.4	0.8
50-54	619.2	11.1	2.6	20.0	15.8	172.2	233.7	25.8	23.7	46.1	67.2	0.3	0.6
55-59	605.4	10.0	2.7	20.5	16.2	159.9	230.2	27.6	24.0	42.6	70.9	0.3	0.5
60-64	497.6	9.5	2.7	19.3	14.3	130.7	178.8	23.6	22.5	34.4	61.4	0.2	0.3
65-69	442.3	8.4	2.5	17.1	12.7	113.9	161.1	21.9	20.0	29.3	55.1	0.1	0.2
70-74	338.9	5.7	1.9	12.8	9.8	87.7	126.2	17.1	15.3	22.1	40.1	0.1	0.2
75-79	242.6	4.1	1.5	9.2	7.1	60.4	93.3	12.2	11.0	15.8	27.8	--	0.1
80-84	155.8	2.6	1.1	6.2	4.7	35.4	61.8	8.1	7.2	10.0	18.5	--	0.1
85-89	82.1	1.4	0.7	3.5	2.6	16.1	32.7	4.6	4.3	5.3	10.9	--	--
90+	41.7	0.6	0.4	1.8	1.3	7.0	16.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	6.2	--	--
Both Sexes	24,042.5	565.6	122.8	845.1	695.4	6,386.1	8,569.7	1,024.9	959.4	2,140.6	2,666.0	22.3	44.7
0-4	1,776.0	51.3	9.7	61.8	54.6	470.4	596.2	78.1	80.8	179.4	185.9	2.0	5.6
5-9	1,795.1	58.1	10.2	67.7	59.7	442.1	632.6	80.7	77.1	170.5	189.1	2.0	5.2
10-14	1,953.3	62.9	11.2	73.3	63.4	500.6	688.6	83.6	81.4	176.1	205.1	2.0	5.2
15-19	2,359.2	62.1	13.3	87.3	73.0	639.1	825.6	98.2	96.4	215.5	241.4	2.2	5.0
20-24	2,305.6	51.7	10.8	78.5	65.5	637.0	781.4	93.8	89.0	246.9	244.1	2.3	4.5
25-29	2,131.4	48.9	9.4	70.7	59.8	581.5	732.3	85.9	78.0	218.8	238.9	2.6	4.6
30-34	1,968.8	44.2	9.4	66.2	54.8	537.2	702.8	77.0	63.9	180.2	226.8	2.5	3.8
35-39	1,564.1	31.8	6.8	51.0	41.1	443.0	562.5	60.0	50.2	134.9	178.3	1.7	2.5
40-44	1,301.2	26.1	6.1	42.5	33.5	354.9	483.3	50.6	44.7	110.2	146.0	1.2	2.1
45-49	1,258.1	23.7	5.5	40.5	31.6	345.7	470.8	49.6	45.7	103.7	138.4	1.1	1.8
50-54	1,232.4	22.7	5.3	39.0	30.9	335.9	466.5	50.7	47.6	95.4	136.2	0.9	1.3
55-59	1,165.8	20.5	5.3	39.6	31.1	305.3	443.0	52.5	47.5	84.0	135.2	0.7	1.0
60-64	944.5	19.3	5.1	36.8	27.6	243.9	339.9	45.2	43.9	67.0	114.6	0.4	0.7
65-69	825.2	16.5	4.8	32.5	24.3	207.1	299.9	41.4	38.8	55.7	103.6	0.3	0.5
70-74	610.3	11.0	3.6	23.9	18.2	152.4	223.2	31.2	29.5	41.7	75.1	0.2	0.3
75-79	417.5	7.3	2.7	15.9	12.4	99.7	156.2	21.9	20.8	29.7	50.7	0.1	0.2
80-84	247.7	4.4	1.9	9.9	7.8	55.5	94.8	13.3	12.7	17.1	30.1	0.1	0.1
85-89	124.9	2.2	1.1	5.3	4.0	24.5	47.1	7.3	7.3	9.0	16.9	--	0.1
90+	61.3	1.0	0.6	2.6	2.0	10.3	22.7	3.9	4.1	4.8	9.5	--	--

¹ Final estimate.

-- Less than fifty persons.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Intercensal Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces¹June 1st, 1981
(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	12,067.6	285.7	60.9	419.6	346.0	3,172.1	4,246.6	506.5	486.1	1,143.0	1,365.0	12.2	24.0
0-4	914.4	25.1	5.0	30.8	27.2	243.0	303.7	39.4	41.7	96.7	98.1	1.1	2.8
5-9	912.0	29.2	5.2	34.0	30.0	226.5	317.4	40.7	39.5	89.3	96.7	1.0	2.6
10-14	984.9	31.4	5.6	37.0	31.9	246.7	346.7	42.0	41.1	92.1	106.6	1.1	2.8
15-19	1,182.0	32.0	6.6	44.0	36.9	316.4	413.4	48.7	48.3	109.7	122.3	1.2	2.6
20-24	1,174.2	25.0	5.2	39.3	32.3	322.3	392.6	47.2	44.9	137.0	124.8	1.1	2.4
25-29	1,084.3	24.3	4.7	35.1	29.5	293.8	358.8	43.0	41.5	126.1	123.8	1.4	2.4
30-34	1,021.3	22.9	4.8	34.2	28.5	273.7	357.0	39.4	34.3	101.5	121.5	1.4	2.2
35-39	822.1	17.4	3.7	26.9	21.7	231.0	291.4	30.9	26.2	74.6	95.8	1.0	1.5
40-44	674.6	13.7	3.1	22.0	17.6	182.5	247.2	25.7	22.9	59.6	78.5	0.7	1.2
45-49	634.7	12.3	2.9	20.4	15.7	169.8	236.5	24.7	22.9	55.1	72.9	0.6	1.0
50-54	621.6	11.6	2.7	19.1	15.1	165.6	235.5	24.7	23.8	50.9	71.2	0.6	0.8
55-59	568.3	10.7	2.6	18.9	15.1	148.3	215.7	24.7	23.4	42.4	65.5	0.4	0.6
60-64	462.4	9.9	2.5	17.6	13.5	116.6	168.8	22.0	21.5	33.8	55.6	0.3	0.4
65-69	390.5	8.1	2.3	15.5	11.8	95.0	141.1	19.7	19.1	27.0	50.3	0.2	0.3
70-74	281.2	5.8	1.8	11.6	8.7	67.1	100.7	14.5	14.6	20.1	36.0	0.1	0.2
75-79	180.5	3.2	1.2	6.9	5.4	40.9	64.7	9.8	10.0	14.2	24.0	0.1	0.1
80-84	94.9	1.9	0.8	3.8	3.0	20.7	34.1	5.2	5.7	7.5	12.2	--	0.1
85-89	44.0	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.5	8.9	15.0	2.8	3.0	3.6	6.0	--	--
90+	19.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	3.3	6.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	--	--
Female	12,274.1	282.0	61.6	427.9	350.4	3,266.1	4,378.1	519.7	482.2	1,094.3	1,379.2	11.0	21.8
0-4	868.9	24.1	4.6	29.8	25.9	230.0	289.3	37.4	39.7	91.3	93.1	1.0	2.7
5-9	865.0	27.5	4.8	32.1	28.6	215.0	300.0	38.5	37.9	84.8	92.3	1.0	2.5
10-14	936.3	30.0	5.3	34.9	30.1	234.7	329.8	40.4	38.7	87.4	101.5	1.0	2.5
15-19	1,132.9	31.0	6.3	41.8	35.2	303.7	395.5	47.5	46.7	104.7	117.0	1.0	2.5
20-24	1,169.4	26.0	5.4	39.1	32.2	321.4	397.0	46.9	44.1	127.3	126.5	1.2	2.3
25-29	1,093.1	24.8	4.7	36.1	30.4	295.2	376.0	43.3	39.8	113.6	125.3	1.4	2.4
30-34	1,016.9	22.5	4.8	34.0	28.0	274.3	364.3	39.6	32.9	94.2	119.2	1.3	1.8
35-39	807.8	17.1	3.5	26.3	21.0	230.7	289.7	30.6	25.3	69.5	92.0	0.9	1.3
40-44	663.2	12.9	3.0	21.7	17.1	183.6	244.7	25.5	22.6	55.6	74.8	0.6	1.0
45-49	620.6	11.5	2.8	20.2	16.0	173.1	231.5	24.6	22.3	50.4	67.1	0.4	0.8
50-54	621.8	11.0	2.6	20.0	15.7	173.6	233.4	25.5	23.5	47.2	68.4	0.3	0.6
55-59	611.4	10.3	2.7	20.3	16.1	162.5	233.0	27.3	23.8	43.4	71.1	0.3	0.5
60-64	516.9	9.7	2.7	19.6	14.7	134.9	187.7	24.2	22.7	35.7	64.6	0.2	0.3
65-69	453.7	8.6	2.5	17.5	12.9	116.6	164.3	22.3	20.5	30.4	57.7	0.1	0.2
70-74	352.1	6.1	2.0	13.1	10.2	91.2	130.2	17.5	15.9	23.1	42.5	0.1	0.2
75-79	252.1	4.1	1.5	9.6	7.3	63.3	96.3	12.9	11.4	16.5	29.2	--	0.1
80-84	161.8	2.8	1.1	6.3	4.9	37.4	63.9	8.3	7.4	10.4	19.2	--	0.1
85-89	86.9	1.4	0.8	3.7	2.8	17.6	34.4	4.8	4.4	5.7	11.3	--	--
90+	43.2	0.6	0.4	1.9	1.4	7.3	17.1	2.6	2.5	3.0	6.5	--	--
Both Sexes	24,341.7	567.7	122.5	847.4	696.4	6,438.2	8,624.7	1,026.2	968.3	2,237.3	2,744.2	23.2	45.7
0-4	1,783.3	49.1	9.6	60.5	53.1	473.0	593.0	76.8	81.4	187.9	191.2	2.1	5.5
5-9	1,777.0	56.8	10.0	66.0	58.6	441.5	617.4	79.2	77.4	174.1	189.0	2.0	5.1
10-14	1,921.3	61.5	10.9	71.9	62.0	481.4	676.5	82.3	79.8	179.6	208.1	2.0	5.3
15-19	2,314.9	63.0	12.9	85.8	72.1	620.1	808.9	96.2	94.9	214.4	239.3	2.2	5.1
20-24	2,343.6	51.1	10.6	78.4	64.5	643.7	789.6	94.0	89.0	264.2	251.3	2.4	4.7
25-29	2,177.4	49.1	9.5	71.2	59.9	589.0	734.8	86.3	81.2	239.7	249.1	2.8	4.8
30-34	2,038.1	45.3	9.6	68.2	56.5	548.0	721.3	78.9	67.2	195.7	240.6	2.6	4.0
35-39	1,629.9	34.5	7.2	53.2	42.7	461.7	581.1	61.5	51.5	144.1	187.8	1.9	2.7
40-44	1,337.8	26.6	6.1	43.6	34.7	366.1	491.9	51.3	45.5	115.2	153.4	1.3	2.1
45-49	1,255.3	23.7	5.7	40.6	31.7	342.9	468.0	49.3	45.2	105.6	139.9	1.0	1.8
50-54	1,243.4	22.6	5.3	39.1	30.8	339.2	468.9	50.2	47.3	98.1	139.5	0.9	1.4
55-59	1,179.7	20.9	5.3	39.2	31.2	310.9	448.8	52.1	47.2	85.8	136.6	0.7	1.1
60-64	979.2	19.5	5.2	37.3	28.1	251.4	356.4	46.2	44.2	69.5	120.2	0.5	0.7
65-69	844.2	16.7	4.8	33.0	24.7	211.6	305.4	42.0	39.6	57.4	108.0	0.3	0.5
70-74	633.3	11.9	3.8	24.7	19.0	158.3	231.0	32.0	30.5	43.1	78.4	0.2	0.4
75-79	432.6	7.3	2.6	16.5	12.7	104.1	161.0	22.7	21.4	30.7	53.2	0.1	0.2
80-84	256.8	4.6	1.9	10.1	7.9	58.1	98.0	13.6	13.1	17.9	31.4	0.1	0.1
85-89	130.9	2.3	1.1	5.5	4.3	26.6	49.4	7.6	7.4	9.3	17.3	--	--
90+	62.8	1.0	0.6	2.7	2.0	10.6	23.3	3.9	4.1	4.9	9.8	--	--

¹ Final estimate.

-- Less than fifty persons.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

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55-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Oil Pipe Line Transport, January 1983**

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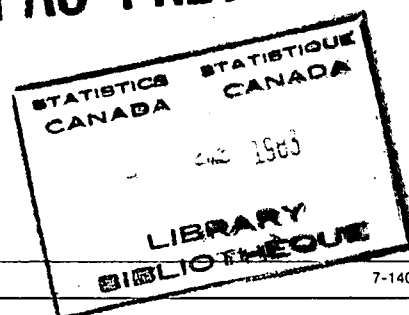
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

22-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$12.70) **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 3, Stocks of Grain at March 31, 1983** — Available Friday, April 22, 1983, at 3 p.m.

25-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1983**

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Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification
(millions of dollars)

	Jan. 1983 ^f	Dec. 1982 ^p	Nov. 1982 ^r	Jan. 1982
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	89.6	123.6	141.6	81.8
Forestry	95.3	96.7	119.4	110.2
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	417.5	420.3	425.3	488.6
Manufacturing Industries	3,027.0	3,026.3	3,060.1	3,158.3
Construction Industry	744.7	819.0	970.5	880.9
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,727.7	1,747.1	1,713.8	1,625.3
Trade	1,860.3	1,921.6	1,862.3	1,860.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,134.4	1,138.5	1,110.2	1,082.3
Commercial and Personal Services	1,465.6	1,486.2	1,498.9	1,453.8
Education and Related Services	1,696.2	1,774.5	1,761.1	1,574.3
Health and Welfare Services	1,086.7	1,111.3	1,114.9	1,091.3
Federal Administration and Other Government Offices	657.5	656.1	655.6	560.2
Provincial Administration	494.6	531.8	506.3	441.7
Local Administration	407.8	417.3	406.4	357.9
Total Wages and Salaries	14,904.8	15,270.2	15,346.3	14,766.7
Supplementary Labour Income	1,268.5	1,209.3	1,215.4	1,169.4
Labour Income	16,173.3	16,479.5	16,561.7	15,936.1
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	151.7	170.2	159.7	134.8
Forestry	111.1	104.2	111.6	127.9
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	418.5	426.9	426.7	489.6
Manufacturing Industries	3,076.0	3,108.3	3,063.8	3,210.7
Construction Industry	892.7	915.4	929.3	1,049.2
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,756.6	1,800.4	1,734.6	1,652.2
Trade	1,877.3	1,896.0	1,841.5	1,877.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,132.8	1,154.0	1,127.7	1,080.9
Commercial and Personal Services	1,515.0	1,541.6	1,516.3	1,502.9
Education and Related Services	1,657.5	1,742.3	1,683.4	1,527.4
Health and Welfare Services	1,110.1	1,135.0	1,132.5	1,107.6
Federal Administration and Other Government Offices	663.9	663.1	661.0	565.8
Provincial Administration	515.2	536.8	514.1	460.3
Local Administration	412.7	410.0	407.5	362.3
Total Wages and Salaries	15,291.1	15,603.9	15,309.6	15,148.9
Supplementary Labour Income	1,301.3	1,235.8	1,212.5	1,199.9
Labour Income	16,592.4	16,839.8	16,522.2	16,348.8

^f First estimate.

^p Preliminary estimate.

^r Revised estimate.

Estimates of Labour Income, January 1983 — Advance Information

Labour income for the month of January 1983 was estimated at \$16,173.3 million, an increase of \$237.2 million or 1.5% from January 1982.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries decreased by \$312.8 million between December 1982 and January 1983 to \$15,291.1 million.

The estimates will be published in the January-March 1983 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5.30/\$21.20). For further information, contact G. Gauthier (613-995-8431), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification
(millions of dollars)

	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	202.4	212.1	216.4
Prince Edward Island	41.9	42.7	43.8
Nova Scotia	378.6	391.2	394.7
New Brunswick	288.1	293.0	301.7
Quebec	3,463.9	3,627.4	3,610.2
Ontario	6,058.6	6,130.4	6,120.9
Manitoba	579.5	587.2	582.5
Saskatchewan	468.8	486.2	498.1
Alberta	1,600.6	1,655.9	1,664.6
British Columbia	1,769.6	1,790.0	1,855.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	52.8	54.1	58.3
Total Wages and Salaries	14,904.8	15,270.2	15,346.3
Supplementary Labour Income	1,268.5	1,209.3	1,215.4
Labour Income	16,173.3	16,479.5	16,561.7
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	215.4	223.4	220.4
Prince Edward Island	46.0	45.0	44.5
Nova Scotia	391.0	399.8	396.0
New Brunswick	301.7	300.9	299.6
Quebec	3,533.3	3,712.9	3,616.2
Ontario	6,182.4	6,244.5	6,104.7
Manitoba	597.3	600.1	582.5
Saskatchewan	490.9	497.2	496.6
Alberta	1,646.7	1,693.2	1,657.2
British Columbia	1,830.9	1,829.9	1,833.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	55.4	56.8	58.6
Total Wages and Salaries	15,291.1	15,603.9	15,309.6
Supplementary Labour Income	1,301.3	1,235.8	1,212.5
Labour Income	16,592.4	16,839.8	16,522.2

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for February 1983/1982

SIC Group	Sales		Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
	1983/1982r %	1983/1982p %	1983/1982r %	1983/1982p %	1982r	1983p
Total all trades	3.9	1.9	-8.0	-9.0	2.31	2.14
Standard Industrial Classification						
Farm products (excluding grain)	20.5	-2.1	-19.5	-10.0	.87	.80
Paper and paper products	-3.2	-5.7	-10.8	-8.4	1.24	1.21
General merchandise	-0.6	-0.6	-4.1	-5.7	2.60	2.47
Food	-0.6	2.0	7.2	1.9	.83	.85
Tobacco products	14.2	15.8	14.2	13.6	.79	.78
Drugs and toilet preparations	17.2	9.8	5.8	5.6	1.63	1.61
Apparel and dry goods	4.0	9.8	-13.7	-14.5	2.36	1.84
Household furniture and house furnishings	12.6	11.4	-10.8	-9.7	3.45	2.83
Motor vehicles and accessories	10.0	7.1	-6.3	-5.1	2.69	2.45
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	37.7	38.7	-6.0	-4.8	2.51	1.78
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	15.2	2.0	-8.2	-6.5	5.88	6.26
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	-0.9	-10.6	-7.9	-10.5	3.16	3.18
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-1.4	0.9	-13.0	-12.7	2.87	2.49
Metal and metal products	-29.8	-30.2	-32.1	-33.8	2.06	1.87
Lumber and building materials	21.7	12.5	-14.4	-14.4	2.81	2.13
Scrap and waste materials	-10.0	-8.6	-5.5	1.8	1.58	1.93
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	-5.4	-3.7	-6.6	-11.4	2.23	2.09
Province						
Newfoundland	11.7	9.8	-4.7	-5.7	2.05	1.79
Prince Edward Island	-15.7	32.6	14.7	11.0	1.88	1.62
Nova Scotia	2.2	5.5	-8.3	-10.2	2.27	1.97
New Brunswick	15.3	15.5	-3.5	-3.9	2.13	1.75
Quebec	7.2	5.5	-7.9	-10.3	1.97	1.74
Ontario	5.1	0.8	-5.7	-7.0	2.16	2.02
Manitoba	5.3	4.5	-8.4	-9.2	3.05	2.82
Saskatchewan	-1.8	1.6	-9.4	-10.0	3.96	3.51
Alberta	-3.4	-13.3	-12.4	-11.0	3.15	3.21
British Columbia	0.6	6.3	-9.7	-10.6	2.14	1.84
Yukon and Northwest Territories	-0.7	-4.0	8.9	7.3	2.82	2.56

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Wholesale Trade, February 1983 — Advance Information**Sales**

Sales of Canadian wholesale merchants increased in February 1983 by 1.9% from the year-earlier level. The largest percentage increases were recorded by wholesalers of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+38.7%), tobacco products (+15.8%), lumber and building materials (+12.5%) and household furniture and house furnishings (+11.4%). The most significant sales decrease was reported by wholesalers of metal and metal products (-30.2%).

An increase in wholesalers' sales of 32.6% in Prince Edward Island was attributable to the food wholesaling activity which is predominant in that province.

Inventories

Wholesale inventories were down 9.0% in February 1983 from the corresponding period of the previous year.

Major contributions to this downward inventory trend came from wholesalers of metal and metal products (-33.8%), apparel and dry goods (-14.5%) and

lumber and building materials (-14.4%). The most significant percentage increase in the level of inventories was recorded by wholesalers of tobacco products (+13.6%). Lower inventory levels were reported in all provinces except Prince Edward Island (+11.0%) and the Territories (+7.3%). Food wholesalers in Prince Edward Island were responsible for the large increase reported.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending April 7, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 836 803	1 719 827	3 556 630
Metric tonnes, 1982	1 981 154	2 085 106	4 066 260
% change	-7.3	-17.5	-12.5
Cars, 1983	29,323	24,965	54,288
Cars, 1982	31,813	30,688	62,501
% change	-7.8	-18.6	-13.1
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	124 478	41 768	166 246
Metric tonnes, 1982	125 833	60 419	186 252
% change	-1.1	-30.9	-10.7
Cars, 1983	4,132	1,647	5,779
Cars, 1982	3,810	2,258	6,068
% change	8.4	-27.1	-4.8
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	23 056 408	25 820 909	48 877 317
Metric tonnes, 1982	27 366 379	27 046 056	54 412 435
% change	-15.7	-4.5	-10.2
Cars, 1983	386,556	382,164	768,720
Cars, 1982	446,669	401,212	847,881
% change	-13.5	-4.7	-9.3
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 662 655	675 312	2 337 967
Metric tonnes, 1982	1 691 902	831 959	2 523 861
% change	-1.7	-18.8	-7.4
Cars, 1983	55,424	26,297	81,721
Cars, 1982	54,100	30,592	84,692
% change	2.4	-14.0	-3.5

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 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending April 7, 1983**— Advance Information**

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending April 7, 1983 totalled 3.6 million t, a decline of 12.5% from the 1982 figure. Loadings were down in the East by 7.3% and in the West by 17.5%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, decreased in the East by 1.1% and in the West by 30.9%, with an overall national decrease of 10.7%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-April 7, 1983 totalled 48.9 million t, down 10.2% from the year-earlier level. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 3.5%.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, 1982 and 1981 — Advance Information

Consumption (apparent) of red meats by Canadians in 1982 was 72.04 kilograms per capita, compared to 74.91 kg in 1981. The 1982 apparent per capita consumption estimates were as follows: beef 40.43 kg (40.95 kg in 1981); pork 27.90 kg (30.29); veal 1.69 kg (1.58); mutton and lamb 0.74 kg (0.71); offal 1.28 kg (1.38).

Apparent 1982 consumption of other food groups in kg per persons included: cereals 69.16 (67.21 in 1981); sugars and syrups 39.31 (39.26); pulses and nuts 4.15 (4.89).

For further information, order *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I*, 1982 (catalogue 32-229, \$4.75), or contact for meats, Bernie Rosien (613-995-4853), all other items J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

It should be noted that these data are also available for the period from 1960 to 1982 on a computerized data bank. Information on system access may be obtained from the Cross-Classified Section (613-995-7406), CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada

1981 and 1982
(Kilograms per person)

	1981	1982
Pork (carcass weight)	30.29	27.90
Beef (carcass weight)	40.95	40.43
Cereals (retail weight)	67.21	69.16
Sugars and syrups (retail weight)	39.26	39.31
Pulses and nuts (retail weight)	4.89	4.15
Tea (tea leaf equivalent)	0.93	0.91
Coffee (green bean equivalent)	4.77	4.35

For further information, order *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I*, 1982 (32-229, \$4.75).

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, April 1983 — Advance Information

Total stocks of frozen meat in cold storage at the opening of the first day of April 1983 amounted to 33 904 tonnes, up from 33 188 tonnes last month and 33 065 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the April issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1983 — Advance Information

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,045.5 million feet board measure (2 467.1 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in February 1983, up from 824.2 million feet board measure (1 944.9 cubic metres) a year earlier.

January to February 1983 production increased to 2,005.0 million feet board measure (4 731.3 cubic metres) from 1,552.7 million feet board measure (3 664.0 cubic metres) for the same period in 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of process cheese during the month of March 1983 totalled 5 656 188 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder in the latest month was 943 182 kilograms.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Bakeries

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1072		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	1,487	1,431	-3.8
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	17,971	18,122	0.8
Man-hours paid	000's	36,504	34,892	-4.4
Manufacturing wages	\$000	246,477	273,071	10.8
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	28,525	37,032	29.8
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	545,551	613,084	12.4
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,189,419	1,358,022	14.2
Value added	\$000	616,011	709,093	15.1
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	26,065	26,347	1.1
Total salaries and wages	\$000	393,436	438,222	11.4
Total value added	\$000	644,691	744,795	15.5

For further information, contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Bakeries*, 1981 (32-203, \$4.75).

Men's Clothing Factorles

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2431		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	483	461	-4.6
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	28,175	27,266	-3.2
Man-hours paid	000's	56,811	54,157	-4.7
Manufacturing wages	\$000	306,073	316,517	3.4
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	6,137	7,026	14.5
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	788,362	768,910	-2.5
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,513,407	1,511,560	-0.1
Value added	\$000	738,352	760,269	3.0
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	33,551	32,081	-3.6
Total salaries and wages	\$000	406,767	418,581	3.6
Total value added	\$000	736,699	778,699	5.7

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Men's Clothing Industries*, 1981 (34-216, \$4.75).

Women's Clothing Factorles

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2441		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	571	562	-1.6
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	25,535	25,420	-0.5
Man-hours paid	000's	48,667	48,873	0.4
Manufacturing wages	\$000	280,770	297,333	5.9
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	4,119	4,847	17.7
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	711,432	771,568	8.5
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	1,338,588	1,467,583	9.6
Value added	\$000	621,558	701,298	12.8
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	29,418	29,557	0.5
Total salaries and wages	\$000	363,232	392,430	8.0
Total value added	\$000	637,346	723,653	13.5

For further information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Women's and Children's Clothing Industries*, 1981 (34-217, \$6.35).

Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C., 3760		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	115	122	6.1
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	3,755	3,456	-8.0
Man-hours paid	000's	7,811	7,270	-6.9
Manufacturing wages	\$000	63,796	62,413	-2.2
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	10,850	12,283	13.2
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	459,737	520,400	13.2
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	865,847	1,019,971	17.8
Value added	\$000	381,245	499,905	31.1
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	7,661	7,505	-2.0
Total salaries and wages	\$000	151,196	156,845	3.7
Total value added	\$000	400,151	534,247	33.5

For further information, contact K.C. Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Pharmaceuticals, Cleaning Compounds and Toilet Preparations*, 1981 (46-223, \$6.35).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

32-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, March 1983

36-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Particleboard, Waterboard and Hardboard**, February 1983

41-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings**, February 1983

42-217 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Truck Body and Trailer Manufacturers**, 1981

45-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Coal and Coke Statistics**, January 1983

51-203 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports**, 1981

53-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Urban Transit**, February 1983

67-001 (Canada: \$6.35/\$25.40; Other Countries: \$7.60/\$30.50) **Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments**, Fourth Quarter 1982

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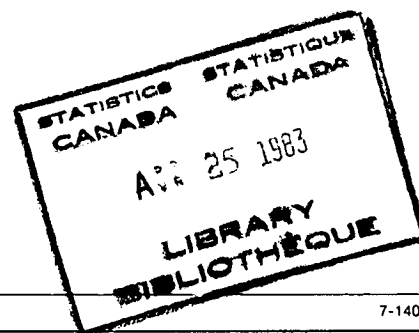
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7-1400-501

Monday, April 25, 1983

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- 3 Domestic Air Charter Statistics, November-December 1982**
- 3 Final Intercensal Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, June 1, 1977 to 1981**

20% Sample 1981 Census User Summary Tapes

The first 1981 Census User Summary Tapes for the 2B (20% sample) are now being released. The 2B questionnaire, in addition to the 12 basic questions contained in the 2A (100% sample), included an additional 34 questions related to the social and economic circumstances of household members. The data, which will be made available over the coming months, cover information on fertility, nuptiality, education, occupation, labour force activity, mobility, income, place of work, immigration, religion, ethnicity, official language, home language and shelter costs.

Two User Summary Tapes from the 1981 Census of Population for the 20% sample are now available. These files are rounded for confidentiality.

- File SPE81B30 with experienced and employed labour force 15 years and over by detailed industry, by detailed occupation (based on the 1980 classification), by class of worker, and by sex, Canada and Provinces, 1981.
- File SPE81B40 with experienced and employed labour force 15 years and over by detailed industry, by detailed occupation (based on the 1971 classification), by class of worker, and by sex, Canada and Provinces, 1981.

Each complete tape is available at a cost of \$150. A charge of \$75 applies for any file split on one region or province.

For further information or to order, write or call User Summary Tapes, CANSIM Division (613-995-0097 or 995-0575), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATION RELEASED on page 4



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

(Industrial Production)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
Industrial Production	128.7	117.3	115.7	122.4	124.5
Mines (Including milling), quarries and oil wells	102.1	87.2	87.6	88.3	88.1
Metal mines	83.9	46.1	48.0	56.7	58.8
Mineral fuels	112.5	116.8	112.6	112.4	114.0
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	95.4	91.0	86.7	74.8	64.4
Services incidental to mining	173.6	167.3	197.4	164.7	151.9
Manufacturing Industries	126.4	115.0	113.4	121.8	124.2
Food and beverage industries	122.2	121.6	120.1	125.9	126.7
Tobacco products industries	118.4	118.1	116.0	131.6	126.8
Rubber and plastic products industries	145.3	140.5	134.1	141.2	147.9
Leather industries	99.1	93.0	88.2	86.2	102.0
Textile industries	110.9	107.4	107.2	108.3	108.5
Knitting mills	97.8	108.1	91.9	115.5	111.1
Clothing industries	108.1	104.0	102.2	105.1	109.7
Wood industries	118.8	118.1	125.1	139.9	142.4
Furniture and fixture industries	107.2	101.9	107.6	110.6	104.6
Paper and allied industries	123.8	115.7	112.9	116.3	121.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	151.9	142.5	144.6	142.4	149.9
Primary metal industries	115.3	97.5	80.2	90.1	92.6
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	117.9	98.4	93.8	98.3	103.0
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	195.4	156.3	160.4	144.3	144.4
Transportation equipment industries	127.0	101.2	108.0	138.7	141.9
Electrical products industries	124.1	115.3	112.7	120.6	117.7
Non-metallic mineral products industries	108.1	98.8	93.4	105.2	102.3
Petroleum and coal products industries	85.7	90.0	79.5	82.0	81.5
Chemical and chemical products industries	149.9	140.5	140.2	151.0	159.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	127.6	121.6	128.5	135.2	135.2
Electric power, gas and water utilities	187.0	180.3	176.6	176.3	179.4
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	126.1	108.1	106.3	118.0	119.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	126.7	122.2	120.6	125.7	129.3

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Industrial Production), February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data indicate industrial production increased 1.8% in February 1983 with the index (1971=100) rising to 124.5 from 122.4 in January. However, in February the index still remained 3.3% below the level of a year earlier.

The main contributors to the February increase in industrial production included manufacturers of office and store machinery, communications equipment, pulp and paper mills and electric power utilities; an output decrease was recorded in the miscellaneous machinery industry.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Producer Deliveries of Major Grains, March 1983 — Advance Information

Prairie producer deliveries of the major grains during March 1983 were as follows:

- Wheat (excluding durum), 1 079 900 tonnes
- Durum, 106 300 tonnes
- Total wheat, 1 186 200 tonnes
- Oats, 30 000 tonnes
- Barley, 395 600 tonnes
- Rye, 21 600 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 13 400 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 147 700 tonnes.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Decorative Laminate Sheet, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic shipments of 1/8-inch high pressure laminate sheet for the quarter ending March 1983 were 1 479 114 square metres with a value of \$9.4 million. In the same quarter of 1982, shipments amounted to 1 445 283 square metres valued at \$9.1 million.

For further information, order the January-March 1983 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Domestic Air Charter Statistics, November-December 1982 — Advance Information

Domestic air charter statistics for the months of November and December 1982 are now available.

For additional information, contact K. Davidson (819-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

Final Intercensal Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, June 1, 1977 to 1981 — Advance Information

Final intercensal estimates of population by marital status, age and sex for Canada and provinces as of June 1, 1977 to 1981 are now available upon request. These estimates have been derived from the final intercensal estimates of population by age and sex (see *Statistics Canada Daily*, April 21, 1983) by applying the 1976 and 1981 Census marital status distributions; this method is the same as the one used for the period 1971 to 1976 (see publication catalogue no. 91-519, July 1979). It should be noted that the June 3, 1981 Census data were adjusted to represent the June 1, 1981 data (see *Statistics Canada Daily*, June 25, 1982).

These estimates, which supersede the preliminary intercensal estimates made available in August 1982, will be appearing in publication no. 91-519 within the next few weeks. For any further information on methodology, contact Y. Edward Shin (613-995-8672), or Ronald Raby (613-995-4372). Additional data may be obtained by contacting Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada.

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Service Bulletin:

13-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Science Statistics**, Vol. 7, No. 4, Industrial Research and Development Expenditures, 1974 to 1983

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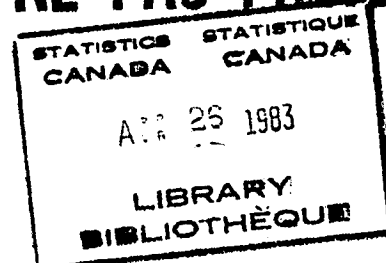
Editor Greg Thomson (613-593-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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- 6 **Raw Materials Price Index**, March 1983
- 7 **Estimates of Employees**, January 1983
- 4 **Steel Ingots**, Week Ending April 23, 1983

1981 Census 20% Sample Database — Phase 2

The second group of advance data compiled from information collected from one in five Canadian households in the June 1981 Census is now available. This group of data includes highlight information on ethnicity, language, place of birth, immigration, citizenship and religion of the population, on income of persons and families as well as information on value of dwellings and shelter costs. Some tables provide historical comparisons while others refer only to 1981. Geographical areas covered differ from table to table.

Highlights of the information available today can be found on page 2.

Single copies of the tables can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Statistics Canada's regional offices or Central Inquiries (see addresses on page 2).

A limited amount of sub-provincial data can also be purchased at these locations. Requests for special tabulations should be addressed to the Customer Services Section, Statistics Canada, Jean Talon Building, 2-D2, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Complete tabulations will be released in printed bulletins, and on tape and microfiche throughout the coming year.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

32-022 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, March 1983

32-223 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Vegetable Oil Mills**, 1981

33-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber**, February 1983
(continued on page 8)



1981 Census 20% Sample Database — Phase 2

Highlights of the information collected from one in five Canadian households in the June 1981 Census include:

Family Income

- Average family income in constant (1980) dollars increased from \$20,820 in 1970 to \$26,748 in 1980, up 28.5% in real terms over the decade. Part of this increase is due to the increase in the number of persons working per family.

- In 1980, 1.7 million families (26.3%) had family incomes below \$15,000 and 1.5 million families (23.9%) reported incomes of at least \$35,000.

- The number of families with incomes less than \$15,000 in constant 1980 dollars declined by 10.5% between 1970 and 1980. The number reporting incomes of at least \$35,000 nearly tripled over the decade.

- In 1980, of the twelve provinces and territories, the Yukon (\$31,834), Alberta (\$30,390), British Columbia (\$29,132) and Ontario (\$28,002) had an average family income above the national figure of \$26,748.

- In 1970, of the ten provinces, Ontario had the highest average family income but in 1980 Ontario ranked third trailing Alberta and British Columbia.

- While real family income in the Atlantic provinces was below the national figure, rates of increase over the decade measured in constant 1980 dollars, were above the national figure of 28%, ranging from 45% in Newfoundland and 37% in P.E.I. to 31% in New Brunswick and 29% in Nova Scotia.

- Of all the provinces and territories only Quebec at 25% and Ontario at 21% recorded rates of increase in average family income below the national rate of 28%.

- Rates of increase in real terms were highest in Saskatchewan (60%) where 1980 family income averaged \$25,438 and in Alberta (48%) where average family income was \$30,390. In Manitoba, 1980 family income was \$24,455 — up 30% since 1970 and in British Columbia family income increased by 34% to \$29,132.

Individual Income

- The average income of Canadian individuals 15 years and over was \$12,993 in 1980. After compensating for price changes, this was an increase of 18.6% since 1970.

- In 1980 there were large variations in average income of individuals among the provinces and territories, with individuals in Prince Edward Island having the lowest average income (\$9,431) and those in the Yukon the highest (\$15,580).

- Of the twelve provinces and territories, the Yukon (\$15,580), Alberta (\$14,691), British Columbia (\$14,239) and Ontario (\$13,315) had incomes for individuals age 15 and over above the national figure of \$12,993.

- In the Atlantic provinces, average income for individuals ranged from \$10,785 in Nova Scotia to \$9,431 in Prince Edward Island.

- In real terms, rates of increase between 1970 and 1980 in average income ranged from highs of 45% in Saskatchewan and 35% in Alberta, to lows of 15% in Quebec and 12% in Ontario.

- Female average income as a percentage of male average income rose from 44.1% in 1970 to 49.7% in 1980.

Regional Offices

Viking Building
Crosbie Rd.
St. John's, Nfld.
A1B 3P2

266 Graham Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 0K4

1256 Barrington St.
Halifax, N.S.
B3J 1Y6

530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Sask.
S4P 2B6

1500 Atwater Ave.
Montréal, Qué.
H3Z 1Y2

11010 101st Street
Edmonton, Alta.
T5H 4C5

25 St. Clair Ave. E.
Toronto, Ont.
M4T 1M4

1145 Robson St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3W8

Central Inquiries
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0T6

- In 1980, nearly eight out of ten females 15 years and over reported income compared to six in every ten in 1970. This increase is due to increased labour force participation and a higher proportion of women 65 years of age and over who are recipients of government old age pensions.

- The average income of males increased by 19% in real terms to reach \$16,918 while the average income of females increased by 34.2% to reach \$8,414. Provincially, the increases in the average incomes of females ranged from 29% in Ontario to 55% in Newfoundland.

- Of persons reporting income, 18% of males and 40% of females had incomes less than \$5,000 while 50% of males and 16% of females had incomes of at least \$15,000.

- In 1980, of persons with incomes of at least \$15,000, 21.3% were women, up from 11.4% in 1970. Of persons with incomes less than \$5,000 in 1980, 65.4% were women compared to 62.2% in 1970.

Religion

- In 1981, Catholics formed 47.3% of the population compared to 41.2% for Protestants. The remaining population was divided among those with no religious preference, (7.4%), Eastern Orthodox (1.5%), Jewish (1.2%) and other small groups (1.3%).

- In 1981, two provinces were predominantly Catholic - Quebec with 88.2% of its population and New Brunswick with 53.9%. All other provinces had a Protestant majority.

- In 1981, nearly 1.8 million persons, or 7.4% of the Canadian population reported themselves as having no religious preference.

- The proportion of the population reporting themselves as having no religious preference increased by 90% between 1971 and 1981.

- One-half of persons of Jewish religion live in Ontario, where they numbered 148,255 or 1.7% of that province's population. Another one-third or 102,555 live in Quebec, where they account for 1.6% of the population.

(continued)

- Buddhists recorded the largest ten-year increase among religious groups — up 223% to 51,955. Pentecostals had the second largest rate of growth, increasing 54% from 219,300 to 338,790. Other religious groups to grow since 1971 included Mormons (up 36% to 89,870); Roman Catholics (up 13% to 11,212,020); Jewish (up 8% to 296,425); and the United Church (up 1% to 3,782,825). By contrast, Unitarians decreased by 31% in ten years to 14,500; Doukhobours by 27% to 6,700; Presbyterians by 6% to 812,110; and Anglicans by 3% to 2,436,375.

- The Atlantic provinces and Quebec had the smallest proportion of their populations stating no religious preference, ranging from a low of 1% in Newfoundland to a high of 4% in Nova Scotia. This figure rises to just over 7% of the population of both Ontario and Manitoba, to 11.5% in Alberta, 19.5% in the Yukon and 21.5% in British Columbia. Just over 6% of the population of both Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories reported no religious preference.

Ethnicity

- The 1981 Census was the first to recognize more than one ethnic origin for an individual. In 1981, 1,838,615 persons (7.6% of the population) reported they identified their heritage as coming from more than one ethnic group. Approximately 76% of these reported British as one component of their ethnic origin.

- Among those who provided a single response to ethnic origin, the largest group was British, comprising 40.2% of the total population. French was the second-largest group at 26.7% followed by German (4.7%), Italian (3.1%) and Ukrainian (2.2%).

- Newfoundland had the largest proportion of its population with a common ethnic background, with over 92% of Newfoundlanders reporting British as their sole ethnic heritage. In Quebec just over 80% of the population identified French as their sole ethnic background. At the other extreme the population of Saskatchewan, with 38% British origin, was the least concentrated in a single origin.

- The Northwest Territories was the only area in the country where neither British nor French, but Native Peoples were the largest ethnic group.

Citizenship

- In 1981, 95% of the Canadian population were Canadian citizens.

- The majority of persons without Canadian citizenship (54%) were residents of Ontario where they formed 7.6% of the total population.

Place of Birth

- The 1981 Census revealed that nearly 3.9 million persons or 16.1% of the population were born outside Canada. This was an increase of 17.3% over the number in the 1971 Census.

- Europe continued to be the main birthplace of the population born outside Canada, but the European-born population decreased from 79.7% of the total foreign born in 1971 to 66.9% in 1981.

- Between 1971 and 1981 the Canadian population born in Europe actually declined by 1.5%. On the other hand, there were large increases in the number of persons born in Asia, up 228% to 543,495, the Caribbean Islands, up 153% to 172,245 and South and Central America, up 199% to 107,960.

- In 1981, 85% of the Canadian born population were living in their province of birth. However, this varied widely by province from 92.2% for those born in Quebec to 58.2% for those born in Saskatchewan.

- The impact of mobility on the Canadian population is reflected in the fact that nearly 30% of the Canadian population were born outside their province of residence in 1981. In British Columbia 54% of the population were born outside the province while at the other extreme only 6% of Newfoundland's population was born elsewhere.

Immigrant Population

- According to the 1981 Census, 3.8 million persons or 16% of the population came to Canada as immigrants.

- The structure of the immigrant population has undergone substantial change over the past fifteen years. Nearly 67% of the immigrant population that came to Canada during the late sixties (1965-1969) were from Europe. For the recent period 1978-1981, the distribution of the immigrant population by place of birth was much more diverse with only 29.7% of immigrants from Europe, but 43.8% from Asia and between five and 10% from each of the United States, Caribbean Islands and Central and South America.

- Of the total immigrant population, 43% arrived before the age of 20 years, 42% arrived between ages 20 and 34 years and 15% were at least 35 years of age when they came to Canada.

Official Language

- The percentage of Canadians reporting the ability to speak both English and French increased from 13.5% in 1971 to 15.3% in 1981.

- Quebec and New Brunswick had the largest proportions of their populations able to speak both official languages. From 1971 to 1981 these proportions increased from 27.6% to 32.4% in Quebec and from 21.5% to 26.5% in New Brunswick.

- In Quebec, the proportion of the population reporting the ability to speak English only, decreased from 10.5% in 1971 to 6.7% in 1981; the proportion able to speak French only, decreased slightly from 60.9% to 60.1%; and the proportion able to speak both languages increased from 27.6% to 32.4%.

- In Quebec, more than half, (53.4%) of all persons with English mother tongue reported the ability to speak both official languages, up from 36.7% in 1971.

- Of the 3.7 million people in Canada who consider themselves able to converse in both official languages 30% claim English as their mother tongue and 61% French. This compares with 1971 Census data which showed that of the 2.9 million Canadians able to speak both official languages, only 24.5% had English as their mother tongue while 68% had French.

- In 1981, 56.1% of the people who reported being able to speak both official languages live in Quebec, another 25.1% live in Ontario and 5.0% live in New Brunswick.

(continued)

- There were 743,205 persons with English mother tongue, living outside Quebec who reported being able to speak both official languages. This was an increase of 76% over 1971. Alberta with 76,690 reporting the ability to speak both official languages showed the largest increase over the decade, (158%).

Home Language

- The 1981 Census reported 68.2% of the Canadian population spoke English most often in the home, 24.6% spoke French and 7.2% spoke a non-official language. Compared with 1971 this represented a small increase in the proportion speaking English (67.0 in 1971) and a corresponding decrease in the proportion speaking French most often in the home (25.7 in 1971).

- In Quebec, the number of persons speaking English most often in the home decreased by 8.9% from 1971 to 1981 while the number speaking French increased by 7.9%. In Ontario the opposite situation occurred. The number of persons using English at home increased by 11.9% while the number of persons using French most often decreased by 5.5%.

- The number of persons speaking French most often in the home increased in Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and decreased in the remaining provinces.

- Home languages other than English or French showing large increases in 1981 over 1971 levels included Indo-Pakistani languages (311.4%), Spanish (190.5%), Chinese (140.4%), Arabic (82.9%), Croatian, Serbian, etc. (82.4%) and Portuguese (75.1%). On the other hand, there were decreases in the use of Italian (14.3%), German (23.3%) and Ukrainian (34.7%).

- Among the ten provinces, the use of languages other than English or French varied widely by province ranging from a high of 10.9% in Manitoba to a low of 1% or less in each of the four Atlantic provinces.

Shelter Costs

- In 1981, just over one-half of Canadian (non-farm) homeowners reported that their monthly housing costs, including energy, municipal services, mortgage and taxes, amounted to \$300 or less. One-quarter of homeowners reported that their homes cost them more than \$500 per month.

- Close to two-thirds of rented accommodation in Canada cost less than \$300 per month in 1981. Average monthly rental payments of more than \$500 per month accounted for just 7% of 3.1 million rented households.

- In 1981, more than one out of five (22.2%) of Canada's families who were homeowners living independently in their owned dwellings were paying 25% or more of their income on the major shelter expenditures of mortgage payments, property taxes, electricity, fuel and municipal services.

- There were significant regional variations in the proportion of income home owners spent on shelter costs (mortgage payments, property taxes, electricity, fuel and municipal services). In Alberta, almost three out of ten (29.2%) independent homeowners families paid 25% or more of their income on shelter. On the other hand in Newfoundland, only 16% of families expended 25% or more of their income on shelter.

- One-third of Canada's families who were living independently in their rented dwellings were paying 25% or more of their income on gross rent which included cash rent, electricity, fuel and municipal services. In fact, more than one in ten (11.7%) of the renting families expended 50% or more of their income on shelter.

- Among the ten provinces, the proportion of independent tenant families paying 25% or more of their income on gross rent (including electricity, fuel and municipal services) was highest in Alberta (42.4%), British Columbia (41.2%) and Prince Edward Island (41.8%). Quebec had the lowest proportion (28.1%) of families paying one-quarter or more of their income on gross rent.

Home Values

- In 1981, the average value of owner-occupied private non-farm dwellings was given as close to \$74,000. However, more than half of all dwellings (55.6%) were valued as less than \$65,000 and approximately one in five were valued at \$100,000 or more.

- The average home value in 1981 was highest in British Columbia where 58% of all homes had an owner-estimated value of \$100,000 or more. Alberta had the second highest estimated average home value of approximately \$94,000.

- Average owner-estimated home values were the lowest in the Atlantic provinces, ranging from \$38,610 in New Brunswick to \$42,995 in Nova Scotia.

- In 1981, 37% of Canadian homeowners lived in Ontario where the average owner-expected value of homes was \$78,218, slightly above the national figure of \$73,955.

- In Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, homeowners expected an average of just over \$51,000 if they were to sell their homes.

- Average owner-estimated home value in the Yukon was \$61,528 and \$49,123 in the Northwest Territories.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 23, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show that steel ingot production for the week ending April 23, 1983 totalled 272 004 tonnes, a decrease of 1.5% from the preceding week's total of 276 096 tonnes and down 1.7% from the year-earlier level of 276 780 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 163.6 in the current week, 166.1 a week earlier and 166.5 a year earlier.

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

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing

(1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹	
		Mar. '83/1983	Feb. '83/1983	Mar. '82/1982	Mar. '83/1983	Mar. '83/1982	Mar. '83/1983	Mar. '83/1982
Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing	100.0	295.6	293.4	284.8	0.7	3.8	0.75	3.8
SIC Major Groups:								
1. Food and Beverage Industries	19.9	300.8	300.9	287.6	—	4.6	—	0.9
2. Tobacco Products Industries	1.1	227.2	227.2	208.5	—	9.0	—	0.1
3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	2.5	242.9	241.6	240.5	0.5	1.0	0.01	—
4. Leather Industries	0.9	273.5	273.5	270.8	—	1.0	—	—
5. Textile Industries	3.5	236.8	236.4	235.0	0.2	0.8	—	—
6. Knitting Mills	0.9	194.5	194.5	189.8	—	2.5	—	—
8. Wood Industries	4.7	257.8	254.5	235.8	1.3	9.3	0.06	0.4
9. Furniture and Fixture Industries	1.6	290.9	289.3	278.7	0.6	4.4	—	0.1
10. Paper and Allied Industries	8.2	302.8	302.6	321.5	0.1	-5.8	—	-0.5
12. Primary Metal Industries	8.4	313.5	317.4	310.7	-1.2	0.9	-0.12	0.1
13. Metal Fabricating Industries	7.5	281.0	280.7	273.5	0.1	2.7	—	0.2
14. Machinery Industries	4.4	261.3	261.0	250.7	0.1	4.2	—	0.2
16. Electrical Products Industries	6.8	222.4	222.4	213.0	—	4.4	—	0.2
17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	3.2	322.3	320.6	300.2	0.5	7.4	0.02	0.3
18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³	4.2	680.1	619.4	619.9	9.8	9.7	0.91	0.9
19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	6.6	313.7	313.8	302.3	—	3.8	—	0.3
Other Major Groups ⁴	15.6	252.0	254.7	238.2	-1.1	5.8	-0.14	0.8

* 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.**Industry Selling Price Index, March 1983 — Advance Information**

The Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) reached a preliminary level of 295.6 in March 1983, up 0.7% from the revised February index of 293.4. This brought the year-over-year increase between March 1982 and March 1983 to 3.8%, the third consecutive month in which it has stood at less than 4%. An estimated 9.8% increase in the petroleum and coal products industries component index was the major factor in the 0.7% monthly rise in the total ISPI. A 1.3% increase in the wood industries index also contributed slightly to the upward movement, while a 1.2% decrease in the primary metal industries index and a 5.0% drop in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries index partly offset the impact of these increases.

The petroleum and coal products industries price index climbed an estimated 9.8% in March reflecting the combined result of the lagged impact of January's \$4 per barrel increase in crude oil prices and the subsiding of gasoline price wars. The estimated increase took the index for this major group to a level 2.0% higher than in December 1982. Had there been no change in this index in March, the total ISPI would have actually decreased slightly.

The wood industries index rose 1.3% in March and was 9.3% higher than a year earlier as prices for construction materials strengthened. Spruce, pine, cedar and Douglas fir lumber prices were all up as the sawmills and planing mills index advanced 1.4%. Shakes and shingles were up in price as the shingle mills index posted a 2.3% increase in March. The particleboard manufacturers index increased and higher plywood prices raised the index for veneer and plywood mills by 2.3%. Non-wood construction materials also increased in price: gypsum wallboard was up 2.7% and other gypsum products were up over 10%. These items are aggregated in the non-metallic mineral products industries major group index which increased 0.5% in March.

The primary metal industries index decreased 1.2% over the month and stood at a level 0.9% higher than 12 months earlier. A drop of 3.5% in the smelting and refining industry was the main reason for the lower group index; precious metals were also down 16.1% in March, while base metals showed a mix of increases and decreases.

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The miscellaneous manufacturing industries group index dropped 5.0% in March, principally as a result of an 11.6% decline in the jewellery and silverware industry index, attributable to lower gold and silver prices.

A major factor in the relative price stability in the ISPI in recent months has been the behaviour of prices in both durable and non-durable industries. In non-durable industries such as leather industries, textile industries, knitting mills and clothing industries there was little or no movement in March and movement of about 1% or less for the entire first quarter of 1983.

Similar changes occurred in durables industries including metal fabricating industries, machinery industries, transportation equipment industries and electrical products industries which were up less than 0.1% on average in March and about 0.5% since last December.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

	Relative Importance	Index			Percent Change	
		Mar. 1983 ¹	Feb. 1983 ¹	Mar. 1982	Mar. '83/ Feb. '83	Mar. '83/ Mar. '82
Raw materials total	100.0	208.5	208.6	196.9	—	5.9
Vegetable products	12	115.9	115.7	128.6	0.2	-9.9
Animals and animal products	23	162.1	160.4	158.8	1.1	2.1
Textile products	1	138.3	137.6	143.1	0.5	-3.4
Wood products	11	140.7	140.2	143.5	0.4	-2.0
Ferrous materials	3	134.5	130.1	135.9	3.4	-1.0
Non-ferrous metals	6	167.6	180.4	151.8	-7.1	10.4
Non-metallic minerals	4	184.5	184.6	174.2	-0.1	5.9
Coal, crude oil and natural gas	40	300.6	300.4	271.2	0.1	10.8
Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas		148.8	149.1	148.7	-0.2	0.1

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Raw Materials Price Index, March 1983 — Advance Information

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) stood at a preliminary 208.5 in March 1983, little changed from its revised February level of 208.6. This left the index 5.9% higher than in March 1982. The Raw Materials Price Index, excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas decreased 0.2% in the latest month and was only 0.1% above its level of a year earlier.

Of the eight component indexes in the Raw Materials Price Index, two showed decreases in March, while the remaining six recorded increases. The largest decline was posted for non-ferrous metal prices (-7.1%). But largely offsetting this were price increases for animal materials (+1.1%), and ferrous materials (+3.4%); all other components registered movements of less than 1%.

The non-ferrous materials component index declined 7.1% from February to March but still remained 10.4% above its March 1982 level. The main contributors to the monthly change were sharp declines in the prices of gold and silver; however, gold and silver prices still remained well above prices of one year ago. Marked increases were posted in March for other metals and non-ferrous scrap (the index for non-ferrous scrap has risen 27.3% in the latest three months).

The animal materials component rose 1.1% in March and stood 2.1% above its level of March 1982. The impact of a 4% increase in cattle and calves prices was largely offset by declines in hog prices. A substantial rise in fur prices was sparked by increases for beaver and weasel pelts. Fish prices were up 3%.

The ferrous materials component rose 3.4% in March, but still remained 1.0% lower than a year ago. The rise was attributable to steel scrap prices, which rose sharply in the month and stood 13.4% higher than in January 1983.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Advance Estimates of EmployeesJanuary 1983
(Thousands)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Number of Employees									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r	Oct. 1982r	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1983f	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r	Oct. 1982r
Industry Division										
Forestry	41.1	41.3	49.8	57.8	51.7	56.2	47.8	44.8	47.7	51.0
Mining (including milling)	134.3	136.7	140.4	144.1	169.4	172.7	137.1	141.1	141.7	144.6
Manufacturing	1,568.3	1,567.5	1,608.1	1,643.9	1,763.5	1,799.6	1,609.1	1,598.8	1,610.2	1,629.9
Construction	325.8	354.6	401.7	428.0	382.0	418.0	379.5	393.2	391.6	389.9
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	799.7	795.3	810.6	814.6	827.7	838.4	819.9	810.6	810.4	802.6
Trade	1,516.6	1,550.6	1,554.4	1,552.5	1,613.2	1,670.3	1,522.8	1,518.3	1,514.1	1,530.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	529.6	526.7	526.8	527.5	534.7	528.9	531.4	528.0	528.3	528.3
Total Service	2,929.6	2,917.2	2,978.0	2,971.4	2,931.3	2,933.0	2,934.0	2,954.4	2,949.1	2,945.7
Non-commercial Service	1,603.6	1,585.7	1,622.7	1,601.4	1,568.5	1,555.4	1,571.3	1,583.0	1,580.8	1,576.6
Commercial Service	1,325.9	1,331.5	1,355.4	1,370.0	1,362.8	1,377.7	1,362.7	1,371.4	1,368.3	1,369.1
Public Administration and Defence ¹	631.5	630.9	636.8	642.2	617.1	616.0	653.3	647.9	647.5	648.4
Total Non-agricultural Industries ²	8,483.2	8,528.9	8,715.6	8,793.0	8,897.9	9,043.0	8,646.7	8,648.0	8,652.6	8,681.8
Total Non-agricultural Industries										
Newfoundland	123.5	125.7	130.8	134.5	124.1	127.6	130.6	131.2	132.9	131.8
Prince Edward Island	28.0	28.3	29.3	29.4	27.0	27.6	30.2	30.1	29.9	29.0
Nova Scotia	241.3	245.7	251.3	252.9	247.8	257.7	249.8	251.0	251.7	250.0
New Brunswick	184.3	185.5	192.8	197.5	188.5	194.2	192.2	192.8	193.4	194.4
Quebec	2,082.4	2,079.1	2,133.8	2,156.1	2,153.1	2,183.4	2,119.6	2,111.4	2,113.1	2,125.8
Ontario	3,391.2	3,410.1	3,460.3	3,484.2	3,551.6	3,600.8	3,449.5	3,445.9	3,435.5	3,450.1
Manitoba	346.2	347.3	353.6	357.6	357.9	367.1	353.4	352.0	351.6	353.7
Saskatchewan	270.8	275.0	281.9	283.1	277.7	285.1	275.9	276.3	277.4	276.5
Alberta	861.2	874.2	895.2	901.5	931.7	941.3	876.1	887.0	886.4	891.7
British Columbia	924.4	925.8	952.1	958.5	1,005.0	1,022.5	932.8	933.7	942.3	941.2
Canada³	8,483.2	8,528.9	8,715.6	8,793.0	8,897.9	9,043.0	8,646.7	8,648.0	8,652.6	8,681.8

f first estimate based on a limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

¹ Excludes military personnel.² Includes fishing and trapping.³ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.**Estimates of Employees January 1983 — Advance Information**

Monthly summary data are released on a regular basis in the *Statistics Canada Daily*, while detailed monthly information is published in catalogue no. 72-008, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*.

For further information, contact G. Mahoney (613-995-6868), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

47-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles**, March 1983

72-007 (Canada: \$5.30/\$21.20; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$25.45) **Provincial Government Employment**, October-December 1982

Service Bulletin:

32-023 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**, Vol. 11, No. 9, Pack of Processed Plums, 1982

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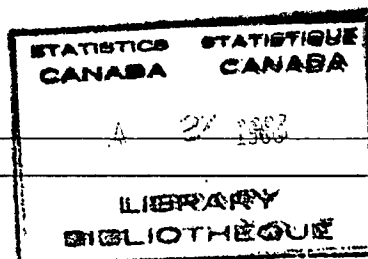
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Editor Greg Thomson (613-593-7444), 3F, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Wednesday, April 27, 1983

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

21-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Farm Cash Receipts, January-February 1983**

32-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly, February 1983**

56-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Telephone Statistics, February 1983**

63-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, February 1983**



Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review (Based on data available as of April 12, 1983)¹

The coincident indicators of economic activity advanced sharply early in 1983, following a gradual upturn late in 1982. Output posted a record gain in January, led by a surge in industrial production, while employment continued to recover steadily into March. Although activity appears to be on an improving trend in most of the major industrial nations, the relative strength of the recovery in Canada accounts for the downturn in the merchandise trade surplus to date in the first quarter. Price increases have remained subdued in spite of the increase in demand and this has lent additional strength to the recovery.

The firming of production late in 1982 originated in household demand, notably for housing and durable goods. The financial position of households has improved significantly since mid-1982. Income available for discretionary purchases has increased over that time due to the steady roll-over of mortgages at sharply lower rates, to lower prices for food and energy, and to increased financial wealth held in the form of stocks and bonds. There has been some faltering of consumer demand early in 1983, which was to be expected in view of the slackening in disposable incomes due to increased unemployment insurance premiums commencing in January and to wage roll-backs in the Quebec public sector in the first quarter. Nevertheless, a firming of employment and lower inflation have encouraged consumer confidence, and this may have reduced savings from the record highs attained in 1982, indicating that the slack in demand will be transitory.

The initial response of firms to the upturn in final demand late in 1982 was an accelerated rundown of inventories, with only a marginal upturn in production. The sharp acceleration of production early in the first quarter coincided with a sharply reduced rate of inventory liquidation. The improved demand and the better financial position of firms also was evident in a steady if gradual increase in employment and in signs of a bottoming-out in some of the leading indicators of business investment in plant and equipment, although the coincident indicators remain strongly negative. The financial position of firms has continued to improve, as the upturn in final sales coupled with strong gains in output-per-person employed have been parlayed into improved cash flow.

Overall, price increases have been subdued early in 1983, as there is little evidence that the increase in economic activity has been accompanied by an increase in inflation. The most obvious examples of demand-led price increases have been in international commodity markets, notably for wood products, and construction-related products. For the moment, it appears that firms are rebuilding profits more through a reliance on the cyclical upturn in output-per-person employed that has been evident since mid-1982 than through an outright increase in prices. It is too early to ascertain, however, whether the recent improvements in productivity reflect solely a cyclical upturn as typically occurs early in a recovery or a secular improvement.

- Following a marginal strengthening in November and December, **real domestic product** gained 1.6% in January, led by a record 5.0% jump in industrial output. Production increased most rapidly in the automotive, forestry, and metal mining industries in a continuation of the rapid recovery from the very depressed levels of activity in these industries attained in the recession.

- The gradual improvement in **labour market** conditions in the first quarter encouraged a substantial recovery in consumer confidence in the quarter. Firms have been cautious in new hiring, however, as the 0.3% increase in employment in March was the first of the recent increases to include a gain in full-time employment. The gradual firming of labour demand has elicited an upturn in labour force participation (+0.4% in March) as the number of discouraged workers has declined. This has limited the improvement in the unemployment rate, which edged up to 12.6% in March.

- The indicators of **personal expenditure** on retail goods retreated by 1.2% in volume in January. All of the reversal, however, occurred in a temporary setback in auto sales following the exceptional gains in the fourth quarter related to special incentives. Non-automotive retail sales rose for the third consecutive month, although the gain was restrained by a slackening of consumer demand in Quebec partly due to the rollback in wages in the public sector in the first quarter. Nominal labour income fell 1.0% in January.

- The recent strong gains in **housing** activity appear to be slowing in the first quarter. Starts of single-family homes in urban centres declined 10.8% in February while building permits eased in January for the first time since May 1982, as transitory factors have aided the recent exceptional gains in central Canada. Starts of multiple units continued to recover slowly.

- **Building permits** for non-residential construction rose 8.8% in November and 4.3% in December in constant dollars, following 11 months of rapid decline.

- The indicators of **manufacturing** activity improved sharply in January, following the diffuse but moderate improvement in the prior two months. New orders jumped by 8.2% in volume, while real shipments advanced by 5.8%. Most industries related to the consumer, housing, and export sectors have recorded increased demand and output recently.

- Manufacturing firms recorded an easing in the rate of decline in **inventories and unfilled orders** in January, which augurs well for the underlying trend of production. Constant dollar inventories fell \$121 million in January, compared to declines of over \$200 million in November and December. Most of the slowdown originated in an increase of \$21 million in stocks of raw materials, presumably an indication of increased production schedules. This notion is supported by the accumulation of higher unfilled orders in a majority of manufacturing industries in January, which slowed the decline in total real unfilled orders to -1.2% in January from -2.7% in December.

(continued)

- The recent pick-up of industrial activity in the major industrialized nations was reflected in a further strengthening of the indicators of **external demand**. Merchandise exports increased 3.5% as exports to the United States increased for the third straight month. Merchandise imports rose 0.7% in February, the fourth straight gain, led by higher imports of consumer goods as well as industrial demand for fabricated materials.

- The 5.0% jump in industrial output in Canada in January was the largest of the diffuse gains in output in the **seven major industrial nations**. Other notable advances included a 1.3% increase in the United States and a 1.7% gain in West Germany following large drops in the fourth quarter, while there were small increases in Japan, Britain and France. The sharp rebound of activity appeared to lose some speed in February in most nations, although the accentuated drop in world oil prices in the first quarter should foster a strengthening upward trend.

- Most of the indexes of **Inflation** turned up in February, although the increase for consumer prices continued to be dampened (+0.4% seasonally unadjusted in February) by declines for food and energy prices. Raw materials prices increased 0.9% after a sharp jump in January, and firming prices for agricultural, lumber, and some mineral products also led a 0.3% increase in industry selling prices.

According to the record increase of the leading indicator in January, a recovery of economic activity is occurring, while the coincident indicators of production and employment strongly suggest appreciable growth in the first quarter of 1983. The composite indicator (1971=100) rose for the fourth straight month in January to 114.55, posting both a record gain of 2.34% and a wide diffusion as nine of the 10 components increased. This gain reflects the vigorous upturn of the non-filtered index in the last two months (of 4.3% in January to 123.9). The increase has been led by the indicators of household and export demand, which were supplemented by the positive reaction of manufacturing activity in January. The conditions for a more sustained recovery of activity appear to be in place in the first quarter, with the stabilization of interest rates at lower levels, a recovery of activity in the United States, and the improved prospects for real labour income. It is still too early, however, to determine precisely the force or the longevity of the recovery.

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: \$2.65/\$26.50; other countries: \$3.20/\$31.80). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wool Production and Supply, 1982 — Advance Information

Wool production in Canada in 1982 totalled an estimated 3,105,300 pounds, little changed from the 1981 level of 3,102,600 pounds. Imports of wool in 1982 at 23,055,000 pounds dropped by 25% from 1981, while exports increased by 15% from the previous year to 1,761,000 pounds.

For further information, order the publication *Wool Production and Supply, 1982* (23-205, \$3.15), or contact B. Rosien (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Data users should note that this publication will contain intercensal revisions for the period 1976-1981.

Customs Exports of Wheat Flour and Barley Malt, February 1983 — Advance Information

Customs exports of wheat flour and barley malt during February 1983 were as follows:

- Wheat, 44 500 tonnes
- Malt, 17 200 tonnes.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series, May 1983

Key Economic Series data for May 1983 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, February 1983, to be published April 28 to May 6;

Labour Force Survey, April 1983, to be published May 6;

Wholesale Trade, March 1983, to be published May 9 to 19;

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, March 1983, to be published May 11;

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1983, to be published May 13 to 19;

Canadian Composite Leading Index, February 1983, to be released May 13 to 19;

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1983, to be released May 17 to 26;

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, March 1983, to be released May 18 to 25;

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, May 1983, to be released May 18 to 25;

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), March 1983, to be released May 19 to 26;

The Consumer Price Index, April 1983, to be published May 20;

Retail Trade, March 1983, to be published May 20 to 27;
Labour Income, February 1983, to be published May 20 to 31;

Unemployment Insurance, March 1983, to be published May 25 to 31;

Industry Selling Price Index, April 1983, to be published May 27 to June 2;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, April 1983, to be published May 27 to June 2;

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, January-March 1983 (Preliminary Data) to be published May 30 to June 3;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1983, to be published May 30 to June 7.

Data users should note that the June 1983 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the *Daily* and on CANSIM on May 27, 1983. The schedule of Key Economic Series is now available on CANSIM, and can be retrieved by using the command DATES. The schedule will be issued once per month as noted above.

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

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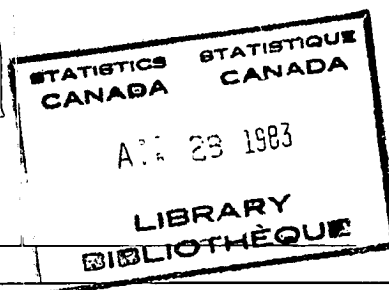
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- 8 Specified Dairy Products: Production March 1983 and January-March 1983 and Stocks at April 1, 1983**

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

32-013 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **The Sugar Situation, February 1983**

41-230 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Non-ferrous Metal Rolling, Casting and Extruding, 1981**

62-011 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Industry Price Indexes, February 1983**

63-204 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Traveller Accommodation Statistics, 1981**

74-201 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Trusteed Pension Plans: Financial Statistics, 1981**

Service Bulletins:

32-023 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation, Vol. 11, No. 25, Pack of Processed Mixed Vegetables, 1982**

64-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Statistics, Vol. 6, No. 3, Building Construction Activity in Metropolitan Areas, 1981-82**



Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, April 1983 (Published only in the *Statistics Canada Daily and Infomat*)

Economic conditions in Canadian manufacturing industries show promise of considerable improvement in the second quarter of 1983, according to the April Business Conditions Survey. On balance, respondents indicate improved production expectations, rising new orders, a higher backlog of unfilled orders and a lower level of finished products inventories.

Regarding production expectations, results show that 46% of the weighted response expect production to be higher from April to June than it was in the January to March period. In January, only 28% expected an increase. The proportion expecting lower production decreased to 17% from 29% in the January survey. When the results are classified by economic use or type of market served, manufacturers in all categories were more optimistic about production in the current quarter than for the previous one. The provincial results indicate that manufacturers in all provinces except Alberta are more optimistic about second quarter production than they were for output in the first three months of 1983.

At the Canada level, the proportion reporting rising new orders increased to 40% in April from 20% in January, while those reporting declining new orders decreased to 22% from 36%. Furthermore, for all provinces and economic-use groups, the proportion indicating rising new orders was higher in April than in January and the proportion citing declining new orders was down.

Overall, the proportion reporting a higher than normal backlog of unfilled orders increased to 9% in April from 3% in January and the proportion indicating a lower than normal backlog of unfilled orders decreased to 39% from 62%. Similar trends in unfilled orders backlog were evident in each economic-use group and in many of the provinces.

There was a general decline in the level of finished products inventory. At the Canada level, the proportion indicating that finished products inventory was too high dropped to 22% in April from 38% in January and the proportion citing finished products inventory as too low increased to 5% from 3%.

Regarding production impediments, a shortage of working capital was noted by 6% of respondents and shortage of raw materials was cited by 4%. However, 86% indicated no difficulties were being experienced.

Response from the April survey represented more than 6,200 manufacturing establishments whose shipments accounted for over 49% of all shipments reported to the 1979 Census of Manufactures. The January 1983 results published here have been revised to include responses received after the first release of results.

Historical data from the Business Conditions Survey are available from matrices 2840, 2841, and 2842 of the CANSIM data bank, CANSIM Division (613-995-7406). For further information, contact T. Newton (613-996-7008), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Business Conditions Survey — Canadian Manufacturing by Economic Use Group

April 1983

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																		
Apr./'82	21	46	33	11	60	29	3	66	32	49	2	49	9	5	0	4	4	81
July/'82	11	53	37	6	65	29	2	71	27	51	3	46	14	3	0	3	5	78
Oct./'82	15	50	35	8	59	33	4	68	28	40	3	57	13	3	0	4	4	78
Jan./'83	28	29	43	20	36	44	3	62	35	38	3	59	8	2	0	2	6	83
Apr./'83	46	17	37	40	22	38	9	39	52	22	5	74	6	2	0	4	3	86
Durable Consumer Goods																		
Apr./'82	23	48	29	14	63	23	4	67	29	63	2	35	14	4	0	4	2	77
July/'82	29	39	32	15	45	40	3	66	31	47	2	50	15	2	1	4	3	76
Oct./'82	24	42	34	19	40	41	11	55	34	41	4	55	11	3	0	2	2	83
Jan./'83	30	40	29	19	44	37	7	58	35	24	4	72	8	2	0	3	2	86
Apr./'83	53	14	33	44	18	38	19	42	39	33	10	57	7	6	0	2	1	85
Non-durable Consumer Goods																		
Apr./'82	36	26	39	12	38	50	4	40	56	27	3	70	9	4	0	7	4	78
July/'82	19	37	44	8	48	44	2	38	60	38	5	57	15	2	0	6	9	74
Oct./'82	19	36	45	11	41	48	4	37	59	23	2	75	13	3	0	8	4	73
Jan./'83	20	34	46	8	43	49	4	31	65	19	2	79	4	2	0	5	4	87
Apr./'83	36	20	43	19	26	55	5	26	69	20	3	77	3	2	0	5	3	89
Machinery and Equipment																		
Apr./'82	14	59	27	14	67	19	7	68	25	49	1	50	12	17	0	1	3	72
July/'82	7	65	28	6	74	20	5	75	21	50	1	49	9	5	0	1	2	84
Oct./'82	10	61	28	8	71	21	5	80	15	50	4	46	12	6	0	0	2	84
Jan./'83	14	48	38	10	62	27	5	80	16	37	2	60	10	4	0	0	7	80
Apr./'83	24	40	37	18	47	35	7	66	27	34	6	61	9	4	0	2	4	83
Construction Materials and Supplies																		
Apr./'82	20	44	37	6	69	24	5	66	29	49	2	49	8	9	1	1	5	77
July/'82	9	58	33	4	78	18	3	72	24	55	4	41	14	3	0	2	6	78
Oct./'82	9	58	33	7	72	22	3	74	23	41	4	55	14	3	0	1	5	79
Jan./'83	16	52	31	9	52	40	3	75	22	27	6	67	7	4	0	2	6	83
Apr./'83	36	25	39	31	36	34	15	56	29	22	9	69	9	2	0	3	2	85
Other Intermediate Goods																		
Apr./'82	15	53	33	8	61	31	2	72	26	52	2	46	6	4	0	2	5	83
July/'82	7	60	32	7	68	26	1	78	21	46	2	52	15	3	0	2	3	77
Oct./'82	19	50	30	9	60	32	3	69	29	29	3	69	15	2	0	2	4	78
Jan./'83	28	26	46	20	30	49	2	66	31	30	4	66	12	1	0	1	8	78
Apr./'83	50	14	36	48	19	34	9	40	51	15	5	80	7	2	0	3	3	86
Export-based Industries																		
Apr./'82	20	50	30	14	73	13	1	74	26	63	1	36	10	2	0	4	2	85
July/'82	6	54	39	2	74	24	1	87	13	68	1	30	12	1	0	2	4	81
Oct./'82	6	57	37	3	70	27	2	83	15	69	4	27	11	2	0	3	6	81
Jan./'83	44	13	43	38	22	40	2	65	33	71	2	27	7	0	0	2	8	83
Apr./'83	59	7	34	60	10	29	10	30	60	25	3	73	6	0	0	4	5	86

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

April 1983

Date	Expected production, next 3 months compared to last 3			New Orders Level			Unfilled Orders Backlog			Finished Product Inventory			Sources of Production Difficulties						
	Higher	Lower	About Same	Rising	Declining	About Same	Higher than Normal	Lower than Normal	About Normal	Too High	Too Low	About Right	Working Capital	Shortages					No Difficulties
														Skilled Labour	Unskilled Labour	Raw Materials	Other Difficulties		
Percentage of weighted response																			
Nova Scotia																			
Apr./'82	17	43	40	4	72	24	1	70	29	55	2	42	14	4	0	6	3	74	
July/'82	15	50	36	6	58	37	1	58	40	38	4	58	27	4	0	4	2	66	
Oct./'82	10	46	44	14	68	18	5	66	29	30	8	63	14	1	1	7	21	59	
Jan./'83	11	38	51	6	57	38	4	75	22	36	4	60	6	4	0	7	7	79	
Apr./'83	30	9	61	16	16	67	7	65	28	25	4	70	17	4	0	12	9	61	
New Brunswick																			
Apr./'82	27	28	45	11	51	38	15	55	30	21	5	75	9	3	0	12	0	78	
July/'82	20	68	12	7	64	29	3	67	30	37	9	54	14	3	0	17	2	65	
Oct./'82	46	36	19	8	55	37	7	60	33	33	6	61	12	8	7	8	13	71	
Jan./'83	16	24	60	4	48	48	2	58	39	37	2	61	13	1	0	3	7	77	
Apr./'83	40	8	52	22	9	69	6	54	40	25	16	59	5	2	0	4	0	89	
Quebec																			
Apr./'82	20	43	37	7	62	31	3	65	32	38	1	60	8	4	0	4	6	79	
July/'82	9	51	39	6	64	30	3	67	30	51	2	47	11	2	0	4	8	77	
Oct./'82	14	45	40	9	54	37	4	66	30	32	3	65	10	2	0	4	6	79	
Jan./'83	17	35	48	11	47	41	5	60	35	31	3	66	6	1	0	4	6	82	
Apr./'83	30	25	46	22	34	43	13	51	36	27	6	67	6	3	0	3	3	86	
Ontario																			
Apr./'82	22	49	29	15	59	26	3	64	33	55	2	43	8	6	0	2	2	84	
July/'82	10	53	37	6	64	30	2	73	25	47	2	51	12	3	0	1	2	82	
Oct./'82	16	53	31	9	60	31	4	67	29	42	3	55	13	3	0	2	3	81	
Jan./'83	33	25	41	26	27	47	3	62	35	41	2	57	8	2	0	1	6	84	
Apr./'83	60	12	28	55	17	28	10	32	58	16	4	80	4	1	0	2	3	90	
Manitoba																			
Apr./'82	30	43	27	11	51	38	4	62	34	35	1	63	14	11	1	7	2	66	
July/'82	17	41	42	5	64	30	5	55	40	46	3	51	22	6	0	14	2	67	
Oct./'82	13	48	39	7	44	49	3	65	32	41	1	58	21	3	0	2	2	73	
Jan./'83	22	46	31	11	44	45	2	53	44	36	3	62	18	3	0	4	7	69	
Apr./'83	42	19	38	24	26	50	6	50	44	36	4	59	30	1	0	15	1	64	
Saskatchewan																			
Apr./'82	19	53	28	7	55	39	2	82	15	59	1	40	19	5	0	1	1	76	
July/'82	8	69	24	1	76	22	3	55	42	53	3	44	17	1	0	0	54	29	
Oct./'82	16	55	29	4	59	37	2	86	12	45	2	53	9	1	0	0	2	88	
Jan./'83	8	42	49	3	46	52	1	44	56	55	4	41	7	2	0	1	5	84	
Apr./'83	31	21	48	8	39	53	1	36	63	51	3	46	7	1	0	5	0	88	
Alberta																			
Apr./'82	23	52	25	10	65	25	4	76	20	49	5	46	23	7	2	11	6	55	
July/'82	16	53	31	10	72	18	1	71	29	46	3	52	14	6	0	13	6	62	
Oct./'82	11	53	36	7	57	36	3	73	24	42	4	54	20	2	0	16	4	59	
Jan./'83	23	35	43	7	47	46	3	58	39	32	4	63	15	4	0	9	10	63	
Apr./'83	19	46	35	19	42	39	2	60	38	22	7	72	14	0	0	15	1	75	
British Columbia																			
Apr./'82	14	41	44	4	70	26	1	83	16	57	3	40	17	5	0	7	9	66	
July/'82	16	58	27	5	71	24	1	82	17	65	4	31	34	2	0	4	10	52	
Oct./'82	10	52	38	4	72	24	3	81	16	54	8	37	20	2	0	9	11	62	
Jan./'83	24	33	43	23	38	38	3	70	27	47	7	46	15	1	0	3	12	72	
Apr./'83	31	15	54	32	16	52	3	49	48	39	5	56	14	3	0	10	5	69	

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.

Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms

February 1983

	Coal ¹ KT	Crude Oil and Equivalents ML	Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals GL	Electricity GWh	Refined Petroleum Products ML	Gas Plant NGL's ML
Production:						
August 1982	3 255	7 398	5 837	28 197	8 324	921
September 1982	3 412	6 678	5 905	27 877	7 426	882
October 1982	3 013	7 028	6 843	30 547	7 193	1 003
November 1982	3 704	7 218	8 052	32 778	7 769	1 114
December 1982	3 828	7 318	8 904	34 939	7 548	1 249
January 1983	3 996	6 760	8 874	36 723	7 409	1 229
February 1983	3 223	6 630	8 051	33 437	6 825	1 118
February 1982	3 316	6 133	8 205	34 185	7 336	1 155
Year to date 1983	7 219	13 390	16 925	70 151	14 234	2 347
Year to date 1982	6 917	12 729	17 781	73 904	15 555	2 412
Year 1982	42 811	79 255	87 103	375 404	90 297	12 689
Exports:						
August 1982	1 269	1 193	1 495	3 470	559	737
September 1982	1 363	1 161	1 490	3 478	374	519
October 1982	1 259	1 093	1 839	3 659	486	904
November 1982	1 209	1 189	2 064	3 446	369	972
December 1982	1 208	1 243	2 415	3 041	440	1 042
January 1983	1 530	1 337	2 428	2 953	310	800
February 1983	853	1 027	2 021	2 883	309	651
February 1982	1 126	862	2 158	2 599	431	773
Year to date 1983	2 382	2 364	4 449	4 834	619	1 451
Year to date 1982	2 097	1 818	4 622	5 570	822	1 663
Year 1982	16 004	12 398	22 202	34 214	5 236	9 495
Imports:						
August 1982	1 953	1 687	--	52	187	
September 1982	1 318	1 339	--	65	164	
October 1982	1 998	1 200	--	134	246	
November 1982	1 719	1 682	--	164	247	
December 1982	653	949	1	146	287	
January 1983	2	1 764	1	185	159	
February 1983	187	1 044	1	207	233	
February 1982	12	2 209	1	188	289	
Year to date 1983	190	2 808	2	365	392	
Year to date 1982	20	4 196	2	405	565	
Year 1982	15 481	19 662	4	2 848	2 579	

KT = Kilotonnes or 1 000 t.

ML = Megalitres or 1 000 m³.GL = Gigalitres or 1 000 000 m³.

GWh = Gigawatt hours.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.

For further information, contact Mike Valiquette (613-996-3139), Energy and Minerals Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms, February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures for February 1983 show that Canadian crude oil production rose to a total of 6 630 megalitres, up 8% from February 1982.

Exports of crude oil rose 19% in the latest month and receipts of domestic crude by Canadian refineries increased to 5 445 ML from 5 276 ML in February 1982. In contrast, imports of crude oil dropped by over 50% to 1 044 ML from 2 209 ML.

During February 1983, production of refined petroleum products totalled 6 825 ML, 7% lower than in February 1982. Sales of these products dropped 12% to 6 731 ML. Sales of motor gasoline (which represents 37% of total sales of refined products) declined by only 4%. The more significant declines were registered in sales of light and heavy fuel oil (which repre-

sent 34% of total sales); these products used mainly in heating and industry showed a combined decrease of more than 20%.

Production levels for other major energy forms showed moderate declines in February 1983: coal and natural gas liquids each declined by 3%, while electricity and natural gas levels were each 2% lower than in February 1982. However, sales by natural gas distributors declined by 14% to a total of 4 857 gigalitres. Natural gas exports amounted to 2 021 GL (down 6%). Inventories, normally held for winter requirements, were depleted to a lesser extent this year due to warmer weather.

For further information, contact Richard Godin or Mike Valiquette (613-996-3139), Energy and Minerals Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending April 14, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 915 951	1 988 611	3 904 562
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 146 805	1 979 837	4 126 642
% change	-10.7	0.4	-5.4
Cars, 1983	32,299	29,316	61,615
Cars, 1982	32,862	28,608	61,470
% change	-1.7	2.5	0.2
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	155 219	50 923	206 142
Metric tonnes, 1982	108 362	49 507	157 869
% change	43.2	2.9	30.6
Cars, 1983	5,224	2,014	7,238
Cars, 1982	3,404	1,824	5,228
% change	53.5	10.4	38.4
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	25 056 246	27 780 751	52 836 997
Metric tonnes, 1982	29 513 183	29 025 894	58 539 077
% change	-15.1	-4.3	-9.7
Cars, 1983	420,018	411,093	831,111
Cars, 1982	479,531	429,820	909,351
% change	-12.4	-4.4	-8.6
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 817 873	725 359	2 543 232
Metric tonnes, 1982	1 800 265	881 466	2 681 731
% change	1.0	-17.7	-5.2
Cars, 1983	60,648	28,284	88,932
Cars, 1982	57,504	32,416	89,920
% change	5.5	-12.7	-1.1

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending April 14, 1983
(Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending April 14, 1983 totalled 3.9 million t, a decrease of 5.4% from the 1982 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 10.7% and increased in the West by 0.4%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, were up in the East by 43.2% and in the West by 2.9%, with an overall national increase of 30.6%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-April 14, 1983 totalled 52.8 million t, down 9.7% from the year-earlier level. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 1.1%.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Output Price Indexes of Non-Residential Construction (Selected Buildings)First Quarter 1983
(Mid-1976=100)

	Montreal	Ottawa ¹	Toronto	Vancouver	4-City Composite
Commercial Building (Model 1, Office)					
Total Index	155.3	156.2	159.6	176.1	161.8
Percentage Changes					
Quarterly					
Q.2 1982/Q.1 1982	1.5	1.2	0.6	-0.8	0.6
Q.3 1982/Q.2 1982	1.6	2.6	0.4	1.0	1.4
Q.4 1982/Q.3 1982	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Q.1 1983/Q.4 1982	-1.6	2.0	0.4	-0.2	0.1
Annual					
Q.1 1983/Q.1 1982	1.8	6.8	1.5	0.2	2.5
Industrial Building (Model 2, Factory)					
Total Index	146.9	163.0	170.5	169.6	162.5
Percentage Changes					
Quarterly					
Q.2 1982/Q.1 1982	0.6	1.7	0.8	-0.5	0.6
Q.3 1982/Q.2 1982	0.3	-0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Q.4 1982/Q.3 1982	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
Q.1 1983/Q.4 1982	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Annual					
Q.1 1983/Q.1 1982	0.1	4.7	2.0	0.7	1.9
Institutional Building (Model 3, School)					
Total Index	152.3	155.7	176.4	171.9	164.1
Percentage Changes					
Quarterly					
Q.2 1982/Q.1 1982	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3
Q.3 1982/Q.2 1982	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3
Q.4 1982/Q.3 1982	-0.1	1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Q.1 1983/Q.4 1982	-0.3	3.8	0.3	-0.4	0.8
Annual					
Q.1 1983/Q.1 1982	1.1	6.1	2.9	0.6	2.6

¹ 1983 Q1 Indexes for Model 3 for Ottawa are estimated.For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-995-5761), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.**Output Price Indexes of Non-residential Construction (Selected Buildings), First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information**

Selling prices for selected classes of non-residential construction increased between 0.1% and 0.8% in the first quarter of 1983 at the four-city composite level, depending on the class of construction. By city, the largest price increases were recorded in Ottawa (between 2.0% and 3.8%), while the weakest performance occurred in Montreal, where prices for two classes of construction fell 1.6% (commercial) and 0.3% (institutional). In Vancouver, prices declined somewhat less for the same classes of construction (-0.2% commercial and -0.4% institutional). Prices in Toronto rose between 0.1% and 0.4%.

On a breakdown by trades, the architectural trades for the three types of construction all showed increases in this first quarter of 0.8%, 2.6% and 2.0%, respectively. Over the same period, the structural trades all showed decreases, of -1.9%, -0.5%, and -1.4%, respectively. Mechanical and electrical trades

prices ranged from a decrease of -1.9% for the mechanical work in industrial construction to an increase of 1.4% for electrical work in commercial construction.

In comparing indexes for the first quarters of 1983 and 1982, non-residential construction prices in Ottawa continued to register strong increases — varying between 4.7% and 6.8% — reflecting a buoyant construction market. Toronto prices rose between 1.5% and 2.9%. Lesser increases were recorded in Montreal and Vancouver, the latter reporting the smallest increases (between 0.2% and 0.7%). In all instances except one, the year-over-year percentage changes were sharply lower than three months earlier. Montreal prices have softened the most, followed by Vancouver. Ottawa prices were most resistant to reductions in the rate of increase.

Specified Dairy Products: Production March 1982-83 and January-March 1982-83 and Stocks at April 1, 1982-83

	Production				Stocks	
	Mar.		Jan.-Mar.		April 1	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	tonnes					
Creamery Butter						
Maritimes	300	297	849	891	321	273
Quebec	3 971	3 465	10 311	9 243	15 174	29 205
Ontario	2 964	3 124	8 145	8 565	2 149	2 135
Western Prov.	1 855	1 668	5 262	4 958	3 176	2 468
Canada	9 090	8 554	24 567	23 657	20 820	34 081
Cheddar Cheese						
Maritimes	428	470	1 101	1 315	687	476
Quebec	3 691	5 361	9 765	11 934	20 882	22 044
Ontario	2 698	2 708	7 228	7 720	12 768	12 151
Western Prov.	1 051	1 549	2 916	4 065	4 340	4 138
Canada	7 868	10 088	21 010	25 034	38 677	38 809
Skim Milk Powder						
Canada	10 911	9 829	27 713	25 978	34 920	25 737

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

Papermakers' and Other Felts, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 152 586 kilograms of wet felts and jackets valued at \$10.7 million to Canadian paper mills during the first quarter of 1983. In the January-March period of 1982, totals were 162 943 kilograms valued at \$11.0 million.

For further information, order the first quarter 1983 issue of *Papermakers' and Other Felts* (47-003, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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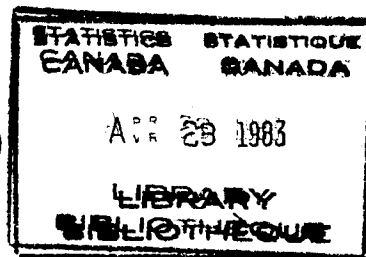
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Mother Tongue and Home Language

Supplementary information on language from the 1981 Census is now available. This supplementary information cross-tabulates home language and mother tongue for Canada, Quebec and other provinces and territories.

Highlights of the information, along with tables are published on page 2 of today's *Daily*.

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Table 1

Population by Mother Tongue Showing Home Language; Canada, Quebec, Other Provinces and Territories

1971

Canada				
	Home Language			Total
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	12,812,770	69,275	85,400	12,967,445
French	347,350	5,436,375	8,990	5,792,705
Other	1,286,115	40,365	1,481,660 ¹	2,808,165
Total	14,446,235	5,546,015	1,576,050	21,568,310
Quebec				
	Home Language			Total
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	729,920	49,060	9,850	788,830
French	73,515	4,786,465	6,425	4,866,410
Other	84,440	34,580	253,510 ¹	372,525
Total	887,875	4,870,105	269,785	6,027,765
Other Provinces and Territories				
	Home Language			Total
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	12,082,850	20,215	75,550	12,178,615
French	273,835	649,910	2,565	926,295
Other	1,201,675	5,785	1,228,150 ¹	2,435,640
Total	13,558,360	675,910	1,306,265	15,540,550

¹ This figure is a residual and includes both the persons who have the same mother tongue and home language, other than English or French, and the persons with different mother tongues and home languages, other than English or French.

Mother Tongue and Home Language

In Canada, the number of Anglophones speaking French at home rose by 77% between 1971 and 1981 to reach more than 122,500. Over the same period, the number of Francophones using English as the home language increased by 18% to 411,000. The ratio of Francophones speaking English at home to Anglophones speaking French at home declined from 5 to 1 in 1971 to 3.4 to 1 in 1981.

In Quebec, the number of Anglophones using French as their home language increased by 33,100 (67.4%) during the decade to reach 82,100 in 1981. The number of Francophones speaking English at home grew by 44.7% (32,850) between 1971 and 1981 to nearly 106,400.

Outside Quebec, the number of Anglophones using French at home doubled to 40,400 while the number of Francophones speaking English at home rose to 304,600 in 1981, up 11% from 10 years earlier.

For further information, contact Mary Metcalfe (613-593-7644), Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 3 to 5)

Table 2

Population¹ by Mother Tongue Showing Home Language; Canada, Quebec, Other Provinces and Territories

1981

	Canada			
	Home Language			
	English	French	Other	Total
Mother Tongue				
English	14,518,760	122,525	109,210	14,750,490
French	410,995	5,748,490	16,735	6,176,215
Other	1,496,150	52,005	1,608,635 ²	3,156,790
Total	16,425,905	5,923,020	1,734,580	24,083,495
	Quebec			
	Home Language			
Mother Tongue				
English	601,160	82,130	116,625	694,915
French	106,365	5,128,135	13,935	5,248,440
Other	101,620	46,560	277,530 ²	425,710
Total	809,145	5,256,825	303,090	6,369,070
	Other Provinces and Territories			
	Home Language			
Mother Tongue				
English	13,917,600	40,395	97,585	14,055,580
French	304,630	620,355	2,800	927,785
Other	1,394,530	5,445	1,331,105 ²	2,731,080
Total	15,616,760	666,195	1,431,490	17,714,445

¹ The 1981 population figures exclude inmates of institutions. In June 1981, there were 259,685 inmates of institutions in Canada of which 69,335 were in Quebec and 190,350 in the other provinces and the Territories.

² This figure is a residual and includes both the persons who have the same mother tongue and home language, other than English or French, and the persons with different mother tongues and home languages, other than English or French.

Table 3

Changes¹ in the Population by Mother Tongue Showing Home Language; Canada, Quebec, Other Provinces and Territories

1971-1981²

Canada				
	Home Language			Total
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	1,705,990 (13.3)	53,245 (76.8)	23,810 (27.9)	1,783,050 (13.8)
French	63,645 (18.3)	312,115 (5.7)	7,745 (86.2)	383,510 (6.6)
Other	210,035 (16.3)	11,640 (28.8)	126,975 ³ (8.6)	348,625 (12.4)
Total	1,979,665 (13.7)	376,990 (6.8)	158,535 (10.0)	2,515,185 (11.7)
Quebec				
	Home Language			Total
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	-128,760 (-17.6)	33,070 (67.4)	1,775 (18.0)	-93,915 (-11.9)
French	32,850 (44.7)	341,670 (7.1)	7,510 (116.9)	382,030 (7.8)
Other	17,180 (20.3)	11,980 (34.6)	24,015 ³ (9.5)	53,185 (14.3)
Total	-78,725 (-8.9)	386,725 (7.9)	33,300 (12.3)	341,300 (5.7)
Other Provinces and Territories				
	Home Language			Total
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	1,834,750 (15.2)	20,175 (99.8)	22,035 (29.2)	1,876,965 (15.4)
French	30,795 (11.2)	-29,555 (-4.5)	235 (9.2)	1,490 (0.2)
Other	192,855 (16.0)	-340 (-5.9)	102,955 ³ (8.4)	295,440 (12.1)
Total	2,058,400 (15.2)	-9,735 (-1.4)	125,225 (9.6)	2,173,895 (14.0)

¹ The numerical changes were obtained by subtracting the 1971 figures (Table 1) from the corresponding 1981 figures (Table 2). The percentage changes (in brackets) represent the ratio of the numerical changes to the 1971 figures.

² The 1981 population figures exclude inmates of institutions.

³ This figure is a residual and includes both the persons who have the same mother tongue and home language, other than English or French, and the persons with different mother tongues and home languages, other than English or French.

Table 4

Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue, Showing Home Language; Canada, Quebec, Other Provinces and Territories

1971

	Canada			
	Home Language			
	English	French	Other	Total
Mother Tongue				
English	98.8	0.5	0.6	100
French	6.0	93.8	0.2	100
Other	45.8	1.4	52.8	100
	Quebec			
	Home Language			
Mother Tongue				
English	92.5	6.2	1.2	100
French	1.5	98.4	0.1	100
Other	22.7	9.3	68.0	100
	Other Provinces and Territories			
	Home Language			
Mother Tongue				
English	99.2	0.2	0.6	100
French	29.6	70.2	0.3	100
Other	49.3	0.2	50.4	100

Table 5

Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue, Showing Home Language; Canada, Quebec, Other Provinces and Territories

1981

	Canada			Total
	Home Language			
	English	French	Other	
Mother Tongue				
English	98.4	0.8	0.7	100
French	6.6	93.1	0.3	100
Other	47.4	1.6	51.0	100
Quebec				
	Home Language			
Mother Tongue				
English	86.5	11.8	1.7	100
French	2.0	97.7	0.2	100
Other	23.9	10.9	65.2	100
Other Provinces and Territories				
	Home Language			
Mother Tongue				
English	99.0	0.3	0.7	100
French	32.8	66.9	0.3	100
Other	51.1	0.2	48.7	100

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	February 1983	January 1983	February 1982	% Change From	
				January 1983	February 1982
Benefits¹					
Amount paid (\$000)	997,752	1,051,291	646,956	-5	54
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,567	6,944	4,570	-5	44
Average weekly benefit (\$)	156	155	142	1	10
Claims received (000)	269	390	257	-31	5
Beneficiaries ³ (000)	1,529p	1,492p	1,130	3	35

	January to February		% Change From 1983/1982
	1983	1982	
Benefits¹			
Amount paid (\$000)	2,049,043	1,277,331	60
Weeks of benefit (000)	13,511	9,079	49
Average weekly benefit (\$)	155	141	10
Claims received (000)	659	641	3
Beneficiaries ^{2 3} (000)	1,511p	1,104	37

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 Monthly average.

³ Excludes year-round fishermen and those entitled to work sharing and job creation arrangements.

p Preliminary figures.

For further information, order *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.35/\$25.40), or contact H. Stiebert (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Preliminary Report on Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1983 — Advance Information

Between January and February 1983, the number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries increased by 2.5% to 1.529 million from 1.492 million. On a year-over-year basis, beneficiaries increased by 35.3%.

Unemployment insurance benefits paid out in February 1983 totalled \$997.8 million. For the first two months of 1983, benefits paid to unemployment insurance claimants amounted to \$2.049 billion, up 60.4% from \$1.277 billion during the January-February 1982 period. This change is explained by an increase in the number of benefit weeks (up 48.8%) and a rise in the average weekly benefit (up 9.9%).

* The count of beneficiaries cannot be related directly to the benefit payments. Whereas the latter figure covers all benefit payments made during the month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits for a specific week each month, regardless of when they received payment.

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

1970 S.I.C. Industry	Feb. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
1-11 Gross Domestic Product	117,405.6	112,493.2	112,462.6	114,349.5	114,317.9
1 Agriculture	3,315.7	3,372.3	3,434.3	3,280.7	3,248.3
2 Forestry	762.6	622.0	613.9	783.3	684.9
3 Fishing and trapping	157.4	197.4	210.9	236.3	199.7
4 Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,213.1	2,743.9	2,755.7	2,777.8	2,772.4
5 Manufacturing industries	24,062.8	21,906.3	21,587.1	23,190.9	23,649.9
6 Construction industry	7,118.7	6,491.4	6,898.5	6,869.9	6,841.7
7 Transportation, communication and other utilities	17,061.8	16,237.0	16,140.5	16,301.5	16,306.6
8 Trade	13,984.6	13,415.6	13,287.8	13,481.6	13,481.4
9 Finance, insurance and real estate	15,718.4	15,793.6	15,654.2	15,764.2	15,682.9
10 Community, business and personal service industries	23,705.4	23,267.8	23,396.9	23,194.8	22,994.2
11 Public administration and defence	8,304.9	8,446.1	8,482.9	8,468.5	8,455.9
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	42,732.8	39,288.2	39,375.2	41,005.6	41,333.2
Service-producing industries	74,672.8	73,205.0	73,087.4	73,343.9	72,984.8
Commercial industries	98,483.7	93,388.3	93,185.4	95,195.2	95,423.0
Non-commercial industries	18,921.9	19,104.9	19,277.1	19,154.3	18,894.9
Industrial production	31,378.3	28,605.2	28,217.5	29,835.4	30,358.5
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	39,918.6	39,103.0	39,148.1	39,814.2	39,959.7
Non-durable goods	12,311.7	12,119.8	12,058.6	12,237.4	12,451.2
Durable goods	5,225.3	4,971.8	5,088.3	5,721.8	5,597.7
Services	22,381.6	22,011.4	22,001.2	21,854.9	21,910.7
Capital formation	14,240.7	12,817.2	13,195.6	13,148.5	13,092.1
Construction	8,728.2	8,153.4	8,603.8	8,496.5	8,450.3
Machinery and equipment	5,512.5	4,663.8	4,591.7	4,652.0	4,641.7
Intermediate inputs	44,862.9	42,016.7	41,390.7	42,781.7	42,920.7
Raw materials	5,963.0	5,411.9	5,492.7	5,657.4	5,423.9
Construction-oriented industries	3,076.2	2,782.2	2,835.0	3,034.4	3,154.3
Energy	6,565.9	6,382.1	6,190.2	6,185.6	6,282.4
Other goods	11,432.6	10,386.5	9,956.3	10,613.7	10,915.9
Other services	17,825.3	17,054.0	16,916.6	17,290.5	17,144.3
Government	18,383.3	18,556.2	18,728.3	18,605.3	18,345.5

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1983
(Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Gross Domestic Product in constant 1971 prices remained unchanged in February 1983 from the substantially increased level recorded in January. The February output level stood 2.0% above the low point of October 1982, 6.8% below the peak of June 1981, and 2.6% below the corresponding month of 1982. In the latest month, significant output increases were recorded in manufacturing and utilities; elsewhere, declines were widespread.

Growth in manufacturing in February was fairly widespread, with 13 of the 20 major industry groups showing improved output. Significant advances were reported by manufacturers of pulp and paper products, plastics, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, metal fabricated products, auto parts, and communications equipment.

Among the industries registering declines in February, education services were off considerably due to the Quebec teachers' strike, and output of security dealers and stock exchanges dropped sharply due

to lower volume of share trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Declines in air, railway, and pipeline transport were instrumental in causing overall production in transportation services to fall in the month. Elsewhere, output decreases were reported in forestry, agriculture, fishing and trapping, construction and trade.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

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

	Feb. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983
Gross Domestic Product	141.0	135.1	135.1	137.3	137.3
Agriculture	123.0	125.1	127.4	121.7	120.5
Forestry	113.9	92.9	91.7	117.0	102.3
Fishing and trapping	106.8	133.9	143.1	160.3	135.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	102.1	87.2	87.6	88.3	88.1
Manufacturing industries	126.4	115.0	113.4	121.8	124.2
Construction industry	121.8	111.0	118.0	117.5	117.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	169.2	161.0	160.0	161.6	161.7
Transportation	140.5	129.4	129.5	131.4	129.5
Storage	138.2	131.6	133.7	133.4	129.9
Communication	215.5	211.9	211.0	213.8	215.4
Electric power, gas and water utilities	187.0	180.3	176.6	176.3	179.4
Trade	142.6	136.8	135.5	137.5	137.5
Wholesale trade	137.6	123.1	121.2	128.5	127.6
Retail trade	146.2	146.6	145.8	144.0	144.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	163.9	164.7	163.3	164.4	163.6
Finance industries	185.2	180.1	174.2	183.4	178.4
Insurance carriers	178.8	177.9	176.9	173.7	173.9
Insurance agencies and real estate agencies	163.1	167.5	167.0	165.5	165.5
Community, business and personal service industries	147.4	144.7	145.5	144.2	143.0
Education and related services	111.6	110.2	112.0	110.5	105.2
Health and welfare services	145.4	148.7	150.1	150.1	150.9
Amusement and recreation services	198.2	197.7	199.2	200.4	200.6
Services to business management	247.9	235.7	234.7	234.7	233.2
Personal services	114.6	114.7	114.8	115.2	115.1
Accommodation and food services	140.6	130.9	130.2	124.7	128.6
Public administration and defence	135.0	137.3	137.9	137.6	137.4
Federal administration	120.6	123.5	123.9	123.7	123.6
Provincial administration	156.0	160.5	162.2	161.9	160.1
Local administration	143.5	142.0	141.8	141.7	142.9
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	126.7	116.4	116.7	121.5	122.5
Service-producing industries	150.8	147.8	147.6	148.1	147.4
Commercial industries	144.8	137.3	137.0	140.0	140.3
Non-commercial industries	124.0	125.2	126.4	125.6	123.9
Industrial production	128.7	117.3	115.7	122.4	124.5
Durable manufacturing industries	126.1	108.1	106.3	118.0	119.3
Non-durable manufacturing industries	126.7	122.2	120.6	125.7	129.3
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	147.9	144.9	145.1	147.5	148.1
Non-durable goods	132.2	130.1	129.4	131.4	133.7
Durable goods	139.2	132.5	135.6	152.5	149.2
Services	160.8	158.1	158.1	157.0	157.4
Capital formation	145.5	130.9	134.8	134.3	133.7
Construction	134.5	125.7	132.6	130.9	130.2
Machinery and equipment	167.0	141.2	139.1	140.9	140.6
Intermediate inputs	141.6	132.6	130.6	135.0	135.5
Raw materials	110.7	100.4	101.9	105.0	100.7
Construction-oriented industries	114.7	103.8	105.7	113.2	117.6
Energy	147.3	143.2	138.9	138.8	140.9
Other goods	123.6	112.3	107.6	114.7	118.0
Other services	180.0	172.2	170.8	174.6	173.1
Government	124.2	125.4	126.5	125.7	124.0

Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, March 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic production of refrigerators during the month of March 1983 totalled 38,523 units. Home freezer production amounted to 35,723 units.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of electric automatic washing machines in March 1983 was 37,740 units.

Production of electric automatic clothes dryers during the latest month totalled 28,610 units.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Report on Livestock Surveys, April 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Total pig numbers in Canada at April 1, 1983 were at an estimated 9,798,800 head, up 1% from the year-earlier level of 9,733,300 head. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1,052,300 head, an increase of 2% from the April 1, 1982 total of 1,033,000 head.

For further information, order the April 1, 1983 issue of *Report on Livestock Surveys* (23-008, \$4.20/\$16.95), or contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The Dairy Review, March 1983 — Advance Information

Creamery butter production in Canada in March 1983 amounted to 8 554 tonnes, a decrease of 5.9% from March 1982.

Milk sold from Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1983 totalled an estimated 521 922 kilolitres, 1.02% more than in February 1982. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1983 to 1 089 356 kilolitres, an increase of 1.03% over the January-February 1982 period.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact E. Leckie (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, April 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories on April 1, 1983 totalled 22 539 tonnes, up from 15 525 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 69 779 tonnes (44 262 tonnes in 1982).

For further information, order the April 1, 1983 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Electric Lamps (Light Sources), March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian sales of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during the month of March 1983 were valued at \$20.7 million.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Electric Lamps (Light Sources)* (43-009, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Mineral Wool, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 4 904 812 square metres of mineral wool (all R-factors) during the month of March 1983.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes, 1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary 1982 and final 1981 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Preliminary Estimates of Disappearance of Poultry and Eggs, 1982 — Advance Information

Advance information on per capita disappearance of poultry and eggs in 1982 is now available.

For further information, order the 1982 report *Production of Poultry and Eggs* (23-202, \$4.75), or contact P. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Slaughtering and Meat Processors

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1011		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	547	501	-8.4
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	26,610	27,014	1.5
Man-hours paid	000's	55,324	55,679	0.6
Manufacturing wages	\$000	458,464	518,858	13.2
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	54,342	65,387	20.3
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	5,719,259	6,301,529	10.2
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	6,944,216	7,603,018	9.5
Value added	\$000	1,184,547	1,243,455	5.0
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	35,084r	35,450	1.0
Total salaries and wages	\$000	633,607r	706,004	11.4
Total value added	\$000	1,243,292r	1,294,787	4.1

For further information, contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Meat and Poultry Products Industries*, 1981 (32-232, \$6.35).

Feed Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 106		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	609	601	-1.3
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	5,979	5,916	-1.1
Man-hours paid	000's	12,795	12,444	-2.7
Manufacturing wages	\$000	92,528	101,102	9.3
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	28,587	35,105	22.8
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	1,844,283	2,058,444	11.6
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	2,280,731	2,524,255	10.7
Value added	\$000	408,909	430,972	5.4
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	9,646	9,683	0.4
Total salaries and wages	\$000	157,132	174,742	11.2
Total value added	\$000	450,379	471,756	4.7

For further information, contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Feed Industry*, 1981 (32-214, \$4.75).

Miscellaneous Food Processors

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1089		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	312	324	3.8
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	14,003	13,871	-0.9
Man-hours paid	000's	28,739	28,505	-0.8
Manufacturing wages	\$000	206,701	231,513	12.0
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	49,411	60,433	22.3
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	1,726,381	1,850,655	7.2
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	2,876,618	3,149,289	9.5
Value added	\$000	1,125,106	1,252,867	11.4
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	24,202	23,676	-2.2
Total salaries and wages	\$000	405,031	452,624	11.8
Total value added	\$000	1,262,824	1,393,796	10.4

For further information, contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Miscellaneous Food Processors*, 1981 (32-224, \$4.75).

Plastics Fabricating Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 1650		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	873	888	1.7
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	25,946	26,094	0.6
Man-hours paid	000's	52,631	53,503	1.7
Manufacturing wages	\$000	331,161	373,485	12.8
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	41,743	48,825	17.0
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	1,196,653	1,350,821	12.9
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	2,181,846	2,471,127	13.3
Value added	\$000	957,822	1,086,673	13.5
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	32,631	32,781	0.5
Total salaries and wages	\$000	470,166	526,465	12.0
Total value added	\$000	1,022,552	1,153,702	12.8

For further information, contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Plastics Industries*, 1981 (46-222, \$6.35).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13-004E (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Current Economic Analysis**, March 1983

45-004 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Refined Petroleum Products**, January 1983

52-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Railway Carloadings**, February 1983

61-006 (Canada: \$7.95/\$31.80; Other Countries: \$9.55/\$38.15) **Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics**, Fourth Quarter 1982

62-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products**, February 1983

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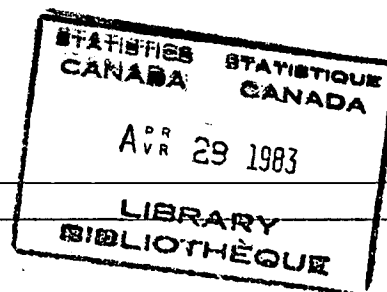
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23-003 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, February 1983**

26-225 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Quarries and Sand Pits, 1980**

41-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Primary Iron and Steel, February 1983**

44-218 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Clay Products Industries, 1981**

47-209 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Signs and Displays Industry, 1981**

63-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1983**

65-004 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Exports by Commodities, February 1983**



Railway Carloadings, March 1983 — Advance Information

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada in March 1983 totalled 17.2 million tonnes, a drop of 9.9% from a year earlier. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from the United States, down 11.7% from March 1982.

Commodities registering notable changes in volumes loaded in the latest month were: potash (+61.1%); coal (-16.2%); iron ore and concentrates (-22.7%) and sulphur (-39.6%).

Total loadings in Canada in January-March 1983 showed a decrease of 9.9% from the 1982 period, while receipts from U.S. connections were down by 6.2%.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$1.55/\$15.50). For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Export Clearances of the Major Grains, March 1983 — Advance Information

Export clearances of the major grains during March 1983 were as follows:

- Total wheat, 1 502 600 tonnes
- Oats, 8 300 tonnes
- Barley, 358 200 tonnes
- Rye, 6 700 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 15 100 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 110 300 tonnes.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 152 423 000 square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in March 1983, a decrease of 6.5% from 163 005 000 square metres a year earlier.

January to March 1983 shipments totalled 390 264 000 square metres, down from 439 316 000 square metres in the 1982 period.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Asphalt Roofing, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of asphalt shingles in March 1983 were 3 837 026 metric bundles, an increase of 48% from 2 589 695 bundles a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

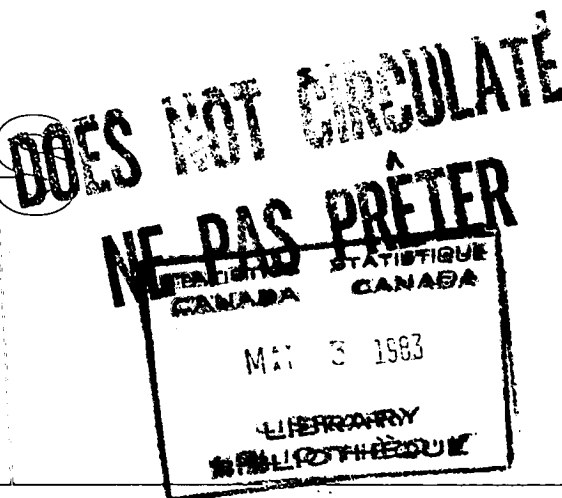
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

32-012 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products**, April 1983

32-013 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **The Sugar Situation**, March 1983

47-003 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Papermakers' and Other Felts**, Quarter Ended March 1983

62-007 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Construction Price Statistics**, April 1983

63-005 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Retail Trade**, February 1983

65-007 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Imports by Commodities**, February 1983

67-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Security Transactions with Non-residents**, December 1982

Service Bulletin:

51-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Aviation Statistics Centre**, Vol. 15, No. 4, Canadian Air Transport Industry, Summary Statistics



Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

		1982					1983				
		Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total
Canada — Unadjusted	Jan.	344.5	57.6	241.4	117.3	760.8	366.9	35.4	126.7	133.3	662.3
	Feb.	286.7	73.8	395.7	71.9	828.1	466.6	69.0	119.1	171.7	826.4
Canada — Adjusted.	Jan.	636.2	109.5	426.5	198.2	1,370.4	792.5	67.0	224.6	218.4	1,302.5
	Feb.	454.6	119.2	459.0	105.3	1,138.1	777.4	115.7	140.5	252.4	1,286.0
Canada Jan.-Feb.		631.2	131.4	637.1	189.2	1,588.9	833.5	104.4	245.8	305.0	1,488.7
Unadjusted		3.6	0.9	0.8	2.8	8.1	4.9	—	0.7	0.1	5.7
Newfoundland		0.4	—	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.8	4.2
Prince Edward Island		9.7	2.8	7.6	32.7	52.8	22.3	1.1	3.4	21.1	47.9
Nova Scotia		1.4	0.8	1.2	6.6	10.0	4.6	0.6	3.6	7.2	16.0
New Brunswick		72.3	11.9	54.3	20.0	158.5	121.6	41.2	38.6	36.3	237.7
Quebec		151.6	69.3	191.1	32.4	444.4	303.5	40.1	82.5	84.6	510.7
Ontario		12.0	7.1	6.0	0.7	25.8	24.1	0.3	16.1	8.1	48.6
Manitoba		12.1	0.9	16.9	7.4	37.3	64.2	3.8	4.1	10.9	83.0
Saskatchewan		129.4	15.2	276.8	56.4	477.8	108.6	8.2	48.8	73.1	238.7
Alberta		238.4	22.5	80.7	26.8	368.4	177.4	8.8	46.8	57.6	290.6
British Columbia		0.3	—	1.4	2.7	4.4	0.6	—	0.8	4.2	5.6
N.W.T. and Yukon											

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Building Permits, February 1983 — Advance Information

The seasonally adjusted value of construction work authorized by Canadian municipalities remained relatively strong at \$1,286.0 million in February 1983, down marginally (-1.3%) from a revised \$1,302.5 million in January. The decrease was almost entirely attributable to a softening of building intentions in the residential sector. The February 1983 total was 13.0% higher than a year earlier when the value of residential and non-residential construction authorized was estimated at \$1,138.1 million.

Residential permits' value at an estimated \$777.4 million in February, seasonally adjusted, was down 1.9% from the revised January estimate of \$792.5 million, reflecting a drop in the number of single-detached homes authorized to 8,281 from 9,408. The number of multiple dwellings for which permits were issued remained practically unchanged at 5,907 units (5,940 in January). (Worth mentioning is the concentration of building permits activity in metropolitan areas, which accounted for 80% of new housing units in the latest month compared to 73% in February 1982 and 65% in February 1981. This suggests that the buoyant activity observed is dependent on a few areas — Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Vancouver — and raises the question as to whether this buoyancy can be sustained in upcoming months.)

Building permits activity in the non-residential sector remained strong in February with the value of authorized construction estimated at a seasonally adjusted \$508.6 million compared to \$510.0 million in January. The value of proposed new industrial projects rose 72.8% to \$115.7 million from \$67.0 million in January, and publicly-initiated projects were up 15.6%

to \$252.4 million (\$218.4 million), but new commercial projects value dropped 37.5% to \$140.5 million (\$224.6 million). Permits activity in the non-residential sector was particularly strong in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta during February.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.70/\$37), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9. (see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Production of Selected Biscuits, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of biscuits (all types) during the quarter ending March 1983 was 42 225 457 kilograms (93,090,240 pounds).

For further information, order the January-March 1983 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

February 1983

	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	23	22	45	2,220	—	332	5	2,557
Prince Edward Island	12	11	23	676	159	242	208	1,285
Nova Scotia	183	36	219	12,073	1,007	1,430	20,158	34,668
New Brunswick	25	61	86	3,408	477	2,908	4,549	11,342
Quebec	714	889	1,603	72,324	32,633	18,913	25,921	149,791
Ontario	1,466	1,329	2,795	170,554	26,172	41,926	37,133	275,785
Manitoba	199	42	241	12,857	201	1,602	7,103	21,763
Saskatchewan	423	631	1,054	40,989	1,608	2,579	7,206	52,382
Alberta	609	596	1,205	56,836	2,809	32,372	47,592	139,609
British Columbia	1,187	282	1,469	94,509	3,937	16,696	21,616	136,758
Yukon	6	—	6	117	14	20	205	356
Northwest Territories	1	—	1	44	—	50	—	94
Canada — Unadjusted	4,848	3,899	8,747	466,607	69,017	119,070	171,696	826,390
Canada — Adjusted	8,281	5,907	14,188	777,382	115,714	140,486	252,455	1,286,037
Metropolitan Areas	3,636	3,325	6,961	375,162	56,316	95,350	102,506	629,334
Calgary	229	157	386	17,812	247	11,229	3,199	32,487
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	11	7	18	858	378	290	1,039	2,565
Edmonton	203	334	537	23,633	2,098	18,010	8,860	52,601
Halifax	84	32	116	6,779	424	607	18,918	26,728
Hamilton	31	42	73	3,676	248	6,625	602	11,151
Hull	41	2	43	2,585	15	686	162	3,448
Kitchener	19	2	21	1,182	317	456	20	1,975
London	33	81	114	4,825	8,466	497	1,037	14,825
Montreal	407	621	1,028	47,975	28,819	13,316	3,608	93,718
Oshawa	18	6	24	1,017	7	409	83	1,516
Ottawa	244	152	396	19,734	2,080	3,117	2,033	26,964
Quebec	69	67	136	6,024	41	2,134	3,834	12,033
Regina	197	—	197	9,510	15	763	4,063	14,351
St. Catharines-Niagara	31	—	31	2,108	144	1,112	290	3,654
Saint John	1	2	3	358	—	2,305	1,556	4,219
St. John's	19	2	21	1,002	—	252	4	1,258
Saskatoon	150	510	660	22,585	18	478	2,000	25,081
Sudbury	2	—	2	139	—	428	196	763
Thunder Bay	4	—	4	407	54	304	20	785
Toronto	868	987	1,855	121,299	10,635	17,368	22,234	171,536
Trois-Rivières	6	23	29	1,118	—	220	—	1,338
Vancouver	682	257	939	59,653	2,020	11,322	1,386	74,381
Victoria	106	11	117	8,884	124	1,934	13,813	24,755
Windsor	10	—	10	1,066	121	239	7,778	9,204
Winnipeg	171	30	201	10,933	45	1,249	5,771	17,998

For further information, order *Building Permits*, February 1983 (64-001, \$3.70/\$37).

Index of Constant Dollar Value of Building Permits Issued¹ Canada

(1971=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Total	Residential	Non-residential			
			Total	Industrial	Commercial	Governmental
1972	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.2	122.5	83.2
1973	123.8	120.7	127.7	154.8	157.1	83.4
1974	119.8	106.6	136.5	206.2	156.9	82.2
1975	125.9	132.4	117.6	123.5	140.0	90.8
1976	131.3	145.9	112.7	128.8	143.9	71.8
1977	122.6	135.7	105.9	118.6	128.0	76.2
1978	119.2	123.3	114.1	114.2	153.0	72.2
1979	115.9	114.8	117.3	128.5	162.9	63.2
1980	117.6	104.6	134.1	166.7	173.4	76.8
1981	130.9	125.8	137.4	139.7	192.0	77.8
1982	83.5	74.4	95.0	81.5	118.8	75.8
1982						
Jan.	110.7	95.5	129.9	100.6	179.5	90.3
Feb.	91.4	68.5	120.3	109.4	192.6	47.8
Mar.	94.8	66.7	130.3	129.3	182.9	74.3
Apr.	83.3	67.3	103.4	83.8	139.0	74.3
May	73.2	61.3	88.2	83.9	106.9	70.2
June	68.4	55.0	85.3	57.8	114.3	67.1
July	81.6	60.7	108.1	83.9	152.4	71.7
Aug.	66.0	61.6	71.6	70.5	73.2	70.3
Sept.	72.1	65.7	80.3	64.1	90.0	77.4
Oct.	82.7	80.7	85.1	70.4	61.0	117.9
Nov.	86.4	99.9	69.4	68.6	69.0	70.1
Dec.	91.9	110.3	68.7	56.2	65.3	78.3
1983						
Jan.	98.4	109.9	83.9	57.3	87.7	92.4
Feb.	96.4	107.8	82.0	96.8	54.2	104.9

¹ The constant dollar value was estimated by deflating the current permit values with the building construction input price index.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending April 30, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending April 30, 1983 totalled 259 045 tonnes, a decrease of 4.7% from the preceding week's total of 272 004 and down 6.5% from the year-earlier level of 276 986 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 155.8 in the current week, 163.6 a week earlier and 166.6 a year earlier.

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

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

		1982		1983	
		Year-to-date	March	Year-to-date	March
Carriers Reporting		18	18	18	18
Passenger Revenue Earned					
Intercity & Rural Services	\$	47,138,109 ^r	16,783,225 ^r	51,594,932	19,054,937
Urban-Suburban Services	\$	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	\$	13,641,850 ^r	5,039,903 ^r	13,921,873	4,916,585
Fare Passengers Carried					
Intercity & Rural Services ³	No.	7,768,015 ^r	2,793,768 ^r	7,625,145	2,720,794
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	46 516 727 ^r	16 203 607 ^r	47 485 144	16 366 404
Urban-Suburban Services	km	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	km	10 389 860 ^r	3 592 873 ^r	9 528 861	3 399 552
Fuel Consumed					
Diesel Oil	L	21 173 302 ^r	7 401 156 ^r	20 856 453	7 199 792
Gasoline	L	3 768 782 ^r	1 238 780 ^r	3 734 184	1 109 979
Propane ⁴	L	1 596	855	2 356	855

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

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

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

⁴ As of the month of July 1982 some carriers reported "propane" as fuel consumption.

^r Revised figures.

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural), March 1983 — Published only in Statistics Canada *Daily*

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

The following observations apply to the data in this release:

- Data relating to other services such as charter or contract are specific to the surveyed passenger bus carriers and are not indicative of overall charter and contract operations.
- Total distance run in a revenue service includes distance run empty which was necessary to provide the revenue service.
- Conditions specifically enumerated in the footnotes at the end of the table would affect comparison of data.

For further information, contact the head, Surface Transport Unit (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Urban Transit, March 1983 — Advance Information
Canadian urban transit systems (59) collected 128,136,118 initial passenger fares in March 1983. The total distance run was 64 099 190 kilometres and operating revenues amounted to \$70.5 million.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the head (613-995-1976), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending April 21, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 804 796	1 945 109	3 749 905
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 234 428	2 138 043	4 372 471
% change	-19.2	-9.0	-14.2
Cars, 1983	30,684	28,868	59,552
Cars, 1982	35,246	31,348	66,594
% change	-12.9	-7.9	-10.6
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	143 119	54 857	197 976
Metric tonnes, 1982	126 999	59 195	186 194
% change	12.7	-7.3	6.3
Cars, 1983	4,758	2,147	6,905
Cars, 1982	3,989	2,218	6,207
% change	19.3	-3.2	11.2
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	26 862 697	29 725 860	56 588 557
Metric tonnes, 1982	31 747 611	31 163 937	62 911 548
% change	-15.4	-4.6	-10.0
Cars, 1983	450,746	439,961	890,707
Cars, 1982	514,777	461,168	975,945
% change	-12.4	-4.6	-8.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 961 012	780 216	2 741 228
Metric tonnes, 1982	1 927 264	940 661	2 867 925
% change	1.7	-17.1	-4.4
Cars, 1983	65,408	30,431	95,839
Cars, 1982	61,493	34,634	96,127
% change	6.4	-12.1	-0.3

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending April 21, 1983 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending April 21, 1983 totalled 3.7 million t, a drop of 14.2% from the 1982 figure. Loadings fell in the East by 19.2% and in the West by 9.0%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, increased in the East by 12.7% and decreased in the West by 7.3%, with an overall national increase of 6.3%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-April 21, 1983 totalled 56.6 million t, down 10.0% from the year-earlier period. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 0.3%.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

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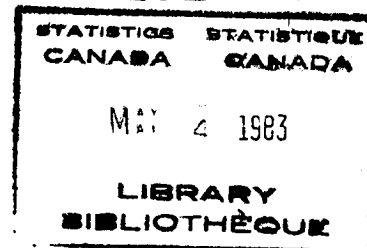
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Wednesday, May 4, 1983

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32-024 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, March 1983

32-228 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry**, 1981

43-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers**, March 1983

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47-005 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet**, Quarter Ended March 1983

55-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Gas Utilities**, January 1983

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61-213 (N/C, Supplement) **Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, 1981

61-214 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Investment Statistics — Manufacturing Sub-industries and Selected Energy Related Industries**, Outlook 1983

64-002 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Housing Starts and Completions**, January 1983



Rigid Insulating Board, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of rigid insulating board in March 1983 were 3 817 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre) basis, an increase of 63.8% from 2 330 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fabricated Structural Steel, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Updated price indexes for fabricated structural steel in place on construction projects are now available. Quarterly and annual figures are available to the first quarter of 1983 and may be retrieved from CANSIM matrix 125.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-995-5761), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Union Wage Rate Indexes are now available for January-March 1983 as well as revised figures for the period from May 1982 to December 1982.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Record Industry in Canada, 1981 — Advance Information

Preliminary results of the record industry survey for the year 1981 are now available.

Readers who may require more information or special tabulations should contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-593-6862), Media and Expenditures Section, Culture Sub-division, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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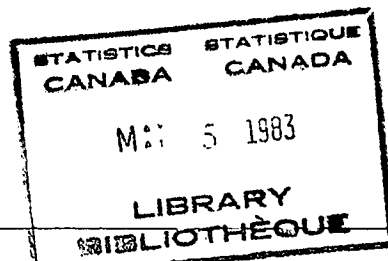
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The Index to Municipal Data, 1982 Now Available

In recent years Statistics Canada has responded to a growing demand from municipalities and other groups for data at the sub-provincial level. While a great deal of information is produced to meet this demand, until now few reference products have been provided to guide prospective users to the data available.

Now the *Index to Municipal Data, 1982* (catalogue no. 11-515, \$15.90 in Canada, \$19.10 elsewhere) provides an up-to-date guide to the over 250 Statistics Canada publications with data for census sub-divisions, census metropolitan areas, and census agglomerations. Included is a guide to unpublished small area data sources within the Bureau. For those who need urban data there is no better directory to Statistics Canada information.

Copies of the *Index to Municipal Data, 1982* can be ordered from Publications Sales and Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or from the nearest Statistics Canada regional reference centre. For further information, contact Françoise Singh (613-996-0153), Business, Provincial and Municipal Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 4



Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

March 1982 and 1983

	Actual 1982					SAAR ¹ (000)	Actual 1983					SAAR ¹ (000)
	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total		Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	
January	1,593	874	1,790	6,142	10,399	135.0	4,797	536	569	2,612	8,514	145.0
February	1,363	482	983	5,585	8,413	156.0	3,660	301	369	2,331	6,661	142.0
March												
Canada	1,600	385	942	4,527	7,454	131.0	4,430	350	851	2,772	8,403	156.0
Nfld.	8	22	—	—	30	1.0	49	38	1	162	250	6.0
P.E.I.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.S.	57	—	—	—	57	1.0	94	6	28	15	143	3.0
N.B.	10	—	—	48	58	1.0	34	2	55	32	123	3.0
Que.	284	117	62	727	1,190	21.0	622	155	18	432	1,227	21.0
Ont.	406	74	319	1,947	2,746	59.0	1,750	102	460	846	3,158	69.0
Man.	44	26	—	—	70	1.0	217	2	—	243	462	8.0
Sask.	54	—	—	233	287	5.0	355	4	13	421	793	14.0
Alta.	441	104	228	463	1,236	21.0	489	10	92	317	908	16.0
B.C.	295	42	333	1,109	1,779	21.0	820	31	184	304	1,339	16.0
Cumulative Jan.-Mar.												
Canada	4,556	1,741	3,715	16,254	26,266		12,887	1,187	1,789	7,715	23,578	
Nfld.	26	42	—	105	173		113	40	3	169	325	
P.E.I.	6	—	—	—	6		5	6	—	4	15	
N.S.	142	46	30	186	404		297	46	54	148	545	
N.B.	31	—	—	48	79		88	6	91	32	217	
Que.	690	231	169	2,511	3,601		2,128	628	135	1,457	4,348	
Ont.	1,211	592	1,567	4,871	8,241		5,058	291	759	2,844	8,952	
Man.	118	34	—	—	152		520	2	—	343	865	
Sask.	125	146	73	1,326	1,670		660	8	61	897	1,626	
Alta.	1,259	380	588	2,618	4,845		1,730	92	372	1,385	3,579	
B.C.	948	270	1,288	4,589	7,095		2,288	68	314	436	3,106	
Housing starts in all areas												
SAAR¹ (000)	Jan. 82	164.0	Feb. 82	185.0	Mar. 82	160.0	Jan. 83	174.0	Feb. 83	171.0	Mar. 83	185.0

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.

Housing Starts in All Areas, Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

First Quarter of 1982 and 1983

	Actual 1982					SAAR ¹ (000)	Actual 1983					SAAR ¹ (000)
	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total		Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	
First Quarter												
Canada	6,697	1,918	3,847	17,866	30,328	168.0	15,373	1,259	1,852	8,524	27,008	175.0
Nfld.	338	42	30	105	515	4.0	400	50	23	169	642	5.0
P.E.I.	9	—	—	—	9	—	20	6	—	14	40	—
N.S.	294	46	30	196	566	4.0	493	46	54	163	756	6.0
N.B.	91	—	—	48	139	1.0	213	6	91	32	342	3.0
Que.	751	231	194	2,694	3,870	27.0	2,397	641	171	1,632	4,841	38.0
Ont.	1,291	592	1,567	5,305	8,755	59.0	5,476	295	759	3,063	9,593	70.0
Man.	137	34	—	—	171	1.0	589	2	—	478	1,069	6.0
Sask.	259	160	73	1,432	1,924	9.0	825	8	61	931	1,825	9.0
Alta.	2,153	474	659	3,181	6,467	31.0	2,105	134	372	1,490	4,101	21.0
B.C.	1,374	339	1,294	4,905	7,912	32.0	2,855	71	321	552	3,799	17.0

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for March 1983 show that restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments in Canada had sales totalling \$809.0 million. Final estimates for February 1983 indicate total sales of \$714.5 million.

For further information on sales of chains versus independents and provincial sales by kind of business, order the March 1983 issue of *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics* (63-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact R. Bennett (613-996-9301), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Footwear Statistics, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of footwear of all kinds for the month of March 1983 was 3,329,606 pairs.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Products, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 14 620 941 square metres of gypsum wallboard during the month of March 1983, up from 12 885 056 square metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1983 — Advance Information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in February 1983 to 598,684,000 feet board measure (1 412 736 cubic metres) from 488,130,000 feet board measure (1 151 858 cubic metres) in February 1982.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1983 totalled 896,429,000 feet board measure (2 115 337 cubic metres).

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wheat Flour Production, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of wheat flour and millfeeds for March 1983 were as follows:

- Wheat flour produced: 143 300 tonnes
- Millfeeds produced: 49 600 tonnes.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pack of Canned Pears, 1982 — Advance Information

The total pack of pears by Canadian processors for the 1982 crop year is now available.

For further information, order the *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 10, Pack of Canned Pears, 1982 (32-023, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1982 — Advance Information

The total pack of carrots by Canadian processors for the 1982 crop year is now available.

For further information, order the *Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 15, Pack of Processed Carrots, 1982 (32-023, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11-515 (Canada: \$15.90; Other Countries: \$19.10) **Index to Municipal Data, 1982**

26-006 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1983**

32-229 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I, 1982**

35-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1983**

45-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1983**

57-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Electric Power Statistics, January 1983**

61-005 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1983**

63-002 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1983**

67-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Security Transactions with Non-residents, January 1983**

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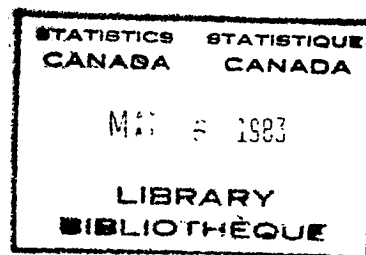
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20% Sample User Summary Tape Available

Another User Summary Tape from the 1981 Census of Population for the 20% sample is now available. The file is rounded for confidentiality.

- File EAD81B10 — Demography for Enumeration Areas with population 5 years of age and over by sex showing mobility status, 1981.

Each complete tape is available at a cost of \$150. A charge of \$75 applies for any file split on one region or province.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes (613-995-0097 or 995-0575), CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

31-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries**, February 1983

72-002 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, December 1982

72-008 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry**, January 1983

84-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Vital Statistics**, October-December 1982



Oil Pipeline Transport, February 1983 — Advance Information

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during February 1983 totalled 10 584 989 cubic metres, down 7.4% from 11 427 061 cubic metres in February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Construction Type Plywood, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian mills produced 219,467,000 square feet (194 207 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in March 1983, up from 190,100,000 square feet (168 219 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Paper Checkstand Sacks, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 187,798,000 standard grocery bags in March 1983, an increase of 6.2% from 176,869,000 a year earlier.

Shipments of checkstand sacks in March 1983 totalled 100,674,000, up 4.3% from 96,486,000 in March 1982.

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

Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian mushroom production reached 77,490,883 pounds in 1982, an increase of 7.5% over the 1981 level. The area devoted to mushroom production remained fairly constant over these two years at about 6.7 million square feet.

The first *Fruit and Vegetable Production* issue of the season contains the intended area of vegetables for processing and the preliminary 1982 Mushroom Growers' Survey results.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact J. Leblanc-Cooke (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Postcensal Population Estimates by Sex and Age, Canada and the Provinces, June 1, 1982 — Advance Information

The postcensal population estimates in the accompanying table, which will be published in the next few weeks, supersede the estimates released in the *Statistics Canada Daily* on September 22, 1982. These estimates are based on the results of the June 3, 1981 Census adjusted to June 1, 1981 and were produced using new methods:

- Interprovincial migration data were taken from Income Tax files;
- Numbers of emigrants were estimated using the family allowances file M0024 and the Income Tax files;
- Data on immigration, births and deaths were updated in order to take into account the 1981 final statistics.

For further information on methodology, contact Pierre Parent (613-995-1166) or Ronald Raby (613-995-4372). Detailed data may be obtained by contacting Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2112), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada. (see table on next page)

Estimated¹ Population by Sex and Age Group, for Canada and ProvincesJune 1, 1982
(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	12,205.5	286.0	61.0	421.4	347.0	3,191.2	4,288.9	510.4	491.0	1,184.2	1,387.1	12.5	24.8
0-4	923.7	24.9	4.9	30.6	27.0	243.7	305.8	40.0	42.4	100.3	100.0	1.2	2.9
5-9	908.3	28.2	5.1	33.1	29.3	228.9	312.6	40.2	39.8	91.1	96.6	1.0	2.5
10-14	972.6	31.2	5.6	36.7	31.8	238.4	343.7	41.9	40.8	92.5	106.1	1.1	2.7
15-19	1,148.5	31.7	6.3	42.5	36.0	303.5	402.3	47.4	47.0	108.7	119.2	1.2	2.7
20-24	1,187.6	25.1	5.2	39.8	32.3	321.7	400.0	47.7	45.3	140.0	126.9	1.2	2.6
25-29	1,112.6	24.0	4.7	35.7	29.7	300.6	365.6	43.8	42.7	135.8	126.0	1.4	2.5
30-34	1,025.8	22.9	4.7	33.9	28.3	275.7	352.4	39.6	35.4	107.1	122.2	1.4	2.3
35-39	879.5	18.7	4.0	28.8	23.4	242.1	312.9	33.1	28.0	82.3	103.3	1.1	1.7
40-44	697.7	14.1	3.1	22.7	18.2	189.6	254.0	26.4	23.3	62.8	81.5	0.8	1.2
45-49	630.3	12.3	2.8	20.4	15.6	166.8	235.4	24.4	22.6	55.7	72.7	0.6	1.0
50-54	628.3	11.6	2.8	19.4	15.3	167.6	236.8	24.7	23.7	52.5	72.5	0.6	0.9
55-59	572.2	10.6	2.6	18.4	14.8	149.3	218.2	24.5	23.3	43.5	65.9	0.4	0.7
60-64	481.9	10.1	2.5	17.9	13.8	121.3	177.9	22.3	21.6	35.6	58.3	0.3	0.4
65-69	395.0	8.2	2.3	15.7	11.9	96.1	142.6	19.7	19.3	27.6	51.0	0.2	0.3
70-74	290.9	6.0	1.9	12.0	9.1	69.0	104.7	15.0	15.0	20.6	37.4	0.1	0.2
75-79	186.3	3.3	1.2	7.2	5.6	42.5	66.4	10.0	10.2	14.6	24.9	0.1	0.1
80-84	99.5	1.9	0.8	3.9	3.0	21.4	35.7	5.5	6.0	7.9	13.2	0.0	0.1
85-89	44.6	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.4	9.4	15.3	2.7	2.9	3.6	5.9	0.0	0.0
90+	20.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	3.4	6.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	0.0	0.0
Female	12,428.8	283.2	61.8	430.9	352.1	3,291.3	4,426.8	524.8	488.4	1,132.8	1,403.0	11.3	22.4
0-4	877.4	23.8	4.7	29.7	25.5	230.0	291.6	37.9	40.1	94.5	95.7	1.1	2.8
5-9	863.2	26.5	4.7	31.3	28.1	217.5	296.7	37.9	38.4	87.0	91.7	0.9	2.4
10-14	922.8	29.6	5.3	34.7	29.8	226.7	325.8	40.2	38.6	87.7	100.9	1.0	2.6
15-19	1,096.0	30.9	6.1	40.2	34.2	290.8	382.8	46.1	45.0	102.5	113.9	1.0	2.5
20-24	1,178.4	25.9	5.3	39.5	32.2	319.6	401.8	47.4	44.7	131.3	127.0	1.3	2.4
25-29	1,122.8	24.8	4.8	36.7	30.7	302.5	382.9	44.4	41.5	122.1	128.4	1.4	2.5
30-34	1,024.3	22.8	4.7	34.0	28.2	276.9	362.3	40.0	33.8	98.1	120.2	1.3	1.9
35-39	866.7	18.4	3.8	28.5	22.7	242.3	312.0	32.8	27.1	77.0	99.7	1.0	1.4
40-44	686.2	13.3	3.0	22.4	17.7	190.5	252.3	26.3	23.0	58.2	77.9	0.6	1.0
45-49	619.8	11.6	2.8	20.2	15.7	170.9	231.4	24.2	22.1	51.4	68.2	0.4	0.8
50-54	624.9	11.0	2.6	20.0	16.0	175.0	233.8	25.4	23.3	48.5	68.4	0.4	0.7
55-59	611.5	10.3	2.7	20.0	15.8	163.6	233.5	26.8	23.5	43.9	70.6	0.3	0.5
60-64	540.5	9.9	2.8	20.0	15.2	140.2	198.3	25.1	23.1	38.0	67.3	0.2	0.3
65-69	462.1	8.7	2.6	17.8	13.0	118.3	167.2	22.6	20.9	31.3	59.3	0.1	0.2
70-74	364.6	6.5	2.1	13.7	10.6	93.9	134.5	18.0	16.5	23.8	44.8	0.1	0.2
75-79	263.5	4.2	1.5	9.9	7.5	66.6	100.0	13.5	12.0	17.5	30.7	0.0	0.1
80-84	166.9	2.8	1.1	6.4	4.9	39.1	65.6	8.6	7.5	10.9	19.7	0.0	0.1
85-89	91.2	1.5	0.8	3.8	2.9	19.0	36.1	4.9	4.6	5.9	11.6	0.0	0.0
90+	46.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.5	7.9	18.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	6.9	0.0	0.0
Total	24,634.2	569.2	122.8	852.2	699.1	6,482.4	8,715.8	1,035.2	979.4	2,317.0	2,790.1	23.7	47.2
0-4	1,801.0	48.7	9.6	60.3	52.4	473.7	597.4	77.9	82.6	194.7	195.7	2.3	5.7
5-9	1,771.5	54.7	9.9	64.3	57.3	446.4	609.3	78.1	78.2	178.2	188.3	1.9	5.0
10-14	1,895.4	60.8	10.9	71.3	61.6	465.2	669.5	82.1	79.4	180.2	207.0	2.1	5.3
15-19	2,244.5	62.7	12.4	82.7	70.1	594.3	785.1	93.5	92.0	211.2	233.1	2.2	5.2
20-24	2,366.0	50.9	10.5	79.4	64.5	641.3	801.8	95.2	89.9	271.3	253.9	2.4	4.9
25-29	2,235.4	48.7	9.5	72.5	60.4	603.1	748.6	88.2	84.2	257.9	254.4	2.8	5.1
30-34	2,050.1	45.7	9.5	67.9	56.5	552.6	714.7	79.7	69.2	205.2	242.4	2.7	4.2
35-39	1,746.2	37.1	7.8	57.3	46.1	484.4	624.9	66.0	55.2	159.3	203.0	2.0	3.0
40-44	1,384.0	27.4	6.1	45.1	35.9	380.1	506.4	52.7	46.2	121.0	159.5	1.4	2.2
45-49	1,250.1	23.9	5.7	40.6	31.3	337.7	466.8	48.7	44.7	107.2	140.9	1.0	1.8
50-54	1,253.2	22.6	5.3	39.4	31.3	342.6	470.6	50.1	47.0	101.0	140.9	0.9	1.5
55-59	1,183.6	20.9	5.3	38.4	30.6	312.9	451.7	51.3	46.8	87.4	136.5	0.7	1.1
60-64	1,022.4	20.1	5.2	37.9	29.0	261.5	376.3	47.4	44.8	73.6	125.6	0.5	0.7
65-69	857.0	16.9	4.9	33.4	24.9	214.4	309.9	42.3	40.2	58.9	110.4	0.3	0.5
70-74	655.5	12.5	3.9	25.7	19.7	163.0	239.2	33.0	31.5	44.4	82.2	0.2	0.4
75-79	449.8	7.5	2.7	17.2	13.1	109.1	166.4	23.5	22.3	32.1	55.7	0.1	0.2
80-84	266.4	4.7	1.9	10.3	8.0	60.6	101.3	14.1	13.6	18.9	32.9	0.1	0.1
85-89	135.8	2.4	1.2	5.7	4.3	28.4	51.5	7.6	7.5	9.5	17.6	0.0	0.0
90+	66.1	1.1	0.6	2.8	2.2	11.4	24.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	10.2	0.0	0.0

0.0 - Less than 50 persons.

¹ These estimates, which were produced using new methods, supersede those published in September 1982.

p Preliminary estimate.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

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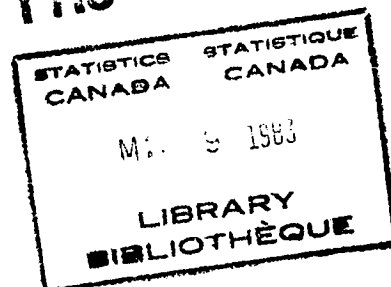
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

31-211 (Canada: \$10.60; Other Countries: \$12.70) **Products Shipped by Canadian Manufacturers, 1979**

32-026 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended March 1983**

36-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1983**
(continued on page 8)



New Housing Price Indexes

(1976=100)

	Weights	% Change					
		Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. '83/ Feb. '83	Mar. '83/ Mar. '82	Apr. '82-Mar. '83/ Apr. '81-Mar. '82
St. John's	1.0	129.7	129.7	131.3	—	-1.2	-1.6
Quebec	3.6	164.2	164.2	156.4	—	5.0	5.4
Montreal	9.5	154.8	154.9	153.0	-0.1	1.2	5.1
Ottawa-Hull	5.7	138.0	136.3	129.4	1.2	6.6	6.6
Toronto	21.2	117.3	117.5	126.0	-0.2	-6.9	-3.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	2.3	126.7	127.3	124.2	-0.5	2.0	1.3
Kitchener	2.9	123.1	121.3	114.8	1.5	7.2	4.6
London	2.4	133.4	133.0	133.9	0.3	-0.4	0.6
Windsor	1.0	128.0	128.0	135.0	—	-5.2	-4.9
Thunder Bay	0.9	133.8	133.8	132.1	—	1.3	1.1
Winnipeg	3.7	134.1	134.1	130.2	—	3.0	7.9
Regina	2.3	121.0	121.0	119.4	—	1.3	2.0
Saskatoon	1.9	138.4	138.0	140.4	0.3	-1.4	-2.0
Calgary	9.9	134.7	135.6	152.8	-0.7	-11.8	-4.1
Edmonton	9.8	127.6	127.6	143.5	—	-11.1	-6.1
Vancouver	10.6	117.0	116.0	133.3	0.9	-12.2	-20.8
Victoria	1.9	106.5	107.1	118.4	-0.6	-10.1	-14.6
Canada Composite¹ (22 cities)	100.0	129.6	129.5	135.2	0.1	-4.1	-2.4
Canada Composite (House Only)		129.0	129.2	133.3	-0.2	-3.2	-1.6
Canada Composite (Land Only)		131.0	130.2	139.9	0.6	-6.4	-4.6

¹ Surveys in Halifax, New Brunswick, Hamilton, Sudbury and Prince George account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sampling reliability.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

New Housing Price Index, March 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada composite new housing price index (1976=100) advanced 0.1% to 129.6 in March 1983 from 129.5 in February, posting the first increase in 14 months. The index stood 4.1% lower than the year-earlier level of 135.2. In March, the Canada "house only" index declined 0.2% to 129.0, while the "land only" index increased 0.6 to 131.0.

Between February and March, substantial increases in new housing prices were recorded in Kitchener (1.5%), Ottawa-Hull (1.2%) and Vancouver (0.9%), while London and Saskatoon both registered smaller increases of 0.3%. Monthly decreases were recorded in Calgary (-0.7%), Victoria (-0.6%), St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.5%), Toronto (-0.2%) and Montreal (-0.1%).

On a year-over-year basis, a relatively large increase in new housing prices was recorded in Kitchener (7.2%), while other increases ranged from 1.2% in Montreal to 6.6% in Ottawa-Hull. Significant year-over-year decreases were recorded in Vancouver (-12.2%), Edmonton (-11.1%), Calgary (-11.8%) and Victoria (-10.1%); other yearly declines ranged from -0.4% in London to -6.9% in Toronto.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, March 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for March 1983 show the number of United States residents visiting Canada increased by 6.0% from a year earlier to 1.8 million. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. totalled 71,800, 3.2% higher than in March 1982. Canadian residents re-entering this country after visits to the U.S. numbered 3.0 million, up 13.0% from March 1982, while residents returning from all other countries increased by 8.6% to 169,200.

On a year-to-date basis, 4.7 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 2.9% from the first quarter of 1982. Visitors from all other countries decreased by 1.5% to 171,900. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 7.6 million in the latest period, up 14.8%, while those re-entering from other countries increased by 4.4% from the same period in 1982 to 473,000.

(continued)

International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

March 1983

Residence of travellers	Total				Long-term Travellers ¹			
	March		January-March		March		January-March	
	Number 1983	% Change from 1982	Number 1983	% Change from 1982	Number 1983	% Change from 1982	Number 1983	% Change from 1982
Non-residents								
All countries	1,839,687	5.9	4,873,894	2.8	488,148	14.5	1,207,309	7.1
United States	1,767,936	6.0	4,702,005	2.9	421,963	16.2	1,046,794	8.3
Other countries	71,751	3.2	171,889	-1.5	66,185	4.6	160,515	—
Europe, total	42,063	1.5	96,947	-2.6	38,735	2.2	90,283	-1.6
Belgium	681	-6.2	1,687	-15.5	666	-0.6	1,623	-12.4
France	4,383	-2.6	10,560	-5.9	4,045	-4.5	9,928	-6.4
Germany (W)	6,811	-1.4	14,570	-5.2	6,144	1.1	13,362	-2.6
Italy	2,474	-10.5	6,328	1.4	2,214	-5.6	5,819	5.5
Netherlands	1,738	-7.0	5,549	12.1	1,678	-3.4	5,236	13.4
Sweden	1,016	-12.4	2,540	-13.2	853	-16.0	2,220	-14.2
Switzerland	1,572	-14.6	3,962	-13.7	1,505	-13.5	3,774	-12.1
United Kingdom	15,314	15.2	32,471	-1.1	14,540	18.5	30,635	0.7
Asia, total	14,266	6.3	35,371	3.5	12,901	8.7	32,657	6.0
Hong Kong	1,618	24.0	5,734	12.5	1,583	24.7	5,624	13.1
Israel	1,526	40.9	2,725	15.8	1,432	41.8	2,530	15.4
Japan	5,642	-3.5	13,193	-4.6	4,748	-0.7	11,594	-0.5
Bermuda & Caribbean, total	3,839	33.8	9,109	17.6	3,682	32.0	8,827	17.5
South America, total	3,495	13.7	9,666	4.8	3,276	16.6	9,110	7.2
Africa, total	1,781	0.1	5,134	-4.8	1,714	-1.2	4,990	-5.5
Central & North America, total	2,464	-9.8	5,661	-24.7	2,289	-3.7	5,249	-20.1
Mexico	1,490	-13.9	3,245	-34.4	1,360	-3.5	2,958	-28.1
Oceania and other Ocean Islands, total	3,843	-8.2	10,001	-8.5	3,588	-6.0	9,399	-6.2
Australia	3,030	-8.7	8,117	-5.6	2,838	-6.1	7,649	-3.0
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,136,376	12.7	8,068,057	14.1	1,082,404	-2.2	2,693,730	1.4
United States	2,967,158	13.0	7,594,629	14.8	913,186	-4.0	2,220,302	0.7
Other Countries	169,218	8.6	473,428	4.4	169,218	8.6	473,428	4.4

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.

During the first quarter of 1983, long-term U.S. entries (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all plane, train and boat entries) increased by 8.3% to 1.1 million. Tourists from countries other than the U.S. (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and entering and leaving on the same day) remained unchanged at 160,500. Long-term Canadian re-entries from the U.S. showed a marginal increase (0.7%) to number 2.2 million, while residents of Canada returning from other countries totalled 473,000, up 4.4% from the preceding year.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for March 1983 for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes from 1982. For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

March 1983 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	% Change		
				Mar. '83/ Feb. '83	Mar. '83/ Mar. '82	Apr. '82-Mar. '83/ Apr. '81-Mar. '82
Total Index	290.7	290.3	270.3	0.1	7.5	8.4
Materials	282.2	281.4	272.6	0.3	3.5	6.7
Steel and metal work	278.5	279.1	277.6	-0.2	0.3	4.3
Plumbing, heating and air conditioning	253.0	254.3	245.5	-0.5	3.1	7.3
Electrical equipment	293.1	293.0	287.1	0.0	2.1	6.7
Concrete products	342.8	341.6	321.4	0.4	6.7	13.1
Lumber and lumber products	248.7	247.6	235.5	0.4	5.6	-2.4
Other	288.2	282.7	271.2	1.9	6.3	6.8
Labour	300.1	300.1	267.8	—	12.1	10.2

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index, March 1983 — Advance Information

The non-residential building construction input price index for Canada (1971=100) rose 0.1% in March 1983 to a level of 290.7 from 290.3 in February. This marginal rise — the seventh consecutive monthly increase — was mainly attributable to increased prices for wall-board and insulation materials. Increases were also registered for asphalt compound, gravel blocks and most lumber products, while prices for metallic products showed a decrease.

Over the period March 1982 to March 1983, the Canada total index rose 7.5%, with the labour component up 12.1% and materials up 3.5%.

Travel to Work, November 1982 — Advance Information

Between November 1981 and November 1982, the number of commuters in Canada declined by 4% to 8.9 million, in line with the decline recorded in employment.

The number of commuters using automobiles also declined by 4% over the period to 6.5 million, while the number using public transportation was down 7% to 1.3 million. This contrasts with a 4% increase between 1980 and 1981 in the number of public transportation commuters, and little change in total and automobile commuters between those years.

The automobile continues to carry 73% of commuters to work, with public transportation taking 15% and most of the remainder walking to work.

Additional details will be published this summer in *Travel-log*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (catalogue 87-003, price: Canada, \$1.50/issue or \$6.35/year; other countries, \$1.80/issue or \$7.60/year). Questions should be addressed to Janice Ife (613-992-7372), Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

March 1983 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	% Change					
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. '83/ Feb. '83	Mar. '83/ Mar. '82	Apr. '82 to Mar. '83/ Apr. '81 to Mar. '82
Canada, Total	272.2	271.6	249.9	0.2	8.9	6.2
Materials	256.8	255.9	240.8	0.4	6.6	3.6
Labour	299.7	299.7	266.3	—	12.5	10.3
Atlantic Provinces, Total	293.3	292.8	273.4	0.2	7.3	5.7
Materials	262.7	261.9	249.1	0.3	5.5	3.3
Labour	346.3	346.2	315.5	0.0	9.8	9.1
Quebec, Total	271.1	270.5	251.0	0.2	8.0	5.9
Materials	257.8	256.8	242.0	0.4	6.5	3.6
Labour	296.3	296.3	268.0	—	10.6	9.8
Ontario, Total	263.3	262.7	241.8	0.2	8.9	6.2
Materials	254.6	253.7	239.7	0.4	6.2	4.0
Labour	278.1	278.1	245.5	—	13.3	9.9
Prairie Provinces, Total	290.7	290.5	263.4	0.1	10.4	6.9
Materials	262.2	261.8	243.1	0.2	7.9	3.8
Labour	346.1	346.1	302.7	—	14.3	11.8
British Columbia, Total	271.9	271.3	248.5	0.2	9.4	5.8
Materials	252.8	251.7	235.4	0.4	7.4	2.5
Labour	306.0	306.0	271.8	—	12.6	11.0

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Index, March 1983 — Advance Information

The residential building construction input price index for Canada (1971=100) rose 0.2% in March 1983 to 272.2 from 271.6 in February. The rise — the seventh consecutive monthly increase — was mainly attributable to increased prices for B.C. lumber, ready-mix concrete, and concrete blocks in Ontario. Higher prices were also registered for gypsum wallboard and spray asphalt.

On a regional basis, residential building construction costs showed the smallest rise in the latest month in the Prairie Provinces (0.1%) while all the other regions recorded 0.2% increases.

Over the period March 1982 to March 1983, the Canada total index rose 8.9%, with the labour component up 12.5% and materials' prices up 6.6%.

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, March 1983 — Advance Information

Production of steel pipe in Canada was 88,073 tons (79 898 t) in March 1983, down from 149,017 tons (135 186 t) a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$1.50/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

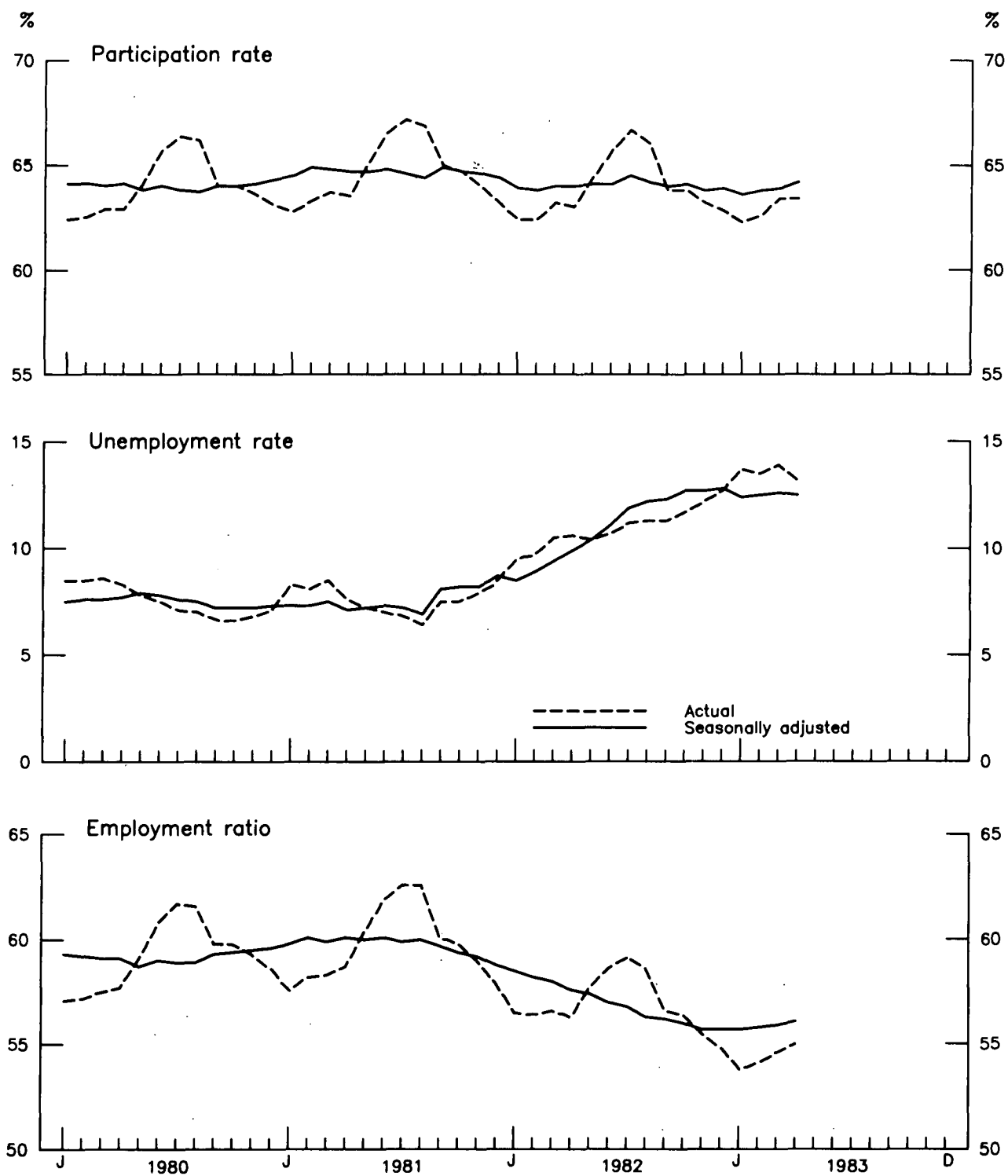
Cement, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 386 643 tonnes of Portland cement during the month of March 1983, down from 442 827 tonnes in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



The Labour Force, April 1983

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased slightly to 12.5% in April 1983 from 12.6% in March. The participation rate rose to 64.2% from 63.9% in the preceding month and the employment/population ratio moved up to 56.1% from 55.9%.

For the week ending April 16, 1983, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 10,534,000, an increase of 63,000 from March. There was an estimated 33,000 increase for males 25 years of age and over and a 50,000 increase for females in the same age group; however, there were employment declines of 9,000 and 11,000 for males and females in the 15-24 age group. Employment increases were registered in trade (+26,000) and services (+24,000) industries, while there was a decrease of 11,000 in agriculture. On a provincial basis, employment rose in Quebec (+21,000) and British Columbia (+16,000).

Seasonally adjusted, unemployment was estimated at 1,507,000 in April, down by 8,000 from March. There was a 10,000 decrease recorded in the level of unemployment for females aged 25 and over. Provincially, unemployment increased by 13,000 in Ontario and decreased by 7,000 in Alberta and by 6,000 in British Columbia.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in April were as follows, with March rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 20.3% (20.3%); Prince Edward Island, 11.0% (12.7%); Nova Scotia, 13.4% (13.9%); New Brunswick, 15.8% (16.1%); Quebec, 14.4% (14.6%); Ontario, 11.7% (11.4%); Manitoba, 9.6% (9.7%); Saskatchewan, 7.6% (7.4%); Alberta, 10.5% (11.0%); and British Columbia, 13.4% (14.0%).

The unadjusted employment level for Canada was estimated at 10,327,000 in April 1983, down 105,000 (-1.0%) from a year earlier. Unemployment rose 27.3% to 1,570,000 from 1,233,000 over the 12-month period. The unemployment rate at 13.2% was up from 10.6% in April 1982, the participation rate increased to 63.4% from 63.0% and the employment/population ratio decreased to 55.0% from 56.3% last year.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.70/\$37).
(see graph on preceding page)

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 52 044 tonnes of polyethylene-type synthetic resins in March 1983, down from 60 854 tonnes a year earlier.

Data users should note that advance information on the East-West production of selected chemicals for March 1983 is also available.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for the month of March 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the March issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

43-009 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Electric Lamps (Light Sources)**, March 1983

44-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, March 1983

63-008 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Wholesale Trade**, February 1983

Service Bulletin:

13-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Science Statistics**, Vol. 7, No. 5, The Regional Distribution of R & D in Canada, 1977 to 1981

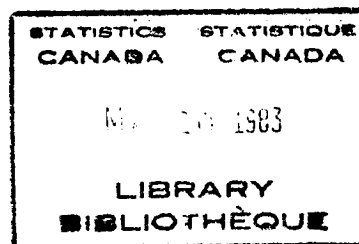
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23-008 (Canada: \$4.20/\$16.95; Other Countries: \$5.05/\$20.35) **Report on Livestock Surveys, Pigs, April 1, 1983**

32-010 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, April 1, 1983**

45-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Asphalt Roofing, March 1983**

81-204 (Canada: \$7.40; Other Countries: \$8.90) **Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1980**



Farm Input Price Indexes

(1971=100)

	1st Quarter 1983	4th Quarter 1982	1st Quarter 1982	Percentage Change	
				1st Qtr. 83/ 4th Qtr. 82	1st Qtr. 83/ 1st Qtr. 82
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input(p)	291.4	291.1	290.5	0.1	0.3
Building and fencing	293.3	287.1	272.0	2.2	7.8
Machinery and motor vehicles	307.2	309.5	292.6	-0.7	5.0
Crop production	325.0	331.2	334.9	-1.6	-4.7
Animal production	254.0	238.6	247.6	6.4	2.6
Supplies and services	279.7	277.0	264.2	1.0	5.9
Hired farm labour	278.9	272.3	261.6	2.4	6.6
Property taxes(p)	203.6	193.9	193.9	5.0	5.0
Interest(p)*	477.0	580.7	624.6	-17.8	-23.6
Farm rent(p)	317.1	295.9	295.9	7.2	7.2
Western Canada					
Total farm input(p)	306.0	310.1	306.7	-1.3	-0.2
Building and fencing	292.3	284.3	272.4	2.8	7.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	293.7	294.9	279.7	-0.4	5.0
Crop production	318.1	327.2	342.9	-2.8	-7.2
Animal production	263.1	255.0	252.6	3.2	4.2
Supplies and services	273.3	274.4	257.8	-0.4	6.0
Hired farm labour	316.7	313.8	304.6	0.9	4.0
Property taxes(p)	221.1	210.5	210.5	5.0	5.0
Interest(p)*	532.8	614.9	655.7	-13.4	-18.7
Farm rent(p)	364.4	360.3	360.3	1.1	1.1
Canada					
Total farm input(p)	298.5	300.4	298.4	-0.6	—
Building and fencing	292.9	286.0	272.1	2.4	7.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	298.6	300.3	284.4	-0.6	5.0
Crop production	322.5	329.9	338.6	-2.2	-4.8
Animal production	257.9	245.5	249.7	5.0	3.3
Supplies and services	277.5	276.3	261.9	0.4	6.0
Hired farm labour	293.4	288.1	278.1	1.8	5.5
Property taxes(p)	212.7	202.6	202.6	5.0	5.0
Interest(p)*	508.6	600.0	642.2	-15.2	-20.8
Farm rent(p)	349.8	340.3	340.3	2.8	2.8

p Preliminary figures.

p* Preliminary for 1982-83.

— Nil.

For further information, order the first quarter issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$4.20/\$16.95), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

The Farm Input Price-Index (1971=100) for Canada declined 0.6% to 298.5 in the first quarter of 1983 from the revised fourth quarter 1982 level of 300.4. Following this third consecutive quarterly decrease, the index stood virtually unchanged from its level of a year earlier. Major decreases in the component indexes for interest (-15.2%), crop production (-2.2%) and machinery and motor vehicles (-0.6%) in the latest quarter were only partly offset by increases in the rest of the major input groups, of which the most significant was for animal production (+5.0%).

The decrease in the interest index in the first quarter of 1983 was caused by lower interest rates for both mortgage and non-mortgage loans: the combined index for farm mortgages decreased by an estimated 16.3% and that for non-mortgage loans by 14.1%. In

the crop production group of inputs, seed prices decreased 2.0% and fertilizer 4.6%, but pesticides rose 7.1%. Recent price declines for petroleum products were the principal factor in the small overall decline in the machinery and motor vehicles index.

The 5.0% increase in the animal production index in the first quarter reflected higher prices for almost all inputs in the major group: feeder cattle (+5.0%), feeder hogs (+8.1%) and feed (+5.4%). Some offsetting decreases were recorded for poultry: chicks (-2.8%), and turkey poults (-0.5%).

(continued)

1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The following tables, derived from the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) are now available on microfiche:

Table ID	Title of Table
SDH81B11	Private households by type of household, showing number of persons per room, 1981
SDH81B16	Private households by tenure, showing type of household, 1981
CTH81B11	Private households by tenure, showing type of household, 1981
CTH81B12	Private households by tenure, showing number of persons per room, 1981
CTH81B15	Private households by tenure, showing length of occupancy, 1981
SDW81B13	Occupied private dwellings showing number of bathrooms, 1981
SDW81B15	Occupied private dwellings by main type of heating equipment, 1981
CTW81B16	Occupied private dwellings showing number of rooms, 1981
CTW81B26	Occupied private dwellings by tenure, showing main type of heating equipment, 1981
CTF81B11	Census families in private households by family structure, 1981
CTF81B14	Census families in private households by family structure and official language of wives, showing official language of husbands and lone parents, 1981
CTF81B32	Census families in private households by family structure and mother tongue of wives, showing mother tongue of husbands and lone parents, 1981
CTF81B42	Census families in private households by family structure and labour force activity of wives, showing labour force activity of husbands and lone parents, 1981
SDF81B11	Census families in private households by family structure, 1981
SDF81B14	Census families in private households by family structure and official language of wives, showing official language of husbands and lone parents, 1981
SDF81B32	Census families in private households by family structure and mother tongue of wives, showing mother tongue of husbands and lone parents, 1981
SDF81B42	Census families in private households by family structure and labour force activity of wives, showing labour force activity of husbands and lone parents, 1981
CTE81B34	Labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions and selected major groups (based on the 1970 classification — "Unspecified or Undefined" distributed among industry divisions/major groups where applicable), by sex, 1981
CTE81B35	Labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions and selected major groups (based on the 1970 classification — "Unspecified or Undefined" shown as a separate division total), by sex, 1981

The rest of the tables on the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) will gradually become available. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The zero percentage change in the farm input price index in the first quarter of 1983 compared to the same quarter in 1982 came as the net result of decreases in two major input groups — interest (-20.8%) and crop production (-4.8%) — offset by increases in the other groups, particularly machinery and motor vehicles (+5.0%) and animal production (+3.3%).

The Farm Input Price Index for Eastern Canada increased 0.1% in the latest quarter and was up 0.3% from a year ago. The index for Western Canada decreased in the first quarter of 1983 by 1.3% and by 0.2% when compared with the first quarter of 1982. The movements of individual major group indexes were similar in the two regions, but the decreases in crop production input prices had a larger impact in the West.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 7, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending May 7, 1983 totalled 244 029 tonnes, a decrease of 5.8% from the preceding week's total of 259 045 tonnes and down 7.6% from the year-earlier level of 264 005 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 146.8 in the current week, 155.8 a week earlier and 158.8 a year earlier.

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

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, April 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian production of steel ingots declined 3.0% to 1 128 257 tonnes in April 1983 from 1 163 367 tonnes a year earlier. Pig iron production also declined 3.0% in the latest month to 775 565 tonnes from 799 846 tonnes in April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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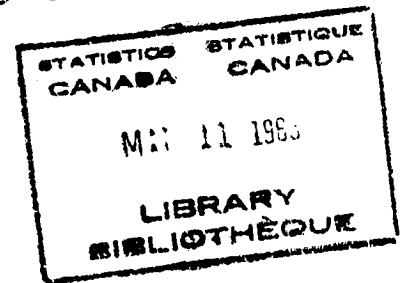
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- 12 Revised Meat Consumption Estimates, 1976-1981

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

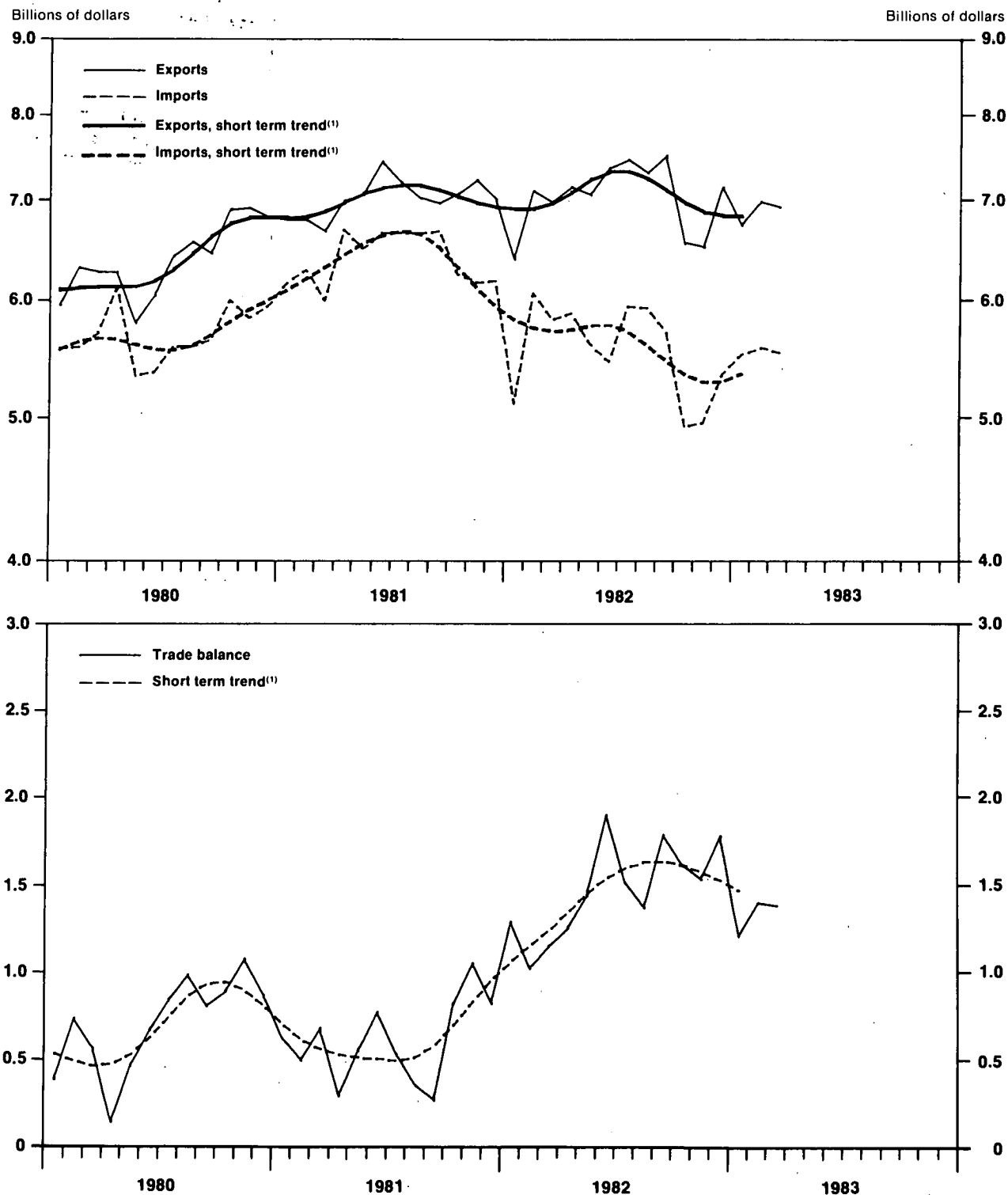
63-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Department Store Sales by Regions, March 1983**

63-014 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Merchandising Inventories, February 1983**



Exports, Imports and Trade Balance: All Countries

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



(1) Note: Monthly trade figures, particularly exports and the trade balance, often fluctuate widely about the trend-cycle. The short term trend is a short term tendency derived from the 13-term Henderson moving average used in the X-11 seasonal adjustment technique. Changes in the trend provide a more reliable guide to the direction and rate of change of trade data over the short term. Estimates of the short term trend for the two most recent periods often change considerably with the addition of further months of data. The accompanying charts and comments on changes in the trend-cycle therefore exclude the two most recent observations.

Merchandise Trade of Canada

(\$ millions)

	Customs Basis ¹		Balance of Payments Basis ¹				
	Unadjusted		Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Balance
1981							
Fourth Quarter	21,684	19,276	22,040	18,857	21,295	18,583	2,712
1982							
First Quarter	20,433	17,590	20,372	17,040	20,469	16,987	3,482
Second Quarter	22,653	18,202	22,505	18,003	21,550	16,934	4,616
Third Quarter	20,819	16,398	20,842	16,177	22,268	17,571	4,697
Fourth Quarter	20,497	15,440	20,767	15,520	20,199	15,248	4,951
1983							
First Quarter	20,621	16,849	20,571	16,563	20,625	16,614	4,011
1982							
October	6,656	5,114	6,731	5,239	6,554	4,932	1,622
November	6,974	5,520	7,030	5,284	6,509	4,966	1,543
December	6,867	4,806	7,006	4,997	7,136	5,350	1,786
1983							
January	6,386	5,267	6,417	5,133	6,733	5,514	1,219
February	6,820	5,438	6,645	5,256	6,974	5,571	1,403
March	7,415	6,144	7,509	6,174	6,918	5,529	1,389

¹ In the above table, export and import totals are shown on both a "customs" and a "balance-of-payments" basis. The figures on a customs basis are the totals of detailed merchandise trade data tabulated from customs documents according to procedures and concepts explained in Summary of External Trade. The figures on a balance-of-payments basis reflect a number of adjustments applied to the customs totals to make them consistent with the concepts and definitions used in the system of national accounts. The adjustments include timing adjustments to exports of crude petroleum, natural gas and wheat and to receipts and payments for capital equipment; deduction of transportation charges included in the customs returns and the reduction of import values calculated for customs duty purposes to values which reflect transaction prices. For more information about these adjustments, please refer to Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001, \$6.35/\$25.40).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, March 1983

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results indicate that Canada's exports declined 0.8% or \$55 million to \$6.92 billion in March 1983 following an increase of 3.6% in February and a decrease of 5.7% in January. Imports also declined 0.8% or \$40 million to \$5.53 billion after a 1.1% increase in February and a 3.1% increase in January. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus edged back \$14 million from February 1983 to \$1.39 billion in March.

In the first quarter of 1983, exports increased 2.1% or \$425 million to \$20.63 billion following a 9.3% decline in the fourth quarter of 1982, a 3.3% increase in the third quarter, and a 5.3% increase in the second quarter. Imports increased 9.0% or \$1.37 billion to \$16.61 billion in the first quarter of 1983 after a 13.2% decline in the fourth quarter, a 3.8% increase in the third quarter, and a 0.3% decline in the second quarter. In the first quarter of 1983, the merchandise trade surplus pulled back \$940 million to \$4.01 billion following balances of \$4.95 billion in the fourth quarter of 1982, \$4.70 billion in the third quarter, and \$4.61 billion in the second quarter. However, the \$4.01 billion surplus recorded in the first quarter of 1983 was \$530 million higher than that for the first quarter of the 1982 record surplus year.

Short Term Trend

The 7% decline in exports between July and December 1982 has ended, as the trend increased

0.1% in January. However, imports which had declined 8.5% between June and November 1982 increased 0.1% in December and 1.2% in January. Consequently, the trend for the merchandise trade surplus continued to retract at an accelerating pace from the August 1982 peak of \$1.65 billion.

The pickup in the trend for motor vehicle products (20.4% share of domestic exports) provided the main contribution to the small turnaround for overall exports. Other contributors were lumber (5.3% share), chemicals (5.3% share), natural gas (6.3% share) and wheat (5.3% share). After many months of consecutive declines, woodpulp (3.4% share), telecommunication equipment (1.8% share), and office machinery (1.1% share) bottomed out, and increased in January.

The main contributor to the import turnaround was also motor vehicle products (22.4% share), but widespread increases among the major components of end products (61.3% share), fabricated materials (8.7% (continued on page 10)

Table 1

Total Imports, Seasonally Adjusted, Customs Basis

	Total	Total Excluding Cars	U.S.A.	U.K.	Total Excl. U.S.A. and U.K.	Other E.E.C.	Japan
	(\$ millions)						
1981							
Fourth Quarter	19,001.4	15,628.4	12,763.5	783.6	5,454.4	1,147.0	1,011.4
1982							
First Quarter	17,536.1	14,214.7	11,788.8	545.9	5,201.3	1,045.8	921.3
Second Quarter	17,134.4	12,677.5	12,311.4	515.0	4,308.0	909.8	893.4
Third Quarter	17,791.2	13,412.1	12,772.7	429.8	4,588.7	957.2	929.1
Fourth Quarter	15,168.2	12,408.4	10,765.7	409.8	3,992.6	891.9	783.3
1983							
First Quarter	16,899.7	12,746.7	12,142.2	367.6	4,389.8	906.5	980.0
1982							
October	4,807.4	3,914.9	3,414.0	137.4	1,256.0	303.6	278.5
November	5,202.2	4,325.8	3,621.6	156.1	1,424.6	316.1	282.0
December	5,158.6	4,167.7	3,730.2	116.3	1,312.1	272.2	222.9
1983							
January	5,647.4	4,463.0	3,997.0	136.6	1,513.9	310.9	304.5
February	5,752.9	4,128.1	4,265.5	107.5	1,380.0	290.9	346.5
March	5,499.3	4,155.6	3,879.8	123.5	1,496.0	304.7	329.0
	Percent changes						
Mar.-Feb.	-4.4	0.6	-9.0	14.9	8.4	4.7	-5.0
Current 3 months/ Previous 3 months	11.4	2.7	12.7	-10.2	9.9	1.6	25.1
Mar. '83/Mar. '82	-8.5	-13.6	-2.8	-21.6	-19.7	-15.1	2.6

Table 2

Total Imports by Principal Trading Areas, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
	(\$ millions)								
United States	4,414.2	4,042.8	3,581.9	4,582.8	4,001.1	3,313.4	-3.6	1.0	8.1
United Kingdom	130.2	105.8	124.4	177.3	200.5	143.5	-26.5	-47.2	-13.3
Other E.E.C.	333.8	268.8	301.2	401.9	310.2	336.1	-16.9	-13.3	-10.3
Japan	358.3	300.2	303.9	362.3	277.1	298.7	-1.1	8.3	1.7
Other O.E.C.D.	194.3	130.4	138.7	218.6	158.4	134.9	-11.1	-17.6	2.7
Other America	395.3	290.9	308.9	482.2	440.0	312.8	-18.0	-33.8	-1.2
Other Countries	317.7	298.9	508.0	509.4	484.8	443.7	-37.6	-38.3	14.4
All Countries	6,143.7	5,437.8	5,267.0	6,734.4	5,872.1	4,983.2	-8.7	-7.3	5.6
	Year-to-Date						Mar.-Mar. Percent Changes		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81	
United States	12,039.0	7,624.7	11,897.3	7,314.5	13,208.8	8,332.7	1.1	-9.9	
United Kingdom	360.4	230.2	521.3	344.0	508.3	309.0	-30.8	2.5	
Other E.E.C.	903.8	570.0	1,048.2	646.4	910.3	576.1	-13.7	15.1	
Japan	962.4	604.1	938.1	575.8	939.8	614.4	2.5	-0.1	
Other O.E.C.D.	463.4	269.1	512.0	293.4	483.1	305.5	-9.4	5.9	
Other America	995.0	599.7	1,234.9	752.7	1,270.1	810.9	-19.4	-2.7	
Other Countries	1,124.5	806.9	1,437.9	928.5	1,615.6	1,086.7	-21.7	-11.0	
All Countries	16,848.5	10,704.8	17,589.8	10,855.3	18,936.1	12,035.3	-4.2	-7.1	

Table 3

**Imports From All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Monthly					Year-to-Year Percent Changes			
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
	(\$ millions)								
Live Animals	8.8	10.9	10.6	5.6	6.9	9.0	55.8	57.7	18.3
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	380.3	332.8	347.3	448.9	350.2	325.3	-15.2	-4.9	6.7
Meat and fish	60.6	46.5	48.2	59.2	40.4	43.4	2.3	15.0	11.0
Fruits and vegetables	153.7	129.3	132.6	182.4	138.8	125.9	-15.7	-6.8	5.2
Raw sugar	5.7	17.7	7.2	27.7	18.1	27.1	-79.2	-2.0	-73.3
Crude Materials, Inedible	563.2	458.3	697.2	809.7	847.7	709.6	-30.4	-45.9	-1.7
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	112.6	140.0	88.0	121.4	111.7	99.8	-7.2	25.3	-11.8
Coal	0.7	1.3	22.7	1.7	1.0	28.8	-56.6	34.3	-21.3
Crude petroleum	301.4	198.2	463.5	553.6	619.3	475.0	-45.5	-67.9	-2.4
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,194.8	973.0	1,056.2	1,173.4	1,031.3	980.7	1.8	-5.6	7.6
Wood and paper	97.7	82.3	77.2	91.9	75.0	68.0	6.3	9.6	13.5
Textiles	125.3	102.7	109.7	128.5	101.6	97.9	-2.4	1.1	12.0
Chemicals	437.6	339.6	314.2	372.6	318.3	302.9	17.4	6.7	3.7
Iron and steel	88.3	69.3	77.7	126.5	146.0	140.7	-30.1	-52.5	-44.7
Bars and rods, steel	11.9	9.3	10.4	15.9	21.7	16.1	-25.2	-56.9	-35.4
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	29.8	24.2	27.3	34.8	48.2	53.4	-14.4	-49.8	-48.8
Non-ferrous metals	156.9	116.2	228.4	123.3	106.8	114.4	27.2	8.7	99.7
End Products, Inedible	3,907.9	3,591.3	3,075.7	4,211.3	3,556.9	2,892.8	-7.2	0.9	6.3
General purpose machinery	170.0	131.6	164.4	245.8	196.2	184.9	-30.8	-32.9	-11.0
Special industry machinery	262.5	217.4	255.8	371.6	316.8	326.3	-29.3	-31.3	-21.6
Machine tools, metalworking	21.1	17.3	26.7	33.6	33.0	45.6	-37.1	-47.3	-41.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	131.8	83.1	89.9	237.0	165.9	119.6	-44.4	-49.9	-24.8
Transportation equipment	1,751.3	1,806.8	1,237.1	1,719.4	1,506.6	986.0	1.8	19.9	25.4
Passenger automobiles and chassis	512.1	508.2	273.3	381.4	266.2	193.9	34.2	90.9	40.9
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	97.5	75.4	47.5	104.9	93.7	58.3	-7.0	-19.5	-18.5
Other motor vehicles	64.4	43.4	51.5	65.8	48.5	46.1	-2.0	-10.4	11.6
Motor vehicle engines	88.7	126.5	85.0	125.4	121.0	66.6	-29.2	4.5	27.5
Motor vehicle engine parts	54.2	47.1	41.9	41.1	34.8	27.2	31.9	35.2	53.8
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	672.9	788.7	569.5	739.1	679.6	430.7	-8.9	16.0	32.2
Aircraft, complete with engines	94.3	78.2	22.9	72.9	112.2	8.3	29.3	-30.2	176.4
Other equipment and tools	947.0	752.7	765.3	982.4	802.5	755.6	-3.6	-6.2	1.2
Electronic computers	247.1	177.3	194.9	275.7	213.5	211.8	-10.3	-16.9	-7.9
Special Transactions, Trade	88.7	71.4	79.9	85.6	79.2	65.8	3.6	-9.7	21.3
Total	6,143.7	5,437.8	5,267.0	6,734.4	5,872.1	4,983.2	-8.7	-7.3	5.6

Table 3 (Continued)

**Imports From All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Year-to-Date				Mar.-Mar.		Percent Changes
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	'83/'82 '82/'81
	(\$ millions)						
Live Animals	30.3	21.6	21.5	15.9	69.0	49.1	40.7 -68.7
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	1,060.5	680.1	1,124.4	675.5	1,137.9	716.7	-5.6 -1.1
Meat and fish	155.3	94.7	143.1	83.8	150.8	95.4	8.5 -5.1
Fruits and vegetables	415.6	261.9	447.2	264.8	394.0	244.0	-7.0 13.4
Raw sugar	30.6	24.9	72.8	45.2	93.9	55.3	-57.9 -22.4
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,718.7	1,155.5	2,366.9	1,557.2	2,992.8	2,007.1	-27.3 -20.9
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	340.6	228.0	332.9	211.5	511.8	378.3	2.3 -34.9
Coal	24.7	24.0	31.4	29.8	24.0	20.3	-21.5 31.0
Crude petroleum	963.1	661.7	1,648.0	1,094.3	1,984.7	1,288.4	-41.5 -16.9
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	3,224.1	2,029.2	3,185.3	2,012.0	3,316.6	2,086.5	1.2 -3.9
Wood and paper	257.1	159.4	234.8	143.0	287.1	172.2	9.4 -18.2
Textiles	337.8	212.4	328.0	199.5	347.4	220.3	2.9 -5.5
Chemicals	1,091.3	653.7	993.7	621.1	944.4	584.4	9.8 5.2
Iron and steel	235.3	147.0	413.2	286.8	360.2	218.6	-43.0 14.7
<i>Bars and rods, steel</i>	31.6	19.7	53.7	37.8	34.8	27.1	-41.1 54.4
<i>Plate, sheet and strip, steel</i>	81.2	51.5	136.4	101.6	102.9	60.4	-40.4 32.5
Non-ferrous metals	501.6	344.6	344.5	221.2	483.8	317.9	45.5 -28.7
End Products, Inedible	10,574.9	6,667.0	10,661.1	6,449.8	11,213.4	7,046.4	-0.8 -4.9
General purpose machinery	466.0	296.0	626.9	381.1	648.5	408.1	-25.6 -3.3
Special industry machinery	735.7	473.2	1,014.8	643.1	1,195.7	753.8	-27.4 -15.1
<i>Machine tools, metalworking</i>	65.1	44.0	112.2	78.5	189.8	119.2	-41.9 -40.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	304.7	172.9	522.5	285.5	599.0	352.9	-41.6 -12.7
Transportation equipment	4,795.2	3,043.9	4,212.0	2,492.6	4,697.9	2,958.7	13.8 -10.3
<i>Passenger automobiles and chassis</i>	1,293.6	781.5	841.5	460.1	1,195.8	724.1	53.7 -29.6
<i>Trucks, truck tractors and chassis</i>	220.4	122.9	257.0	152.1	319.8	194.1	-14.2 -19.6
<i>Other motor vehicles</i>	159.2	94.9	160.4	94.6	144.9	89.5	-0.6 10.6
<i>Motor vehicle engines</i>	300.2	211.5	313.1	187.7	276.2	174.6	-4.0 13.3
<i>Motor vehicle engine parts</i>	143.2	89.0	103.2	62.1	116.7	76.5	38.8 -11.5
<i>Motor vehicle parts, except engines</i>	2,031.1	1,358.2	1,849.4	1,110.3	1,679.1	1,104.6	9.8 10.1
<i>Aircraft, complete with engines</i>	195.4	101.1	193.3	120.5	397.2	228.0	1.0 -51.3
Other equipment and tools	2,465.0	1,518.0	2,540.4	1,558.1	2,336.5	1,449.0	-2.9 8.7
<i>Electronic computers</i>	619.3	372.2	701.0	425.3	527.9	324.1	-11.6 32.7
Special Transactions, Trade	240.0	151.3	230.5	144.9	206.4	129.6	4.0 11.7
Total	16,848.5	10,704.8	17,589.8	10,855.3	18,936.1	12,035.3	-4.2 -7.1

Table 4

Total Exports, Seasonally Adjusted, Customs Basis

	Total	Total Excluding Cars	Total Excluding Cars and Wheat	U.S.A.	U.K.	Total Excl. U.S.A. and U.K.	Other E.E.C.	Japan
(\$ millions)								
1981								
Fourth Quarter	20,938.7	17,790.5	16,761.7	13,571.6	876.0	6,491.1	1,475.0	1,163.3
1982								
First Quarter	20,530.3	16,927.2	16,011.1	13,709.9	801.1	6,019.3	1,233.5	1,138.4
Second Quarter	21,697.3	16,808.3	15,587.5	14,684.0	715.4	6,297.8	1,240.8	1,191.6
Third Quarter	22,246.3	17,559.0	16,436.9	15,477.3	615.0	6,154.0	1,280.5	1,185.5
Fourth Quarter	19,929.1	16,755.0	15,667.7	13,638.1	593.6	5,697.4	1,151.6	1,077.2
1983								
First Quarter	20,675.9	16,010.1	15,029.1	15,048.2	606.0	5,021.7	955.0	1,044.1
1982								
October	6,479.7	5,484.8	5,161.0	4,485.5	181.7	1,812.5	383.1	341.5
November	6,452.4	5,421.0	5,057.4	4,473.0	160.4	1,819.0	377.6	315.2
December	6,997.0	5,849.3	5,449.4	4,679.7	251.4	2,065.9	390.9	420.4
1983								
January	6,702.7	5,279.2	5,040.6	4,889.1	218.1	1,595.5	316.9	324.7
February	7,149.5	5,452.2	5,103.4	5,170.4	173.2	1,806.0	331.4	401.0
March	6,823.8	5,278.7	4,885.0	4,988.7	214.8	1,620.3	306.7	318.4
Percent changes								
Mar./Feb	-4.5	-3.1	-4.2	-3.5	24.0	-10.2	-7.4	-20.6
Current 3 months/ Previous 3 months	3.7	-4.4	-4.0	10.3	2.0	-11.8	-17.0	-3.0
Mar. '83/Mar. '82	-3.4	-7.8	-9.8	7.1	-14.5	-24.7	-32.6	-28.0

Table 5

Total Exports by Principal Trading Areas, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
(\$ millions)									
United States	5,520.9	5,163.8	4,783.6	5,206.6	4,718.2	4,143.5	6.0	9.4	15.4
United Kingdom	251.7	161.9	183.4	294.3	257.1	219.9	-14.4	-37.0	-16.5
Other E.E.C.	348.1	303.0	310.3	487.6	382.8	381.8	-28.6	-20.8	-18.7
Japan	348.4	355.8	295.2	466.8	338.0	334.1	-25.3	5.2	-11.6
Other O.E.C.D.	157.5	130.3	102.3	216.7	180.6	230.3	-27.2	-27.8	-55.5
Other America	248.9	181.8	184.3	304.5	283.3	208.7	-18.2	-35.8	-11.6
Other Countries	539.2	523.3	527.2	664.5	618.8	495.5	-18.8	-15.4	6.3
All Countries	7,414.7	6,820.0	6,386.4	7,640.9	6,778.7	6,013.6	-2.9	0.6	6.1
	Year-to-Date						Mar.-Mar. Percent Changes		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81	
United States	15,468.3	9,947.4	14,068.3	8,861.7	13,407.1	8,711.1	9.9	4.9	
United Kingdom	597.0	345.3	771.2	476.9	823.2	482.4	-22.5	-6.3	
Other E.E.C.	961.4	613.3	1,252.2	764.6	1,436.8	967.6	-23.2	-12.8	
Japan	999.5	651.1	1,138.9	672.1	1,192.0	787.2	-12.2	-4.4	
Other O.E.C.D.	390.1	232.6	627.5	410.8	646.5	412.5	-37.8	-2.9	
Other America	615.0	366.1	796.5	492.0	959.2	593.2	-22.7	-16.9	
Other Countries	1,589.7	1,050.5	1,778.7	1,114.3	1,616.8	1,084.8	-10.6	10.0	
All Countries	20,621.1	13,206.5	20,433.2	12,792.3	20,081.7	13,039.0	0.9	1.7	

Table 6

**Domestic Exports to All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.
	1983	1983	1983	1982	1982	1982			
	(\$ millions)								
Live Animals	34.2	32.5	33.1	30.1	25.9	16.2	13.6	25.5	104.7
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	736.8	610.3	575.6	691.0	573.6	521.7	6.6	6.4	10.3
Meat and fish	193.8	161.4	153.3	166.0	137.4	123.6	16.7	17.4	24.0
Cereals and preparations	383.8	295.8	300.7	389.9	291.3	263.4	-1.5	1.5	14.1
Wheat	301.2	226.3	210.9	270.6	204.7	147.4	11.3	10.5	43.0
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,156.2	1,320.8	1,249.5	1,358.5	1,329.7	1,259.7	-14.8	-0.6	-0.8
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	193.2	154.8	156.0	288.0	240.6	193.7	-32.9	-35.6	-19.4
Crude petroleum	207.9	314.2	268.1	208.0	248.2	249.7	0.0	26.5	7.3
Natural gas	442.4	528.1	530.7	458.8	516.3	471.8	-3.5	2.2	12.4
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	2,488.2	2,200.7	2,200.3	2,656.0	2,318.6	2,228.1	-6.3	-5.0	-1.2
Wood and paper	1,051.1	941.7	915.3	1,147.4	934.3	892.5	-8.3	0.7	2.5
Lumber, softwood	301.1	314.3	273.8	238.4	188.7	176.7	26.3	66.5	54.9
Wood pulp and similar pulp	265.6	222.2	205.6	352.5	272.4	285.8	-24.6	-18.4	-28.0
Newsprint paper	318.6	282.2	306.5	409.6	359.9	319.9	-22.2	-21.5	-4.2
Textiles	19.3	18.9	15.6	24.1	19.5	19.8	-19.8	-3.1	-21.1
Chemicals	420.9	356.0	324.4	367.7	355.8	337.0	14.4	0.0	-3.7
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	100.1	109.6	84.7	102.3	89.5	105.4	-2.1	22.5	-19.6
Petroleum and coal products	212.6	225.1	235.1	182.7	231.4	257.2	16.3	-2.7	-8.6
Iron and steel	138.0	102.2	106.5	165.4	153.1	128.5	-16.5	-33.2	-17.1
Non-ferrous metals	434.0	361.9	409.0	551.5	401.9	377.5	-21.3	-9.9	8.3
Copper and alloys	54.4	35.5	43.1	64.6	68.7	49.0	-15.8	-48.2	-12.0
Nickel and alloys	37.6	24.7	27.6	77.8	75.7	52.6	-51.6	-67.3	-47.5
End Products, Inedible	2,772.4	2,427.7	2,124.1	2,658.1	2,306.0	1,792.9	4.2	5.2	18.4
Industrial machinery	168.5	129.3	184.1	250.2	214.5	237.2	-32.6	-39.7	-22.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	50.9	37.5	40.2	82.0	62.6	52.7	-37.9	-40.0	-23.7
Transportation equipment	1,972.9	1,793.6	1,446.2	1,784.5	1,533.7	1,040.2	10.5	16.9	39.0
Passenger automobiles and chassis	745.0	750.6	583.4	655.2	607.4	325.9	13.6	23.5	79.0
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	363.9	344.5	265.4	405.0	301.1	201.1	-10.1	14.4	32.0
Other motor vehicles	19.0	14.3	15.6	30.4	46.0	30.8	-37.3	-68.9	-49.3
Motor vehicle engines and parts	160.2	119.5	68.1	81.5	64.3	38.9	96.6	85.8	75.0
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	445.8	370.6	336.0	336.8	290.7	248.9	32.3	27.4	34.9
Other equipment and tools	215.7	188.5	167.7	219.3	179.4	166.2	-1.6	5.1	0.9
Special Transactions, Trade	18.3	13.3	19.1	22.5	24.1	27.7	-18.5	-44.5	-30.9
Total	7,205.9	6,605.3	6,201.7	7,416.1	6,577.8	5,846.2	-2.8	0.4	6.0

Table 6 (Continued)

**Domestic Exports to All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Year-to-Date				Mar.-Mar. Percent Changes			
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81
	(\$ millions)							
Live Animals	99.8	65.6	72.1	42.1	47.7	30.0	38.3	51.2
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	1,922.7	1,185.9	1,786.3	1,095.3	1,795.1	1,191.0	7.6	-0.4
Meat and fish	508.5	314.7	427.0	261.0	475.2	309.8	19.0	-10.1
Cereals and preparations	980.2	596.5	944.6	554.7	893.6	609.5	3.7	5.7
Wheat	738.4	437.2	622.7	352.1	599.3	406.5	18.5	3.9
Crude Materials, Inedible	3,726.4	2,570.3	3,947.9	2,589.4	3,962.4	2,709.8	-5.6	-0.3
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	504.0	310.8	722.4	434.3	855.9	547.6	-30.2	-15.5
Crude petroleum	790.2	582.3	706.0	497.9	771.0	525.1	11.9	-8.4
Natural gas	1,501.2	1,058.8	1,447.0	988.2	1,274.9	889.6	3.7	13.4
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	6,889.1	4,400.9	7,202.6	4,546.6	7,948.2	5,190.2	-4.3	-9.3
Wood and paper	2,908.2	1,857.1	2,974.2	1,826.9	3,268.8	2,108.9	-2.2	-9.0
Lumber, softwood	889.2	588.1	603.8	365.4	805.9	507.6	47.2	-25.0
Wood pulp and similar pulp	693.4	427.8	910.7	558.2	1,010.1	654.5	-23.8	-9.8
Newsprint paper	907.3	588.7	1,089.5	679.9	1,021.4	664.8	-16.7	6.6
Textiles	53.8	34.5	63.4	39.2	66.0	43.2	-15.1	-3.9
Chemicals	1,101.3	680.4	1,060.5	692.8	1,145.3	745.6	3.8	-7.4
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	294.4	194.3	297.2	194.9	387.7	245.8	-0.9	-23.3
Petroleum and coal products	672.7	460.2	671.3	488.6	809.2	586.5	0.2	-17.0
Iron and steel	346.7	208.7	447.0	281.6	635.7	388.9	-22.4	-29.6
Non-ferrous metals	1,204.8	770.9	1,330.8	779.3	1,402.9	927.6	-9.4	-5.1
Copper and alloys	133.0	78.7	182.4	117.7	168.3	99.2	-27.0	8.3
Nickel and alloys	90.0	52.4	206.2	128.4	187.3	120.0	-56.3	10.0
End Products, Inedible	7,324.1	4,551.8	6,757.0	4,098.9	5,550.8	3,442.7	8.3	21.7
Industrial machinery	481.9	313.4	701.8	451.7	617.8	386.2	-31.3	13.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	128.6	77.7	197.3	115.3	212.2	127.2	-34.8	-6.9
Transportation equipment	5,212.8	3,239.9	4,358.3	2,573.9	3,345.3	2,032.9	19.6	30.2
Passenger automobiles and chassis	2,078.9	1,334.0	1,588.5	933.3	1,013.9	551.9	30.8	56.6
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	973.8	609.9	907.2	502.2	631.0	395.7	7.3	43.7
Other motor vehicles	48.9	29.9	107.1	76.8	103.4	57.1	-54.3	3.6
Motor vehicle engines and parts	347.7	187.5	184.6	103.2	122.5	82.9	88.3	50.7
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	1,152.4	706.6	876.5	539.7	868.0	536.2	31.4	0.9
Other equipment and tools	572.0	356.3	564.8	345.5	525.5	339.1	1.2	7.4
Special Transactions, Trade	50.8	32.5	74.2	51.8	188.8	107.4	-31.6	-60.6
Total	20,012.9	12,807.0	19,840.2	12,424.0	19,493.1	12,671.0	0.8	1.7

share), and food, feed, beverages and tobacco (7.1% share) produced a stronger growth than that for exports.

Commodity Analysis

Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The largest declines for domestic exports recorded in March 1983 were for crude petroleum (down 25% or \$65 million to \$195 million), lumber products (down 16% or \$65 million to \$345 million following a \$55 million increase in February) and motor vehicle products (down 3.3% or \$55 million to \$1.56 billion after a \$120 million increase in February). The largest increases were for organic chemicals (up 94% or \$70 million to \$145 million), wheat (up 11.1% or \$45 million to \$445 million following a \$100 million increase in February), and iron ores and concentrates and scrap (up 100% or \$50 million to \$100 million).

Short Term Trend

The upturn in the trend of end products (34.7% share of domestic exports) accentuated in January with a 2.3% increase as motor vehicle products (20.4% share) picked up strongly from the November 1982 low point. There was also a recent upturn in the trends of telecommunication equipment (1.8% share) and office machinery (1.1% share). The trend for exports of agricultural machinery (0.6% share) and other equipment and tools (1.9% share) declined at a slower pace in recent months. However, the trends for industrial machinery (2.6% share) and other transportation equipment (3.4% share) declined at a faster pace.

The trend for the exports of fabricated materials (34.2% share) continued to decline by an average of 1.2% a month in the three months up to January: newsprint (4.7% share), petroleum and coal products (3.4% share), and electricity (1.4% share), by registering faster paced declines, have been the main contributors to the export decreases in fabricated materials. However, exports of lumber products (5.3% share) continued to show strong monthly increases, while chemical exports (5.3% share) continued to pick up. In addition, woodpulp exports (3.4% share) after 11 consecutive monthly declines, increased 1.4% in January.

The trend for the crude materials section (18.5% share) declined slightly in December and January after registering a 1.6% increase from September to November 1982. Crude petroleum (3.6% share), metal ores (3.3% share), and oilseeds (0.7% share) continued to decline at a fast pace in recent months up to January. Natural gas exports (6.2% share) increased at a slower pace — from 1.7% in September to 0.6% in January.

Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco (12.1% share) picked up from a November 1982 low, as a result of strong increases in wheat exports (5.6% share) and smaller decreases in fish and fish product exports (1.9% share) in December and January.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The largest decline in March imports was for motor vehicle products (down 15.7% or \$255 million to \$1.37

billion following an increase of \$380 million in February). Crude petroleum imports increased 35% or \$75 million to \$295 million after a \$250-million decline in February.

Short Term Trend

The pickup in the trend for end products (61.3% share of imports) came as the result of a strong turnaround from the November 1982 low point in the motor vehicle sector (22.4% share). The trends for telecommunication equipment (4.1% share), office machinery (4.1% share) and other equipment and tools (6.6% share) also increased, but not as strongly as for the motor vehicle sector. In the recent months up to January, the trends for agricultural machinery (2.0% share) and other transportation equipment (3.7% share) declined at a faster pace. Industrial machinery (7.4% share) declined at an average of 2.8% a month in the three months up to January.

The upturn in the trend for fabricated materials (18.7% share) from the October low point was mainly attributable to sustained increases in chemicals (6.0% share), petroleum and coal products (1.4% share), and textiles (2.0% share). Other contributors were iron and steel (1.5% share) which reached a low point in October after 13 months of heavy declines and which has since picked up, while hardware (1.5% share) ended six months of declines by posting a 1.8% increase in January. Imports of wood and paper (1.5% share) continued to increase but at a slower pace — down from a 5.4% increase in October and November to a 3.4% increase in January. After an October 1982 peak, non-ferrous metals (3.0% share) registered faster paced declines.

The trend for crude material imports (11.5% share) continued to decline at a faster pace, mainly as a result of crude petroleum (6.2% share). Metal ores, concentrates and scrap (2.1% share) after a nine-month decline, increased 2.4% in January. Declines in coal (1.2% share of imports) slowed from 10.9% in November to 5.9% in January.

Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco (7.1% share) picked up slightly after the November low point as meat imports (0.4% share) turned around in (continued)

January. Imports of fruits and vegetables (2.8% share) and coffee, tea and cocoa (1.0% share) continued to increase but at a slower pace.

Trading Partner Analysis

Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The decline in March total exports was mainly the result of a 3.5% or \$180 million decline in exports to the United States to a level of \$4.99 billion following an increase of \$285 million in February, and a 21% or \$85 million decline to \$320 million in exports to Japan following an increase of \$75 million in February. Exports to the United Kingdom increased 24% or \$40 million to \$215 million after a \$45 million decline in February, while exports to "Other America" countries increased 20% or \$40 million to \$260 million.

Short Term Trend

The trend for exports to the United States (70.8% share of exports), after five months of continuous declines, reached a low point in November and picked up again with increases of 0.3% in December and 1.4% in January. Exports to the United Kingdom (3.0% share) increased an average of 2.5% a month in the three months up to January. Counterbalancing these increases, exports to Japan (5.3% share) and "Other America" countries (3.4% share) continued to decline, but at a reduced pace. Exports to "Other EEC" countries (5.1% share) and "Other OECD" countries (2.1% share) posted larger declines in recent months.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The decline in imports for March 1983 was the result of a 9.0% or \$385 million decline in imports from the United States which followed a \$265 million increase in February. Imports from "Other America" countries increased 18.5% or \$50 million to \$320 million. Imports from other destinations changed only marginally.

Short Term Trend

The pickup in the import trend, from the November 1982 low point, was the result of recent increasing trends for the United States (71.6% share of imports) and Japan (5.4% share). Further, the 2.2% January increase in the "Other O.E.C.D." countries (2.8% share) trend marked the end of a year of continuous declines. The decline in the trend for "Other E.E.C." countries (5.5% share) slowed from 1.4% in November to 0.5% in January. The trends for the United Kingdom (2.4% share) and "Other America" countries (6.2% share) declined at a faster pace in recent months up to January.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Gordon Blaney (613-995-6305), Trade Inquiries Unit, Henry Glouchkow or François Bordé (613-995-6115), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Store Sales by Regions, March 1983

Sales of department stores in Canada climbed 13.5% from a year earlier to \$787.6 million in March 1983. Cumulative sales for the first three months of 1983 at \$2,015.1 million were up 7.6% from the January-March 1982 level.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month were as follows, with percentage changes from March 1982 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$273.2 million (+13.2%)
- British Columbia, \$140.3 million (+9.5%)
- Quebec, \$137.6 million (+16.1%)
- Alberta, \$117.9 million (+9.3%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$50.2 million (+23.0%)
- Manitoba, \$43.1 million (+14.0%)
- Saskatchewan, \$25.3 million (+29.1%).

Data users should note that the British Columbia figures include as well those for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. See the March 1983 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.55/\$15.50).

Oils and Fats, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of all types of deodorized oils in March 1983 totalled 41 097 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine in the latest month were 13 327 tonnes and shortening sales amounted to 7 239 tonnes.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Summary of Net Shipments¹ of Rolled Steel Products

March 1983

	Domestic	Exports	Total
	Tonnes		
Ingot and semi-finished shapes	20 215	55 539	75 754
Rails and heavy structural shapes	49 622	3 186	52 808
Wire rods	63 971	29 262	93 233
Structural shapes:			
Intermediate	13 942	9 276	23 218
Bar-sized shapes	10 503	1 909	12 412
Concrete reinforcing bars	34 732	18 440	53 172
Other hot rolled bars	58 441	14 430	72 871
Tie plates and track material	8 591	33	8 624
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	66 287	5 652	71 939
Hot rolled sheets and strip	168 491	15 872	184 363
Cold finished bars	6 099	1 342	7 441
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled			
other, coated	102 476	5 901	108 377
Galvanized sheets	68 285	9 537	77 822
Tin plate and T.P.S.	40 603	9 946	50 549
Total	712 258	180 325	892 583

¹ Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of roundwood decreased by 18.6% to 3 228 986 cubic metres in March 1983 from 3 964 526 a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased by 13.9% to 3 463 970 cubic metres from 3 040 563.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue decreased by 2.9% to 7 287 652 cubic metres in the latest month from 7 504 704 and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 12.1% to 24 576 764 cubic metres from 27 970 807 in March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Financial Flows, Fourth Quarter 1982 — Advance Information

Final information for the fourth quarter of 1982 of the Financial Flow Accounts including year-end outstandings is now available.

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

Revised Meat Consumption Estimates, 1976-1981 — Advance Information

Intercensally revised per capita consumption estimates for beef, veal, mutton and lamb, pork and offal are now available for the period 1976-1981.

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

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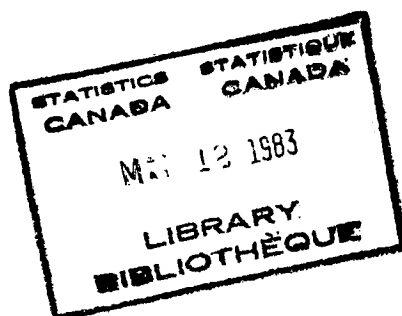
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33-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Footwear Statistics**, March 1983

44-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Gypsum Products**, March 1983

Service Bulletin:

32-023 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation** — Vol. 11, 1982: No. 10, Pack of Canned Pears; No. 15, Pack of Processed Carrots

64-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Statistics** —Vol. 6, No. 4, Construction Duration of Apartments by Size of Structure, 1982



New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

March 1983

	Total			Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles ³		
	1982	1983	Change	1982	1983	Change	1982	1983	Change
	(Units)		%	(Units)		%	(Units)		%
Canada	88,437	103,466	17.0	66,711	81,206	21.7	21,726	22,260	2.5
Newfoundland	1,848	1,979	7.1	1,383	1,451	4.9	465	528	13.5
Prince Edward Island	397	459	15.6	319	363	13.8	78	96	23.1
Nova Scotia	3,509	4,153	18.4	2,727	3,201	17.4	782	952	21.7
New Brunswick	2,357	3,151	33.7	1,797	2,360	31.3	560	791	41.3
Quebec	22,313	28,024	25.6	19,299	24,417	26.5	3,014	3,607	19.7
Ontario	28,930	38,671	33.7	23,125	31,695	37.1	5,805	6,976	20.2
Manitoba	3,507	3,539	0.9	2,380	2,596	9.1	1,127	943	-16.3
Saskatchewan	4,244	3,787	-10.8	2,487	2,294	-7.8	1,757	1,493	-15.0
Alberta	10,651	10,759	1.0	5,681	6,268	10.3	4,970	4,491	-9.6
British Columbia ²	10,681	8,944	-16.3	7,513	6,561	-12.7	3,168	2,383	-24.8
	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%
Canada	941,897	1,138,305	20.9	646,264	848,091	31.2	295,633	290,214	-1.8
Newfoundland	17,166	19,928	16.1	12,216	14,168	16.0	4,950	5,760	16.4
Prince Edward Island	3,607	4,452	23.4	2,785	3,474	24.7	822	978	19.0
Nova Scotia	32,965	41,305	25.3	24,514	30,949	26.3	8,451	10,356	22.5
New Brunswick	22,799	31,732	39.2	15,964	23,090	44.6	6,835	8,642	26.5
Quebec	225,529	279,081	23.7	177,309	236,605	33.4	48,220	42,476	-11.9
Ontario	310,800	436,339	40.4	230,890	343,769	48.9	79,910	92,570	15.8
Manitoba	39,438	38,660	-2.0	24,228	27,286	12.6	15,210	11,374	-25.2
Saskatchewan	48,399	44,812	-7.4	24,896	25,747	3.4	23,503	19,065	-18.9
Alberta	126,815	134,924	6.4	59,483	72,493	21.9	67,332	62,431	-7.3
British Columbia ²	114,379	107,072	-6.4	73,979	70,510	-4.7	40,400	36,562	-9.5

¹ These data are unadjusted for seasonal variations.² Data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.³ Including buses and coaches.**New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1983 — Advance Information**

After tentative signs of recovery recorded in the Canadian auto industry at the end of 1982 and early 1983, obscured by a slight sales decline in February, March 1983 retail sales in units of all new motor vehicles, unadjusted for seasonal variations, showed their strongest year-over-year gains since September 1978. Total sales in March climbed by 17.0% from a year earlier to 103,466 units. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars surged 33.6% to 59,184 units, while domestic commercial vehicles increased slightly by 0.4% to 17,914 units. Sales of passenger cars built overseas decreased 1.7% from the same month last year to 22,022 units, while overseas commercial vehicles recorded an increase of 11.8% to 4,346 units sold.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market held by North American manufacturers in March 1983 was 72.9% compared to 66.4% in March 1982. Japanese manufacturers took 22.4% of the market and European manufacturers 4.7% in March 1983, compared to percentages of 27.1% and 6.5%, respectively, for the previous year.

Total value of new motor vehicles sold in March 1983 increased 20.9% from a year earlier to \$1,138.3 million. North American passenger cars sold for \$624.2 million (up 44.7%) and commercial vehicles for \$250.7 million (down 3.7%). Sales of passenger cars from overseas

increased 4.3% to \$223.9 million, while those of commercial vehicles were up by 11.8% to \$39.5 million. Included in total commercial vehicles sold were 217 coaches or buses (down 16.9%) valued at \$20.7 million (up 40.8%).

Despite the decrease in February 1983 sales, total sales in units in the first quarter showed an increase of 4.5% from the same period last year, reaching 218,164 units valued at \$2,399.5 million, up 5.6%.

Preliminary estimates of seasonally adjusted sales in March 1983 show new passenger cars built in North America increased 25.4% to a preliminary level of 48,027 units from a revised 38,305 units in February. Adjusted sales of passenger cars manufactured overseas decreased 5.6% to a preliminary 18,222 units in March 1983 from the previous month's revised sales of 19,305 units. Similarly, adjusted total sales of new commercial vehicles were 20.5% higher with 18,329 units sold compared to the previous month's revised sales (15,206 units).

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard, Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

1978 to 1983

Seasonally Adjusted

(1981=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Canada													
1978	80	83	81	81	76	85	84	87	83	86	98	101	85
1979	91	87	87	90	92	95	85	91	104	116	93	84	93
1980	103	99	95	100	86	89	99	92	95	101	100	97	96
1981	99	105	107	77	102	109	106	108	103	101	94	83	100
1982	76	71	64	55	54	41	40	39	35	35	34	39	48
1983	38	33	36	41									
Atlantic Provinces													
1978	119	76	102	99	90	126	120	107	107	112	136	135	111
1979	110	128	132	143	102	111	66	90	108	166	81	75	109
1980	103	113	103	149	107	93	100	120	127	104	93	122	111
1981	119	107	94	76	88	85	94	104	106	117	131	91	100
1982	64	93	66	63	76	75	61	77	54	61	62	44	66
1983	79	42	64	62									
Quebec													
1978	123	138	133	136	111	132	133	142	129	116	150	158	133
1979	128	111	110	109	118	124	92	101	123	149	110	99	115
1980	127	112	125	123	104	103	126	110	116	123	112	107	116
1981	102	114	112	74	115	114	104	104	99	90	87	79	100
1982	72	73	62	56	52	40	41	43	37	41	37	48	50
1983	48	38	38	52									
Ontario													
1978	59	60	57	60	64	65	64	64	67	73	78	78	66
1979	79	81	80	87	92	88	85	89	105	98	92	82	88
1980	101	102	83	89	76	84	88	82	85	93	96	93	89
1981	94	103	109	70	93	108	106	114	100	109	102	87	100
1982	81	70	73	59	65	45	46	42	38	34	34	42	52
1983	35	33	42	42									
Prairie Provinces													
1978	60	59	61	67	63	60	65	66	65	72	76	81	65
1979	73	75	76	82	80	86	92	95	99	109	96	90	88
1980	90	90	89	92	85	87	95	89	90	92	105	99	92
1981	94	96	101	88	102	107	108	105	105	99	93	94	100
1982	81	70	58	51	45	34	33	29	28	26	29	29	43
1983	29	26	27	27									
British Columbia													
1978	39	40	41	42	41	48	40	42	44	46	42	49	43
1979	45	43	47	46	49	56	62	67	64	67	61	56	55
1980	61	60	65	66	67	68	72	70	74	75	88	87	71
1981	111	101	106	87	106	111	99	100	118	88	85	78	100
1982	72	60	50	42	34	27	22	22	23	23	22	23	35
1983	21	24	23	24									

Help-wanted Index, April 1983 (Published only in the *Daily and Infomat*)

The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) advanced to 41 in April 1983 from 36 in March. Compared with April 1982, the index showed a decline of 14 points from 55.

In Quebec the Help-wanted Index increased to 52 from 38 between March and April. In all other regions the measure remained practically unchanged (varied by two points or less).

Inquiries about the index should be directed to H. Stiebert (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Production of Eggs, March 1983 — Advance Information

Data users should note that figures on Canadian egg production and laying-hen numbers for March 1983 are now available.

For further information, order the March issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact P. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

University Finance — Trend Analysis¹, 1972-73 to 1981-82

Canadian university expenditures rose at an average annual rate of more than 11% over the period 1972-73 to 1981-82. During the same period, Gross National Product increased at an average annual rate of 13.6% and the Consumer Price Index at 8.0%. Comparable rates for enrolment growth were 2.5% for full-time students and 6.7% for part-time students.

With respect to revenues, provincial governments remain the main source of university funding: they accounted for 64.4% of university income in 1981-82, an increase of 2.8 points over 1972-73. By comparison, the portion coming from tuition fees decreased to 9.6% in 1981-82 from 12.1% in 1972-73.

The proportion of general operating expenditures allocated to instruction increased by 2.1 points during the period, reaching just over 66% in 1981-82, whereas the proportion devoted to all other functions (library, computing, administration, physical plant and student services) decreased slightly. At the provincial level, Newfoundland and Manitoba experienced the highest increase in the proportion of general operating expenditures going to instruction: for the years 1977-78 to 1981-82, it went to 72% from 63% in Newfoundland and to 67% from 63% in Manitoba. Also in these two provinces, the proportion of expenditures allocated to physical plant showed the most substantial decreases. As to the portion of general operating expenditures allocated to administration, the largest increase occurred in the Maritime provinces.

Analysis also reveals that sponsored research expenditures continue to account for a larger share of total expenditures, increasing to 12% in 1981-82 from 10% in 1972-73. Even though federal government agencies are the primary source for university research funding, their proportion of university expenditures devoted to salaries and fringe benefits increased steadily until 1976-77 to reach 70% before declining to slightly over 68% in 1981-82. Over the five-year period 1977-78 to 1981-82, Quebec universities moved from eighth to first place among the provinces in the percentage of expenditures allocated to salaries and fringe benefits.

¹ This analysis is based on the financial reports of those universities which have participated each year since 1972-73 in the survey of university finance conducted by the Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) and Statistics Canada. Data appearing in the report may differ, therefore, from similar tabulations in other Statistics Canada publications where data for all universities are analysed. In addition, there are some definitional differences, particularly in the analysis of revenue and expenditures for ancillary enterprises.

To obtain copies of the non-catalogued publication *University Finance — Trend Analysis, 1972-73 to 1981-82* or for more information, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-995-9795), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Telephone Statistics, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$679.9 million in March 1983, up 6.0% from a year earlier. Operating expenses rose 3.5% over the period to \$494.7 million. Net operating revenue was \$185.2 million, an increase of 13.3% over March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,103,507 phonograph records in March 1983, down from 5,648,337 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes rose to 2,419,583 in the latest month from 1,738,695 in March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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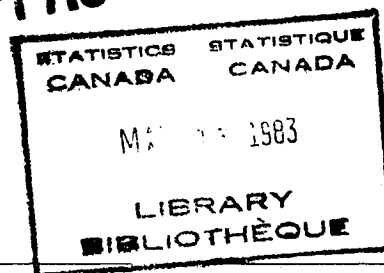
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1981 Census User Summary Tapes for 20% Sample

Two more User Summary Tapes from the 1981 Census for the 20% sample are now available. These files are rounded for confidentiality.

- File EAF81B70 — Families for Enumeration Areas with census families in private households by family structure and highest level of schooling of wives, showing highest level of schooling of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File EAF81B80 — Families for Enumeration Areas with census families in private households by family structure and labour force activity of wives, showing labour force activity of husbands and lone parents, 1981.

Each file is available covering all of Canada for \$150, or per region or province for \$75.

For further information or to order please write or call: User Summary Tapes CANSIM Division (613-995-0097), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 10



A Note to Users of Employment Statistics

The implementation of Statistics Canada's new Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is entering an important new phase.

During September, larger firms with 20 or more employees, and educational institutions were mailed the SEPH questionnaire for the first time. Smaller establishments and health and welfare institutions began receiving questionnaires in March 1982.

The broad-based SEPH, designed to answer the current needs of users and reduce respondent burden, will cover most of the Canadian economy. Exceptions are hunting, fishing, agriculture, private households, religious organizations and the military.

The new survey will provide Canada's first current employment, earnings and hours information for small as well as large firms. These data will be used to produce estimates of labour income, which accounts for about 60% of the Gross National Product at market prices.

SEPH will provide further benefits to users through the availability of overtime hours and wages information and average weekly and hourly earnings that exclude overtime. These data will enhance Statistics Canada's widely-used measures of productivity.

With SEPH, four of Statistics Canada's existing employment surveys will be combined into one, resulting in a reduction of 30,000 in the number of respondents to employment surveys. The SEPH design will also streamline the processing of data, resulting in more timely and comprehensive estimates.

Response burden will also be reduced through the use of a questionnaire designed to take advantage of employers' record-keeping practices. Further, only larger firms, and firms with more than one industrial activity or operating location, will always be asked to answer the survey. Most other firms will report for one year only, and then be replaced by other establishments.

Statistics will be provided at the national, provincial and subprovincial levels, subject to sampling reliability and Statistics Canada's confidentiality restraints.

Beginning with the April 1983 survey reference month, SEPH will entirely replace Statistics Canada's old employment surveys. At that time, information now contained in the monthly publications *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry* (catalogue 72-008) and *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue 72-002) will be incorporated into one volume. Thus, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry* will be discontinued in July 1983.

Users requiring more information on SEPH and/or on the impact on the current estimates are invited to call Labour Division (613-992-3868), or any of Statistics Canada's regional offices listed below:

	Local Call	Toll-free Service
St. John's	772-4073	Zenith 07037
Halifax	426-5331	1-800-565-7192
Montreal	283-5725	1-800-361-2831
Ottawa Regional Office	992-4734	
Toronto	966-6586	1-800-268-1151
Winnipeg	949-4020	1-800-282-8006
Regina	359-5405	(112)-800-667-3524
Edmonton	420-3027	1-800-222-6400
Vancouver (Southern & Central B.C.)	666-3691	(112)-800-663-1551
Northwest Territories		Zenith 22015
Yukon & Northern B.C.		
(Area Served by Northwestel Inc.)		Zenith 80913
Ottawa Head Office	613-992-3868	

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1983 (Seasonally Adjusted) — Advance Information

With respect to the implementation of the new employment program (see Note to Users of Employment Statistics), a new questionnaire was used commencing with the survey month of September 1982. This had an impact on the currently produced estimates because some survey terms have been redefined.

First estimates show that the Canada industrial composite index of employment (1961=100) increased 0.1% in February 1983 from the January level. Employment increases were registered in all industry divisions except manufacturing, construction and service, which showed decreases. Employment rose in

Quebec and Ontario, remained unchanged in British Columbia and decreased in the Atlantic and Prairie regions.

Average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial level decreased by 0.2% to \$404.50 in February 1983 from \$405.17 in January. With the exception of manufacturing and construction, all industry divisions showed lower average weekly earnings. All regions decreased except the Atlantic region and Ontario which increased.

(continued)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Advance Data

February 1983

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Employment Index Numbers									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations					Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r	Feb. 1982 1961=100	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r
Industry Division:										
Forestry	48.9	48.1	44.5	54.9	57.7	56.3	58.6	57.8	49.4	53.2
Mining, including milling	118.6	116.5	116.5	119.3	144.6	141.8	121.3	118.9	119.5	120.6
Manufacturing	109.0	108.5	108.0	110.6	121.0	121.5	111.1	111.4	110.3	111.3
Durable goods	112.4	111.9	111.6	113.5	130.7	131.6	113.7	114.7	113.2	114.1
Non-durable goods	106.3	105.8	105.0	108.2	113.2	113.4	109.2	109.1	108.7	109.2
Construction	64.6	65.3	71.9	83.2	83.5	84.7	75.1	75.9	79.0	80.1
Transportation, communication and other utilities	130.2	130.1	131.5	133.6	136.6	137.6	134.3	133.6	134.0	134.2
Trade	167.1	168.7	174.0	173.5	178.1	180.9	169.4	168.9	169.5	169.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	210.0	209.6	211.5	212.4	219.1	218.8	211.5	210.7	212.0	212.5
Service	273.4	274.1	276.7	285.2	294.0	292.1	281.0	282.8	286.6	288.3
Industrial composite	136.1	136.1	137.7	140.8	148.3	148.9	139.9	139.8	140.0	140.4
Industrial composite:										
Atlantic region	112.9	114.2	115.9	122.3	122.7	122.4	119.8	121.8	121.2	122.5
Newfoundland	98.1	101.4	102.3	110.9	112.6	107.3	105.8	110.7	110.9	113.3
Prince Edward Island	137.1	139.6	143.9	151.8	136.1	137.6	156.0	155.2	157.1	155.0
Nova Scotia	120.0	121.0	123.0	127.5	127.7	128.5	124.8	125.8	125.6	126.6
New Brunswick	111.8	112.3	113.8	120.7	122.1	123.7	119.9	119.6	119.3	120.2
Quebec	110.3	110.3	110.8	114.0	119.7	120.6	113.6	113.5	113.1	113.8
Ontario	143.3	143.0	144.5	146.3	154.1	154.7	146.2	145.9	145.5	145.5
Prairie region	166.1	166.4	169.8	174.1	184.1	185.1	170.8	171.0	172.8	173.7
Manitoba	115.3	115.4	116.6	118.9	126.3	126.8	118.9	118.9	118.8	118.9
Saskatchewan	140.2	140.5	144.3	149.3	154.7	155.4	145.7	145.5	147.3	149.3
Alberta	218.5	219.1	224.1	229.7	243.7	245.4	223.9	224.2	228.7	228.4
British Columbia	160.5	160.6	162.0	166.9	180.3	181.1	164.8	164.8	164.7	165.7
Yukon	108.6	110.6	116.5	124.0	185.4	187.6	116.4	119.1	122.4	125.6
Northwest Territories	158.1	164.5	197.8	223.9	215.6	214.2	166.1	172.0	212.2	235.5
Canada	136.1	136.1	137.7	140.8	148.3	148.9	139.9	139.8	140.0	140.4

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Average weekly hours decreased in February 1983 in mining (including milling) but increased in manufacturing and construction. Average hourly earnings increased in construction but decreased in mining (including milling) and remained unchanged in manufacturing.

¹ Industrial composite is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households and public administration and defence. Notes on concepts and methods can be found in any issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue no. 72-002).

Detailed information for December and January will be published in the February 1983 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.30/\$53), and is also available from R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Value of Farm Capital, 1976-1982 — Advance Information

The value of farm capital in Canada increased by 1.3% to \$132.1 billion in 1982 from the revised 1981 level of \$130.4 billion. The value of land and buildings — the largest component — was up 0.8% to \$104.1 billion in 1982, while total livestock and poultry decreased by 1.3% to \$9.5 billion and machinery and implements increased by 5.9% to \$18.5 billion.

Revisions for 1976 to 1981 have been made following the 1981 Census of Agriculture. The new figures are available on CANSIM today. For further information, contact May Holbein or Steven Danford (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Employment, Earnings and Hours (continued)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Earnings									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations					Seasonally adjusted				
	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r
	dollars									
Industry Division:										
Forestry	527.96	539.14	475.72	520.58	494.95	482.80	499.87	522.32	577.47	495.60
Mining, including milling	623.08	631.10	621.27	626.23	600.62	590.91	610.14	620.18	632.14	617.52
Manufacturing	447.23	445.00	431.34	435.86	416.40	412.53	443.90	441.99	439.83	433.91
Durable goods	474.70	470.94	454.67	459.84	441.43	437.44	471.92	469.48	465.61	455.74
Non-durable goods	423.73	422.81	411.29	415.52	393.01	389.13	419.70	419.20	417.51	415.81
Construction	588.26	580.80	560.34	584.88	539.30	535.56	596.49	591.57	602.65	580.12
Transportation, communication and other utilities	507.20	506.57	506.01	497.20	466.81	459.25	501.78	502.30	511.79	499.55
Trade	283.78	286.89	287.92	284.15	275.59	272.11	285.72	288.80	291.80	289.03
Finance, insurance and real estate	410.39	409.88	407.48	403.86	381.41	377.33	405.36	405.54	414.27	413.88
Service	268.42	268.84	267.85	264.33	252.44	252.68	268.90	269.24	269.55	265.42
Industrial composite	405.67	405.13	398.69	399.81	381.93	377.74	404.50	405.17	408.87	400.97
Industrial composite:										
Atlantic region	354.58	356.17	349.20	350.34	333.34	330.36	350.41	350.11	356.61	351.85
Newfoundland	373.87	377.24	371.95	377.75	355.55	353.84	368.71	369.81	380.63	381.57
Prince Edward Island	293.35	297.41	294.69	285.47	272.20	270.50
Nova Scotia	339.11	341.66	336.51	335.64	322.87	320.55	336.32	337.41	343.45	338.31
New Brunswick	370.35	369.16	358.56	359.93	338.51	335.32	361.63	361.18	364.91	360.22
Quebec	399.68	397.44	396.26	396.37	380.87	374.27	398.13	398.48	405.13	397.88
Ontario	396.87	395.80	389.11	388.56	373.68	370.02	396.08	395.96	398.43	389.61
Prairie region	418.63	419.91	412.62	413.27	391.79	382.72	417.46	420.50	422.46	415.30
Manitoba	358.01	358.99	355.48	354.42	334.87	329.64	359.05	358.74	363.22	358.36
Saskatchewan	382.58	383.53	382.03	385.98	360.08	352.92	387.11	387.99	386.59	388.51
Alberta	454.38	455.82	445.13	445.61	424.28	412.99	451.36	455.87	457.39	446.95
British Columbia	462.70	464.15	448.49	457.97	431.50	431.31	464.56	469.41	464.76	455.15
Yukon	467.61	465.52	463.58	488.18	528.39	547.53
Northwest Territories	548.09	560.66	552.50	605.64	541.82	528.41
Canada	405.67	405.13	398.69	399.81	381.93	377.74	404.50	405.17	408.87	400.97

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours (continued)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations						Seasonally adjusted			
	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982p	Nov. 1982r
	number									
Average Weekly Hours:										
Canada:										
Mining, including milling	38.2	38.6	38.2	39.3	40.8	40.3	37.6	37.9	39.1	38.8
Manufacturing	38.1	37.9	36.5	37.6	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.5	37.3
Durable goods	39.1	38.6	37.2	38.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.5	38.5	37.6
Non-durable goods	37.2	37.2	35.9	37.2	37.7	37.5	37.0	37.0	36.8	37.0
Construction	37.9	37.5	36.2	38.2	37.5	37.1	38.8	38.6	38.9	38.2
Building	37.1	36.8	35.6	37.5	36.6	36.3	37.6	37.2	37.4	37.3
Engineering	40.0	39.6	37.9	39.9	40.3	39.3	40.9	41.3	43.1	40.2
Manufacturing:										
Atlantic region	36.4	36.9	34.8	36.8	37.4	37.4	35.7	36.6	36.3	37.2
Quebec	38.4	38.2	36.9	38.3	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.1	37.8	38.0
Ontario	38.8	38.4	37.3	37.9	39.0	38.7	39.7	38.4	38.4	37.6
Prairie region	36.6	36.4	36.1	36.6	37.4	37.1	36.6	36.4	36.9	36.4
British Columbia	35.9	35.7	32.5	34.5	35.9	36.1	35.7	35.3	33.4	34.1
	dollars									
Average Hourly Earnings:										
Canada:										
Mining, including milling	14.19	14.32	14.32	14.28	13.61	13.49	14.09	14.25	14.27	14.11
Manufacturing	10.72	10.70	10.62	10.55	9.91	9.68	10.70	10.70	10.65	10.55
Durable goods	11.35	11.35	11.22	11.18	10.54	10.48	11.37	11.38	11.32	11.17
Non-durable goods	10.09	10.08	10.03	9.96	9.26	9.22	10.06	10.05	10.01	9.98
Construction	15.94	15.85	15.51	15.56	14.54	14.63	15.77	15.69	15.77	15.37
Building	16.07	16.00	15.77	15.88	14.74	14.76	16.08	15.99	16.04	15.79
Engineering	15.59	15.42	14.86	14.87	14.76	14.27	15.13	15.13	15.27	14.62
Manufacturing:										
Atlantic region	9.85	9.80	9.64	9.52	9.14	9.29	9.62	9.52	9.41	9.53
Quebec	9.85	9.87	9.82	9.80	9.10	9.05	9.85	9.88	9.87	9.83
Ontario	10.58	10.55	10.47	10.35	9.84	9.75	10.56	10.56	10.52	10.38
Prairie region	11.06	11.14	11.01	11.02	10.23	10.16	11.11	11.19	11.05	10.99
British Columbia	14.69	14.70	14.65	14.64	13.21	13.27	14.72	14.69	14.59	14.46

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

March 1983

(Millions of Dollars)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales(+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds and debentures	489	494	-5
Common and preferred stocks	317	394	-77
Total — March	806	888	-82
Total — February	847	901	-54
Foreign securities:			
Bonds and debentures	139	134	5
Common and preferred stocks	679	751	-72
Total — March	818	885	-67
Total — February	622	680	-58

Security Transactions with Non-residents, March 1983 — Advance Information

Transactions with non-residents in outstanding Canadian securities resulted in a net capital outflow from Canada of \$82 million in March 1983, up from the \$54 million net outflow in February.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of outstanding Canadian equities in the current month, producing a net outflow of \$77 million, an amount similar to the previous month. In the Canadian bond market, non-residents sold on a net basis \$5 million of bonds in March, compared with net purchases of \$22 million in February.

Canadian residents increased their holdings of foreign equities by \$72 million in March, following a \$71 million increase in February. The gross value of resident trading in foreign equities — mainly in the United States markets — rose to a record \$1.4 billion in the current month, the sixth consecutive month where the gross value of trading activity exceeded one billion dollars.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Don Granger (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Corporation Financial Statistics, 1981 Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations — Advance Information

Preliminary indications of industry performance for 1981 are now available based on tax returns for 387,246 corporations in Canada. For each corporation, data for 1981 have been matched against that of 1980 to produce assets, equity, sales and pretax profits for 182 industries for the two years. The matched corporations, for 1980, comprised 86% of the Canadian total sector, 95% of assets, equity and pretax profits and 93% of sales.

The preliminary data for 1981 will be available shortly in catalogue 61-207p, which will be issued free of charge to subscribers to the annual publication. Complete data will be available early in 1984 in *Corporation Financial Statistics, 1981* (61-207, \$10.60). For further information, contact A. Dorland (613-995-9836), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

9-day Period Ending April 30, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 340 733	2 789 424	5 130 157
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 929 097	2 844 374	5 773 471
% change	-20.1	-1.9	-11.1
Cars, 1983	38,717	39,546	78,263
Cars, 1982	47,030	42,121	89,151
% change	-17.7	-6.1	-12.2
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	162 473	70 154	232 627
Metric tonnes, 1982	179 297	80 929	260 226
% change	-9.4	-13.3	-10.6
Cars, 1983	5,642	2,583	8,225
Cars, 1982	5,729	2,968	8,697
% change	-1.5	-13.0	-5.4
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	29 195 570	32 515 285	61 710 855
Metric tonnes, 1982	34 670 708	34 008 311	68 679 019
% change	-15.8	-4.4	-10.1
Cars, 1983	489,348	479,507	968,855
Cars, 1982	561,807	503,289	1,065,096
% change	-12.9	-4.7	-9.0
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 123 166	850 370	2 973 536
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 106 561	1 021 590	3 128 151
% change	0.8	-16.8	-4.9
Cars, 1983	71,041	33,014	104,055
Cars, 1982	67,222	37,602	104,824
% change	5.7	-12.2	-0.7

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 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, 9 Days Ending April 30, 1983
(Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the nine days ending April 30, 1983 totalled 5.1 million t, a drop of 11.1% from the 1982 figure. Loadings fell in the East by 20.1% and in the West by 1.9%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, were down in the East by 9.4% and in the West by 13.3%, with an overall national decrease of 10.6%.

Rail freight loadings for January-April 1983 totalled 61.7 million t, a drop of 10.1% from the year-earlier level. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 0.7%.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Con- tribution to Total Change ¹	
		1Q '83*	4Q '82*	1Q '82*	1Q '83/ 4Q '82	1Q '83/ 1Q '82	1Q '83/ 4Q '82	1Q '83/ 1Q '82
Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100)	100.0	267.7	266.4	256.9	0.5	4.2	0.50	4.2
SIC Divisions:								
1. Agriculture	10.3	257.7	255.3	248.3	0.9	3.8	0.09	0.4
2. Forestry	0.7	285.3	283.9	270.6	0.5	5.5	—	—
3. Fishing	0.6	294.6	288.5	277.2	2.1	6.3	0.01	—
4. Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.5	321.7	321.3	311.1	0.1	3.4	0.01	0.2
5. Manufacturing	30.4	296.6	295.7	285.2	0.3	4.0	0.09	1.2
6. Construction	4.1	260.8	261.0	251.1	-0.1	3.9	—	0.2
7. Transportation, communication, storage and utilities	25.5	256.4	255.2	245.2	0.5	4.6	0.13	1.2
8. Trade	4.8	241.6	240.8	231.4	0.3	4.4	0.01	0.2
9. Finance, insurance and real estate	1.5	215.0	214.3	206.7	0.3	4.0	—	0.1
10. Community, business and personal services	9.4	207.9	205.3	200.5	1.3	3.7	0.12	0.4
11. Public administration	6.2	256.0	253.6	241.0	0.9	6.2	0.06	0.3

* These indexes are preliminary.

¹ This shows the amount by which the movement of each index would move the total, in the absence of any change in the other indexes.

² Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971).

Machinery and Equipment Price Index, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index (1971=100) increased to a level of 267.7 in the first quarter of 1983, up 0.5% from the fourth quarter of 1982 and an increase of 4.2% from the first quarter of 1982. The quarterly rise consisted of 0.6% for the domestic index and of 0.3% for the imported index. This price increase in imported goods reflected a decline in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate of 0.6%. In comparison with the first quarter of 1982, the domestic index rose 4.4%, while the imported index went up only 4.0%, an increase which included a rise of 1.1% in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate. In almost all industries the trend shows moderating annual rates of increase.

The most significant change posted in the latest quarter was in the community, business and personal services component index which increased 1.3% to a level of 207.9. This change was mainly due to a 2.3% increase in the domestic component, while the index for imported goods decreased 0.1%. Since the first quarter of 1982, the domestic price index has risen 4.4%, while the imported price index increased 2.8% with exchange rate fluctuations accounting for roughly half of this change. Within this division, the most significant quarterly movement occurred in the domestic component of commercial services which rose 2.4%.

The public administration component index increased 0.9% in the first quarter of 1983 to a level of 256.0 due to advances of 1.0% in the domestic price index and 0.8% in the imported price index. Movement since the first quarter of 1982 showed the imported price

index up 6.6% while the domestic price index increased 5.9%. Within the public administration division the most significant quarterly movement occurred in federal government (up 1.2%).

The transportation, communication, storage and utilities component index increased 0.5% from the revised fourth quarter level of 255.2 to stand at 256.4, up 4.6% from the first quarter of 1982. Within the division, significant quarterly changes occurred in broadcasting (domestic) up 3.7%, air transport (imported) up 2.0% because of a 3.5% increase in the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics series for fixed wing, utility aircraft and grain elevators (domestic), up 1.7% during the quarter because of a 3.5% increase in fans, air circulators and air units.

The manufacturing index increased 0.3% from the fourth quarter of 1982 and was up 4.0% from the first quarter of 1982. The major upward contribution to the quarterly change came from domestic prices which increased 0.4%, while the imported price index rose only by 0.1%. Within the manufacturing division, four industries showed price declines in the first quarter of 1983, all pulled down by import prices: the industries were rubber and plastic products, leather goods, clothing and knitting mills and petroleum and coal products industries which showed price decreases varying from 0.4% to 1.5%.

For further information, contact L. Graham (613-996-3744), Capital Expenditures Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, March 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) stood at 282.0 in March 1983, a drop of 1.3% from the February index of 285.7 and down 4.6% from the year-earlier level of 295.0.

The index, which measures (as closely as can be determined) prices received by producers at the farm gate, is available on CANSIM (matrix 176) or in the publication *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$1.55/\$15.50). Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components and further information are available from Phil Jensen (613-995-4895), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

(1971=100)

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
Canada	282.0	285.7	295.0
Prince Edward Island	285.8	312.5	299.4
Nova Scotia	287.6	285.7	281.0
New Brunswick	292.1	280.0	297.2
Quebec	290.1	296.2	295.3
Ontario	271.4	273.2	266.6
Manitoba ¹	291.2	295.8	310.7
Saskatchewan ¹	287.0	291.1	329.0
Alberta ¹	281.0	286.3	297.9
British Columbia ¹	285.0	284.8	287.9

¹ Based on current initial prices only for wheat, oats and barley for March 1983 and February 1983.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, May 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data on cold storage holdings of frozen poultry products at May 1, 1983 and revised figures for April 1, 1983 are now available.

For further information, order the March issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Sugar Sales, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 86 935 880 kilograms of all types of sugar for April 1983. Domestic sales were 75 926 584 kilograms and export sales amounted to 11 009 296 kilograms.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the April 1983 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.55/\$15.50), available in approximately 10 days, or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian firms produced 75 639 cubic metres of waferboard in the month of March 1983, an increase of 107.4% from 36 465 cubic metres a year earlier.

Domestic production of particleboard rose 33.7% to 70 691 cubic metres in the latest month from 52 862 cubic metres in March 1982.

Canadian firms produced 59,727,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis of hardboard in March 1983, up 34.2% from 44,515,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis during the same period in 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for the month of March 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the March issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

23-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **The Dairy Review**, March 1983

62-011 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Industry Price Indexes**, March 1983

64-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Building Permits**, January 1983

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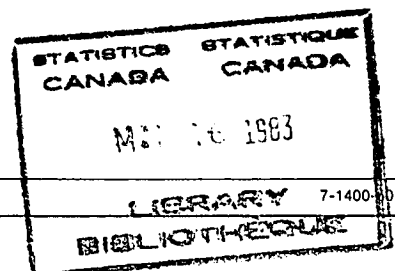
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15-201E (Canada: \$21.20; Other Countries: \$25.45) **The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1971-79**

15-202E (Canada: \$10.60; Other Countries: \$12.70) **The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1971-1979**

22-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, March 1983

43-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, March 1983

44-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Cement**, March 1983

64-002 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Housing Starts and Completions**, February 1983

73-001P (N/C) **Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, January 1983

Service Bulletin:

54-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Water Transport**, Vol. 13, No. 3, Water Transport, 1981



Gas Utilities, February 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 4 798 million cubic metres in February 1983, a drop of 15.4% from 5 670 million cubic metres a year earlier.

Exports of natural gas to the United States were reported at 2 021 million cubic metres for February 1983, down 6.3% from 2 157 million cubic metres in February 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gary Smalldridge (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Producer Deliveries of Major Grains, April 1983 — Advance Information

Prairie producer deliveries of the major grains during April 1983 were as follows:

- Wheat (excluding durum), 1 384 200 tonnes
- Durum, 141 700 tonnes
- Total wheat, 1 525 900 tonnes
- Oats, 22 700 tonnes
- Barley, 447 300 tonnes
- Rye, 22 300 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 45 000 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 121 300 tonnes.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

International Air Charter Statistics, October-November 1982 — Advance Information

International air charter statistics for the months of October and November 1982 are now available.

For further information, contact K. Davidson (819-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

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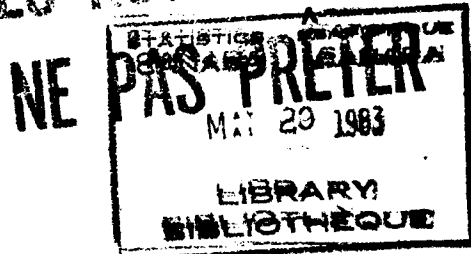
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Supplementary Measures of Unemployment

The double-digit unemployment rates observed in Canada in 1982 brought with them increased interest in the statistics and the assumptions underlying the measurement of unemployment.

No single measure can, by itself, give a complete picture of labour market conditions. A more comprehensive understanding can be attained by assessing the data available from the Labour Force Survey from a variety of perspectives, and with this objective in mind, a number of possible supplementary rates are discussed in an article entitled "Supplementary Measures of Unemployment", published in the April 1983 issue of *The Labour Force* (catalogue no. 71-001, \$3.70/\$37). These supplementary measures provide an overview of some generally important aspects of the labour market, among them:

- Longer-term unemployed as a percentage of the labour force
- Unemployment rates among heads of families
- Unemployment rates for the full-time and part-time labour force
- Unemployment rates excluding students
- Unemployment rates including the Armed Forces
- Unemployment rates including persons who have looked for work in the past six months but who, for labour market-related reasons, have stopped looking.

The relationships among eight supplementary rates and the official unemployment rate, from 1976 to 1982, are presented in this article. For further information, contact Maryanne Webber (613-995-9381), Labour Force Activity Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 8



Preliminary Monthly Report of Petroleum Sales

March 1983

(Thousand Cubic Metres)

	Motor Gas- oline	Aviation Turbo. Fuel (Kero.)	Aviation Turbo. Fuel (Naphtha)	Kero. & Stove	Diesel	Light Fuel	Heavy Fuel
Newfoundland	43.3	9.0	4.6	5.4	29.7	42.1	22.2
Prince Edward Island	12.1	0.0	0.7	1.6	1.7	12.5	2.9
Nova Scotia	88.3	6.6	4.5	8.9	44.8	103.6	116.6
New Brunswick	70.6	1.5	2.1	5.8	23.4	63.3	62.6
Quebec	542.9	55.1	13.8	18.0	159.7	380.1	302.8
Ontario	908.6	78.2	12.6	14.8	249.3	357.4	150.1
Manitoba	107.6	3.4	9.1	10.4	49.5	10.1	15.4
Saskatchewan	127.4	0.0	6.6	9.4	48.7	16.5	0.9
Alberta	385.8	35.9	20.9	7.3	187.0	9.9	1.1
British Columbia	304.5	18.9	20.7	15.8	140.6	57.6	63.6
Yukon	2.7	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.6	2.6	0.0
Northwest Territories	4.0	2.2	3.7	2.4	19.1	15.2	0.0
Canada-1983	2 597.8	210.8	99.5	101.9	955.1	1 070.9	738.2
Canada-1982	2 734.5	238.2	130.6	132.0	1 103.4	1 379.8	993.8
% Change 1983/1982	-5.0	-11.5	-23.8	-22.8	-13.4	-22.4	-25.7

	Asphalt	Lubricants & Greases	Other Products	Total Products	Motor Gasoline by Grade		
					Premium	No-Lead	Regular
Newfoundland	0.0	0.9	0.8	158.0	2.0	19.1	22.2
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.1	0.8	32.4	0.8	4.1	7.2
Nova Scotia	0.0	2.3	11.1	386.7	7.7	37.4	43.2
New Brunswick	0.2	1.5	4.8	235.8	3.6	27.4	39.6
Quebec	24.2	10.7	147.2	1 654.5	68.2	181.1	293.6
Ontario	24.2	36.9	242.2	2 074.3	80.9	380.3	447.4
Manitoba	2.2	2.6	4.8	215.1	2.8	31.4	73.4
Saskatchewan	0.6	3.7	11.1	224.9	2.1	24.6	100.7
Alberta	8.6	12.7	58.1	727.3	14.7	98.0	273.1
British Columbia	10.9	8.8	25.2	666.6	24.7	72.1	207.7
Yukon	0.1	0.0	0.6	9.9	0.0	0.4	2.3
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.5	1.1	48.2	0.1	0.5	3.4
Canada-1983	71.0	80.7	507.8	6 433.7	207.6	876.4	1 513.8
Canada-1982	60.0	84.6	577.5	7 434.4	242.3	869.1	1 623.1
% Change 1983/1982	18.3	-4.6	-12.1	-13.5	-14.3	0.8	-6.7

Refined Petroleum Products, March 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show net sales in Canada of all refined petroleum products dropped 13.5% to 6 433.7 thousand cubic metres in March 1983 from 7 434.4 thousand cubic metres a year earlier.

Canadian refineries produced 7 107.7 thousand cubic metres of refined petroleum products in the latest month, down 8.3% from 7 754.7 thousand cubic metres in March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.70/\$37), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

244 029 tonnes but down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 259 433 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 148.2 in the current week, 158.8 a week earlier and 156.1 a year earlier.

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

Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 14, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending May 14, 1983 totalled 246 341 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

1971=100

	Weights	Q1 1983	Q4 1982	Q1 1982	Percentage Change	
					Q1 1983/ Q4 1982	Q1 1983/ Q1 1982
Total	100.0	304.9	303.5	284.5	0.5	7.2
Machinery and equipment	47.0	320.4	321.4	306.5	-0.3	4.5
Construction labour	18.0	294.4	290.7	261.0	1.3	12.8
Construction indirects	11.0	294.5	291.3	268.2	1.1	9.8
Buildings	9.0	292.0	289.4	270.9	0.9	7.8
Engineering, design and administration	15.0	284.5	280.3	263.8	1.5	7.8

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

1971=100

	Weights	Q1 1983	Q4 1982	Q1 1982	Percentage Change	
					Q1 1983/ Q4 1982	Q1 1983/ Q1 1982
Total	100.0	301.7	299.9	282.5	0.6	6.8
Machinery and equipment	54.2	309.5	309.0	293.7	0.2	5.4
Field erection	16.6	300.0	296.8	269.9	1.1	11.2
Buildings	13.5	289.2	286.6	270.9	0.9	6.8
Engineering, design and administration	15.7	287.5	283.3	266.9	1.5	7.7

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

The preliminary first quarter 1983 index for chemical and petrochemical plants (1971=100) increased 0.5% to 304.9 from the revised fourth quarter 1982 level of 303.5. Price increases of about 1% for construction labour, construction indirects, buildings and engineering, design and administration were mitigated by a decrease of 0.3% in the machinery and equipment category. Contributing to the decrease in the component were reductions for fabricated equipment; piping, valves and fittings; and process instruments and controls.

Comparing the index for the first quarter of 1983 with the same quarter of 1982, the total index advanced 7.2%. Those components affected by labour costs had the most significant impact on the overall movement: construction labour had the largest increase of 12.8%, while the machinery and equipment component had the smallest increase at 4.5%.

For further information, contact Les Graham (613-996-3744), Capital Expenditures Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1971=100) rose 0.6% to a preliminary 301.7 in the first quarter of 1983 from its revised fourth quarter 1982

level of 299.9. Increases of 1.1% for field erection, 0.9% for buildings and 1.5% for engineering, design and administration were tempered by a 0.2% increase in the machinery and equipment category. Within the machinery and equipment component, price decreases for fabricated equipment; piping, valves and fittings; process instruments and controls; and electric equipment offset increases in four other components.

Comparing the first quarter of 1983 with the same quarter of 1982, the total Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index showed a rise of 6.8%. The labour components strongly influenced the increases in field erection of 11.2% and buildings of 6.8%, while lesser increases were recorded for engineering, design and administration (7.7%), and machinery and equipment (5.4%).

For further information, contact Les Graham (613-996-3744), Capital Expenditures Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

1981 Census Counts and Postcensal Population Estimates of Census Divisions, as of June 1, 1982 — Advance Information

Research during the past year, carried out in collaboration with provincial statisticians, resulted in the development of improved methods for estimating the population of census divisions. Beginning with 1982, for each year, Statistics Canada will publish postcensal population estimates for census divisions at two different periods.

- The first set of population estimates, which is based on a regression model and which provides no details on components of population change, will be published near the end of September of each year. The regression estimates will be based for each province on the best available symptomatic indicators of population change: number of family allowance beneficiaries aged 1-14; reference population taken from health insurance files (Saskatchewan and Alberta), and the number of hydro accounts (British Columbia). For each province, the form of the regression as well as the variables selected are based on the criterion of minimum average absolute error, derived by simulating the behaviour of alternative estimation methods for the 1976-81 period. These new methods are expected to result in estimates that are more reliable than those actually produced for the intercensal years between 1976 and 1981.

- The second set of estimates, produced using the so-called component method, will provide details on each of the components of population change, and should be published about 18 months following the reference date. Birth and death data will be derived from the appropriate vital statistics, while migration data will be estimated from tabulations provided by Revenue Canada (Taxation).

It should be noted that the census counts of June 3, 1981 were, for purposes of comparability, subjected to a slight adjustment so as to make them refer to June 1, 1981. For further information on methodology, contact Ravi Verma or Rosemary Bender (613-995-2212). Detailed data may be obtained by contacting Rosemary Bender (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on page 5)

Production of Coffee and Tea, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Data users are advised that advance information on production of coffee and tea for the first quarter of 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the first quarter 1983 issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on shipments of animal and poultry feeds for the quarter ending March 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the first quarter 1983 issue of *Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds* (32-004, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census Counts and Postcensal Estimates for Census Divisions

June 1, 1982

Census Division	1981 Census ¹	1982 Estimate
Newfoundland	567,700	569,200
Division No. 1	239,400	241,200
Division No. 2	30,400	30,400
Division No. 3	26,200	26,200
Division No. 4	27,800	27,600
Division No. 5	46,900	46,800
Division No. 6	42,000	41,800
Division No. 7	43,400	43,600
Division No. 8	54,500	54,300
Division No. 9	25,700	25,600
Division No. 10	31,300	31,700
Prince Edward Island	122,500	122,800
Kings	19,200	19,200
Prince	42,800	42,700
Queens	60,500	60,900
Nova Scotia	847,400	852,200
Annapolis	22,500	23,000
Antigonish	18,100	18,200
Cape Breton	127,000	126,700
Colchester	43,200	43,600
Cumberland	35,200	35,400
Digby	21,700	21,700
Guysborough	12,800	12,800
Halifax	288,100	290,200
Hants	33,100	33,400
Inverness	22,300	22,300
Kings	49,700	50,900
Lunenburg	45,700	45,700
Pictou	50,300	50,500
Queens	13,100	13,200
Richmond	12,300	12,300
Shelburne	17,300	17,500
Victoria	8,400	8,600
Yarmouth	26,300	26,300
New Brunswick	696,400	699,100
Albert	23,600	23,700
Carleton	24,700	24,900
Charlotte	26,600	26,600
Gloucester	86,200	86,200
Kent	30,800	30,800
Kings	51,100	51,700
Madawaska	36,400	36,500
Northumberland	54,100	54,000
Queens	12,500	12,400
Restigouche	40,600	40,800
St. John	86,200	86,300
Sunbury	21,000	21,300
Victoria	20,800	21,000
Westmorland	107,600	108,000
York	74,200	74,800
Quebec	6,437,700	6,482,400
Abitibi	93,500	95,000
Argenteuil	32,500	32,700
Arthabaska	59,300	60,200
Bagot	26,800	27,400
Beauce	73,400	74,700
Beauharnois	54,000	54,100
Bellechasse	23,600	23,900
Berthier	31,100	31,400
Bonaventure	40,500	40,200
Brome	17,400	17,600
Chambly	307,100	310,100
Champlain	119,600	121,400
Charlevoix-Est	17,400	17,700
Charlevoix-Ouest	14,200	14,300
Chateauguay	60,000	60,600
Chicoutimi	174,400	177,100
Compton	20,500	20,500
Deux-Montagnes	71,200	72,900
Dorchester	33,900	34,100
Drummond	69,800	70,600
Frontenac	26,800	26,800

Census Division	1981 Census ¹	1982 Estimate
Quebec (continued)		
Gaspé-Est	41,200	41,200
Gaspé-Ouest	18,900	18,900
Gatineau	54,200	54,200
Hull	131,200	131,000
Huntingdon	17,000	18,300
Iberville	23,200	23,800
Île-de-Montréal	1,760,200	1,758,400
Île-Jésus	268,300	270,100
Îles-de-la-Madeleine	14,100	14,000
Joliette	60,400	61,800
Kamouraska	28,600	29,100
L'Assomption	109,700	112,400
L'Islet	22,100	21,800
Labelle	34,400	34,700
Lac-St-Jean-Est	47,900	48,700
Lac-St-Jean-Ouest	62,500	63,900
Laprairie	105,900	107,300
Lévis	94,100	97,100
Lotbinière	29,600	29,700
Maskinongé	20,800	20,600
Matane	30,000	30,300
Matapédia	23,700	23,800
Mégantic	57,900	58,100
Missisquoi	36,200	36,500
Montcalm	27,600	28,000
Montmagny	25,700	25,800
Montmorency No. 1	23,000	23,500
Montmorency No. 2	6,400	6,500
Napierville	13,600	13,800
Nicolet	33,500	34,200
Nouveau-Québec	41,100	41,700
Papineau	38,000	37,600
Pontiac	20,300	20,200
Portneuf	58,800	61,100
Québec	459,000	458,100
Richelieu	53,100	53,300
Richmond	40,900	41,000
Rimouski	69,100	69,900
Rivière-du-Loup	41,200	41,700
Rouville	42,400	43,300
Saguenay	115,900	114,800
St-Hyacinthe	55,900	57,100
St-Jean	55,600	56,500
St-Maurice	107,700	108,600
Shefford	70,700	72,100
Sherbrooke	116,000	116,600
Soulanges	15,400	15,600
Stanstead	38,200	37,800
Témiscamingue	52,600	53,000
Témiscouata	19,500	19,600
Terrebonne	193,800	197,500
Vaudreuil	50,000	51,100
Verchères	63,300	63,100
Wolfe	15,600	15,800
Yamaska	14,800	14,900
Ontario	8,624,700	8,715,800
Algoma	133,500	138,600
Brant	104,400	105,100
Bruce	60,000	60,700
Cochrane	96,900	98,300
Dufferin	31,100	32,000
Dundas	18,900	19,100
Durham	283,600	290,700
Elgin	69,700	69,300
Essex	312,500	310,400
Frontenac	108,100	109,000
Glengarry	20,300	20,100
Grenville	27,200	27,000
Grey	73,800	74,800
Haldimand-Norfolk	89,500	90,100
Haliburton	11,400	11,400
Halton	253,900	257,700
Hamilton-Wentworth	411,400	415,400
Hastings	106,900	108,300
(continued)		

Census Division	1981 Census ¹	1982 Estimate
Ontario (continued)		
Huron	56,100	56,600
Kenora	59,400	60,800
Kent	107,000	106,700
Lambton	123,400	126,900
Lanark	45,700	47,300
Leeds	53,800	53,700
Lennox & Addington	33,000	33,200
Manitoulin	11,000	11,000
Middlesex	318,200	321,000
Muskoka	38,400	39,000
Niagara	368,300	368,900
Nipissing	80,300	80,100
Northumberland	65,000	65,800
Ottawa-Carleton	546,800	554,900
Oxford	85,900	86,600
Parry Sound	33,500	33,900
Peel	490,600	508,500
Perth	66,100	66,900
Peterborough	102,400	103,200
Prescott	30,400	30,400
Prince Edward	22,300	22,400
Rainy River	22,800	23,000
Renfrew	87,500	88,000
Russell	22,400	22,900
Simcoe	225,100	228,200
Stormont	61,900	62,500
Sudbury (District)	27,100	26,800
Sudbury (R.M.)	159,800	159,600
Thunder Bay	154,000	154,800
Timiskaming	41,300	41,400
Toronto Metropolitan	2,137,400	2,133,800
Victoria	47,800	48,700
Waterloo	305,500	311,000
Wellington	129,400	131,900
York	252,000	267,400
Manitoba	1,026,200	1,035,200
Division No. 1	16,200	16,300
Division No. 2	37,700	38,300
Division No. 3	36,800	37,200
Division No. 4	11,700	11,700
Division No. 5	17,000	17,000
Division No. 6	10,800	10,800
Division No. 7	54,400	54,800
Division No. 8	14,800	14,900
Division No. 9	23,500	23,400
Division No. 10	7,000	7,400
Division No. 11	564,500	571,600
Division No. 12	14,800	14,900
Division No. 13	31,100	31,000
Division No. 14	13,700	13,700
Division No. 15	24,700	25,100
Division No. 16	11,300	11,500
Division No. 17	28,100	27,700
Division No. 18	21,800	21,700
Division No. 19	12,300	12,700
Division No. 20	12,600	12,500
Division No. 21	24,700	24,700
Division No. 22	26,700	26,700
Division No. 23	10,000	9,800
Saskatchewan	968,300	979,400
Division No. 1	32,800	32,600
Division No. 2	26,700	26,600
Division No. 3	20,400	20,300
Division No. 4	14,700	14,700
Division No. 5	41,200	41,300
Division No. 6	201,000	203,200
Division No. 7	52,900	52,900
Division No. 8	35,100	35,300
Division No. 9	44,900	44,500
Division No. 10	25,100	25,200
Division No. 11	192,500	198,500
Division No. 12	25,500	26,000
Division No. 13	27,400	27,200
Division No. 14	47,500	47,500
Division No. 15	80,000	80,300
Division No. 16	39,900	39,500

Census Division	1981 Census ¹	1982 Estimate
Saskatchewan (continued)		
Division No. 17	35,500	35,900
Division No. 18	25,300	28,100
Alberta	2,237,300	2,317,000
Division No. 1	55,400	56,300
Division No. 2	110,500	114,000
Division No. 3	35,600	36,500
Division No. 4	12,100	12,100
Division No. 5	38,400	39,200
Division No. 6	668,500	700,200
Division No. 7	40,100	40,300
Division No. 8	123,600	128,700
Division No. 9	21,700	22,500
Division No. 10	78,400	80,200
Division No. 11	761,900	789,400
Division No. 12	84,200	86,700
Division No. 13	53,700	54,500
Division No. 14	24,600	25,400
Division No. 15	128,600	130,900
British Columbia*	2,744,200	2,790,100
Alberni-Clayoquot	32,600	32,500
Bulkley-Nechako	38,300	39,100
Capital	249,500	251,900
Cariboo	59,200	61,400
Central Coast	3,000	3,100
Central Fraser Valley	115,000	119,600
Central Kootenay	52,000	52,600
Central Okanagan	85,200	87,000
Columbia-Shuswap	40,100	42,300
Comox-Strathcona	68,600	70,800
Cowichan Valley	52,700	54,100
Dewdney-Alouette	62,000	62,700
East Kootenay	53,700	56,400
Fraser-Cheam	56,900	57,700
Fraser-Fort George	89,400	90,900
Greater Vancouver	1,169,700	1,180,500
Kitimat-Stikine	42,400	43,800
Kootenay Boundary	33,200	33,300
Mount Waddington	14,700	15,200
Nanaimo	77,100	79,800
North Okanagan	54,300	56,000
Okanagan-Similkameen	57,200	58,800
Peace River-Liard	55,500	55,900
Powell River	19,400	19,400
Skeena-Queen Charlotte	24,000	24,400
Squamish-Lillooet	18,900	19,400
Stikine	2,000	2,100
Sunshine Coast	15,500	16,100
Thompson-Nicola	102,000	103,100

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

¹ Census counts as of June 3, 1981 were adjusted to represent the June 1, 1981 data.

* Census Division Estimates are produced by the Central Statistics Bureau, Government of British Columbia.

1981 Census Counts and Postcensal Population Estimates for Census Metropolitan Areas, as of June 1, 1982 — Advance Information

Research carried out by Statistics Canada and consultations conducted with Statistical Focal Points, have resulted in the development of improved methods for estimating the population for census metropolitan areas. The current practice of publishing two sets of postcensal population estimates will be continued during the 1981-86 period.

- The first set of population estimates for this period will be produced by the regression (ratio-correlation) method using family allowance recipients aged 1-14 years as the symptomatic indicator of population change. This set of population estimates which provides no details on components of population change, will be published near the end of September of each year. The selection of the form of regression and the symptomatic indicator of population change is based on the criterion of minimum average absolute error, derived by simulating the behaviour of alternative estimation methods for the 1976-81 period. This new method is expected to result in estimates that are more reliable than those actually produced for the intercensal years between 1976 and 1981.

- The second set of estimates, produced using the component method, will provide details on each of the components of population change, and should be published about 18 months following the reference date. The data on components of population change will come from different sources: births and deaths from Vital Statistics Section, Statistics Canada; internal migration estimates from tabulations provided by Revenue Canada (Taxation); immigration from the Department of Employment and Immigration; and emigration among CMAs by distributing the total number of emigrants from Canada using the distribution observed from Revenue Canada (Taxation) files.

It should be noted that the census counts of June 3, 1981 were, for purposes of comparability, subjected to a slight adjustment so as to make them refer to June 1, 1981. For further information on methodology, contact Ravi Verma or Rosemary Bender (613-995-2212). Detailed data may be obtained by contacting Rosemary Bender (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census Counts and Postcensal Population Estimates for Canada and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1st, 1982 (in thousands)

Census Metropolitan Areas	1981 Census ¹	1982 Estimate
Canada	24,341.7	24,634.2
Metropolitan Areas	13,658.1	13,820.7
Calgary	592.6	610.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	135.2	137.5
Edmonton	656.9	678.4
Halifax	277.7	278.7
Hamilton	542.1	547.5
Kitchener	287.8	292.8
London	283.7	286.6
Montreal	2,828.3	2,850.9
Oshawa	154.2	158.8
Ottawa-Hull	718.0	726.1
Ontario Part	547.4	554.4
Quebec Part	170.6	171.7
Quebec	576.0	583.1
Regina	164.3	167.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	304.4	304.3
St. John's	154.8	154.6
Saint John	114.0	114.1
Saskatoon	154.2	159.0
Sudbury	149.9	149.3
Thunder Bay	121.4	121.8
Toronto	2,998.7	3,029.3
Trois-Rivières	111.5	112.6
Vancouver	1,268.1	1,283.0
Victoria	233.5	236.4
Windsor	246.1	244.6
Winnipeg	584.8	592.7

¹ The June 3, 1981 Census figures are adjusted to refer to June 1st, 1981.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

23-205 (Canada: \$3.15; Other Countries: \$3.80) **Wool Production and Supply**, 1982

32-006 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Oils and Fats**, March 1983

35-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Type Plywood**, March 1983

36-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Rigid Insulating Board**, March 1983

41-006 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, March 1983

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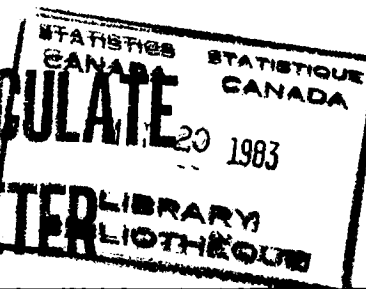
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The Market Research Handbook

Our apologies to the many people who ordered the *Market Research Handbook, 1982* (Catalogue 63-224) in the last two months and could not have their orders filled. The entire press run of 3,500 copies was sold and this publication has been out of print since March 1, 1983.

However, the 1983 issue of the *Market Research Handbook* will be released in October 1983. It will contain the latest data from the 1981 Census, as well as new data series. We would like to inform our users that orders are being received now for the new issue and unfulfilled orders for last year's edition will be applied to the 1983 edition.

For additional information, contact Maurice Massaad (613-995-4198), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



Farm Net Income

1981 and 1982 (In millions of dollars)

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
1981											
Farm cash receipts	32.3	190.2	226.4	198.6	2,763.4	4,939.6	1,643.8	3,964.4	3,843.2	876.7	18,678.6
Income-in-kind	0.4	3.1	5.9	4.4	54.6	65.4	18.3	35.0	36.3	18.7	242.1
Supplementary payments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.1	21.3	54.0	30.6	0.5	156.6
Realized gross income	32.8	193.3	232.3	203.0	2,818.0	5,055.1	1,683.4	4,053.4	3,910.1	895.9	19,077.3
Expenses	27.8	128.3	183.9	149.9	2,136.8	4,155.4	1,425.3	2,859.3	3,152.1	797.5	15,016.3
Realized net income	5.0	65.0	48.4	53.1	681.2	899.7	258.1	1,194.1	758.0	98.4	4,061.0
Value of inventory change	0.0	29.0	0.4	11.3	13.1	-59.7	187.1	433.4	66.0	-15.6	665.0
Total gross income	32.8	222.3	232.7	214.3	2,831.1	4,995.4	1,870.5	4,486.8	3,976.1	880.3	19,742.3
Total net income	5.0	94.0	48.8	64.4	694.3	840.0	445.2	1,627.5	824.0	82.8	4,726.0
1982											
Farm cash receipts	35.3	163.0	235.1	194.5	2,895.8	4,956.1	1,685.0	3,915.5	3,672.3	918.9	18,671.5
Income-in-kind	0.4	2.7	5.7	4.0	51.2	65.3	17.8	36.9	37.7	18.9	240.6
Supplementary payments	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	6.0	141.6	0.0	168.0
Realized gross income	35.8	165.7	240.8	198.5	2,947.0	5,041.7	1,702.8	3,958.4	3,851.6	937.8	19,080.1
Expenses	28.3	136.1	189.6	156.7	2,234.0	4,227.9	1,479.9	3,046.1	3,257.4	811.8	15,567.8
Realized net income	7.5	29.6	51.2	41.8	713.0	813.8	222.9	912.3	594.2	126.0	3,512.3
Value of inventory change	0.0	-1.1	2.5	0.7	-50.4	8.3	110.6	268.3	-62.4	17.2	293.7
Total gross income	35.8	164.6	243.3	199.2	2,896.6	5,050.0	1,813.4	4,226.7	3,789.2	955.0	19,373.8
Total net income	7.5	28.5	53.7	42.5	662.6	822.1	333.5	1,180.6	531.8	143.2	3,806.0

Farm Net Income, 1982 (Preliminary) — Advance Information

Canadian farmers' realized net farm income in 1982 totalled an estimated \$3.5 billion, down 14% from the revised 1981 level of \$4.1 billion. Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges rose about 4% in 1982, while farm cash receipts were little changed from the year-earlier total.

Total farm cash receipts, including supplementary payments, remained unchanged in 1982 from the revised 1981 level of \$18.8 billion:

- Cash receipts from crops fell \$573 million (6%) in 1982, despite increased producer deliveries of wheat and coarse grains. In 1981, the Canadian Wheat Board was able to pay producers a record \$1.22 billion in combined interim and final payments. Subsequently, increased world production combined with slackening demand led to reduced world prices and, as a result, payments in 1982 were substantially below 1981 levels.
- Cash receipts from livestock products increased 7% in 1982 to \$9.6 billion. Receipts from hogs were up about 21% from 1981 levels: the increase can be wholly attributed to price as pork production in 1982 was virtually unchanged from 1981. Cash receipts from cattle and calves increased slightly. Cash receipts from dairy products increased by 11% on the basis of higher prices for milk. Poultry and egg receipts declined slightly in 1982 as lower production costs led to lower producer prices.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges increased by 4% to \$15.6 billion in 1982 from \$15.0 billion (revised) for 1981.

In 1982, two of the three largest operating expenses — interest and feed — showed decreases while machinery expenses showed an increase:

- Interest expenses declined by 5%, primarily because of falling interest rates;
- Feed expenses were down 4% because of lower feed prices;

- Machinery expenses — which include fuel and machinery repair expenses — were 14% higher in 1982. Fuel costs increased by 23%, while machinery repair costs were only up 6%.

In 1982, the value of inventory change was +\$294 million. When this is added to realized net income, total net income is estimated to have reached \$3.8 billion, a decrease of 19% from the revised 1981 level of \$4.7 billion. (Most of the increase in the value of inventory change is due largely to increased stocks of Prairie grain on farms at January 1, 1983.)

Data users should note that cash receipts, income-in-kind and value of inventory change for 1981 and 1982, as well as taxes, interest and depreciation for 1981, were revised in part because of the 1981 Census of Agriculture. Intercensal revisions for earlier years will be released next spring.

Preliminary 1982 and revised 1981 estimates will be available on CANSIM today. For further information, contact Ed Hamilton or May Holbein (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1981 Preliminary Data for Income Taxes and Provincial Allocation of Taxable Income — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show that Canadian corporations paid \$11,617 million in federal and provincial income taxes in 1981, a marginal increase of 1% over 1980. Corporate profits before taxes, on a National Accounts basis, decreased 11% from 1980. (The divergence between these two trends is largely attributable to higher corporate losses in the calculation of book profits before taxes (net of losses).)

Corporate taxes were down substantially in 1981 in export industries where a drop in both demand and prices led to sharply reduced profits: federal and provincial income taxes decreased by more than 69% in metal mining, 53% in forestry, 52% in primary metals, and 37% to \$320 million in paper and allied industries. In contrast, taxes increased 59% to \$137 million in public utilities as capital cost allowance claims decreased from the unusually high level recorded in 1980 in that industry. In transport equipment, a partial turnaround from the large decrease in taxes recorded for 1980 resulted in a 56% increase in taxes to \$272 million.

The federal budget of November 12, 1981 brought in a number of measures affecting corporations, of which the most notable was a reduction of capital cost allowance write-offs in the year in which an asset is acquired. These changes, however, were introduced too late in the year to have much impact on the 1981 statistics. The October 1980 budget and the National Energy Program introduced the Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax at a rate of 8% of revenue or royalties derived from the production of petroleum or gas in Canada, and reduced depletion allowances for oil and gas exploration and development activities. These measures have contributed to the divergence in the movements of taxable income and book profits.

Taxable income (the tax base) at the Canada level increased by only 2% to \$29,980 million in 1981. On a provincial basis, taxable income grew fastest in Prince Edward Island (up 25% to \$65 million) and Newfoundland (up 20% to \$337 million due mainly to increased profits in iron mining in that province). Taxable income increased in Alberta by 11% to \$6,843 million and in Ontario by 3% to \$10,653 million. In all other jurisdictions, taxable income was down, ranging from -35% in the Northwest Territories to -1% in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and "other".

For further information on 1981 preliminary tax data, contact B. Thériault (613-995-9836), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Subscribers to *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (catalogue 61-208) will automatically receive a copy of the preliminary statistics upon publication. (see table on next page)

Exports by Commodities, March 1983 — Advance Information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for March 1983 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Tobacco Products — Cigarettes and Cigars, April 1983 — Advance Information

Production of cigarettes in Canada during April 1983 totalled 5,625.6 million, down from 6,061.4 million a year earlier.

Production of cigars declined to 28.1 million in the latest month from 40.6 million in April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 2 864 tonnes or 615 470 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in April 1983, compared to 3 220 tonnes or 629 690 square metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles* (47-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Soft Drink Production, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of soft drinks for April 1983 was 30,402,000 gallons (1 382 103 hectolitres), up from 29,724,000 gallons (1 351 280 hectolitres) in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Regional Allocation of Taxable Income, by Industrial Division

1980 and Preliminary 1981

Millions of dollars

	Atlantic Provinces		Quebec		Ontario	
	1980	1981p	1980	1981p	1980	1981p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25.0	26.9	28.5	33.8	84.4	104.3
Mining	40.3	122.9	175.8	124.7	670.4	279.3
Manufacturing	733.2	548.0	2,821.7	2,401.1	4,641.4	4,656.6
Construction	53.5	58.9	223.8	207.4	349.4	428.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	160.8	169.7	353.0	507.0	544.8	678.4
Wholesale trade	95.7	91.3	624.7	667.9	1,058.9	1,116.4
Retail trade	128.0	129.0	379.9	406.8	654.3	719.4
Finance	114.0	137.7	523.2	672.6	1,480.7	1,691.8
Services	70.6	76.4	380.9	413.4	862.5	978.5
Total all Industries	1,421.0	1,360.9	5,511.5	5,434.6	10,346.8	10,653.3

	Prairie Provinces		British Columbia		Other		Total Canada	
	1980	1981p	1980	1981p	1980	1981p	1980	1981p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	154.9	232.6	155.8	99.3	1.0	3.3	449.7	500.2
Mining	2,957.8	3,286.3	443.9	174.5	250.0	82.0	4,538.2	4,069.6
Manufacturing	1,520.3	1,426.0	1,102.9	822.8	72.2	42.0	10,891.6	9,896.4
Construction	371.8	465.4	176.1	223.4	10.3	27.3	1,184.9	1,411.0
Transportation, communications and other utilities	458.6	527.3	263.6	286.8	43.9	44.6	1,824.7	2,213.8
Wholesale trade	629.6	604.5	339.7	349.6	15.3	18.2	2,763.8	2,847.9
Retail trade	497.4	500.8	255.6	279.9	10.7	11.7	1,925.9	2,047.7
Finance	832.4	967.9	496.9	649.7	212.5	329.2	3,659.7	4,448.8
Services	623.2	703.5	295.3	343.7	26.7	29.4	2,259.2	2,544.9
Total all Industries	8,045.9	8,714.2	3,529.8	3,229.7	642.7	587.7	29,497.8	29,980.4

Federal and Provincial Corporation Income Taxes, by Industrial Division

1980 and Preliminary 1981

Millions of dollars

	Federal Income Taxes		Provincial Income Taxes		Total Federal and Provincial Income Taxes	
	1980	1981p	1980	1981p	1980	1981p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.3	74.3	47.1	49.7	123.4	124.1
Mining	1,513.1	1,311.9	396.9	327.1	1,910.0	1,638.9
Manufacturing	2,912.0	2,611.5	1,360.4	1,245.6	4,272.4	3,857.2
Construction	260.4	325.6	118.8	140.7	379.2	466.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	556.9	688.1	218.3	279.6	775.2	967.7
Wholesale trade	790.5	833.1	328.4	339.7	1,118.9	1,172.9
Retail trade	471.1	511.7	209.0	222.9	680.1	734.6
Finance	997.8	1,233.2	415.7	508.9	1,413.5	1,742.1
Services	541.0	639.1	238.2	273.9	779.2	913.0
Total all Industries	8,119.0	8,228.5	3,332.6	3,388.1	11,451.6	11,616.6

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, March 1983
— Advance Information

Advance information on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables for the month of March 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the March issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly* (32-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending May 7, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 123 002	2 234 749	4 357 751
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 292 175	2 432 356	4 724 531
% change	-7.4	-8.1	-7.8
Cars, 1983	34,106	32,949	67,055
Cars, 1982	35,673	35,285	70,958
% change	-4.4	-6.6	-5.5
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	136 660	48 263	184 923
Metric tonnes, 1982	118 751	56 062	174 813
% change	15.1	-13.9	5.8
Cars, 1983	4,611	1,900	6,511
Cars, 1982	3,907	2,105	6,012
% change	18.0	-9.7	8.3
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	31 310 958	34 750 396	66 061 354
Metric tonnes, 1982	36 962 884	36 440 667	73 403 551
% change	-15.3	-4.6	-10.0
Cars, 1983	523,438	512,393	1,035,831
Cars, 1982	597,480	538,574	1,136,054
% change	-12.4	-4.9	-8.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 259 879	898 634	3 158 513
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 225 312	1 077 652	3 302 964
% change	1.5	-16.6	-4.4
Cars, 1983	75,660	34,914	110,574
Cars, 1982	71,129	39,707	110,836
% change	6.4	-12.1	-0.2

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 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending May 7, 1983
 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending May 7, 1983 totalled 4.4 million t, a decrease of 7.8% from the 1982 figure. Loadings were down in the East by 7.4% and in the West by 8.1%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, increased in the East by 15.1% and decreased in the West by 13.9%, with an overall national increase of 5.8%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-May 7, 1983 totalled 66.1 million t, a decline of 10.0% from the year-earlier level. Piggyback cars loaded decreased 0.2%.

For further information, contact J. Bustros (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

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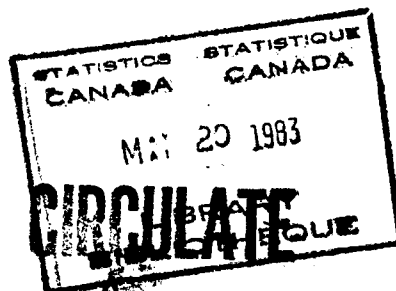
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Historical Statistics of Canada — Second Edition

A unique reference volume, depicting in text and extensive statistical series the growth and development of Canada from Confederation in 1867 to the modern era, was released today by Statistics Canada.

The compendium, published jointly by the Social Science Federation of Canada and Statistics Canada, provides professionals and students alike with an important new source for historical research and analysis. Besides offering time series for such vital factors as employment, housing, health care, education and the national accounts, it includes descriptions designed to aid interpretation and use of the data and draws together references to the many original sources.

The art of statistical collection and interpretation has changed significantly since the 1965 publication of the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada* which contained data running to 1960. But while new series have been added to this 1983 edition, every effort has been made to link these in a usable way with the statistics from earlier times, including revisions to some of the previously published data.

The second edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada*, catalogue CS-11-516E (CS-11-516F in French), may be ordered from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V7, or the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S9. Cost of the hard bound book is \$60 in Canada, \$72 in other countries. For further information, contact Mary Fraser (613-593-7444), Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Estimated Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	Mar. 1983p	Feb. 1983r	Not Seasonally Adjusted % change	Jan.-Mar. 1983p	Jan.-Mar. 1982	% change
	(\$ millions)			(\$ millions)		
Newfoundland	107.2	77.1	39.0	269.1	302.0	-10.9
Prince Edward Island	20.0	19.8	1.3	60.5	52.4	15.4
Nova Scotia	317.9	277.6	14.5	868.0	837.7	3.6
New Brunswick	257.7	228.9	12.6	701.4	824.7	-15.0
Quebec	4,472.3	3,916.1	14.2	11,933.6	11,862.2	0.6
Ontario	8,590.0	7,403.4	16.0	23,177.9	22,810.4	1.6
Manitoba	392.5	353.6	11.0	1,083.1	1,164.4	-7.0
Saskatchewan	180.9	165.4	9.4	506.3	542.0	-6.6
Alberta	991.3	906.5	9.4	2,736.1	2,960.0	-7.6
British Columbia	1,363.9	1,245.9	9.5	3,780.0	3,839.5	-1.5
Canada¹	16,696.8	14,596.9	14.4	45,123.5	45,200.1	-0.2

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, March 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show the value of new orders received in all Canadian manufacturing industries in March 1983, seasonally adjusted, fell 3.4% to \$15,178.6 million from the revised February level of \$15,709.8 million. In durable goods industries, new orders with an estimated value of \$6,241.3 million were 4.2% lower than the February value of \$6,513.8 million. The decline was attributable to lower orders in the transportation equipment group of industries (down \$401.8 million); this drop was partly offset by an increase in new orders in the machinery manufacturing industries. New orders in non-durable goods industries were estimated at \$8,937.3 million, down 2.8% from \$9,196.0 million (revised) in February.

The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog of manufacturers at the end of March was \$16,964.6 million, down 0.3% from the revised February estimate of \$17,013.9 million. Unfilled orders decreased 0.2% in durable goods industries to \$14,803.6 million from \$14,832.9 million at the end of February, and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was down 0.9% to \$2,161.0 million from \$2,181.0 million a month earlier.

The seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments in March was \$15,227.9 million, down 1.8% from February's revised value of \$15,513.2 million. Shipments of durable goods industries were down 1.5% to \$6,270.6 million from \$6,364.3 million as a \$72.9 million increase in metal fabricating industries was more than offset by a \$167.4 million decrease in transportation equipment industries. Shipment decreases of \$76.1 million in the foods and beverages industry and of \$87.4 million in the petroleum and coal products industry were the major contributors to a 2.1% drop in the non-durable goods industries as shipments declined to \$8,957.3 million in March from \$9,148.9 million in February.

Seasonally adjusted inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of March was \$31,283.0 million, down 0.9% from February's revised value of \$31,565.6 million. Total inventory held decreased 0.8% to \$32,542.9 million in March from \$32,816.1 million in February with decreases of 1.3% in finished products, 0.9% in raw materials and 0.2% in goods in process.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of March was 2.05:1, up from 2.03:1 in February. The ratio of finished products to shipments rose to 0.72:1 in March from 0.71:1 in February.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in March 1983 were estimated at \$16,696.8 million, 14.4% higher than the revised February value of \$14,596.9 million. But cumulative shipments for the first three months of 1983 at an estimated \$45,123.5 million were down 0.2% from the January-March 1982 total of \$45,200.1 million.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$3.70/\$37). Certain preliminary series of shipments data by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1979 Census of Manufacturers Benchmarks)

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	Mar. 1983p	Feb. 1983r	Jan. 1983	Mar. 1982
	(\$ millions)			
Shipments: Total	16,696.8	14,596.9	13,829.9	16,932.4
Non-durable	9,461.2	8,600.1	8,197.4	9,352.2
Durable	7,235.6	5,996.8	5,632.4	7,580.2
New Orders: Total	16,726.4	14,963.1	14,274.0	16,762.5
Non-durable	9,445.0	8,630.5	8,272.6	9,318.9
Durable	7,281.4	6,332.6	6,001.4	7,443.5
Unfilled Orders: Total	17,292.8	17,263.3	16,897.0	18,745.4
Non-durable	2,154.4	2,170.6	2,140.2	2,213.2
Durable	15,138.4	15,092.6	14,756.8	16,532.2
Inventory Owned: Total	31,863.7	31,934.7	32,030.2	34,819.4
Non-durable	16,253.8	16,209.7	16,178.3	16,896.9
Durable	15,609.9	15,725.0	15,852.0	17,922.5
Inventory Held: Total	33,083.1	33,180.8	33,283.4	36,325.5
Raw materials	12,573.8	12,689.3	13,128.8	14,541.0
Goods in process	9,235.7	9,251.9	9,182.7	9,826.4
Finished products	11,273.6	11,239.6	10,971.9	11,958.1
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments: Total	15,227.9	15,513.2	15,293.6	15,579.8
Non-durable	8,957.3	9,148.9	8,918.4	8,983.1
Durable	6,270.6	6,364.3	6,375.2	6,596.7
New Orders: Total	15,178.6	15,709.8	15,182.8	15,199.9
Non-durable	8,937.3	9,196.0	8,911.4	8,947.3
Durable	6,241.3	6,513.8	6,271.4	6,252.6
Unfilled Orders: Total	16,964.6	17,013.9	16,817.3	18,229.7
Non-durable	2,161.0	2,181.0	2,133.9	2,216.5
Durable	14,803.6	14,832.9	14,683.4	16,013.2
Inventory Owned: Total	31,283.0	31,565.6	31,755.3	34,329.2
Non-durable	15,929.0	16,008.2	16,024.8	16,591.5
Durable	15,354.0	15,557.4	15,730.5	17,737.7
Inventory Held: Total	32,542.9	32,816.1	33,051.6	35,886.9
Raw materials	12,574.7	12,686.5	13,025.4	14,641.8
Goods in process	9,068.3	9,083.2	9,095.1	9,691.8
Finished products	10,899.9	11,046.4	10,931.1	11,553.3
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments	2.05	2.03	2.08	2.20
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.74

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for March 1983/1982

SIC Group	Sales		Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Feb. 1983/1982r %	Mar. 1983/1982p %	Feb. 1983/1982r %	Mar. 1983/82p %	Mar. 1982r	Mar. 1983p
Total all trades — Canada	1.4	4.5	-9.3	-8.4	2.00	1.79
Standard Industrial Classification						
Farm products (excluding grain)	-3.1	12.1	-11.4	-11.2	.70	.55
Paper and paper products	-5.5	-3.4	-8.0	-8.5	1.08	1.02
General merchandise	0.3	3.6	-5.3	-5.4	2.72	2.49
Food	2.2	4.9	2.5	-1.3	.78	.76
Tobacco products	16.1	20.1	13.4	9.8	.74	.69
Drugs and toilet preparations	13.7	19.5	2.3	6.3	1.41	1.24
Apparel and dry goods	12.0	15.8	-13.6	-13.6	2.20	1.66
Household furniture and house furnishings	9.5	12.9	-10.0	-10.7	2.92	2.37
Motor vehicles and accessories	6.1	8.2	-5.5	-8.9	2.42	2.07
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	48.0	59.2	-7.4	-8.2	2.09	1.28
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	5.4	7.0	-6.1	-8.1	4.68	4.37
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	-11.7	-12.3	-11.2	-9.4	2.55	2.67
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-4.7	-5.5	-11.7	-11.4	2.35	2.23
Metal and metal products	-31.0	-18.1	-34.4	-30.0	1.84	1.55
Lumber and building materials	11.1	4.3	-14.0	-14.3	2.09	1.71
Scrap and waste materials	-10.8	5.1	-6.6	-9.6	1.62	1.46
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	-8.8	-3.4	-11.2	-0.6	2.11	2.20
Province						
Newfoundland	2.0	1.5	-5.5	-9.8	1.80	1.60
Prince Edward Island	19.5	1.8	11.3	4.1	1.47	1.62
Nova Scotia	4.7	8.1	-9.6	-8.5	1.89	1.61
New Brunswick	15.8	21.2	-3.8	0.2	1.85	1.52
Quebec	5.4	9.3	-11.2	-5.4	1.70	1.51
Ontario	1.0	6.3	-7.3	-7.8	1.89	1.67
Manitoba	1.1	8.5	-8.2	-8.5	3.07	2.67
Saskatchewan	-1.6	-8.7	-10.8	-11.2	3.33	3.20
Alberta	-16.4	-14.9	-10.8	-9.2	2.69	2.88
British Columbia	7.3	6.6	-10.8	-13.7	1.80	1.51
Yukon and Northwest Territories	-2.2	-16.2	0.3	-1.8	1.77	1.57

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Wholesale Trade, March 1983 — Advance Information Sales

Sales of Canadian wholesale merchants in March 1983 increased by 4.5% from the year-earlier level. The largest percentage gains were registered by wholesalers of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+59.2%), tobacco products (+20.1%), drugs and toilet preparations (+19.5%) and apparel and dry goods (+15.8%).

On a provincial basis, the most significant percentage increase over last year was recorded by wholesalers in New Brunswick (+21.2%). A major contribution to this increase came from the food wholesalers of that province.

Inventories

Wholesalers' inventories in March 1983 were down 8.4% from the corresponding period last year. The overall decline in the level of inventories was due primarily to lower stocks held by wholesalers of metal and metal products (-30.0%), lumber and building materials (-14.3%) and apparel and dry goods (-13.6%). The only SIC groups to show increases in the

level of inventories were wholesalers of tobacco products (+9.8%) and drugs and toilet preparations (+6.3%). Wholesale inventories were down in all provinces except Prince Edward Island (+4.1%) and New Brunswick (+0.2%) where the divergent trend was attributed to food wholesalers.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, March 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic export and import price and volume indexes for the month of March 1983, for the first quarter of 1983 and revised indexes for 1982 and 1981 are available on CANSIM, on request by telephone or can be obtained from the April issue of *Summary of External Trade*.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Leslie Viczian or Peter Wang (613-995-6115), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of process cheese during the month of April 1983 totalled 5 521 076 kilograms.

Production of instant skim milk powder in the latest month amounted to 752 109 kilograms.

For further information, order the April issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

CS 11-516E (Canada: \$60; Other Countries: \$72) **Historical Statistics of Canada** —Second Edition

25-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, March 1983

25-201 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Logging**, 1981

33-206 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Rubber Products Industries**, 1981

41-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings**, March 1983

43-005 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, March 1983

46-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, March 1983

47-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada**, March 1983

56-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Telephone Statistics**, March 1983

62-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **The Consumer Price Index**, April 1983 — Available May 20, 1983 at 7 a.m.

72-004 (Canada: \$5.30/\$21.20; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$25.45) **Federal Government Employment**, October-December 1982

Service Bulletin:

52-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Railway Transport** — Vol. 13, No. 4, Railway Carloadings, January 1983, February 1983 and March 1983

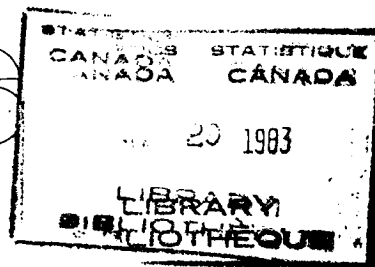
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1981 Census User Summary Tape — 20% Sample

One more User Summary Tape from the 1981 Census for the 20% sample is now available. The file is rounded to maintain confidentiality.

- File EAF81B60 Families for Enumeration Areas with census families in private households by family structure and mother tongue of wives, showing mother tongue of husbands and lone parents.

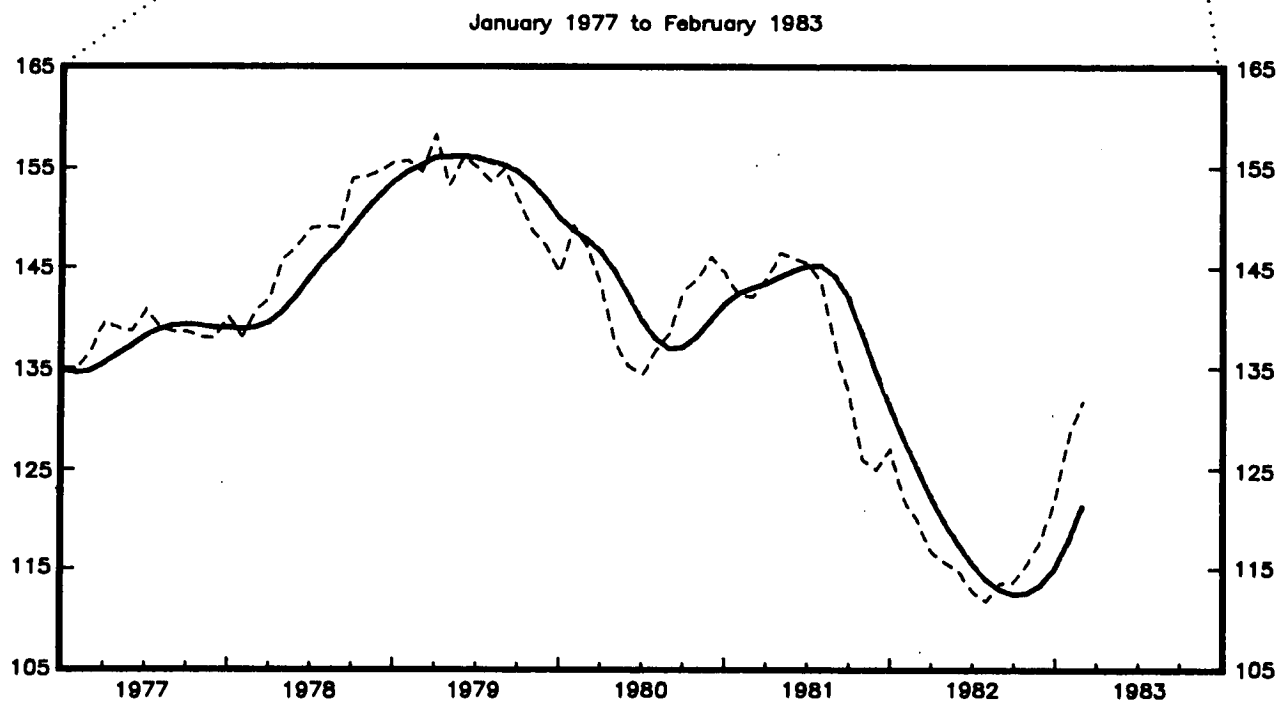
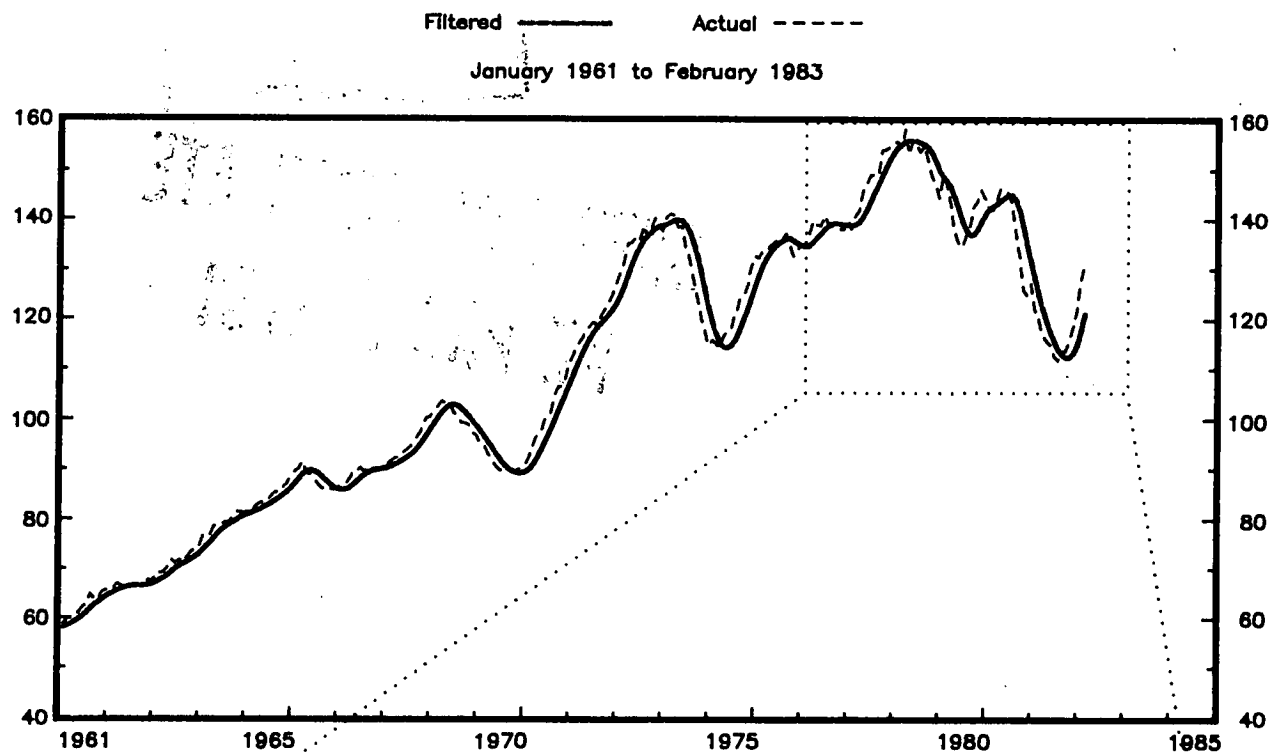
The file is available covering all of Canada for \$150 or per region or province for \$75.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes, CANSIM Division (613-995-0097), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 8



The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



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

A Note on the Role of Leading Indicators in the Statistical System

Policy-makers and decision-makers in both the government and private sectors are making increased and more sophisticated uses of quarterly national accounts and of other macro-economic frameworks in order to evaluate the current performance of the economy and to detect its underlying trends. However, by the time users have access to the elaborate frameworks which allow them to analyze the economy in a relatively disciplined fashion, events with consequences for the near and medium term future may have already taken place. The first quantitative manifestation of current economic developments often occurs in a group of indicators that lead cyclical movements in the economy and that can be assembled rapidly as events unfold. Consequently it is not surprising that "leading indicators" have long played a role in assessing current economic conditions. In the last decade the increased severity of recessions worldwide has disabused most analysts of the notion that the business cycle is dead and has rekindled interest in the leading indicator approach to economic analysis. Since the early 1970s the number of organizations, both in Canada and elsewhere, that have developed indicator systems to monitor economic developments is quite impressive. All of this activity has stimulated inquiries into the nature of the work being carried out and into possible directions of evolution of indicator systems.

These inquiries have led Statistics Canada to develop a set of theoretical guidelines that are useful in constructing, evaluating, or in guiding the evolution of leading indicator systems. Also, technical advances in data smoothing have been utilized so that the number of false signals emitted by the leading index has been minimized while preserving the maximum amount of lead time. A paper on these topics was published in the May 1982 issue of *Current Economic Analysis* (catalogue number 13-004E). Within the limits of this note we can only be suggestive and indicate that a leading indicator system should be structured as much as possible like the framework (e.g. the quarterly national accounts) that it is intended to complement, and it must contain a broad enough range of component indicators to enable the system to warn of cyclical changes that may be generated by any of a large variety of causal mechanisms. Although the current version of Statistics Canada's leading indicator system does not incorporate all the implications of the theoretical guidelines, along with the guidelines, it constitutes a useful addition to the indicator systems in Canada, and will become increasingly more so as the system evolves in accordance with the theoretical principles underlying its development.

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, February 1983 — Advance Information

Leading Indicators	Percentage Change in February
Composite Leading Index (1971=100)	+2.96
1. Average Workweek — Manufacturing (Hours)	+0.27
2. Residential Construction Index (1971=100)	+12.32 ¹
3. United States Composite Leading Index (1967=100)	+1.37
4. Money Supply (M1) (\$1971 Millions)	+1.32
5. New Orders — Durable Products Industries (\$1971 Millions)	+0.56
6. Retail Trade — Furniture and Appliances (\$1971 Millions)	+2.60
7. New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$1971 Millions)	+0.06
8. Shipment to Inventory Ratio (Finished Goods) — Manufacturing	+0.03*
9. Stock Price Index (TSE300 Excluding Oil and Gas 1975=1000)	+7.92
10. Percentage Change in Price Per Unit Labour Costs — Manufacturing	+0.14*
* Net Change	

¹ Based on preliminary estimates provided by the Labour Division for employment, average workweek and average hourly earnings in manufacturing.

According to the record increase of the composite leading indicator in February 1983, the recovery in economic activity will maintain its momentum during the next few months. In February the composite leading index (1971=100) rose for the fifth consecutive month to 121.33 from a level of 117.85 in January, a gain of 2.96%. The sources of strength were widespread as all 10 component indicators increased, something that has not occurred for 10 years. While the initial signs of recovery last October were confined to the financial and housing sectors, the gains had spread to leading indicators of household demand and exports by December, and then to the manufacturing sector in January, when the non-filtered¹ index climbed by a record 5.2%. The non-filtered index increased a more moderate 2.5% in February to 131.7, mainly because of a transitory slackness in household demand, most likely related to strikes and wage roll-backs in Quebec that month. The outlook for personal income remains favourable, however, particularly in light of the strong growth in employment through April which, along with a continued reduction in interest rates, should assure further growth in consumer demand.

In February the indicators of real personal expenditure on goods continued to signal an appreciable growth of consumer demand, although since January the non-filtered versions of these indicators have indicated some slackness in this sector. The trend for sales of furniture and appliances and for new motor vehicles advanced 2.60% and 0.06%, respectively, despite drops in the non-filtered data of 5.1% for furniture and (continued)

appliances and 2.9% for motor vehicles. Data on retail sales in total indicates that the slackening occurred mainly in Eastern Canada, in particular in Quebec following the wage rollbacks and strikes in the public sector, and in the Atlantic provinces. In addition, there was some fallback in sales of durable goods following an unusual surge in the fourth quarter of 1982. Consumer demand should be firmer in the second quarter of 1983 as the effect of these transitory factors disappears, as consumers will likely react favourably to the general improvement in labour market conditions and real incomes. Employment increased a substantial 0.6% in April.

The residential construction² index accelerated to a 12.32% gain in February. The signs of strength have become more widespread geographically so that the non-filtered index maintained a high level in January and February in spite of some weakening in Quebec. Indicators of construction of single dwelling units point to continued strength in this sector as lower mortgage rates replace the beneficial effect of government programs, which were responsible for the strength in Central Canada in the fourth quarter. Indicators of multiple unit activity have remained weak, however, as vacancy rates have remained high across the country, particularly in the West. This situation may be reversed if economic activity picks up in Western Canada. Employment improved considerably in April in Alberta (+0.5%) and British Columbia (+1.4%), while the rate of increase for men in both provinces was 1.5%.

Recovery in the indicators of manufacturing became more robust in February, following the relatively weak contribution of these indicators to growth of the leading index up to January. Increased consumer and export demand throughout the autumn has finally reversed the trend of new orders for durable goods (+0.56%), while the ratio of shipments to finished goods inventories registered a second consecutive increase, climbing to 1.39. The acceleration in the upward trend of the average workweek (+0.27%) indicates that the trend in employment in manufacturing should begin to pick up. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment in manufacturing has shown little strength in the first quarter, mainly because of a large number of layoffs in industries related to fixed investment expenditures in Ontario. The trend of output in manufacturing increased for the first month in February (+0.62%).

The improvement in profit margins continued in February as the percentage change in price per unit labour cost increased by +0.14 to -0.13%. The improvement continued to be more evident in the non-filtered series (up +0.27 to +0.25%) which, combined with increased sales, suggests that profits will increase in manufacturing in the first quarter. The improvement in profit margins appears to be mainly due to an increase in output per employee in January and February, as selling prices have increased only marginally. Unit labour costs posted the largest decline since 1964, and the non-filtered series is 1.3% lower than a year earlier. This phenomenon may partly explain the moderation in increases of industry selling prices in spite of increased demand.

The United States leading index accelerated in February (+1.37% compared to 1.09% in January) suggesting that the recovery of our exports to that country should continue through the second quarter, following a gain of 10.3% in the first quarter. In total, exports were weak in the first quarter, however, because of the continued negative trend of exports to Japan and to Europe (except the United Kingdom) where, except for a brief upturn in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982, production has been declining for several quarters. Nevertheless, the recent upturn in leading indicators for the above-noted countries indicates that demand for exports to these countries should improve in the near term.

Leading indicators related to the financial markets also posted strong gains in February. The Toronto stock exchange index increased 7.92%, reflecting a record level posted by the non-filtered data. The real money supply increased for the second consecutive month (+1.32%) following two years of decline. The number of mortgage loans approved remained at relatively high levels in February, reflecting the continued strength in demand for housing. Consumer credit outstanding, however, declined in February in concert with the fall in sales of goods in January and February.

¹The 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%.

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

For further information, order Current Economic Analysis (13-004E, Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; other countries: \$3.20/\$31.80), or contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Receipts and Payments on International Travel

	1982					1983p
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	Year	QI
	(\$ millions)					
United States						
Receipts	265	594	1,161	382	2,402	266
Payments	1,004	869	783	578	3,234	966
Balance	-739	-275	378	-196	-832	-700
All Other Countries						
Receipts	124	389	617	192	1,322	128
Payments	475	407	554	338	1,774	478
Balance	-351	-18	63	-146	-452	-350
Total All Countries						
Receipts	389	983	1,778	574	3,724	394
Payments	1,479	1,276	1,337	916	5,008	1,444
Balance	-1,090	-293	441	-342	-1,284	-1,050

p Preliminary estimates.

For further information, order the January-March issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$7.95/\$31.80), or contact Mr. Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

International Travel Receipts and Payments, January-March 1983 and Final 1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for the first three months of 1983 show that this country had an international travel account deficit of \$1,050 million, down from the \$1,090 million deficit recorded in the first quarter of 1982. Canada earned \$394 million from international travel, up 1.3% from the 1982 period, while payments by Canadians travelling abroad dropped 2.4% to \$1,444 million.

In the January-March 1983 period, receipts from United States visitors totalled \$266 million, almost unchanged from last year, while receipts from travelers from all other countries increased by 3.2% to \$128 million. Payments by Canadians to the U.S. amounted to \$966 million, down 3.8% from 1982, while payments to all other countries totalled \$478 million, up marginally from \$475 million in 1982.

Final estimates for 1982 show that Canada's deficit on international travel increased by 15.1% to \$1,284 million (\$1,116 million in 1981). This country earned \$3,724 million from international travel (\$2,402 million from the U.S. and \$1,322 million from all other countries), while payments by Canadians travelling abroad totalled \$5,008 million (\$3,234 million to the U.S. and \$1,774 million to all other countries).

For further information, order the January-March 1983 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$7.95/\$31.80), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Farm cash receipts for the January-March period of 1983 totalled an estimated \$4,939.4 million, down slightly from the previous year's estimate of \$5,048.7 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops declined slightly from the corresponding period in 1982 to \$2,680.8 million during January-March 1983. Increases in wheat, rapeseed and soybeans receipts were offset by lower receipts for rye, flaxseed, corn and potatoes.

Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products were also down slightly from the January-March 1982 level to \$2,177.4 million in the latest period.

Estimated farm cash receipts measure gross cash returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. Also included are Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. No allowance has been made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published annually in catalogue 21-202.

For further information, order the January-March 1983 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact John Lanthier (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-March
(millions of dollars)

	1982	1983	1983/82 %
Prince Edward Island	48.0	45.7	-4.8
Nova Scotia	55.1	55.3	0.1
New Brunswick	48.3	36.0	-25.5
Quebec	618.8	642.9	3.9
Ontario	1,152.9	1,057.4	-8.3
Manitoba	424.5	412.2	-2.9
Saskatchewan	1,375.1	1,370.1	-0.4
Alberta	1,115.0	1,136.1	1.9
British Columbia	211.0	183.7	-12.9
Canada	5,048.7	4,939.4	-2.2

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, February 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons increased 3.4% to 6 350 400 cubic metres in February 1983 from 6 132 600 cubic metres a year earlier. Alberta was the main producing province, accounting for 85.5% of the Canadian total. Imported crude and equivalents for the same month amounted to 958 300 cubic metres, while exported crude and equivalents to the United States amounted to 1 027 500 cubic metres.

Canadian refineries received 6 355 800 cubic metres of crude petroleum and equivalents in February 1983.

Net new production of natural gas in February 1983 amounted to 8 515.1 million cubic metres, down 6.5% from 9 100.6 million cubic metres in February 1982. Alberta was the main producer with 90.1% of the Canadian total.

On the disposition side: exports to the United States in the latest month were 2 021.1 million cubic metres; 4 799.9 million cubic metres were sold to ultimate customers in Canada; and 1 468.6 million cubic metres were used in fields and processing plants.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Advance Estimates of EmployeesFebruary 1983
(Thousands)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Number of Employees									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations						Seasonally adjusted			
	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r	Nov. 1982r	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r	Nov. 1982r
Industry Division										
Forestry	44.1	43.9	40.8	49.8	50.9	51.7	52.1	51.3	45.0	48.1
Mining (including milling)	138.5	135.0	137.4	140.8	171.7	169.4	141.0	137.8	141.1	142.0
Manufacturing	1,583.2	1,571.8	1,566.6	1,608.3	1,752.5	1,763.5	1,621.0	1,617.6	1,599.7	1,611.7
Construction	316.8	321.6	354.1	401.7	384.8	382.0	371.4	376.0	390.4	390.7
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	788.6	789.7	794.3	810.6	821.1	827.7	813.5	809.1	807.0	809.2
Trade	1,486.1	1,506.5	1,549.9	1,553.8	1,586.0	1,613.2	1,527.2	1,515.3	1,516.5	1,516.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	528.1	528.0	526.6	526.8	532.4	534.7	530.9	529.1	528.3	529.0
Total Service	2,954.7	2,937.0	2,908.9	2,978.0	2,963.0	2,931.3	2,950.5	2,953.0	2,946.7	2,949.1
Non-commercial Service	1,638.4	1,609.2	1,576.4	1,622.7	1,593.9	1,568.5	1,587.1	1,581.8	1,573.9	1,580.4
Commercial Service	1,316.3	1,327.8	1,332.4	1,355.4	1,369.1	1,362.8	1,363.4	1,371.1	1,372.8	1,368.7
Public Administration and Defence ¹	635.5	629.9	630.9	636.8	622.4	617.1	653.1	651.1	648.5	647.7
Total Non-agricultural Industries ²	8,484.3	8,470.1	8,517.4	8,715.5	8,893.6	8,897.9	8,674.3	8,652.3	8,634.3	8,655.9
Total Non-agricultural Industries										
Newfoundland	122.3	124.1	125.6	130.3	130.5	124.1	128.7	131.6	133.4	133.9
Prince Edward Island	28.0	28.0	28.3	29.3	27.1	27.0	30.7	30.3	30.4	30.0
Nova Scotia	243.7	242.5	245.2	251.3	247.7	247.8	252.1	251.7	249.7	250.7
New Brunswick	184.7	184.9	185.3	192.8	187.8	188.5	195.0	194.1	193.2	193.7
Quebec	2,085.0	2,078.9	2,079.7	2,133.1	2,148.5	2,153.1	2,135.1	2,124.8	2,116.9	2,115.1
Ontario	3,387.8	3,382.9	3,400.9	3,460.6	3,550.3	3,551.6	3,457.0	3,445.9	3,430.5	3,438.6
Manitoba	346.3	345.5	346.3	354.0	361.0	357.9	353.4	354.1	350.5	352.7
Saskatchewan	270.5	269.3	274.6	281.9	277.5	277.7	277.6	274.2	275.7	277.7
Alberta	861.4	863.1	874.2	895.2	925.2	931.7	876.4	878.4	885.3	886.4
British Columbia	923.2	921.3	925.1	951.9	1,002.4	1,005.0	930.9	931.1	931.9	939.1
Canada³	8,484.3	8,470.1	8,517.4	8,715.5	8,893.6	8,897.9	8,674.3	8,652.3	8,634.3	8,655.9

f first estimate based on a limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

¹ Excludes military personnel.² Includes fishing and trapping.³ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.**Estimates of Employees, February 1983 — Advance Information**

Monthly summary data are released on a regular basis in the *Statistics Canada Daily*, while detailed monthly information is published in catalogue no. 72-008, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*.

For further information, contact G. Mahoney (613-995-6868), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Estimates of International and Interprovincial Migration, June 1, 1976 to December 31, 1982 — Advance Information

As the result of research conducted in 1982, the methodology for estimating emigration and interprovincial migration has been modified. Thus, the estimates for these two components for the period June 1,

1976 to December 31, 1982 have been revised using the new methodology.

In addition, the immigration data for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 have also been revised. These revised data are now available by age and sex on request.

Data users should note that these estimates will appear in catalogue 91-208, *International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada, 1981-1982*. For further information, contact Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or the nearest Statistics Canada reference centre.

Imports by Commodities, March 1983 — Advance Information

Commodity-country import trade statistics for March 1983 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oilseed Crushings, April 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic crushings of vegetable oilseeds during April 1983 with production of oil and meal were as follows:

- Soybeans 90 694 tonnes with 15 576 tonnes of oil produced and 71 973 tonnes of meal produced.
- Rapeseed-Canola 62 886 tonnes with 25 892 tonnes of oil produced and 35 837 tonnes of meal produced.

For further information, order the April issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, May 1983 — Advance Information

Total frozen meat in cold storage in Canada at the opening of the first business day of May 1983 amounted to 33 893 tonnes, compared with 34 765 tonnes last month and 31 877 tonnes a year ago.

For further information, order the May issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Production, Consumption and Inventories of Rubber, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of rubber in March 1983 amounted to 17 784 000 kilograms, down from 20 498 000 kilograms a year earlier.

Consumption of rubber in March 1983 totalled 24 992 000 kilograms.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production, Consumption and Inventories of Rubber* (33-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

32-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1983**

61-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Cheques Cashed, March 1983**

61-005 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1983**

66-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **International Travel — Advance Information, March 1983**

74-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1982**

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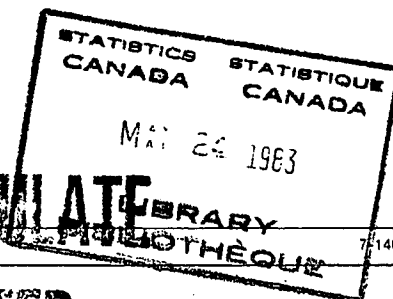
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1981 Census of Canada, Post-census Street Indexes

Post-census street indexes are now available for the 33 Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations covered by this program. These documents provide information linking civic addresses to 1981 census geographical areas (census subdivisions, federal electoral districts, enumeration areas and census tracts) and have been revised to reflect additional information obtained during the conducting of the 1981 Census.

For further information, contact the Casual Sales Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

52-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Railway Carloadings**, March 1983

86-502 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Criminal Injuries Compensation**, 1983



Oil Pipeline Transport, March 1983 — Advance Information

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines fell 6.6% in March 1983 to 11 129 183 cubic metres from 11 911 601 cubic metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, April 1983 — Advance Information

Union Wage Rate Indexes for April 1983 are now available along with revised figures for the period November 1982-March 1983.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Consumer Price Index, April 1983

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada stood at 115.8 in April, unchanged from the level registered in March. As a result, the year-over-year increase, as measured by comparing the index level of April 1983 to that of April 1982, decelerated to 6.6% from the 7.2% increase observed between March 1982 and March 1983. The latest year-over-year change is the smallest increase recorded since January 1977 and continues the deceleration of year-over-year increases witnessed since June 1982. In the latest month, a decline in transportation costs — largely due to a decrease in gasoline prices — offset price increases in all of the other major components. The all-items-excluding-food index declined 0.3% in April, after increasing by 1.4% between February and March. In contrast, the food index, which had declined 0.3% in March, registered an increase of 1.0% between March and April.

Higher prices for fresh produce, largely reflecting the effects of adverse weather conditions in the United States and Central America, and beef cuts were largely responsible for the 1.2% increase in the food-purchased-from-stores index. Price increases were also noted for poultry, fish and for eggs. Dampening the impact of these increases were lower prices for fresh milk (especially in southern Ontario), pork cuts and for certain cereal and bakery products. In April 1983, the food-purchased-from-stores index stood 3.5% above its level of April 1982. The food-purchased-from-restaurants index increased 0.3% between March and April and stood 7.1% above its level of April 1982. As a result, the aggregate food index advanced 4.6% over its level of April 1982, up from the increase of 4.1% registered between March 1982 and March 1983.

The decline of 0.3% in the all-items-excluding-food index was virtually entirely attributable to a drop in gasoline prices, most notably in Ontario, resulting from the impact of "price wars". Widespread price

increases among the other components in the all-items-excluding-food index only partially offset the effect of the decline in gasoline prices. Electricity charges rose in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia while telephone rates rose in Alberta. Increased prices for tobacco products reflected, in part, higher manufacturers' prices as well as increased provincial tobacco taxes in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Other notable increases included higher shelter charges, especially for rental accommodation, increased household furnishings and equipment prices and higher prices for certain women's and men's wear items. Dental care charges rose as did prices for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines and for personal care supplies. Higher hotel/motel accommodation charges were also noted. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the all-items-excluding-food index advanced 7.2%, down from the 8.1% increase registered between March 1982 and March 1983.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods declined 0.3%, largely reflecting the decline in gasoline prices, while that for services advanced by 0.3%. As a result, between April 1982 and April 1983, the price level for goods advanced by 6.0% while that for services increased by 7.5%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the all-items CPI rose 0.3% in April; this comprised an increase of 0.9% in the food index and no change in the all-items-excluding-food index.

City Highlights

Between March and April, consumer prices declined in Toronto and Thunder Bay but rose in all other cities for which CPIs are produced with the increases ranging from 0.2% in Montreal to 1.0% in Edmonton. The declines in Toronto and Thunder Bay largely resulted from the effect of gasoline "price wars" in those cities. The larger than national average increase in Edmonton primarily reflected the impact of higher prices for tobacco products largely resulting from higher provincial tobacco taxes, coupled with increased electricity and telephone charges. Higher electricity charges were also observed in Halifax, Saint John and Vancouver. Gasoline prices rose in Winnipeg, largely resulting from an increase in the provincial gasoline tax while in Ottawa, higher local transit fares came into effect. The other major factor accounting for the variation in city price movements was food prices which declined in St. John's and Winnipeg but increased by 1% or more in seven of the remaining cities.

Between April 1982 and April 1983, consumer price increases ranged from 5.6% in Charlottetown/Summerside to 8.2% in Winnipeg. Increases of 7.0% or less were registered in 10 of the 15 cities.

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

St. John's

Higher provincial taxes on alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, coupled with increased gasoline (continued)

prices and advances in electricity and shelter charges accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Partially offsetting these increases were lower prices for food, notably for beef, pork, poultry, milk and soft drinks. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 8.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.4% reflecting the impact of higher prices for cigarettes, gasoline and selected women's wear items, as well as advances in charges for auto repairs, electricity and shelter. The food index advanced as prices for poultry, fresh produce and restaurant meals rose. Since April 1982, the all-items index advanced 5.6%.

Halifax

Main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index were higher charges for shelter and for electricity and advances in prices for selected men's wear, newspapers, cigarettes and dental care. The food index also rose largely due to higher prices for beef and fresh produce. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 7.8%.

Saint John

Increased electricity and shelter charges, coupled with increased prices for selected men's and women's wear and gasoline largely explained the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Food prices rose marginally, largely due to higher fresh produce prices. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the all-items index registered a 6.2% increase.

Quebec City

The 0.3% rise in the all-items index was largely attributable to higher prices for food, in particular for chicken, bakery products, fresh produce and soft drinks as well as to increased cigarette prices and higher charges for shelter. Gasoline prices declined noticeably due to "price wars." Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose by 0.2%, as increased food prices (notably for beef, poultry, fresh produce and restaurant meals), higher rented accommodation charges, and advances in prices of clothing, cigarettes and beer purchased from stores were largely offset by lower prices for gasoline and furniture. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.6%.

Ottawa

Higher food prices, particularly for beef, poultry, fresh produce and restaurant meals, coupled with increased shelter charges, higher prices for selected clothing items, increased automobile repair charges and higher local transit fares were among the main contributors to the 0.3% rise in the all-items index. Lower gasoline prices had a significant moderating effect. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the all-items index rose 7.3%.

Toronto

The all-items index fell by 0.5% largely due to a sharp decline in gasoline prices. Some portion of this overall decline was offset by higher prices for food, particularly for beef, poultry and fresh produce. Advances were also observed for charges relating to automobile

repairs and rented accommodation and for prices of furniture and appliances. From April 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Thunder Bay

A substantial decline in gasoline prices was the major factor in the 0.3% decline in the all-items index. The impact of this overall decline was offset partially by increased charges for shelter and water, and advances in dental care and recreational expenses. Higher food prices, especially for beef, milk, eggs, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals were also observed. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the all-items index rose 7.2%.

Winnipeg

Main contributors to the 0.7% rise in the all-items index were advances in prices for gasoline (due largely to the increase in the provincial gasoline tax), coupled with increased furniture and appliance prices. Food prices declined marginally, as higher prices for beef, chicken and fresh fruit were offset by lower prices for pork, bakery products and soft drinks. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 8.2%.

Regina

An increase of 0.8% was recorded in the all-items index, originating largely from higher food prices (notably for beef, pork, bakery products and fresh produce), increased shelter charges, and sales tax advances affecting the prices of cigarettes. Higher prices for selected men's wear items, and increased charges for automobile repairs and for dental care also had a notable impact. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.7%.

Saskatoon

The 0.7% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by increased rented accommodation charges, higher household furnishings and equipment prices and by advances in prices for cigarettes (sales tax increases) and food, especially for beef. Also having a notable impact were higher prices for selected men's and women's wear items, increased dental care charges, higher prices for new cars, and increased costs for automobile repairs. The all-items index advanced 5.7% since April 1982.

Edmonton

Increased cigarette prices, due largely to the rise in the provincial tobacco sales tax, advances in telephone and electricity rates, higher gasoline prices and increased overall food costs (especially for beef, chicken and fresh fruit) were among the main contributors to the 1.0% rise in the all-items index. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.9%.

Calgary

The all-items index recorded a 0.9% rise, largely reflecting the impact of higher prices for cigarettes (due to the provincial tobacco tax increase) and increased prices for food (notably for beef, chicken and fresh fruit), as well as advances in telephone charges, gaso-

(continued)

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

	Indexes			Percentage Change	
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	April 1983 from	
				Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
All-Items	115.8	115.8	108.6	0.0	6.6
Food	110.0	108.9	105.2	1.0	4.6
All-items excluding food	117.5	117.8	109.6	-0.3	7.2
Housing	119.3	119.0	110.4	0.3	8.1
Clothing	110.0	109.6	104.9	0.4	4.9
Transportation	116.8	119.7	112.3	-2.4	4.0
Health and personal care	117.7	116.6	108.7	0.9	8.3
Recreation, reading and education	114.1	113.8	106.0	0.3	7.6
Tobacco and alcohol	125.6	124.6	110.0	0.8	14.2
Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar	86.4	86.4	92.1		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100	274.3				

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

	Indexes		Percentage Change	
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	April 1983 from	
			Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates				
Reclassified by goods and services				
Goods	113.8	-0.3	6.0	
Durable goods	109.1	0.3	5.0	
Semi-durable goods	111.3	0.1	5.1	
Non-durable goods	116.3	-0.5	6.7	
Non-durable goods excluding food	123.7	-1.9	9.1	
Goods excluding food	116.1	-0.7	6.9	
Services	118.8	0.3	7.5	
Services excluding shelter	119.1	0.4	7.0	
Selected special aggregates				
All-items excluding food	117.5	-0.3	7.2	
Energy	125.1	-4.6	6.1	
All-items excluding energy	114.8	0.4	6.7	
Food and energy	114.2	-0.8	5.0	
All-items excluding food and energy	116.4	0.3	7.2	
All-items excluding housing	114.0	-0.2	5.8	
All-items excluding shelter	115.2	-0.1	6.3	

line prices and dental care expenses. Shelter charges declined. Between April 1982 and April 1983, the all-items index rose 6.2%.

Vancouver

Higher prices for food, particularly for beef, fresh fruit, dairy products, bakery products and for restaurant meals, coupled with increased charges for electricity and for rented accommodation were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Advances in gasoline prices, dental care charges, tra-

vel/holiday expenses and cigarette prices also had a notable impact. Since April 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-995-4078), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on pages 5-7)

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes in the Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Consumer Price Index for Canada¹

	All-items		Food		All-items excluding food	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1980						
January	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
February	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
March	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9
April	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9
May	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9
June	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.8
July	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.9
August	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.0
September	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.4
October	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
November	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0
December	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9
1981						
January	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.5
February	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
March	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0
April	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
May	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	1.3	1.0
June	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
July	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
August	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
September	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.5	1.1	1.0
October	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.6	1.3	1.1
November	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
December	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.8	1.0
1982						
January	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8
February	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
March	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0
April	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
May	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.8
June	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.8
July	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.6
August	0.4	0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0
September	0.5	0.7	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.9
October	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6
November	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
December	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
1983						
January	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.3
February	0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.4
March	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	1.4	1.0
April	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	-0.3	0.0

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.

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								
April 1983 index	116.6	106.3	118.9	117.8	118.4	116.0	113.0	137.4
March 1983 index	116.3	106.8	119.1	118.0	117.4	115.8	112.8	132.8
% change from March 1983	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	3.5
% change from April 1982	8.1	3.0	6.5	13.4	8.1	10.5	6.4	25.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1983 index	113.9	105.5	116.2	110.3	117.8	116.5	115.5	122.6
March 1983 index	113.5	105.1	116.0	110.0	117.2	115.6	115.0	121.1
% change from March 1983	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.2
% change from April 1982	5.6	1.5	5.6	4.8	6.5	5.5	7.5	13.8
Halifax								
April 1983 index	115.9	105.9	121.2	109.7	118.2	121.9	115.0	122.1
March 1983 index	115.3	105.5	120.3	108.5	118.5	120.4	114.3	121.6
% change from March 1983	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	-0.3	1.2	0.6	0.4
% change from April 1982	7.8	2.5	9.6	5.9	8.4	8.9	8.6	15.4
Saint John								
April 1983 index	114.7	104.6	120.7	108.3	117.1	117.3	115.6	121.7
March 1983 index	114.1	104.5	119.6	107.0	116.9	116.2	115.2	121.4
% change from March 1983	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2
% change from April 1982	6.2	1.5	7.9	3.5	7.0	9.2	8.2	10.2
Quebec City								
April 1983 index	117.3	107.4	122.1	110.2	123.8	117.5	112.0	126.6
March 1983 index	117.0	106.7	121.9	109.7	124.6	116.1	111.8	125.3
% change from March 1983	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	-0.6	1.2	0.2	1.0
% change from April 1982	6.8	1.3	9.9	4.6	5.5	8.2	5.9	16.5
Montreal								
April 1983 index	116.4	109.1	119.8	109.8	122.6	115.5	113.5	125.2
March 1983 index	116.2	107.5	119.7	109.3	124.3	114.8	113.5	124.7
% change from March 1983	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	-1.4	0.6	0.0	0.4
% change from April 1982	6.6	2.8	9.5	4.3	5.0	7.4	6.9	14.3
Ottawa								
April 1983 index	115.9	109.7	120.3	110.5	116.1	117.4	114.8	123.8
March 1983 index	115.5	108.4	119.6	109.2	118.1	115.2	114.6	123.6
% change from March 1983	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	-1.7	1.9	0.2	0.2
% change from April 1982	7.3	5.0	9.2	6.0	4.2	9.4	8.0	14.1
Toronto								
April 1983 index	116.2	113.1	119.1	111.0	114.2	118.1	114.3	126.4
March 1983 index	116.8	112.3	118.9	110.9	119.8	117.1	113.9	126.6
% change from March 1983	-0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	-4.7	0.9	0.4	-0.2
% change from April 1982	6.5	6.8	7.2	5.2	1.7	7.8	7.6	14.5
Thunder Bay								
April 1983 index	115.8	112.1	118.8	110.9	115.5	117.9	112.5	123.3
March 1983 index	116.2	110.9	118.5	110.9	120.2	116.1	112.1	123.5
% change from March 1983	-0.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	-3.9	1.6	0.4	-0.2
% change from April 1982	7.2	7.9	8.3	5.8	3.8	7.4	6.0	12.3
Winnipeg								
April 1983 index	115.2	106.3	118.9	109.8	118.7	116.4	112.6	130.4
March 1983 index	114.4	106.4	118.6	108.9	115.9	116.1	112.3	128.8
% change from March 1983	0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.3	1.2
% change from April 1982	8.2	3.6	9.2	5.8	10.2	8.3	6.5	20.1
Regina								
April 1983 index	114.8	111.2	118.4	110.9	110.8	120.3	114.3	122.5
March 1983 index	113.9	109.6	117.9	110.3	110.4	117.9	114.0	119.7
% change from March 1983	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.3	2.3
% change from April 1982	6.7	6.3	7.1	6.0	2.8	11.0	8.8	12.7

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								
April 1983 index	114.3	108.5	118.0	111.2	111.5	116.6	114.6	122.4
March 1983 index	113.5	107.6	117.2	110.3	111.1	115.3	114.4	120.1
% change from March 1983	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	1.9
% change from April 1982	5.7	3.1	7.3	5.1	2.3	6.2	8.6	11.9
Edmonton								
April 1983 index	116.7	111.1	119.0	108.2	118.7	122.3	114.3	132.1
March 1983 index	115.6	109.6	118.1	108.9	117.8	120.2	114.2	125.1
% change from March 1983	1.0	1.4	0.8	-0.6	0.8	1.7	0.1	5.6
% change from April 1982	6.9	5.1	7.0	3.3	6.7	7.9	8.8	16.7
Calgary								
April 1983 index	117.0	109.7	120.8	106.6	118.8	123.3	115.1	129.1
March 1983 index	116.0	107.9	120.6	106.2	118.2	121.4	114.8	121.5
% change from March 1983	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	6.3
% change from April 1982	6.2	4.6	5.5	4.1	6.1	9.5	8.2	15.5
Vancouver								
April 1983 index	115.6	111.8	117.0	111.4	117.7	118.2	116.1	120.1
March 1983 index	115.0	110.7	116.5	111.2	117.5	116.4	115.3	119.5
% change from March 1983	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.5
% change from April 1982	6.5	5.1	6.5	6.0	6.0	10.0	9.2	9.5

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 12 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$6.35/\$25.40).

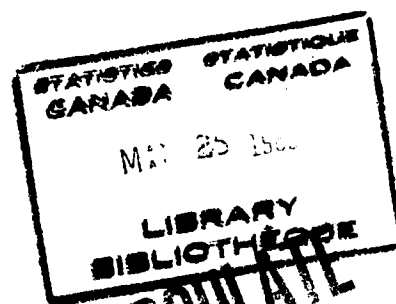
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

22-003 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Fruit and Vegetable Production, May 1983**

32-022 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1983**

32-024 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1983**

32-025 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended March 1983**

35-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1983**

36-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1983**

45-004 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Refined Petroleum Products, February 1983**

47-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles, April 1983**

55-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Oil Pipe Line Transport, February 1983**

(continued on page 2)



In Sickness and in Health: Health Statistics at a Glance, 1983

Female reproductive surgical procedures are the most common elective surgical operations performed in Canada, at a rate of approximately 550 per 100,000 women.

According to *In Sickness and in Health: Health Statistics at a Glance*, (catalogue 82-541, Canada: \$4.75; other countries: \$5.70), released today by Statistics Canada, this is a significant change from the early 1970s, when tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy rates were far higher, and were the most frequently performed operations for both sexes. Operations to repair hernias are now the most common elective surgical procedures performed on men (450 per 100,000).

The report indicates that women are admitted to psychiatric facilities for neurotic conditions at a higher rate than men but men are admitted for alcoholism at twice the rate of women. (With neuroses, a person is generally handicapped from living effectively by impairment of judgment or thinking.)

The report also notes that men, far more often than women, are involved in accidents, which account for significant demands on health facilities. Each year, accidents kill twice as many men as women. In the period between 1969 and 1980, more than 70% of all accidental deaths involved men, and half of these were due to automobile accidents.

On a more superficial note, the report shows that elective surgery on the nose is the fourth most common operation for men, and the rate of this operation for men (199 per 100,000) is far higher than for women (111 per 100,000).

For further information, contact Deirdre Gillieson (613-995-7808), Health Division, or Kathy Kennedy (613-593-7644), Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 21, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending May 21, 1983 totalled 248 459 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 246 341 tonnes but down 4.3% from the year-earlier level of 259 702 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 149.5 in the current week, 148.2 a week earlier and 156.2 a year earlier.

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

International Air Charter Statistics, December 1982 — Advance Information

International air charter statistics for the month of December 1982 are now available.

For additional information, contact K. Davidson (819-997-1986), Aviation Statistics Centre, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

55-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, February 1983

63-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, March 1983

67-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Security Transactions with Non-residents**, February 1983

82-541 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **In Sickness and in Health: Health Statistics at a Glance**, May 1983

Service Bulletin:

81-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Education Statistics**, Vol. 5, No. 2, Part-time Teachers — Growth and Characteristics, 1972-73 and 1981-82

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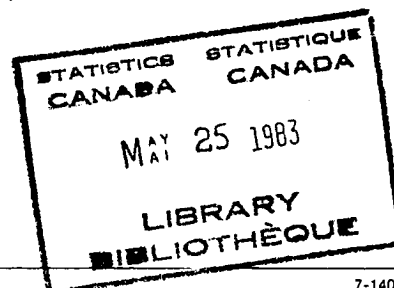
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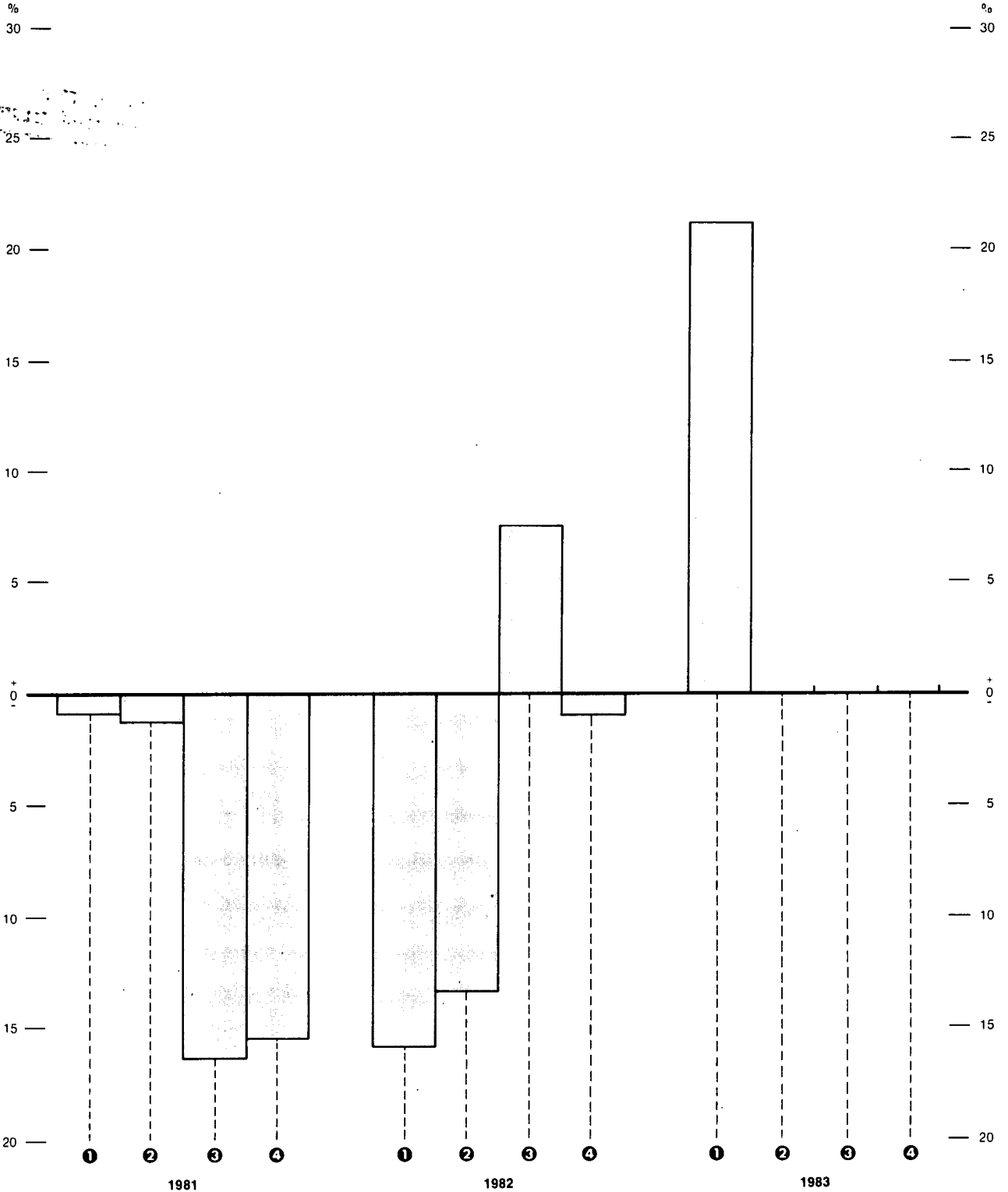
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- 32-004 (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds — Quarterly, Quarter Ending March 1983
- 32-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly, March 1983
- 41-216 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers, 1981
- 41-225 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) Heating Equipment Manufacturers, 1981
- 41-231 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) Iron, Steel and Pipe Mills Including Foundries, 1981
- 62-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, March 1983



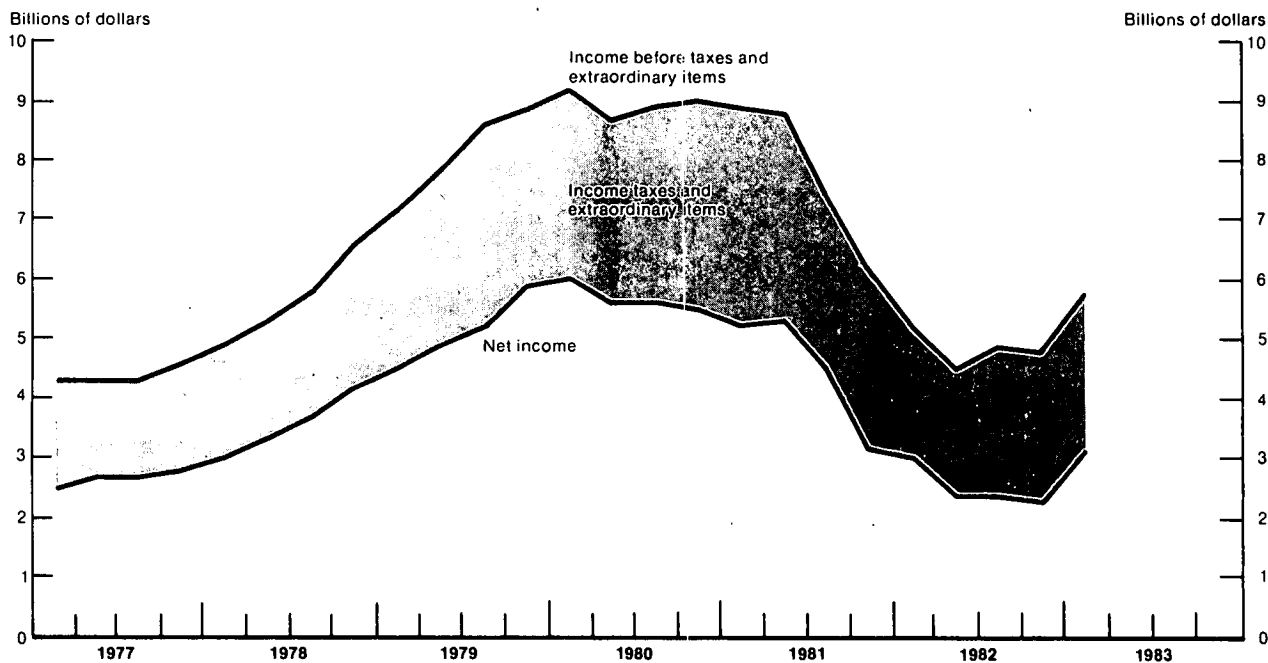
Industrial Corporations Sector

Percentage Quarter to Quarter Change in
Seasonally Adjusted Profit Before Taxes



Quarterly Corporation Profits Industrial Corporations Sector

Seasonally Adjusted



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

The long awaited recovery in corporate profits finally has begun with a healthy surge in the first quarter of 1983: book profits of Canadian industrial corporations before taxes and extraordinary items jumped 21.1% over the previous quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis. Even more dramatically, profits after taxes soared 36.2% in the quarter reflecting reduced capital losses. The current improvement in profitability is a result of higher sales (up 2.8%) coupled with savings from leaner operating expenses, "pared to the bone" inventories, and reduced interest costs.

A full recovery remains several quarters away, however, as profit levels (before taxes) are still more than one-third below those of the second quarter of 1981, just before the recession began. The current quarter's encouraging results have been preceded by four quarters of sharp declines in seasonally adjusted profits (before taxes) up to mid-1982, and a moderate 6.5% increase over the last half of the year.

It should be noted that seasonally adjusted profits data are highlighted because elimination of seasonal fluctuations permits a more valid comparison on a quarter-to-quarter basis. This in turn can better reveal the current profit picture as distinct from the effects of last year's situation.

On a year-to-year basis, unadjusted data also reveal a stronger first quarter, with profits before taxes rising to \$5.7 billion in the current quarter from \$5.1 billion in the first quarter of 1982, an increase of 12.1%. This is the first year-over-year increase in profits before taxes since the second quarter of 1981.

On the same basis, profits after taxes and extraordinary items rose 4.2% in the first quarter of 1983 over the first quarter of 1982. Excluding the effects of large extraordinary items in the first quarter of 1982, however, year-over-year net profits increased 20.9%.

The recent decline in interest rates was a prime factor in this quarter's improved results. First quarter 1983 interest expense of \$3,842 million showed a 12.6% decline from the \$4,326 million incurred in the 1982 period.

The strongest performers this quarter were the mineral fuels sector and the transportation equipment industry. The manufacturing sector as a whole provided the weakest profit performance, with 10 of the 22 industries still registering declines in year-to-year profits before taxes.

First Quarter Results: 1983 Compared to 1982

The **mining sector** posted a strong first quarter 1983 performance, particularly in the mineral fuels industry where price increases and extensive cost-cutting programs led to a 65% increase in net profits. Falling interest rates contributed \$84 million to profits on a year-over-year basis.

The **manufacturing sector** as a whole showed a 1.3% decline in profits before taxes on a year-to-year basis. However, one bright spot was the transportation equipment industry where first quarter sales increased 25% and before-tax profits rose to \$322 million in the current quarter from a \$42 million loss in the first quarter of 1982. A strong marketing push including discount (continued)

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

First Quarter, 1983
(Millions of dollars)

	Sales		Net income before taxes		Net income after taxes and extraordinary items	
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted ¹
All Industries						
First quarter 1983	127,712	130,457	5,735	5,834	2,991	3,121
Fourth quarter 1982	—	126,905	—	4,817	—	2,292
First quarter 1982	124,318	—	5,118	—	2,871	—
Mining Industries						
First quarter 1983	6,989	6,963	1,408	1,347	551	548
Fourth quarter 1982	—	6,613	—	1,113	—	438
First quarter 1982	6,444	—	1,014	—	271	—
Manufacturing Industries						
First quarter 1983	52,647	54,183	1,895	2,021	1,000	1,137
Fourth quarter 1982	—	51,627	—	1,617	—	658
First quarter 1982	51,706	—	1,920	—	929	—
Other Industries						
First quarter 1983	68,076	69,311	2,432	2,466	1,440	1,436
Fourth quarter 1982	—	68,665	—	2,087	—	1,196
First quarter 1982	66,168	—	2,184	—	1,671	—

¹Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.

financing programs and a solid demand from the United States for larger Canadian models have boosted the first quarter results significantly.

The **paper industry** provided the largest drop in year-over-year profits before taxes, falling to a loss of \$106 million currently from a profit of \$187 million in the first quarter of 1982. While demand for lumber products is picking up, pulp and paper remain severely depressed, with massive excess capacity and depressed prices persisting.

Also slow to recover has been the **primary metals** industry, where sales declined 19.0% and profit before taxes fell to a loss of \$66 million from a \$177 million profit in the first quarter of 1982. Although demand for consumer-related items such as home appliances and automobiles is on the rise, the larger capital goods market has generally been slow to respond.

While profits before taxes in the **trade and services** sector increased 11.4% year-over-year, net profit declined 13.8% over the same period. This anomaly is caused by the retail department store industry, where large extraordinary gains in the first quarter of 1982 render a rather distorted year-over-year comparison of net profits. Excluding the effects of extraordinary items, net profits in the trade and services sector increased 8.8% in the current quarter.

These preliminary data cover all non-government owned corporations in Canada except those in the agriculture, fishing, construction and finance industries. More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now on CANSIM and will be available in catalogue no. 61-003. For further information, contact Tom Maxwell (613-995-9751), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see table on next page)

Industries Showing the Largest Year-over-year Change in Profits

First Quarter 1982 to First Quarter 1983
(Millions of Dollars)

	Net Income Before Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items			Net Income After Income Taxes and Extraordinary Items		
	Q1 1982	Q1 1983	Change	Q1 1982	Q1 1983	Change
Increases						
1. Transportation equipment	-42	322	+364	-46	242	+288
2. Mineral fuels	1,010	1,383	+373	338	557	+219
3. Pipelines	122	175	+53	80	122	+42
4. Retail department stores	205	276	+71	(See below)		
5. Petroleum and coal	667	707	+40	(See below)		
Decreases						
1. Retail department stores	(See above)			522	152	-370
2. Paper	187	-106	-293	105	-35	-140
3. Primary metals	177	-66	-243	117	-20	-137
4. Petroleum and coal	(See above)			208	174	-34
Sub total	2,326	2,691	+365	1,324	1,192	-132
All other industries	2,792	3,044	+252	1,547	1,799	+252
Total all industries	5,118	5,735	+617	2,871	2,991	+120

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review. (Based on data available as of May 13, 1983)¹

Partial data available for the first quarter of 1983 indicate that real Gross National Product grew substantially during the period. This marks the first quarterly increase since the onset of the recession in the third quarter of 1981. Employment data available for April and the leading economic indicators point to a continuation of this growth in the second quarter of this year, suggesting that the recovery has firmly taken hold.

The strength during the first quarter appears to have originated in personal expenditure, residential construction, and in a substantially reduced rate of inventory liquidation. Although exports were up somewhat, imports increased considerably more and consequently the trade surplus declined. Business fixed investment recorded another decline although the leading indicators of this sector have strengthened recently.

There is considerable evidence that the recovery has built up sufficient momentum to be self-sustaining and continue through the second quarter and beyond. The prospects for consumer demand for the second quarter are very good as consumer confidence is up, as are manufacturers' sales expectations. Real disposable income apparently has been buoyed by increases in employment, a reduction in strikes and wage roll-backs, and a continued easing of inflation. In addition, lower interest rates and the prospect of large tax refunds commencing in the second quarter bolster the notion of continued strength in consumer spending. The period of heavy inventory liquidation appears to be over as considerably fewer manufacturing firms reported excess inventories in the April survey of business conditions. The outlook for exports in the second quarter has improved somewhat as the U.S. economy recorded sharp gains in industrial output in March and April, and personal expenditure in that country increased in March and also appears to have advanced in April. Except for France, members of the seven major industrialized countries in the West finally

appear to be recovering following recessions that have lasted up to three years in some cases.

The major concerns for the longevity of the recovery appear to remain the continued high real rates of interest, a possible faltering of the global recovery, or a resurgence of inflation. The high real interest rates have resulted partly from inflationary expectations, which in turn have been related to the large federal government deficits both in Canada and in the United States. In addition to concerns about inflation, the deficits have created fears that government demand for credit will clash with private demand and that the recovery will be compromised by a resulting increase in interest rates. For the moment, however, it appears that the recovery is being financed by internal sources of funds as business and consumer demand for credit has remained slack through April. The massive inventory liquidation that has occurred through this recession and into the first quarter of 1983 has provided some of these funds. As a result the crowding-out fears do not appear to pose an imminent threat to the recovery. Although this theory will be tested as the economy begins to accumulate inventories and to invest in fixed capital.

While the other major industrialized nations do not appear to be recovering at the same rate as the Canadian economy in the first quarter, there are increased signs of a moderate recovery taking shape. In addition, the United States economy appears to have picked up momentum entering the second quarter. Thus, although the international environment may temper the vigour of the recovery in Canada, there appears to be little danger, in the near-term at least, of the recovery being derailed by faltering export demand.

The recovery in Canada has resulted in a cumulative gain in employment of 1.3%, or 139,000 persons, since December. Increases in the labour force have almost matched the gains in employment, however, and the unemployment rate has fallen only marginally since December. Employment has begun to increase in most regions of the country in recent months, although (continued)

older workers have benefitted most from the upturn. Since March, however, there have been indications of broader diffusion among age groups which is evident in a slight increase in employment among those aged 20-24 years. The recovery has taken longer to employ young and less-experienced workers than older workers, as employment among those aged 15-24 years continued to decline through April.

Up to this point the recovery appears to have had no adverse effect on inflation. Although inflation of both consumer and industrial prices was higher in March than for several months, most of the upturn was due to energy prices, and no further large increases in energy costs appear imminent. Excluding energy, both consumer and industrial prices exhibit a moderate level of increases posted in recent months. An increase in productivity that is typical during the early stage of expansion appears to have enabled firms to improve their profit margins without raising prices significantly. The increase in productivity was reflected in the largest drop in unit labour costs in manufacturing since 1964.

- Real domestic **production** was unchanged in February, following a 1.6% gain in January as transitory declines due to strikes and cutbacks restrained the broad recovery of activity. Output in January and February was 1.8% above the average level recorded in the fourth quarter.

- Output should turn up again soon, as **employment** accelerated to a gain of 0.6% in April, notably full-time employment. The Labour Force Survey reveals, however, that the recovery of the economy is leading to an upturn in labour force participation, which kept the unemployment rate at a relatively high level of 12.5% in April.

- The indicators of real personal expenditure on **retail goods** declined by 0.3% in February, as sales of automotive and other durable goods fell for the second straight month. Auto sales recovered strongly in March, however, and consumer demand should lead the growth of final sales in the first quarter. The positive underlying trend of consumer demand is most evident in the steady recovery of sales of semi- and non-durable goods beginning in December.

- The **Indicators of residential construction** recorded some softening entering the second quarter following strong gains in the previous two quarters. Housing starts fell from 185,000 units at annual rates in March to 167,000 in April. The drop was attributable to a decline in starts of multiple units as occupancy rates remained relatively low, particularly for newly completed units.

- The underlying trend for **merchandise exports and imports** turned positive, despite declines in the monthly data for March. The upturn has been more pronounced for imports than for exports. This reflects the relative strength of domestic demand in the first quarter as well as the limited nature of the recovery of demand for exports, which has been largely confined to the United States. As a result the trade surplus declined \$14 million in March to a level of \$1,389 million.

- The volume of **manufacturing** new orders edged up 0.2% in February, following the 9.0% surge in January. Demand continued to strengthen in a majority of industries oriented to household and export sales. The accumulation of unfilled orders (+0.2% in February) serves to reinforce the expectation of higher output in the second quarter, while the rate of inventory liquidation has slowed markedly to -\$84 million in February

from -\$101 million in January and a monthly average of -\$158 million in the fourth quarter of 1982.

- Most of the 1.0% upturn in the **consumer price** and the 0.8% increase in the **industry selling prices** in March can be attributed to energy costs, for which no further large increases appear imminent. This should serve to reinforce the slowing trend in other costs, notably for labour and for financing. **Unit labour costs** in February were 1.3% below their value in February 1982, and dropped 6.4% since December.

- The **Business Conditions Survey** of manufacturing firms conducted in April revealed that the percentage of firms reporting that inventory levels were about right jumped from 59% in January to 74% in April. Firms planning an increase in production rose from 28% to 46% while those reporting an increase in new orders climbed from 20% to 40%.

- The prime lending rate fell 50 basis points in April to 11.00%. For the fifth consecutive month business loans in Canadian dollars at chartered banks fell, dropping \$1,518 million in April, while consumer credit outstanding declined by \$132 million. Residential mortgages increased by \$300 million in April.

- Industrial production in the United States gained a substantial 2.1% in April following a 1.2% rise in March.

According to the record increase of the composite leading indicator in February, the recovery in economic activity will keep its momentum during the next few months. In February the composite leading index (1971=100) rose for the fifth consecutive month to 121.33 from a level of 117.85 in January, a gain of 2.96%. The sources of strength were widespread as all 10 component indicators increased, something that has not occurred for 10 years. While the initial signs of recovery in October were confined to the financial and housing sectors, the gains had spread to leading indicators of household demand and exports by December, and then to the manufacturing sector in January, when the non-filtered index grew by a record 5.2%. The non-filtered index increased a more moderate 2.5% in February to 131.7, mainly because of a transitory slackness in household demand, most likely related to strikes and wage rollbacks in Quebec in February. The outlook for personal income remains favourable, however, particularly in light of the strong growth in employment through April which, along with a continued reduction in interest rates, should assure further growth in consumer demand.

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: \$2.65/\$26.50; other countries: \$3.20/\$31.80). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Production by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(millions of dollars)

	Mar. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983
Industrial Production	30,940.7	28,194.0	29,868.1	30,296.5	30,131.0
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,097.4	2,756.9	2,796.7	2,768.0	2,776.9
Metal mines	1,045.2	633.4	764.2	812.9	769.9
Mineral fuels	1,430.8	1,440.2	1,436.6	1,422.8	1,397.3
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	258.1	258.4	222.9	192.0	292.8
Services incidental to mining	271.5	331.4	277.4	246.7	225.7
Manufacturing Industries	23,826.4	21,575.7	23,213.6	23,602.0	23,407.4
Food and beverage industries	3,223.9	3,162.1	3,321.3	3,290.4	3,211.7
Tobacco products industries	213.3	209.1	237.3	228.6	214.6
Rubber and plastic products industries	760.9	722.6	761.7	796.3	863.9
Leather industries	165.0	153.7	143.0	186.2	174.9
Textile industries	718.4	702.5	737.8	771.7	816.8
Knitting mills	177.0	164.8	206.4	194.1	188.6
Clothing industries	637.7	618.0	637.7	668.7	681.9
Wood industries	980.8	1,040.5	1,161.9	1,184.6	1,162.5
Furniture and fixture industries	358.8	376.3	385.6	369.8	389.7
Paper and allied industries	1,881.8	1,767.7	1,821.7	1,896.8	1,892.2
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,392.1	1,328.4	1,302.9	1,366.5	1,319.8
Primary metal industries	1,757.3	1,328.3	1,487.4	1,541.4	1,645.5
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	2,015.8	1,542.4	1,628.9	1,713.6	1,634.0
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,561.0	1,340.7	1,202.9	1,204.5	1,198.2
Transportation equipment industries	2,923.4	2,429.1	3,118.8	3,154.8	3,012.9
Electrical products industries	1,627.7	1,505.4	1,628.3	1,576.1	1,565.6
Non-metallic mineral products industries	766.7	697.4	785.3	759.0	792.8
Petroleum and coal products industries	223.4	208.7	215.3	213.2	202.9
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,738.9	1,583.2	1,708.5	1,761.5	1,745.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	702.8	694.8	720.9	724.2	693.6
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,016.9	3,861.3	3,857.8	3,926.5	3,946.7
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	11,991.4	10,260.1	11,399.1	11,503.8	11,401.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	11,835.0	11,315.6	11,814.5	12,098.2	12,006.2

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Industrial Production), March 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary seasonally adjusted data indicate that Industrial Production, in constant 1971 prices, declined 0.5% to a level of \$30,131.0 million in March 1983 from \$30,296.5 million in February. Industrial production for March 1983 stood 2.6% below the corresponding month of 1982.

The main contributors to the latest month's output decrease included manufacturers of motor vehicles, sawmills and shingle mills, and the food and beverage industries; production increases were recorded in iron and steel mills, motor vehicle parts manufacturing and other non-metal mines.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see tables on pages 8 and 9)

Industrial Production by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices
(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983
Industrial Production	126.9	115.6	122.5	124.3	123.6
Mines (Including milling), quarries and oil wells	98.4	87.6	88.9	88.0	88.3
Metal mines	79.4	48.1	58.0	61.7	58.5
Mineral fuels	111.9	112.6	112.4	111.3	109.3
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	86.6	86.7	74.8	64.4	98.2
Services incidental to mining	161.9	197.6	165.4	147.1	134.6
Manufacturing Industries	125.1	113.3	121.9	124.0	122.9
Food and beverage industries	122.1	119.8	125.8	124.6	121.6
Tobacco products industries	118.3	116.0	131.6	126.8	119.0
Rubber and plastic products industries	141.1	134.0	141.2	147.6	160.2
Leather industries	94.6	88.1	82.0	106.8	100.3
Textile industries	109.5	107.1	112.5	117.7	124.5
Knitting mills	99.4	92.5	115.9	109.0	105.9
Clothing industries	105.5	102.3	105.5	110.7	112.8
Wood industries	118.0	125.2	139.8	142.5	139.9
Furniture and fixture industries	102.6	107.6	110.3	105.8	111.5
Paper and allied industries	120.1	112.9	116.3	121.1	120.8
Printing, publishing and allied industries	151.5	144.6	141.8	148.7	143.6
Primary metal industries	106.1	80.2	89.8	93.0	99.3
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	122.9	94.0	99.3	104.4	99.6
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	186.7	160.3	143.9	144.1	143.3
Transportation equipment industries	130.0	108.1	138.7	140.3	134.0
Electrical products industries	121.8	112.6	121.8	117.9	117.1
Non-metallic mineral products industries	102.8	93.5	105.3	101.8	106.3
Petroleum and coal products industries	85.1	79.5	82.0	81.2	77.3
Chemical and chemical products industries	153.7	140.0	151.0	155.7	154.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	129.1	127.6	132.4	133.0	127.4
Electric power, gas and water utilities	183.1	176.0	175.8	179.0	179.9
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	124.3	106.4	118.2	119.3	118.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	126.0	120.4	125.7	128.8	127.8

Industrial Production by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(millions of dollars)

	Q.I 1982	Q.II 1982	Q.III 1982	Q.IV 1982	Q.I 1983
Industrial Production	31,337.9	30,440.5	29,572.1	28,404.4	30,098.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,176.0	2,877.8	2,512.4	2,701.0	2,780.5
Metal mines	1,083.7	918.8	503.5	587.7	782.3
Mineral fuels	1,438.8	1,408.6	1,459.3	1,463.6	1,418.9
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	277.8	221.0	234.5	271.1	235.9
Services incidental to mining	281.6	239.0	225.4	284.4	249.9
Manufacturing industries	24,044.6	23,577.7	23,154.3	21,803.5	23,407.7
Food and beverage industries	3,226.4	3,215.2	3,270.6	3,192.5	3,274.5
Tobacco products industries	215.0	212.0	204.6	212.8	226.8
Rubber and plastic products industries	779.2	769.7	786.5	737.8	807.3
Leather industries	172.4	162.8	175.0	156.8	168.0
Textile industries	735.6	690.0	645.2	701.2	775.4
Knitting mills	175.5	174.0	179.5	179.6	196.4
Clothing industries	662.8	605.5	605.9	622.9	662.8
Wood industries	990.8	1,013.5	1,023.8	1,019.9	1,169.7
Furniture and fixture industries	365.5	348.2	326.7	355.5	381.7
Paper and allied industries	1,919.8	1,838.1	1,821.1	1,799.7	1,870.2
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,398.1	1,365.1	1,314.6	1,311.5	1,329.7
Primary metal industries	1,855.4	1,717.1	1,619.6	1,523.7	1,558.1
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,984.0	1,805.8	1,706.9	1,589.3	1,658.8
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,626.3	1,515.4	1,368.9	1,294.7	1,201.9
Transportation equipment industries	2,852.4	3,161.2	3,189.1	2,359.9	3,095.5
Electrical products industries	1,668.3	1,660.6	1,645.4	1,531.7	1,590.0
Non-metallic mineral products industries	771.4	757.4	743.7	724.3	779.0
Petroleum and coal products industries	226.0	221.1	227.7	219.0	210.5
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,713.3	1,666.1	1,643.3	1,594.4	1,738.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	706.5	679.2	656.1	676.3	712.9
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,117.4	3,985.1	3,905.5	3,899.9	3,910.3
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	12,114.0	11,979.1	11,624.1	10,398.9	11,434.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	11,930.6	11,598.6	11,530.1	11,404.6	11,973.0

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1983 — Advance Information

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,152.3 million feet board measure (2 719.1 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in March 1983, up from 944.6 million feet board measure (2 229.0 cubic metres) a year earlier.

January to March 1983 production increased to 3,159.9 million feet board measure (7 456.5 cubic metres) from 2,497.3 million feet board measure (5 893.0 cubic metres) in the same period of 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles for the quarter ending March 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the first quarter 1983 issue of *Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles* (47-006, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The following tables derived from the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) are now available on microfiche. It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
CTD81B12	Ever-married women by age groups and number of children ever born, 1981.
CTD81B21	Population 5 years and over showing mobility status and sex, 1981.
CTF81B12	Census families in private households by family structure and religion of wives, showing religion of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
CTH81B14	Private households by type of household, showing number of persons per room, 1981.
SDF81B12	Census families in private households by family structure and religion of wives, showing religion of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
SDF81B41	Census families in private households by family structure and highest level of schooling of wives, showing highest level of schooling of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
SDW81B12	Occupied private dwellings showing number of rooms, 1981.
SDW81B17	Occupied private dwellings showing period of construction, 1981.
CTW81B12	Occupied private dwellings by tenure and structural type, showing condition of dwelling, 1981.
CTW81B23	Occupied private dwellings showing principal fuels for water and house heating, 1981.
CTC81B21	Population 15 years and over by school attendance and sex, showing highest level of schooling, 1981.
CTC81B22	Population 15 years and over by school attendance and sex, showing highest degree, certificate or diploma, 1981.
SDC81B26	Population 15 years and over by official language, showing highest level of schooling and sex, 1981.
SDE81B12	Labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and marital status, 1981.
SDE81B33	Population 15 years and over who worked in 1980 by number of weeks worked in 1980 and whether these weeks were mostly full-time/part-time (see work activity in 1980), by sex, 1981.
CTE81B31	Labour force 15 years and over by class of worker, by sex, 1981.
CTE81B33	Labour force 15 years and over by occupation major groups (based on the 1971 classification — "Not Stated" shown as a separate major group total), by sex, 1981.

The rest of the tables on the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) will gradually become available. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

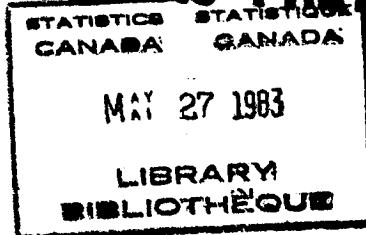
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Friday, May 27, 1983

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1981 Census User Summary Tapes — 20% Sample

Two more User Summary Tapes from the 1981 Census for the 20% sample are now available. These files are rounded to maintain confidentiality.

- File EAF81B20 Families for Enumeration Areas with census families in private households by family structure and industry of wives, showing industry of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File EAC81B30 Cultural Characteristics for Enumeration Areas with population 15 years and over by school attendance and sex, showing highest level of schooling, 1981.

Each file is available covering all of Canada for \$150 or per region or province for \$75.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes, CANSIM Division (613-995-0097), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATION RELEASED on page 6

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

March 1983

	Unadjusted			
	Sales All Stores			March '83/ March '82
	March 1982r	Feb. 1983r	March 1983p	
	(\$ millions)			%
Newfoundland	131.4	118.0	146.3	11.3
Prince Edward Island	29.2	26.9	32.8	12.3
Nova Scotia	229.2	211.3	267.0	16.4
New Brunswick	183.8	168.4	210.4	14.9
Quebec	1,785.9	1,626.4	2,007.2	12.3
Ontario	2,651.6	2,483.1	2,937.3	10.7
Manitoba	291.2	264.9	316.7	8.7
Saskatchewan	308.3	285.0	321.4	4.2
Alberta	869.1	745.7	897.9	3.3
British Columbia	944.9	822.9	965.2	2.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24.8	19.5	22.5	-9.0
Montreal	886.6	804.6	977.5	10.2
Toronto	1,004.8	934.2	1,096.6	9.1
Winnipeg	188.5	173.8	210.0	11.3
Vancouver	498.5	427.7	501.2	0.5

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade, March 1983 — Advance Information

Data users should note that seasonally adjusted estimates of retail trade for March 1983 are not yet available but will be released on June 3, 1983.

Total retail trade in Canada in March 1983, unadjusted for seasonal variations, confirmed earlier indications of increased consumer confidence. March 1983 retail sales totalled \$8,124.7 million in current dollars, up 9.0% from the March 1982 level — the largest gain posted since the December 1981 increase of 9.8%. Among the 28 kinds of businesses covered, only garages reported decreased sales (-0.7%) on a year-over-year comparison, while the largest increases were noted for used car dealers (21.6%), automotive parts and accessories stores (17.6%) and women's clothing stores (16.2%).

In March, total retail sales increased from a year earlier in all provinces except the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-9.0%), gains ranging from 2.1% in British Columbia to 16.4% in Nova Scotia. Sales increases were shown in all four metropolitan areas covered: Winnipeg (11.3%), Montreal (10.2%), Toronto (9.1%) and Vancouver (0.5%).

Revised estimates for January and February 1983 show retail sales increased 3.3% and 3.7% over the corresponding months last year, to \$6,887.0 million and \$6,772.0 million, respectively.

Despite the strong improvement shown in March, total retail trade for the first quarter of 1983 remained relatively weak: overall sales were 5.5% higher than in the same quarter last year, reaching \$21,783.7 million before any adjustment for inflation.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

Department Store Sales and Stocks; March 1983 — Advance Information

Department store sales, without adjustment for seasonal variations, were \$787.6 million in March 1983, up 13.5% over March 1982. Sales were higher in 35 of the 40 departments with the largest increases recorded in toys and games (38.5%), stationery, books and magazines (34.9%), repairs and services (30.4%) and TV, radio and music (30.4%). The most notable decrease was reported in the sales of furs (-25.7%).

All provinces showed increased department store sales compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 1.0% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 30.4% in Nova Scotia. Of the 10 metropolitan areas covered, the largest sales gain was posted in Halifax-Dartmouth (43.2%) while the smallest increase was in Calgary (1.9%).

Sales by major department store organizations in March 1983 totalled \$517.5 million, up 10.8% from March 1982, while junior department store organizations had sales of \$270.1 million, an increase of 18.8% from a year earlier.

Department stores captured 9.7% of the total retail trade market in March 1983, an increase over the share of 9.3% recorded in March 1982.

Seasonally adjusted, the volume of sales by department stores increased 4.9% from February 1983 to \$928.4 million in March 1983.

Cumulative unadjusted sales for all department stores for the first quarter of 1983 were \$2,015.1 million, up 7.6% over the January-March 1982 period.

(continued)

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

March 1983

Kind of Business	Unadjusted			
	Sales All Stores			March '83/ March '82
	March 1982r	February 1983r	March 1983p	
	(\$ millions)			%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,524.6	1,529.5	1,716.3	12.5
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	370.1	358.5	397.6	7.4
All other food stores	140.4	142.2	160.9	14.5
Department stores	694.1	604.1	787.6	13.4
General merchandise stores	155.2	144.1	166.8	7.4
General stores	143.5	125.0	147.3	2.6
Variety stores	71.6	65.1	81.6	13.8
Motor vehicle dealers	1,387.8	1,080.7	1,489.5	7.3
Used car dealers	39.6	35.9	48.2	21.6
Service stations	680.4	582.2	687.0	0.9
Garages	112.7	91.0	111.9	-0.7
Automotive parts and accessories stores	127.2	121.0	149.6	17.6
Men's clothing stores	71.1	60.4	76.7	7.9
Women's clothing stores	130.0	115.2	151.1	16.2
Family clothing stores	83.4	73.4	95.3	14.2
Specialty shoe stores	8.3	7.6	9.1	9.6
Family shoe stores	54.8	45.9	59.8	9.2
Hardware stores	53.2	49.0	58.2	9.2
Household furniture stores	89.5	91.1	99.1	10.8
Household appliance stores	28.2	30.0	32.1	14.0
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	39.1	39.2	42.9	9.8
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	299.0	316.1	342.6	14.5
Book and stationery stores	34.1	33.2	35.1	2.8
Florists	27.5	32.6	30.6	11.2
Jewellery stores	47.0	43.1	48.1	2.3
Sporting goods and accessories stores	88.3	74.0	89.6	1.4
Personal accessories stores	100.7	92.2	112.2	11.3
All other stores	847.8	789.6	898.0	5.9
Total, all stores	7,449.4	6,772.0	8,124.7	9.0

*p Preliminary figures.**r Revised figures.*

Sales of major department stores totalled \$1,333.7 million, an increase of 6.0% over 1982, while junior department stores had sales of \$681.4 million, up 10.9%.

The selling value of stocks held in March 1983 at \$3,052.1 million showed an increase of 9.7% over the same month a year earlier. The seasonally adjusted value of stocks at \$3,253.5 million was 8.2% higher than in the preceding month.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending May 14, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 031 885	2 234 485	4 266 370
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 372 513	2 332 151	4 704 664
% change	-14.4	-4.2	-9.3
Cars, 1983	33,094	33,165	66,259
Cars, 1982	36,587	34,537	71,124
% change	-9.5	-4.0	-6.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	140 559	52 524	193 083
Metric tonnes, 1982	113 818	52 627	166 445
% change	23.5	-0.2	16.0
Cars, 1983	4,763	1,957	6,720
Cars, 1982	3,737	1,951	5,688
% change	27.5	0.3	18.1
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	33 325 737	36 984 879	70 310 616
Metric tonnes, 1982	39 335 397	38 772 818	78 108 215
% change	-15.3	-4.6	-10.0
Cars, 1983	556,291	545,558	1,101,849
Cars, 1982	634,067	573,111	1,207,178
% change	-12.3	-4.8	-8.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 399 468	951 158	3 350 626
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 339 130	1 130 279	3 469 409
% change	2.6	-15.8	-3.4
Cars, 1983	80,400	36,871	117,271
Cars, 1982	74,866	41,658	116,524
% change	7.4	-11.5	0.6

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 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending May 14, 1983 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending May 14, 1983 totalled 4.3 million t, a decrease of 9.3% from the 1982 figure. Loadings were down in the East by 14.4% and in the West by 4.2%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, increased in the East by 23.5% and decreased in the West by 0.2%, with an overall national increase of 16.0%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-May 14, 1983 totalled 70.3 million t, a drop of 10.0% from the year-earlier level. Piggyback cars loaded increased 0.6%.

For further information, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 139 574 000 square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in April 1983, down 2.7% from 143 514 000 square metres a year earlier.

January to April 1983 shipments declined to 529 838 000 square metres from 582 830 000 square metres in the January-April 1982 period.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Specified Dairy Products: Production April 1982-1983 and January to April 1982-1983
and Stocks at May 1, 1982 and 1983**

	Production				Stocks	
	Apr.		Jan.-Apr.		May 1	
	1982r	1983	1982r	1983	1982r	1983
tonnes						
Creamery Butter						
Maritimes	289	257	1 145	1 148	298	288
Quebec	6 014	5 016	16 325	14 259	17 111	31 226
Ontario	3 429	3 332	11 682	11 897	2 636	2 390
Western Prov.	1 815	1 447	7 076	6 393	2 675	2 638
Canada	11 547	10 052	36 228	33 697	22 720	36 542
Cheddar Cheese						
Maritimes	467	520	1 577	1 835	709	452
Quebec	2 644	3 236	12 409	13 451	20 792	24 354
Ontario	2 987	2 797	10 197	10 517	13 268	12 676
Western Prov.	955	1 453	3 870	5 479	4 461	4 830
Canada	7 053	8 006	28 053	31 282	39 230	42 312
Skim Milk Powder						
Canada	15 669	12 526	44 500	38 504	42 520	28 199

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

Shipments of Paper Grocery Bags and Paper Check-stand Sacks, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 160,207,000 standard grocery bags in April 1983, a decrease of 13.6% from 185,424,000 a year earlier.

Canadian shipments of checkstand sacks in April 1983 totalled 86,583,000, down 2.8% from 89,149,000 in April 1982.

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

Electric Lamps (Light Sources), April 1983 — Advance Information

Sales in Canada of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during the month of April 1983 were valued at \$19.7 million.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Electric Lamps (Light Sources)* (43-009, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series, June 1983

Key Economic Series data for June 1983 are expected to be released according to the following schedule. Under certain circumstances peculiar to each series, the release date might be changed.

Industry Selling Price Index, April 1983, to be published May 27 to June 2;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, April 1983, to be published May 27 to June 2;

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, January-March 1983 (Preliminary Data) to be published May 30 to June 3;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1983, to be published May 30 to June 7;

Building Permits, March 1983, to be published May 30 to June 3;

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, April 1983, to be published June 8;

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, January-March 1983, to be published June 8;

Retail Trade, April 1983, to be published June 8 to 15;

Wholesale Trade, April 1983, to be published June 8 to 20;

Farm Cash Receipts, January-April 1983, to be published June 9 to 15;

Labour Force Survey, May 1983, to be published June 10;

Canadian Composite Leading Index, March 1983, to be published June 13 to 21;

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1983, to be published June 14 to 22;

Gross National Product, January-March 1983, to be published June 15 to 22;

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, April 1983, to be published June 16 to 22;

The Consumer Price Index, May 1983, to be published June 21;

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), April 1983, to be published June 21 to 27;

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, June 1983, to be published June 21 to 28;

Labour Income, March 1983, to be published June 21 to 29;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, April 1983, to be published June 24 to 30;

Unemployment Insurance, April 1983, to be published June 24 to 30;

Building Permits, April 1983, to be published June 27 to July 5;

Industry Selling Price Index, May 1983, to be published June 28 to July 5;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, May 1983, to be published June 28 to July 5;

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, January-March 1983 (Final Data), to be published June 29 to July 7.

Notice of Advance Information Availability: *Field Crop Reporting Series*, No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Crop and Summerfallow Area, Canada, to be released June 24, 1983 at 3 p.m.

The July 1983 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the *Daily* and on CANSIM on June 28, 1983. The schedule of Key Economic Series is now available on CANSIM, and can be retrieved by using the command DATES. The schedule will be issued once per month as noted above.

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

PUBLICATION RELEASED

33-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber**, March 1983

**Statistics
Canada**
daily

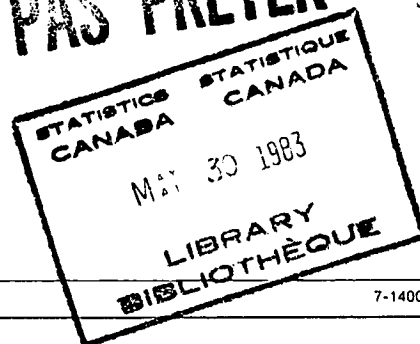
Published by the Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada.

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

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Monday, May 30, 1983

CONTENTS

- 2 **Estimates of Labour Income, February 1983**
- 4 **Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms, March 1983**

Education in Canada, 1982

Education in Canada, 1982 (catalogue 81-229, Canada: \$8.45; other countries: \$10.15), the tenth annual review of statistics on Canadian education, presents data on a variety of topics for the 1981-82 academic year.

The publication also includes time series on enrolment, graduates, full-time teachers and finance. Material has been compiled from the results of regular surveys.

For further information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-995-9685), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Highlights of the report are presented on page 2 of today's *Daily*.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11-003E (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Canadian Statistical Review, April 1983**

41-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Primary Iron and Steel, March 1983**

65-001 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Summary of External Trade, March 1983**

73-001 (Canada: \$6.35/\$25.40; Other Countries: \$7.60/\$30.50) **Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July-September 1982**

81-229 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Education in Canada. A Statistical Review for 1981-82**

Service Bulletin:

53-006 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Road Transport, Vol. 11, No. 1, Motor Carriers — Freight and Household Goods Movers, 1981**



Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification
(millions of dollars)

	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	201.2	202.4	211.9
Prince Edward Island	41.4	42.0	43.0
Nova Scotia	380.3	380.9	394.8
New Brunswick	290.9	291.5	293.4
Quebec	3,366.8	3,403.6	3,608.8
Ontario	6,118.2	6,050.5	6,133.9
Manitoba	580.4	577.8	588.7
Saskatchewan	467.0	465.3	484.1
Alberta	1,631.5	1,620.3	1,663.8
British Columbia	1,783.9	1,785.6	1,793.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	51.4	51.7	54.9
Total Wages and Salaries	14,912.9	14,871.7	15,271.2
Supplementary Labour Income	1,268.0	1,265.2	1,209.2
Labour Income	16,180.9	16,136.9	16,480.5
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Newfoundland	212.7	215.4	223.2
Prince Edward Island	45.6	46.1	45.3
Nova Scotia	394.4	393.4	403.4
New Brunswick	305.8	305.3	301.4
Quebec	3,431.4	3,472.6	3,694.4
Ontario	6,248.9	6,175.0	6,248.1
Manitoba	598.6	595.6	601.7
Saskatchewan	490.9	487.3	495.1
Alberta	1,670.5	1,667.1	1,701.2
British Columbia	1,838.5	1,847.6	1,833.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	54.4	54.3	57.6
Total Wages and Salaries	15,291.6	15,259.8	15,605.0
Supplementary Labour Income	1,300.2	1,298.2	1,235.7
Labour Income	16,591.8	16,558.0	16,840.7

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Estimates of Labour Income, February 1983 — Advance Information

Labour income for the month of February 1983 was estimated at \$16,180.9 million, an increase of \$159.7 million or 1.0% from February 1982.

Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries increased by \$31.8 million between January and February 1983 to \$15,291.6 million.

The estimates will be published in the January-March 1983 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5.30/\$21.20). For further information, contact G. Gauthier (613-995-8431), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Education in Canada, 1982

Highlights of the report entitled *Education in Canada, 1982* (catalogue 81-229, Canada: \$8.45; other countries: \$10.15) include the following:

- In 1981-82, 675,100 full-time students were enrolled in community colleges and in universities, 5% more than in the previous year.

- Elementary and secondary enrolment is continuing to decline: the 5,032,400 students registered in 1981 represented a 1.5% drop from a year earlier and a 14% decline from the 1970 peak. The latest decrease brings enrolment down to the 1964 level.

- The decline is not reflected in private schools, where enrolment is increasing. In 1981, 220,000 students attended private schools, a 5% gain over the previous year.

- The size of the elementary-secondary teaching force has not fallen in proportion to the sharp reduction of students. Their numbers peaked in 1976 at 284,900, and dropped to 274,500 in 1981.

- Education expenditure in 1980-81 accounted for 7.7% of the Gross National Product (GNP). The cost of education to Canadians was \$940 per capita. The three levels of government spent 16% of their budgets on education.

For further information, contact Edith Rechnitzer (613-995-9685), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification
(millions of dollars)

	Feb. 1983f	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r	Feb. 1982
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	90.6	89.6	123.6	82.9
Forestry	110.5	109.7	101.1	118.1
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	433.9	428.9	423.5	494.1
Manufacturing Industries	3,115.9	3,067.3	3,029.6	3,188.5
Construction Industry	742.9	744.6	822.4	877.3
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,710.6	1,697.3	1,734.1	1,639.6
Trade	1,804.5	1,832.9	1,920.5	1,848.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,132.4	1,130.2	1,138.8	1,091.6
Commercial and Personal Services	1,466.0	1,469.4	1,488.3	1,466.1
Education and Related Services	1,634.0	1,663.4	1,775.6	1,611.7
Health and Welfare Services	1,097.1	1,083.8	1,114.5	1,033.1
Federal Administration and Other Government				
Offices	668.5	657.5	656.1	578.3
Provincial Administration	494.4	488.4	525.9	450.1
Local Administration	411.8	408.9	417.3	365.8
Total Wages and Salaries	14,912.9	14,871.7	15,271.2	14,845.4
Supplementary Labour Income	1,268.0	1,265.2	1,209.2	1,175.8
Labour Income	16,180.9	16,136.9	16,480.5	16,021.2
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, Fishing and Trapping	154.6	151.7	170.2	140.4
Forestry	124.9	127.6	108.6	133.3
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	436.8	429.8	430.0	497.4
Manufacturing Industries	3,165.4	3,116.8	3,111.7	3,240.3
Construction Industry	883.8	892.1	918.8	1,037.3
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	1,749.6	1,725.8	1,787.5	1,677.1
Trade	1,844.2	1,849.7	1,894.8	1,889.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1,132.2	1,128.6	1,154.2	1,091.4
Commercial and Personal Services	1,510.0	1,518.8	1,543.7	1,510.5
Education and Related Services	1,574.8	1,625.3	1,743.3	1,543.8
Health and Welfare Services	1,108.7	1,107.1	1,138.2	1,038.3
Federal Administration and Other Government				
Offices	668.8	663.9	663.1	578.7
Provincial Administration	512.8	508.8	530.9	466.8
Local Administration	424.9	413.8	410.0	377.4
Total Wages and Salaries	15,291.6	15,259.8	15,605.0	15,221.7
Supplementary Labour Income	1,300.2	1,298.2	1,235.7	1,205.6
Labour Income	16,591.8	16,558.0	16,840.7	16,427.3

f First estimate.

p Preliminary estimate.

r Revised estimate.

Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms

March 1983

	Coal ¹ KT	Crude Oil and Equivalents ML	Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals GL	Electricity GWh	Refined Petroleum Products ML	Gas Plant NGL's ML
Production:						
September 1982	3 412	6 678	5 905	27 987	7 426	882
October 1982	3 013	7 026	6 849	30 538	7 193	1 003
November 1982	3 704	7 218	8 052	32 820	7 769	1 114
December 1982	3 828	7 318	8 904	34 929	7 548	1 249
January 1983	3 996	6 760	8 865	36 928	7 409	1 229
February 1983	3 223	6 350	7 541	33 558	6 756	1 118
March 1983	3 490	6 503	7 591	33 306	7 108	1 028
March 1982	4 033	6 352	8 160	34 815	7 755	1 233
Year to date 1983	10 709	19 613	23 997	103 792	21 273	2 990
Year to date 1982	10 950	19 081	25 916	108 787	23 310	3 645
Year 1982	42 811	79 255	87 103	375 404	90 297	12 689
Exports:						
September 1982	1 363	1 161	1 495	3 478	374	519
October 1982	1 259	1 093	1 839	3 659	486	904
November 1982	1 209	1 189	2 064	3 446	390	972
December 1982	1 208	1 243	2 415	3 041	440	1 042
January 1983	1 530	1 337	2 428	2 953	311	800
February 1983	853	1 027	2 021	3 112	428	651
March 1983	1 098	1 341	1 778	3 075	394	750
March 1982	1 508	843	1 989	2 273	280	723
Year to date 1983	3 481	3 705	6 227	9 140	1 133	2 201
Year to date 1982	3 605	2 661	6 611	7 843	1 102	2 386
Year 1982	16 004	12 398	22 202	34 214	5 236	9 495
Imports:						
September 1982	1 318	1 339	--	65	164	
October 1982	1 998	1 200	--	134	246	
November 1982	1 719	1 682	--	164	247	
December 1982	653	949	1	146	313	
January 1983	2	1 764	--	185	159	
February 1983	187	958	--	187	170	
March 1983	106	960	--	317	80	
March 1982	13	1 785	--	201	160	
Year to date 1983	295	3 682	2	689	409	
Year to date 1982	33	5 981	3	606	725	
Year 1982	15 481	19 662	4	2 848	2 579	

KT = Kilotonnes or 1 000 t.

ML = Megalitres or 1 000 m³.GL = Gigalitres or 1 000 000 m³.

GWh = Gigawatt hours.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.**Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms, March 1983 — Advance Information**

Preliminary figures show that exports of Canadian crude oil in the first quarter of 1983 slightly exceeded imports of foreign crude, reversing the traditional trend in Canada.

Exports of crude oil reached 3 705 megalitres during the first three months of 1983, almost 40% higher than the levels attained in the January-March 1982 period. This increase in exports sustained production levels of Canadian crude which totalled 19 613 megalitres (+3%) during the first quarter of 1983.

In contrast, imports of crude oil declined by 38% from the January to March period of 1982 to a level of 3 682 megalitres. This situation has resulted from a slowdown in the activity at refineries in Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces and the substitution of domestic crude as a feedstock in those refineries.

(continued)

Refinery production in Canada was affected by weak demand for heating fuels which resulted from warmer than normal temperatures recorded in the first quarter of this year (heating degree days for Canada — days below 18° celsius weighted by the population — numbered only 1,872.3 compared with 2,298.1 in January-March 1982). Sales of light fuel oils dropped by 26%, while total refined petroleum products decreased by about 16% (sales of motor gasoline, which represents 40% of the total, were only 6.5% lower than in the first quarter of 1982).

Production levels for all other major sources of energy were lower in the first quarter of 1983 when compared with the same period of 1982: this situation also reflects the impact of climate on energy demand. Natural gas production amounted to 23 997 gigalitres, down 7.4%, coal production was 2% lower and electricity generation decreased by 4.6%. (Although production of electric power was down, the decline would have been steeper but for higher exports to the United States, which totalled 9 140 gigawatts in the first quarter, up 17% over the January-March period of 1982.)

For further information, contact Richard Godin or Mike Valiquette (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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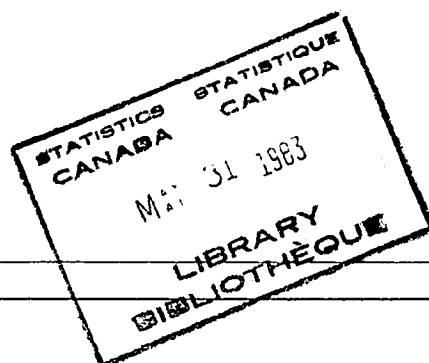
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Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	March 1983	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	March 1982	% Change From	
					Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	1,147,333	997,752	1,051,291	786,817	15	46
Weeks of benefit (000)	7,559	6,567	6,944	5,556	15	36
Average weekly benefit (\$)	156	156	155	142	--	10
Claims received (000)	252	269	390	297	-6	-15
Beneficiaries ³ (000)	1,489p	1,529p	1,530f	1,146f	-3	30
<hr/>						
	January to March				% Change From	
	1983		1982		1983/1982	
<hr/>						
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	3,196,376		2,064,149			55
Weeks of benefit (000)	21,070		14,635			44
Average weekly benefit (\$)	155		141			10
Claims received (000)	912		938			-3
Beneficiaries ^{2 3} (000)	1,516p		1,118f			36

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 Monthly average.

³ The number of beneficiaries excludes persons involved in job creation arrangements, year-round fishermen and fishermen who qualify for regular benefits.

p Preliminary figures.

f Final figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.35/\$25.40), or contact H. Stiebert (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Preliminary Report on Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1983 — Advance Information

Unemployment insurance payments made to claimants in March 1983 amounted to \$1.147 billion¹, up 15% from the previous month and 46% above the year-earlier level.

In March, a total of 1.489 million persons¹ received unemployment insurance benefits, down 3% from 1.529 million in February but up 30% from 1.146 million in March 1982.

Comparing the first quarter of 1983 with the same period of last year: unemployment insurance benefits paid increased 55% to \$3.196 billion from \$2.064 billion, weeks of benefit paid advanced 44% to 21.070 million from 14.635 million and the average weekly benefit rose 10% to \$155 from \$141. Claims received during the same period decreased by 3% to 912,000 from 938,000.

¹ The count of beneficiaries cannot be related directly to the benefit payments. Whereas the latter figure covers all benefit payments made during the month, the count of beneficiaries represents the number of persons who qualified for benefits for a specific week each month, regardless of when they received payment.

Industry Selling Price Index, April 1983 - Advance Information

The Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) reached a preliminary level of 296.0 in April 1983, up 0.3% from the revised March index of 295.2. The year-over-year rise in prices of 2.9% was the lowest 12-month increase recorded since July 1971. The main factors in the upward movement of the total ISPI in April were a 2.1% increase in the primary metal industries major group index and a 0.6% increase in the food and beverage industries component; an estimated 3.0% decrease in the petroleum and coal products industries index had a significant downward effect.

The primary metal industries index was up 2.1% in April, but still stood at a level only 1.8% higher than a year earlier. The main reason for the rise in the group index was a 5.3% increase in the smelting and refining industry index. Price increases were registered for base metals and for the precious metals, with some of the base metal increases quite large. The effects of some of these price increases were reflected in a 1.6% rise in the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry index and a 0.5% rise in the copper and copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding industry index.

The food and beverage industries index advanced 0.6% in April and was up 3.3% from the year-earlier level. The slaughtering and meat processors index (continued)

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing (1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹	
		Apr. '83/1983	Mar. '83/1983	Apr. '82/1982	Apr. '83/Mar. '83	Apr. '83/Apr. '82	Apr. '83/Mar. '83	Apr. '83/Apr. '82
Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing	100.0	296.0	295.2	287.7	0.3	2.9	0.27	2.9
SIC Major Groups:								
1. Food and Beverage Industries	19.9	303.0	301.1	293.4	0.6	3.3	0.13	0.7
2. Tobacco Products Industries	1.1	234.9	227.2	208.4	3.4	12.7	0.03	0.1
3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	2.5	244.9	244.0	240.8	0.4	1.7	—	—
4. Leather Industries	0.9	274.7	273.4	271.0	0.5	1.4	—	—
5. Textile Industries	3.5	237.5	237.0	235.3	0.2	0.9	—	—
6. Knitting Mills	0.9	194.0	193.8	190.4	0.1	1.9	—	—
8. Wood Industries	4.7	261.1	257.5	238.4	1.4	9.5	0.06	0.4
9. Furniture and Fixture Industries	1.6	291.3	291.0	279.8	0.1	4.1	—	0.1
10. Paper and Allied Industries	8.2	304.3	302.8	319.7	0.5	-4.8	0.04	-0.4
12. Primary Metal Industries	8.4	320.0	313.5	314.2	2.1	1.8	0.18	0.2
13. Metal Fabricating Industries	7.5	281.7	280.2	277.2	0.5	1.6	0.04	0.1
14. Machinery Industries	4.4	261.8	261.4	251.9	0.2	3.9	—	0.2
16. Electrical Products Industries	6.8	222.7	222.4	216.1	0.1	3.1	—	0.2
17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	3.2	318.0	320.7	301.2	-0.8	5.6	-0.02	0.2
18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³	4.2	652.7	672.9	629.2	-3.0	3.7	-0.29	0.3
19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	6.6	314.2	313.3	305.5	0.3	2.8	0.02	0.2
Other Major Groups ⁴	15.6	253.2	252.0	239.8	0.5	5.6	0.06	0.6

* 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.

increased 1.5% over the month as higher prices for beef more than offset lower pork prices. Another major factor in the higher group index was a 2.9% rise in the feeds industry index; increases were also registered in the dairy products industry, vegetable oil mills and for soft drink manufacturers.

The petroleum and coal products industries index decreased an estimated 3.0% in April as gasoline prices fell during another round of "price wars". The group index was up 3.7% from April 1982, its lowest 12-month movement since 1972.

The wood industries major group index increased 1.4% in April and stood 9.5% higher than a year earlier. The sawmills and planing mills component index also rose 1.4% in the month, mainly in response to large price increases for spruce, pine, cedar and Douglas fir (these increases ranged from 1.2% for pine to 7.3% for cedar). Generally, prices for these commodities have risen by between 24% and 40% from their low points (which occurred in 1980 for cedar and 1982 for the other three commodities). Notwithstanding these recent increases, all of these commodities are still between 17% and 25% below their peak index levels,

posted in 1979. Other component industries showing significant increases were sash, door and other mill-work plants (up 2.0%) and veneer and plywood mills (up 0.9%).

While the indexes for the other major groups did not show many significant changes, a greater percentage of industry indexes registered increases in April than in the earlier months of 1983, even though many of these increases were quite small.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Place of Work, 1981 and 1971 — Advance Information

For the second time, Statistics Canada is making available data that show the patterns of movement of Canadians between their places of residence and places of work. These data can be tabulated at the provincial, census division or census subdivision (municipality) level. In addition, for the 24 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and seven of the Census Agglomerations (CAs), data are also available at the more detailed census tract level. It will be possible to examine changes over the past decade in both the patterns of commuting between home and work and the concentrations of employment in specific geographic areas.

From an initial examination of the data for the CMAs several emerging trends are highlighted. Firstly, the importance of the CMAs as centres of employment for Canada's work force has remained virtually unchanged from 1971 to 1981: just over 60% of the total employed labour force of Canada continues to work in these areas. This is so despite the fact that several CMAs have experienced a net population decline and in fact, only 56% of Canada's population lives in CMAs. Secondly, within the CMAs, the relative dominance of the central or largest city as a place of employment has decreased in most cases. On average, the central cities employed 62.1% of those working in CMAs in 1971 compared to 57.3% (adjusted) in 1981. The figures for each CMA can be found in the accompanying table. The five largest CMAs (all with more than 350,000 persons working in them) average an even lower central city proportion at 48.8%. Notable exceptions to this downward trend are the cities of London, Sudbury, Chicoutimi, St. Catharines and Winnipeg. For the latter three cities, at least part of the difference between the 1971 and 1981 figures can be attributed to changes in the boundaries of the central city or the remaining components of the CMA. This influence is clearly illustrated in the case of Winnipeg, where the percentage increased from 62.7 to 98.9. A large portion of this significant increase in central city employment is explained by the fact that the 1981 boundaries of the city of Winnipeg included what were 12 separate municipalities in 1971. Because of this rather artificial inflation of the increased dominance of the central city, two different totals are given in the table for all the CMAs.

If one looks in more detail at the commuting patterns within the CMA of Toronto, as an example, the relative decline of the formerly predominant central area of employment can be observed. Specifically, the three inner Metropolitan Toronto cities of Toronto, York and East York accounted for 52.8% of the total CMA employment in 1971 compared to only 40.3% in 1981. On the other hand, the outer three cities of Etobicoke, Scarborough and North York, plus the city of Mississauga employed 45.9% of the persons working in the Toronto CMA in 1981 compared to 36.1% in 1971.

This shift in employment concentration with the resulting changes in commuting patterns is merely one trend of many that can be analysed in more detail using the 1981 place of work data. These data will be of use to such diverse groups as urban planners, transportation systems analysts and site consultants plan-

ning the location of new retail services. Special tabulations can be requested that cross classify the data with any number of other 1981 Census data base variables such as income, sex, occupation or industry.

Further information can be obtained by contacting Mary Cromie (613-995-7615 or 995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Jean Talon Building, 4A6, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Data users should note that census tract level data for persons working outside Canada are not being released at this time. They will follow shortly.

(see table on next page)

Construction in Canada, 1983 — Advance Information

Construction volume in Canada is expected to total \$55,543.6 million in 1983, down marginally by \$199.6 million (-0.4%) from the 1982 level of \$55,743.2 million. That total was, in turn, \$1,140.7 million (-2.0%) below the 1981 figure of \$56,883.9 million. (In terms of constant dollar volume, 1982 showed a decrease of \$1,929 million or 8.9% from the preceding year.)

An analysis of the total value of work to be put in place in 1983 by the various industries reveals some significant variations from 1982. Construction expenditures in more than half the industries are expected to drop. The largest percentage decreases are shown by the commercial and financial sectors (-20.2% and -19.5%), followed by manufacturing (-18.8%) and utilities (-7.6%). The largest percentage increases are slated for mining (9.3%), housing (8.0%) and institutions (7.7%).

Construction expenditures in most of the provinces are expected to increase in 1983 with notable advances of 20.4% in Newfoundland and 16.8% in Nova Scotia. However, decreases are forecast for Prince Edward Island (-9.8%), New Brunswick (-5.1%), Ontario (-2.7%) and Alberta (-4.1%) during 1983.

In 1983, new construction is estimated to decline 1.7% while the repair portion shows an increase of 6.3%. The proportion of the complete program to be performed under contract during 1983 will be 71.4%. The value of engineering type construction at 49.4% of the total expected volume for 1983 is down 0.3% from 1982 and the building activity portion (50.6%) is down 0.4%. The strength (dollar volume) in the engineering group of structures is primarily due to projects classified under gas and oil facilities and electric power construction. As noted above, building construction will probably drop 0.4% with the largest dollar volume decreases in commercial and industrial type buildings such as office buildings, stores, warehouses, factories, plants, etc.

For additional information concerning construction expenditures by sectors, provinces and by contract-own account breakdown, contact Margaret Hartley (613-995-8423), Construction Census Section, Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The publication *Construction in Canada, 1981-1983* (64-201, \$7.40), which contains the tables accompanying this advance release, is scheduled to be released in June.

(see tables on pages 7 and 8)

Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Employed Labour Force for Census Metropolitan Areas and Central Cities

1971 and 1981

Census Metropolitan Area	ELF ¹ Working in CMA 1971	ELF ¹ Working in Central City 1971	CC ² Employment as Per Cent of CMA ELF 1971
Calgary	154,790	154,790	100.0
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	33,435	11,795	35.3
Edmonton	187,855	167,915	89.4
Halifax	93,115	66,365	71.3
Hamilton	179,440	136,245	75.9
Kitchener	97,505	49,465	50.7
London	117,095	91,800	78.4
Montreal	917,700	574,835	62.6
Oshawa	—	—	—
Ottawa-Hull	234,325	172,015	73.4
Quebec	157,350	83,125	52.8
Regina	54,650	52,015	95.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	106,425	39,810	37.4
St. John's	42,865	38,410	89.6
Saint John	38,505	34,690	90.1
Saskatoon	46,095	46,095	100.0
Sudbury	57,895	30,310	52.4
Thunder Bay	39,920	39,030	97.8
Toronto	1,103,185	496,160	45.0
Trois-Rivières	—	—	—
Vancouver	398,635	214,170	53.7
Victoria	67,800	39,525	58.3
Windsor	89,665	78,870	88.0
Winnipeg	218,355	136,890	62.7
Total	4,436,605	2,754,325	62.1
Total adjusted to exclude Winnipeg	—	—	—

Census Metropolitan Area	ELF ¹ Working in CMA 1981	ELF ¹ Working in Central City 1981	CC ² Employment as Per Cent of CMA ELF 1981
Calgary	348,695	348,700	100.0
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	48,770	23,875	49.0
Edmonton	363,355	328,540	90.4
Halifax	138,520	88,990	64.2
Hamilton	247,865	170,090	68.6
Kitchener	145,450	69,630	47.9
London	145,850	133,920	91.8
Montreal	1,323,180	660,050	50.0
Oshawa	69,020	53,840	78.0
Ottawa-Hull	370,305	244,415	66.0
Quebec	252,495	113,605	45.0
Regina	85,445	84,780	99.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	132,995	57,565	43.3
St. John's	64,605	56,690	87.7
Saint John	50,535	45,940	90.9
Saskatoon	78,615	78,610	100.0
Sudbury	62,135	50,575	81.4
Thunder Bay	56,305	55,185	98.0
Toronto	1,679,415	605,135	36.0
Trois-Rivières	45,695	31,180	68.2
Vancouver	638,930	296,675	46.4
Victoria	109,660	67,535	61.6
Windsor	106,185	96,280	90.7
Winnipeg	299,760	296,505	98.9
Total	6,863,785	4,058,310	59.1
Total adjusted to exclude Winnipeg	6,564,025	3,761,805	57.3

¹ Employed labour force.² Central city.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

	Relative Importance	Index			Percent Change	
		Apr. 1983 ¹	Mar. 1983 ¹	Apr. 1982	Apr. '83/ Mar. '83	Apr. '83/ Apr. '82
Raw materials total	100.0	210.9	208.3	198.3	1.2	6.4
Vegetable products	12	121.0	116.8	127.0	3.6	-4.7
Animals and animal products	23	166.0	162.2	165.1	2.3	0.5
Textile products	1	138.9	137.9	140.3	0.7	-1.0
Wood products	11	144.4	140.7	143.3	2.6	0.8
Ferrous materials	3	135.6	134.5	135.1	0.8	0.4
Non-ferrous metals	6	176.7	167.6	156.8	5.4	12.7
Non-metallic minerals	4	186.2	183.9	176.0	1.3	5.8
Coal, crude oil and natural gas	40	300.0	299.8	270.9	0.1	10.7
Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas		153.1	149.0	151.2	2.8	1.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.**Raw Materials Price Index, April 1983 — Advance Information**

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) reached a preliminary level of 210.9 in April 1983, up 1.2% from the revised March level of 208.3 and 6.4% higher than a year earlier. The raw materials price index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas increased 2.8% in the month and 1.3% over the last 12 months. All eight component indexes registered price increases in April: a 2.3% increase for animal products had the largest impact, but significant increases were also registered for non-ferrous metals (5.4%), vegetable products (3.6%) and wood products (2.6%).

The animals and animal products component index rose 2.3% in April; however, on a year-to-year basis the index was up only 0.5%, the lowest 12-month rise since January 1982. (However, this component index has now risen 5.7% since November.) Marked price increases for cattle and calves dominated the April movement, while hog prices dropped sharply. Hides and skins and poultry prices were also up.

The non-ferrous metals component rose 5.4% in April to a level 12.7% higher than a year earlier. Significant price increases for nickel, silver and copper were largely responsible for the monthly movement, with gold and non-ferrous scrap also moving up. (Despite the price strength of recent months, many of the major non-ferrous metals still are priced lower than in April 1982.)

The index for vegetable materials rose 3.6% in April, but still stood 4.7% below the level of April 1982. The monthly increase was mainly attributable to price rises for wheat and other grains, but notable increases were also posted for fresh fruit and oilseeds. Prices of raw sugar and green coffee declined slightly.

The wood materials component rose 2.6% in the latest month but was still up only 0.8% from April 1982. Prices increases were posted for both logs and bolts and pulpwood.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased — Labour Content and Cost of Materials Used, by Province

1981-1983 ^{1 2 3 4} (\$000)

Province and Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Purchased
	Number ⁴	Value		
Canada				
1981	711,814	19,177,168	21,807,651	56,883,932
1982	658,833	18,995,501	21,151,741	55,743,195
1983	610,106	18,620,605	21,107,470	55,543,618
Newfoundland				
1981	13,875	303,831	435,816	1,034,458
1982	13,483	338,207	500,652	1,196,429
1983	14,610	387,612	610,236	1,440,053
Prince Edward Island				
1981	2,262	54,579	65,938	153,567
1982	2,362	57,938	70,765	161,980
1983	2,001	52,267	64,176	146,160
Nova Scotia				
1981	21,361	444,580	500,522	1,305,212
1982	20,839	477,177	581,626	1,511,868
1983	21,226	515,636	699,905	1,765,388
New Brunswick				
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	15,682	395,422	399,479	1,068,941
1983	13,883	371,028	381,695	1,014,672
Quebec				
1981	129,861	3,487,713	3,663,934	10,308,780
1982	125,250	3,501,562	3,598,470	10,348,483
1983	119,058	3,521,809	3,672,557	10,476,850
Ontario				
1981	215,860	5,488,364	5,362,753	14,188,466
1982	208,417	5,662,479	5,384,332	14,344,486
1983	188,745	5,430,908	5,238,313	13,961,170
Manitoba				
1981	23,499	523,640	572,104	1,539,028
1982	19,986	490,350	532,101	1,425,317
1983	19,603	509,428	546,881	1,489,892
Saskatchewan				
1981	35,037	848,729	1,010,609	2,599,586
1982	30,760	803,856	947,660	2,452,255
1983	28,835	796,521	954,141	2,458,235
Alberta				
1981	152,031	4,355,506	5,881,913	14,490,307
1982	134,915	4,320,015	5,653,174	14,002,566
1983	119,028	4,049,708	5,443,104	13,431,015
British Columbia³				
1981	102,689	3,286,802	3,931,429	10,242,211
1982	87,139	2,948,495	3,483,482	9,230,870
1983	83,117	2,985,688	3,496,462	9,360,183

¹ Actual expenditures 1981, preliminary actual 1982, intentions 1983.

² In the Statistics Canada report *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, the total value of construction work purchased is given as \$56,882.2 million for 1981, \$55,743.0 million for 1982 and \$55,543.1 million for 1983. The differences with values in this report are due to rounding procedures.

³ British Columbia includes Northwest Territories and Yukon.

⁴ Number of employees is given in equivalent man-years.

Total Value of Construction Work Purchased — Type of Structure by New and Repair, Canada

1981-1983^{1 2 3} (\$000)

Type of Structure	1981			1982			1983		
	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total	New	Repair	Total
Construction —									
Total	47,858,996	9,024,936	56,883,932	46,208,096	9,535,099	55,743,195	45,405,436	10,138,182	55,543,618
Building									
Construction — Total	25,851,431	5,685,825	31,537,256	22,269,647	5,937,088	28,206,735	21,794,683	6,306,748	28,101,431
Residential	13,135,353	3,229,428	16,364,781	9,890,564	3,451,001	13,341,565	10,726,796	3,687,516	14,414,312
Industrial	2,753,764	744,725	3,498,489	2,279,895	685,790	2,965,685	1,836,828	731,526	2,568,354
Commercial	6,145,477	840,694	6,986,171	6,024,986	843,279	6,868,265	5,079,167	899,822	5,978,989
Institutional	2,129,275	442,000	2,571,275	2,401,340	494,334	2,895,674	2,617,052	497,285	3,114,337
Other building construction	1,687,562	428,978	2,116,540	1,672,862	462,684	2,135,546	1,534,840	490,599	2,025,439
Engineering									
Construction — Total	22,007,565	3,339,111	25,346,676	23,938,449	3,598,011	27,536,460	23,610,753	3,831,434	27,442,187
Marine construction	272,582	104,200	376,782	354,216	105,413	459,629	347,741	117,032	464,773
Road, highway and airport runways	3,255,174	836,343	4,091,517	3,334,395	969,581	4,303,976	3,320,269	985,968	4,306,237
Waterworks and sewage systems	1,946,497	198,151	2,144,648	2,052,650	242,277	2,294,927	2,182,703	238,142	2,420,845
Dams and irrigation	264,657	35,856	300,513	226,192	34,419	260,611	228,832	35,624	264,456
Electric power construction	4,448,296	352,576	4,800,872	5,068,047	359,671	5,427,718	5,337,964	384,469	5,722,433
Railway, tele- phone and telegraph	1,332,259	537,574	1,869,833	1,522,673	544,230	2,066,903	1,376,095	600,970	1,977,065
Gas and oil facilities	6,358,866	751,337	7,110,203	6,683,710	755,984	7,439,694	7,357,215	828,592	8,185,807
Other engineering construction	4,129,234	523,074	4,652,308	4,696,566	586,436	5,283,002	3,459,934	640,637	4,100,571

¹ Actual expenditures 1981, preliminary actual 1982, intentions 1983.

² In the Statistics Canada report *Private and Public Investment in Canada*, the total value of construction work purchased is given as \$56,882.2 million for 1981, \$55,743.0 million for 1982 and \$55,543.1 million for 1983. The differences with values in this report are due to rounding procedures.

³ "Other building" and "Other engineering" contain structures which could not be published in their specific categories due to the secrecy provisions of the Statistics Act.

Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest, 1981

For most Canadians, the great travel escape continues to take us to . . . Canada.

According to *Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest* (catalogue 87-401, Canada: \$10.60; other countries: \$12.70), when Canadians take overnight trips for business or pleasure, we leave our province only one time in six. Indeed, 78% of accommodation expenses and 74% of travel expenditures in Canada are made by Canadians.

When we leave Canada, nine times out of 10 we are travelling to the United States. But, for attracting visitors to North America, Canada seems to have the edge over our neighbour to the south: we have only one-ninth of the population of the United States, nonetheless we attract approximately one out of four tourists from Western European countries such as Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

As would be expected, most international visitors to Canada are from the United States. American visitors spend about two-thirds of the total spent by all visitors to Canada.

Highlights of the above-noted report include the following:

- Canadians travelling internationally spent an estimated \$1 billion on Canadian airline fares in 1980.
- Air passenger travel rose 57% between Canada and the United States, and 34% on scheduled flights between Canadian points over the period 1975-1980.
- In 1980, the Calgary-Edmonton air route accounted for 700,000 passengers, second in volume to Toronto-Montreal with 1,100,000 passengers.
- In 1981, Toronto was the city with the highest average annual hotel occupancy rate (77%).
- Average room rates of hotels were highest in Calgary in both 1980 and 1981, at \$47.33 and \$57.16, respectively.
- Receipts from food and beverage establishments totalled \$9.1 billion (1981), while receipts of businesses offering traveller accommodation were \$4.5 billion (1980).
- Visitor-days spent in national parks rose 30% between 1975 and 1980.
- In 1975, the share of passengers reported by public carriers was 22% air, 11% rail and 68% bus. By 1980, this had changed to 25% air, 14% rail and 61% bus.

For further information, contact the Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section (613-992-7372), or Kathy Kennedy (613-593-7644), Federal and Media Relations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending May 28, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending May 28, 1983 totalled 256 159 tonnes, an increase of 3.1% from the preceding week's total of 248 459 tonnes and up 10.9% from the year-earlier level of 231 071 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 154.1 in the current week, 149.5 a week earlier and 139.0 a year earlier.

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

Electricity Selling Price Indexes, January-April 1983 — Advance Information

Electricity Selling Price Indexes are now available for January 1983 to April 1983.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, April 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic production of refrigerators during the month of April 1983 totalled 29,176 units. Home freezer production amounted to 32,138 units.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The following tables, derived from the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data), are now available on microfiche. It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
SDC81B16	Population by religion and sex, 1981.
CTC81B16	Population by religion and sex, 1981.
SDW81B11	Occupied private dwellings by structural type, showing condition of dwelling, 1981.
CTW81B11	Occupied private dwellings by tenure, showing structural type, 1981.
CTW81B21	Occupied private dwellings by tenure, showing period of construction, 1981.
SDH81B12	Private households by structural type, showing length of occupancy, 1981.
CTF81B41	Census families in private households by family structure and highest level of schooling of wives, showing highest level of schooling of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
CTE81B12	Labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and marital status, 1981.

The rest of the tables on the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) will gradually become available. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Office Furniture Products, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Office furniture shipment statistics by province of destination for the quarter ending March 31, 1983 are now available.

For further information, order the first quarter 1983 issue of *Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact M.J. Cormier (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Mineral Wool, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 5 096 811 square metres of mineral wool (all R-factors) during the month of April 1983.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of electric automatic washing machines during the month of April 1983 totalled 21,149 units.

Production of electric automatic clothes dryers in the latest month amounted to 15,611 units.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, May 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storages and factories in Canada on May 1, 1983 totalled 17 420 tonnes, up from 13 914 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 59 444 tonnes (37 587 tonnes in 1982).

For further information, order the May 1, 1983 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

The Dairy Review, April 1983 — Advance Information

Creamery butter production in Canada in April 1983 totalled 10 052 tonnes, a drop of 12.9% from April 1982.

Milk sold from Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1983 amounted to an estimated 603 396 kilolitres, 0.5% less than in March 1982. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1983 to 1 695 528 kilolitres, an increase of 1.9% over the January-March 1982 period.

For further information, order the April issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact E. Leckie (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by Manufacturing Industries, 1981 — Advance Information

The cost of containers and other packaging supplies used by manufacturing industries in Canada increased 12.4% in 1981 to \$3,994.0 million from the 1980 level of \$3,552.3 million.

Preliminary estimates for 1982 place the cost of these supplies for the manufacturing industries at \$3.9 billion.

For further information, order the 1981 issue of *Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries* (31-212, \$4.75), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

13-002 (Canada: \$7.95/\$31.80; Other Countries: \$9.55/\$38.15) **Financial Flow Accounts**, Fourth Quarter 1982

57-003 (Canada: \$6.35/\$25.40; Other Countries: \$7.60/\$30.50) **Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada**, 1982-III

62-004 (Canada: \$4.20/\$16.95; Other Countries: \$5.05/\$20.35) **Farm Input Price Index**, First Quarter 1983

65-004 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Exports by Commodities**, March 1983

72-002 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, January 1983

87-401 (Canada: \$10.60; Other Countries: \$12.70) **Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation: A Statistical Digest**, 1980 and 1981

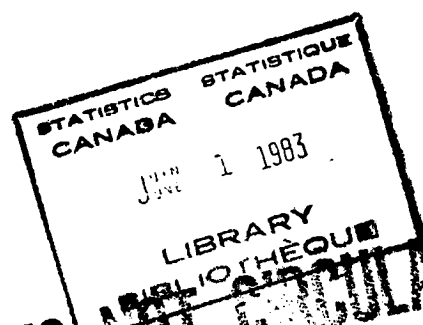
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- 2 **Railway Freight Traffic, 1982**

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- 13-207** (Canada: \$10.60; Other Countries: \$12.70) **Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1981**
- 62-007** (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Construction Price Statistics, May 1983**
- 64-002** (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Housing Starts and Completions, March 1983**
- 82-207** (Canada: \$10.60; Other Countries: \$12.70) **Cancer in Canada, 1979**



Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1981 (catalogue no. 13-207, Canada: \$10.60; other countries, \$12.70)

Final 1981 estimates from the annual Survey of Consumer Finances are now available. These estimates, which should not be confused with the recently-released census data on 1980 incomes, were prepared from data collected by a sample survey of 37,000 dwellings taken in the spring of 1982. Comparisons between 1980 and 1981 presented in this release are based on the results of two consecutive Surveys of Consumer Finances.

Final estimates indicate that average family income in Canada (total money income, before taxes and deductions) moved over \$30,000 for the first time in 1981 — average family income was up by 10% over the year to \$30,440 from \$27,579 in 1980. However, when inflation during 1981 is taken into account, incomes show a drop of 2%.

Provincially, only Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had average family incomes above the national average in 1981. Average family incomes ranged from a low of \$23,163 in Prince Edward Island to a high of \$34,546 in Alberta. Among the largest Canadian cities, Edmonton and Calgary had the highest average family incomes, \$37,275 and \$37,129, respectively, followed by Ottawa at \$36,825, Toronto at \$35,616 and Vancouver at \$35,344.

The average income of unattached individuals in 1981 was \$13,535 compared to \$11,435 in 1980. After adjusting for the rise in consumer prices, the increase was 5%.

Statistics on low income in 1981 indicate:

- A total of 3.5 million persons were members of low income family units — unchanged from the 1980 estimate. Due to population growth, however, this represents a drop to 14.7% of the population covered in 1981, compared to 15.1% in 1980.
- The overall incidence of low income for families changed marginally, down slightly to 12.0% in 1981 from 12.2% in 1980, due largely to the decreased rate for families with middle-aged heads (aged 35 to 64 years).
- For unattached individuals, the situation improved, since the incidence dropped to 37.8% from 39.6%. This drop reflects decreases in the Atlantic Provinces, Ontario and the Prairies which more than offset the increased rate for unattached individuals in Quebec.

Among low income family units:

- Female headed families (the majority of them single parent families) constituted 33.8% of low income families, compared to only 10.6% of all families.
- Some 67% of low income unattached individuals were females.

These estimates — which exclude households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, on Indian reserves

and the institutional population — are subject to the usual errors present in sample surveys.

For further information, order *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, 1981* (13-207, Canada: \$10.60; other countries: \$12.70), or contact the Data Dissemination Unit (613-996-5294), Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Asphalt Roofing, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of asphalt shingles in April 1983 totalled 2 902 279 metric bundles, an increase of 35.6% compared to 2 140 036 bundles in April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for the month of April 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the April issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Freight Traffic, 1982 — Advance Information

Revenue freight traffic handled by railways in Canada in 1982 totalled 212.5 million tonnes, down 13.8% from the 1981 level. Domestic loadings fell 13.3% to 200.0 million tonnes, while receipts from United States connections decreased 20.8% to 12.9 million tonnes.

For further information, order the 1982 edition of *Railway Freight Traffic* (52-205, \$10.60), or contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Actual Numbers by Type and Totals Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

April 1982 and 1983

	Actual 1982					SAAR ¹ (000)	Actual 1983					SAAR ¹ (000)
	Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total		Singles	Doubles	Row	Apts.	Total	
February	1,363	482	983	5,585	8,413	156.0	3,660	301	369	2,331	6,661	142.0
March	1,600	385	942	4,527	7,454	131.0	4,430	350	851	2,772	8,403	156.0
April												
Canada	2,915	373	1,207	4,566	9,061	109.0	8,616	596	623	2,578	12,413	144.0
Nfld.	19	24	6	—	49	1.0	159	—	—	25	184	3.0
P.E.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	12	23	—
N.S.	70	20	—	95	185	2.0	189	30	—	—	219	3.0
N.B.	45	—	—	—	45	1.0	229	2	40	79	350	4.0
Que.	535	106	16	547	1,204	14.0	1,319	325	22	1,051	2,717	30.0
Ont.	971	90	217	876	2,154	31.0	3,219	137	148	363	3,867	53.0
Man.	77	—	—	322	399	4.0	463	10	4	72	549	5.0
Sask.	78	18	—	648	744	8.0	785	30	28	363	1,206	12.0
Alta.	655	88	628	1,059	2,430	26.0	916	14	136	139	1,205	11.0
B.C.	465	27	340	1,019	1,851	22.0	1,326	48	245	474	2,093	23.0
Cumulative Jan.-Apr.												
Canada	7,471	2,114	4,922	20,820	35,327		21,503	1,783	2,412	10,293	35,991	
Nfld.	45	66	6	105	222		272	40	3	194	509	
P.E.I.	6	—	—	—	6		16	6	—	16	38	
N.S.	212	66	30	281	589		486	76	54	148	764	
N.B.	76	—	—	48	124		317	8	131	111	567	
Que.	1,225	337	185	3,058	4,805		3,447	953	157	2,508	7,065	
Ont.	2,182	682	1,784	5,747	10,395		8,277	428	907	3,207	12,819	
Man.	195	34	—	322	551		983	12	4	415	1,414	
Sask.	203	164	73	1,974	2,414		1,445	38	89	1,260	2,832	
Alta.	1,914	468	1,216	3,677	7,275		2,646	106	508	1,524	4,784	
B.C.	1,413	297	1,628	5,608	8,946		3,614	116	559	910	5,199	
Housing starts in all areas												
SAAR¹ (000)	Feb.	185.0	Mar.	160.0	Apr.	129.0	Feb.	171.0	Mar.	185.0	Apr.	169.0

¹ SAAR Seasonally adjusted at annual rates (revised).For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.

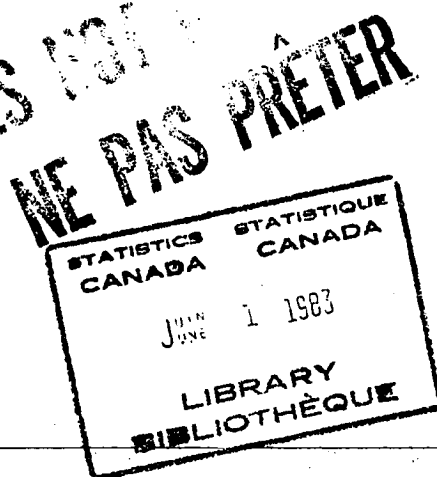
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33-207 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Leather Industries, 1981**

63-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1983**

65-203 (Canada: \$31.80; Other Countries: \$38.15) **Imports, Merchandise Trade, 1982**

Service Bulletin:

64-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Statistics — Vol. 6, No. 5, Housing Stock in Canada, the Provinces and Territories, 1980-82**



Telephone Statistics, 1982 — Advance Information

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$7.7 billion in 1982, up 12.5% from 1981. Operating expenses increased 14.1% over the period to \$5.4 billion. Net operating revenue at \$2.3 billion in 1982 showed an increase of 9.1% over 1981. Telephone toll messages were up 1.5% to 1.5 billion.

For further information, order the *Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems, 1982* (56-202, \$3.15), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Rigid Insulating Board, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian shipments of rigid insulating board in April 1983 were 3 478 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre) basis, an increase of 38.9% from 2 504 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Export Clearances of Major Grains, April 1983 — Advance Information

Export clearances of the major grains during April 1983 were as follows:

- Total wheat, 1 844 300 tonnes
- Oats, 4 700 tonnes
- Barley, 283 000 tonnes
- Rye, 23 300 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 43 200 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 106 700 tonnes.

For further information, order the April issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Products, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 12 181 800 square metres of gypsum wallboard during the month of April 1983, up from 12 075 612 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

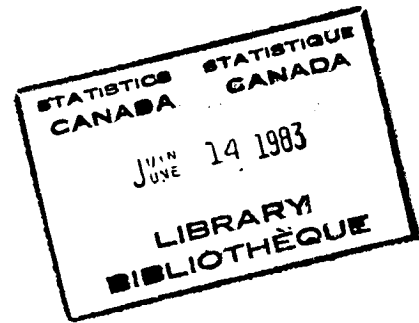
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Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

March 1983

Kind of Business	Seasonally Adjusted		March '83/ Feb. '83
	Sales All Stores		
	February 1983r	March 1983p	
	(\$ millions)		%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,692.6	1,728.4	2.1
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	425.3	421.7	-0.8
All other food stores	166.7	169.8	1.8
Department stores	884.7	928.4	4.9
General merchandise stores	179.6	182.5	1.6
General stores	156.1	157.6	1.0
Variety stores	93.4	99.0	6.0
Motor vehicle dealers	1,238.3	1,293.0	4.4
Used car dealers	43.4	42.8	-1.4
Service stations	686.1	716.6	4.4
Garages	107.5	114.5	6.5
Automotive parts and accessories stores	194.5	192.3	-1.1
Men's clothing stores	91.6	93.5	2.1
Women's clothing stores	170.2	172.1	1.1
Family clothing stores	114.8	113.2	-1.3
Specialty shoe stores	11.1	11.6	4.1
Family shoe stores	77.1	75.6	-1.9
Hardware stores	76.1	76.3	0.2
Household furniture stores	107.9	104.9	-2.7
Household appliance stores	36.6	35.5	-3.1
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	48.3	46.4	-4.0
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	346.5	352.0	1.6
Book and stationery stores	39.6	39.7	0.1
Florists	33.3	33.8	1.6
Jewellery stores	65.6	68.7	4.7
Sporting goods and accessories stores	102.7	103.3	0.6
Personal accessories stores	117.6	123.0	4.6
All other stores	1,031.1	1,012.3	-1.8
Total, all stores	8,315.2	8,480.5	-2.0

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade (Seasonally Adjusted Data), March 1983
— Advance Information

Preliminary estimates of seasonally adjusted retail sales for March 1983 totalled \$8,480.5 million, up 2.0% over the revised February 1983 level of \$8,315.2 million. Among the 28 kinds of businesses surveyed, 19 posted increased sales compared to the preceding month with the most notable gains for garages (+6.5%) and variety stores (+6.0%); the largest decreases were reported by household appliance stores (-3.1%) and household furniture stores (-4.0%).

In March 1983, all provinces except Saskatchewan (-3.3%) and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-3.1%) showed increased sales compared to the preceding month, advances ranging from 0.8% in Newfoundland to 5.6% in Nova Scotia.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

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

March 1983

	Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores		
	Feb. 1983r	March 1983p	March '83/ Feb. '83
	(\$ millions)		%
Newfoundland	151.1	152.2	0.8
Prince Edward Island	36.7	37.2	1.4
Nova Scotia	268.5	283.5	5.6
New Brunswick	216.9	223.3	2.9
Quebec	1,994.9	2,062.0	3.4
Ontario	3,069.0	3,120.1	1.7
Manitoba	329.4	334.5	1.6
Saskatchewan	349.8	338.3	-3.3
Alberta	914.0	926.0	1.3
British Columbia	980.6	989.8	0.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24.4	23.6	-3.1

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

		1982					1983				
		Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total
Canada — Unadjusted	Jan.	344.5	57.6	241.4	117.3	760.8	366.9	35.4	126.7	133.3	662.3
	Feb.	286.7	73.8	395.7	71.9	828.1	485.9	69.3	125.4	172.2	852.8
	Mar.	467.3	147.2	465.7	185.7	1,265.9	857.9	60.3	184.6	171.2	1,274.0
Canada — Adjusted	Jan.	636.2	109.5	426.5	198.2	1,370.4	792.5	67.0	224.6	218.4	1,302.5
	Feb.	454.6	119.2	459.0	105.3	1,138.1	785.9	112.2	143.7	246.2	1,288.0
	Mar.	444.2	141.0	436.2	163.9	1,185.3	845.6	58.1	183.2	149.3	1,236.2
Canada Jan.-Mar.											
Unadjusted		1,098.5	278.6	1,102.8	374.9	2,854.8	1,710.7	165.0	436.7	476.7	2,789.1
Newfoundland		4.3	1.0	1.4	2.8	9.5	9.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	11.5
Prince Edward Island		0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	5.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	8.7
Nova Scotia		18.6	3.4	16.2	33.1	71.3	47.4	1.9	5.8	23.9	79.0
New Brunswick		4.0	2.5	3.3	11.6	21.4	14.9	0.6	6.7	7.8	30.0
Quebec		154.2	33.2	99.6	49.4	336.4	290.7	48.0	52.3	47.3	438.3
Ontario		287.1	106.7	276.0	55.9	725.7	605.7	75.9	162.7	160.7	1,005.0
Manitoba		17.5	8.5	9.5	1.0	36.5	57.5	0.4	18.7	11.0	87.6
Saskatchewan		30.7	1.8	35.9	24.6	93.0	120.3	4.4	8.0	15.7	148.4
Alberta		241.1	33.4	535.3	113.6	923.4	203.6	14.4	98.0	112.7	428.7
British Columbia		339.9	87.9	123.8	77.4	629.0	355.0	18.7	81.6	89.6	544.9
N.W.T. and Yukon		0.4	0.1	1.5	4.8	6.8	1.2	—	1.3	4.5	7.0

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Building Permits, March 1983 — Advance Information

Although a significant drop in non-residential building permits was posted in March 1983, strong residential construction intentions maintained the total value of permits issued at a relatively high seasonally adjusted level of \$1,236.2 million, off 4.0% from a revised \$1,288.0 million in February. In March 1982, the value of all building permits issued was \$1,185.3 million.

Builders' intentions for new housing rose 7.6% to a seasonally adjusted \$845.6 million from \$785.9 million in February. Authorizations for new single-detached houses rose to 9,618 units from 8,318 in February, while multiple dwellings rose to 6,102 from 5,957 units.

(Because building permits usually lead housing starts by about two months, the March authorizations — translated into annual rates — suggest that housing starts in May are likely to rise above the level of 169,000 units recorded in April.) Residential permits were up in all provinces during March.

Non-residential permits posted a 22.2% drop in value in March to a seasonally adjusted \$390.6 million (continued)

Index of Constant Dollar Value of Building Permits Issued¹ Canada

(1971=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Total	Residential	Non-residential			
			Total	Industrial	Commercial	Governmental
1972	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.2	122.5	83.2
1973	123.8	120.7	127.7	154.8	157.1	83.4
1974	119.8	106.6	136.5	206.2	156.9	82.2
1975	125.9	132.4	117.6	123.5	140.0	90.8
1976	131.3	145.9	112.7	128.8	143.9	71.8
1977	122.6	135.7	105.9	118.6	128.0	76.2
1978	119.2	123.3	114.1	114.2	153.0	72.2
1979	115.9	114.8	117.3	128.5	162.9	63.2
1980	117.6	104.6	134.1	166.7	173.4	76.8
1981	130.9	125.8	137.4	139.7	192.0	77.8
1982	83.5	74.4	95.0	81.5	118.8	75.8
1982						
Jan.	110.7	95.5	129.9	100.6	179.5	90.3
Feb.	91.4	68.5	120.3	109.4	192.6	47.8
Mar.	94.8	66.7	130.3	129.3	182.9	74.3
Apr.	83.3	67.3	103.4	83.8	139.0	74.3
May	73.2	61.3	88.2	83.9	106.9	70.2
June	68.4	55.0	85.3	57.8	114.3	67.1
July	81.6	60.7	108.1	83.9	152.4	71.7
Aug.	66.0	61.6	71.6	70.5	73.2	70.3
Sept.	72.1	65.7	80.3	64.1	90.0	77.4
Oct.	82.7	80.7	85.1	70.4	61.0	117.9
Nov.	86.4	99.9	69.4	68.6	69.0	70.1
Dec.	91.9	110.3	68.7	56.2	65.3	78.3
1983						
Jan.	98.4	109.9	83.9	57.3	87.7	92.4
Feb.	97.0	108.6	82.3	95.9	56.1	104.0
Mar.	93.4	116.6	64.1	49.5	71.4	63.0

¹ The constant dollar value was estimated by deflating the current permit values with the building construction input price index.

from \$502.1 million in February. Industrial projects dropped 48.2% to \$58.1 million from \$112.2 million in February, and publicly-initiated projects were down 39.4% to \$149.3 million from \$246.2 million. Partly offsetting these drops, the value of commercial projects rose 27.5% to \$183.2 million from a depressed level of \$143.7 million in February. On a provincial basis, the value of non-residential permits rose in Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, but decreased in all other provinces.

For additional information, order the March 1983 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.70/\$37), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9. (see table on next page)

Building Permits

March 1983

	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	78	6	84	4,132	211	229	1,211	5,783
Prince Edward Island	60	35	95	3,563	263	350	332	4,508
Nova Scotia	396	113	509	25,109	744	2,360	2,858	31,071
New Brunswick	145	50	195	10,150	52	2,554	596	13,352
Quebec	2,272	1,493	3,765	168,331	6,661	13,444	10,974	199,410
Ontario	3,583	1,333	4,916	300,708	35,693	80,108	76,091	492,600
Manitoba	578	23	601	33,297	184	2,588	2,894	38,963
Saskatchewan	765	366	1,131	56,150	618	3,814	4,834	65,416
Alberta	1,355	565	1,920	94,272	6,110	49,016	39,560	188,958
British Columbia	1,871	786	2,657	161,528	9,738	29,735	31,558	232,559
Yukon	6	4	10	462	—	381	324	1,167
Northwest Territories	4	—	4	183	—	44	—	227
Canada — Unadjusted	11,113	4,774	15,887	857,885	60,274	184,623	171,232	1,274,014
Canada — Adjusted	9,618	6,102	15,720	845,599	58,095	183,151	149,312	1,236,157
Metropolitan Areas	7,606	3,435	11,041	621,748	44,564	156,006	112,149	934,467
Calgary	540	56	596	30,372	4,015	36,500	2,621	73,508
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	42	23	65	3,262	552	208	—	4,022
Edmonton	452	472	924	39,474	1,120	9,820	25,310	75,724
Halifax	135	97	232	11,931	93	1,316	59	13,399
Hamilton	181	129	310	15,543	1,313	2,290	2,236	21,382
Hull	121	48	169	9,908	2	301	371	10,582
Kitchener	103	17	120	6,224	295	1,251	337	8,107
London	84	19	103	5,963	111	3,588	1,000	10,662
Montreal	1,062	745	1,807	84,350	4,132	8,018	2,516	99,016
Oshawa	121	102	223	9,003	260	181	101	9,545
Ottawa	441	240	681	39,587	1,664	8,355	1,803	51,409
Quebec	275	161	436	18,290	141	689	1,111	20,231
Regina	214	188	402	18,814	63	588	2,413	21,878
St. Catharines-Niagara	79	13	92	5,379	354	1,655	255	7,643
Saint John	25	40	65	3,633	—	279	253	4,165
St. John's	50	6	56	2,736	209	130	14	3,089
Saskatoon	284	103	387	19,155	511	2,434	1,955	24,055
Sudbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thunder Bay	13	—	13	1,037	93	120	1	1,251
Toronto	1,785	579	2,364	162,475	19,164	44,388	57,454	283,481
Trois-Rivières	22	28	50	2,363	—	12	—	2,375
Vancouver	908	237	1,145	84,063	1,349	13,837	7,998	107,247
Victoria	168	108	276	17,236	104	5,683	909	23,932
Windsor	23	1	24	2,382	8,840	12,117	560	23,899
Winnipeg	478	23	501	28,568	179	2,246	2,872	33,865

Preliminary figures.

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Metropolitan Areas are based on 1976 Census Areas definitions.

For further information, order *Building Permits*, March 1983 (64-001, \$3.70/\$37).

Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry, 1983

Statistics Canada produces a number of series which indicate the degree of foreign control of various sectors of the Canadian economy. The present measure is based on establishments and it may differ from those measures based on companies.

Canadian controlled enterprises in the manufacturing industries¹ forecast a significant decline of 27% in 1983 capital spending to \$4,124 million (see accompanying table). This will result in a decrease in their current share of capital expenditures to 45%. Foreign controlled firms expect a substantially lower decrease of 9% in capital spending from 1982 to a total of \$4,976 million in 1983.

In the mining sector, United States controlled enterprises predict a 15% increase in capital expenditures in 1983 to a level of \$3,356 million following an 11% decline in 1982. This increase comes primarily from the oil and gas industry where a \$452 million increase in capital expenditures by U.S. controlled firms is planned. (Based on unpublished data sources, more than half of this increase will occur in the province of Alberta.) The Canadian controlled firms' increase of 0.4% in this sector to \$5,695 million in 1983 is derived solely from the oil and gas industry; Canadian controlled firms in the metal and non-metal mines industries expect decreases in capital expenditures.

A detailed analysis of the manufacturing industries reveals that the declines in capital programs by Canadian controlled enterprises are especially heavy in the paper and primary metals industries which show drops of 42% and 52% to \$736 million and \$543 million, respectively. On the other hand, planned capital expenditures by U.S. controlled firms in the chemical industries show a decline of 33% from 1982 to a level of \$610 million; this decline offsets a significant increase planned by U.S. controlled firms in the primary metals industries. In the rubber and plastic products industries, a 37% decline to \$166 million in 1983 capital spending is largely a reflection of the decrease in expenditures by other foreign controlled firms.

¹ As a point of reference, using comparable establishment data on value of shipments in the manufacturing and mining industries in Canada for the latest year available (1980), Canadian controlled firms in these sectors accounted for 53% and 58%, respectively, of the total value of shipments.

For further information, order *Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry, 1983* (61-215, Canada: \$6.35; other countries: \$7.60), or contact Duncan Lusick (613-995-9013), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Railway Carloadings, April 1983 — Advance Information

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada in April 1983 totalled 16.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.0% from the year-earlier level. The carriers received an additional 1.1 million tonnes from the United States, down 5.9% from April 1982.

Commodities registering notable changes in volume loaded in the latest month were: wheat (+20.0%); coal (-16.4%); iron ore and concentrates (-34.4%) and copper-nickel ores and concentrates (-69.2%).

Total revenue freight loadings in Canada during January-April 1983 showed a drop of 10.2% from the 1982 period, while receipts from U.S. connections decreased by 6.1%.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$1.55/\$15.50). For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Footwear Statistics, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of footwear of all kinds in the month of April 1983 totalled 3,154,638 pairs.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Components Used in Electronic Applications, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on components used in electronic applications during the quarter ended March 1983 is now available.

For further information, contact L. Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fruit and Vegetable Production, June 1983 — Advance Information

This month's issue of the *Fruit and Vegetable Production* publication contains a supplement on the 1982 tobacco crop — including production, prices and value.

For further information, order *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, \$2.65/\$26.50 per year), or contact A. Landry (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Capital Expenditures, Manufacturing,¹ Mining and Forestry Industries,
by Country of Control, Canada
1977-1983**

Industry Group		Country of Control					
		United States			Other Foreign Countries		
		Value	Year-to-year Change	Share of Total	Value	Year-to-year Change	Share of Total
		\$'000,000		%	\$'000,000		%
Manufacturing industries	1977	2,292.2	23.8	37.7	641.0	4.4	10.5
	1978	2,325.5	1.5	37.6	643.3	0.4	10.4
	1979	2,684.5	15.4	36.1	762.9	18.6	10.2
	1980	3,601.1	34.1	37.0	892.9	17.0	9.2
	1981	4,681.6	30.0	36.7	1,225.0	37.1	9.7
	1982	3,609.5	-22.9	32.4	1,834.6	49.7	16.5
	1983	3,340.8	-7.4	36.7	1,636.0	-10.8	17.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	1977	2,061.2	..	53.3	495.1	..	12.8
	1978	1,800.6	-12.6	46.1	476.4	-3.8	12.2
	1979	2,613.4	45.1	46.2	695.0	45.9	12.3
	1980	3,578.2	36.9	42.4	1,021.7	47.0	12.1
	1981	3,252.4	-9.1	32.5	1,083.8	6.1	10.8
	1982	2,904.1	-10.7	30.7	888.4	-18.0	9.4
	1983	3,356.8	15.5	34.1	790.0	-11.0	8.0
Forestry industries	1977	77.9	..	35.3	11.1	..	5.0
	1978	76.1	-2.3	31.6	13.7	23.4	5.7
	1979	91.8	20.6	30.5	10.9	-20.4	3.6
	1980	96.0	4.6	28.0	22.4	105.5	6.5
	1981	66.5	-30.7	23.6	21.9	-2.2	7.8
	1982	30.0	-54.9	20.6	20.5	-6.3	14.1
	1983	23.8	-20.6	17.5	18.9	-7.8	13.9

Industry Group		Country of Control					
		Canada			Total		
		Value	Year-to-year Change	Share of Total	Value	Year-to-year Change	Share of Total
		\$'000,000		%	\$'000,000		%
Manufacturing industries	1977	3,147.3	4.9	51.8	6,080.7	11.3	100.0
	1978	3,209.3	2.0	51.9	6,178.2	1.6	100.0
	1979	3,996.0	24.5	53.7	7,443.6	20.5	100.0
	1980	5,251.7	31.4	53.9	9,745.8	30.9	100.0
	1981	6,832.3	30.1	53.6	12,739.3	31.2	100.0
	1982	5,678.9	-16.8	51.1	11,122.6	-12.7	100.0
	1983	4,124.4	-27.3	45.4	9,102.3	-18.2	100.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	1977	1,308.6	..	33.9	3,864.9	..	100.0
	1978	1,626.4	24.3	41.7	3,903.4	1.0	100.0
	1979	2,346.2	44.3	41.5	5,654.6	44.9	100.0
	1980	3,843.8	63.8	45.5	8,443.7	49.3	100.0
	1981	5,668.4	47.5	56.7	10,004.6	18.4	100.0
	1982	5,672.7	-0.1	59.9	9,465.0	-5.4	100.0
	1983	5,695.5	0.4	57.9	9,842.3	4.0	100.0
Forestry industries	1977	131.5	..	59.6	220.5	..	100.0
	1978	151.1	14.9	62.7	240.9	9.3	100.0
	1979	197.9	31.0	65.8	300.6	24.8	100.0
	1980	224.6	13.5	65.5	343.0	14.1	100.0
	1981	193.3	-13.9	68.6	281.7	-17.8	100.0
	1982	94.9	-50.9	65.3	145.5	-48.3	100.0
	1983	92.9	-2.1	68.6	135.6	-6.8	100.0

¹ Includes capital items charged to operating expenses.

.. Figures not available.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural)

		1982		1983	
		Year-to-date	April	Year-to-date	April
Carriers Reporting		18	18	18	18
Passenger Revenue Earned					
Intercity & Rural Services	\$	66,121,704r	18,983,595r	70,597,881	19,002,949
Urban-Suburban Services	\$	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	\$	18,298,001r	4,656,151r	18,781,534	4,859,661
Fare Passengers Carried					
Intercity & Rural Services ³	No.	10,463,736r	2,695,721r	10,092,176	2,467,031
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	63 113 840r	16 597 113r	63 497 713	16 012 569
Urban-Suburban Services	km	²	²	²	²
Other Services (e.g. charter)	km	13 935 336r	3 545 476r	12 758 347	3 229 486
Fuel Consumed					
Diesel Oil	L	28 413 398r	7 240 096r	27 959 800	7 103 347
Gasoline	L	5 123 926r	1 355 144r	4 966 050	1 231 866
Propane ⁴	L	2 414	818	3 138	782

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

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

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

⁴ As of the month of July 1982, some carriers reported "propane" as fuel consumption.

r Revised figures.

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity and Rural), April 1983 — Published only in *Statistics Canada Daily*

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

The following observations apply to the data in this release:

- Data relating to other services such as charter or contract are specific to the surveyed passenger bus carriers and are not indicative of overall charter and contract operations.
- Total distance run in a revenue service includes distance run empty which was necessary to provide the revenue service.
- Conditions specifically enumerated in the footnotes at the end of the table would affect comparison of data.

For further information, contact the head, Surface Transport Unit (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Urban Transit, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian urban transit systems (59) collected 111,969,873 initial passenger fares in April 1983. The total distance run was 56 876 591 kilometres and operating revenues amounted to \$61.4 million.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the Head (613-995-1976), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Cement, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 533 661 tonnes of Portland cement during the month of April 1983, down from 611 591 tonnes in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1983 — Advance Information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in March 1983 to 670,221,000 feet board measure (1 581 545 cubic metres) from 575,692,000 feet board measure (1 358 481 cubic metres) in March 1982.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1983 totalled 870,438,000 feet board measure (2 054 005 cubic metres).

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sawmill and Planing Mill Industry

1980 and 1981 — Advance Information

S.I.C. 2513		1980	1981	% Change
Establishments	No.	1,317	1,313	-0.3
Manufacturing Activity:				
Production and related workers	No.	55,903	52,916	-5.3
Man-hours paid	000's	118,761	105,409	-11.2
Manufacturing wages	\$000	1,132,235	1,110,253	-1.9
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$000	140,636	166,304	18.3
Cost of materials and supplies	\$000	3,121,921	2,928,945	-6.2
Value of shipments and amount received for work done	\$000	5,278,180	4,972,734	-5.8
Value added	\$000	2,084,688	1,827,728	-12.3
Total Activity:				
Total employees	No.	66,278	62,774	-5.3
Total salaries and wages	\$000	1,378,584	1,373,079	-0.4
Total value added	\$000	2,088,697	1,826,625	-12.5

For further information, contact P.E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published in *Sawmills and Planing Mills and Shingle Mills, 1981* (35-204, \$6.35).

1981 Census User Summary Tapes

Seven more User Summary Tapes from the 1981 Census for the 20% sample are now available along with one special file from the 100% census. These files are rounded to maintain confidentiality.

- File EAF81B10 Families for Enumeration Areas with census families in private households by family structure, 1981; and census families in private households by family structure and official language of wives, showing official language of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File CTD81B20 Demography for Census Tracts with population 5 years and over showing mobility status and sex, 1981.
- File SDF81B40 Families for Census Subdivisions with census families in private households by family structure and highest level of schooling of wives, showing highest level of schooling of husbands and lone parents, 1981; and census families in private households by family structure and labour force activity of wives, showing labour force activity of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File CTF81B40 Families for Census Tracts with census families in private households by family structure and highest level of schooling of wives, showing highest level of schooling of husbands and lone parents, 1981; and census families in private households by family structure and labour force activity of wives, showing labour force activity of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File EAE81B20 Economic Characteristics for Enumeration Areas with labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and marital status, 1981.
- File EAE81B30 Economic Characteristics for Enumeration Areas with labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and highest level of schooling, 1981.
- The 1981 "Street Index File" links address ranges to enumeration areas for large urban centres. The file includes street name, type, direction and odd and even address ranges, as well as standard geographical classification codes.

Special product from the 100% census:

- File SDC81A20 Cultural Characteristics for Census Subdivisions with population by mother tongue, by sex.

Each file is available covering all of Canada for \$150 or per region or province for \$75.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes (613-995-0097), CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- 21-001** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Farm Cash Receipts**, January-March 1983
- 23-003** (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production and Stock of Eggs and Poultry**, March 1983
- 32-013** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **The Sugar Situation**, April 1983
- 35-006** (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products**, Quarter Ended March 31, 1983
- 36-004** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers**, April 1983
- 43-002** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers**, April 1983
- 43-009** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Electric Lamps (Light Sources)**, April 1983
- 44-004** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation**, April 1983
- 47-006** (Canada: \$2.65/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$12.70) **Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles**, Quarter Ended March 31, 1983
- 57-205** (Canada: \$7.40; Other Countries: \$8.90) **Gas Utilities, Transport and Distribution Systems**, 1981
- 61-215** **Friday, June 3, 1983 Capital Expenditures of Domestic and Foreign Controlled Establishments in Manufacturing, Mining and Forestry**, 1983
- 63-008** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Wholesale Trade**, March 1983
- 65-007** **Page Imports by Commodities**, March 1983
- 84-206** (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Vital Statistics, Volume III, Mortality, Summary of List of Causes**, 1981

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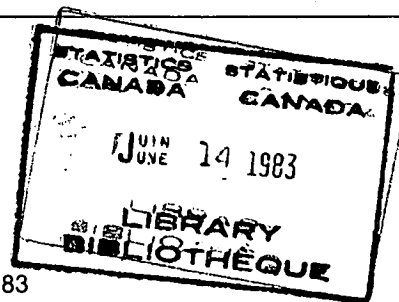
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Place Name Reference Lists

The 1981 Census Place Name Reference Lists for the Atlantic Provinces (99-X-904, \$5), Ontario and Quebec (99-X-905, \$6) and the Western Provinces and Territories (99-X-906, \$5) are now available.

These lists provide users with population counts for all census divisions, census subdivisions and unincorporated places for which 1981 population is reported. In addition to final 1981 population counts, each entity is geographically referenced by its latitude, longitude, NTS map number, Standard Geographical Classification code, Enumeration Area number, etc.

To order or for further information, contact the Casual Sales Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

26-201 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **General Review of the Mineral Industries — Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells, 1980**

32-012 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, May 1983**

(continued on page 6)



Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, April 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for the month of April 1983 show that 2.1 million United States residents entered Canada, up 5.3% from a year earlier. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. dropped by 12% during the month to 96,500. (This sharp decline was probably partly due to the fact that foreign visitors coming to Canada for Easter holidays entered in late March, with Easter Sunday celebrated on April 3.) Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 3.4 million, up 18.6% from April 1982, while those returning from other countries increased by 21.3% to 162,000.

During the first four months of 1983, some 6.8 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 3.6% from January-April 1982. Visitors from all other countries decreased by 5.6% to 268,000. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 11.0 million, up 15.9% from the year-earlier period, while residents re-entering from all other countries increased by 8.2% to 635,000.

In the first four months of 1983, long-term entries from the U.S. (including overnight or longer bus and auto traffic and all boat, train and plane entries) increased by 8.0% to 1.6 million. Entries by residents of countries other than the U.S. (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and entering and leaving on the same day) totalled 249,000, down 3.0% from 1982. Long-term Canadian re-entries from the U.S. advanced by 3.0% to 3.3 million, while those returning from countries other than the U.S. increased by 8.2% to 635,000.

The accompanying table shows traveller entries and re-entries for April 1983 for total and long-term traffic and percentage changes from 1982. For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

(see table on next page)

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, April 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates for April 1983 show that restaurant, caterer and tavern establishments in Canada had sales amounting to \$798.0 million. Final estimates for March 1983 indicate total sales of \$798.7 million.

For further information on sales of chains versus independents and provincial sales by kind of business, order the April 1983 issue of *Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics* (63-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact R. Bennett (613-996-9301), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

University Financial Statistics¹, 1979-80 to 1981-82

Canadian university expenditures in 1981-82 rose more than 13% from the preceding year to reach \$4.5 billion, or 1.4% of Gross Domestic Product. University spending accounted for approximately 20% of the total education budget; by contrast, universities employed 10% of all full-time teachers and provided education to 7% of all full-time students.

Provincial governments contributed more than 65% of university revenues in 1981-82, while fees represented 10% of the total. On the other hand, direct federal government grants to sponsored research amounted to \$360 million in 1981-82, an increase of 25% from the preceding year.

A breakdown of university operating expenditures in 1981-82 showed the following percentages allocated to the various functions: 57% for instruction, 14% for sponsored research, 11% for physical plant, 7% for administration, 6% for libraries, 3% for student services and 3% for computing. Universities in Ontario and Quebec were responsible for more than 65% of all sponsored research expenditures in absolute terms (40% and 26%, respectively).

An analysis of university operating expenditures by type reveals that in 1981-82, more than 75% of the total budget was allocated to salaries and fringe benefits: 40% went for academic and research staff, almost 30% for other occupational groups and 7% for fringe benefits.

¹ Data and analysis included in the service bulletin on *University Financial Statistics, 1979-80 to 1981-82* account only for net revenues or expenditures of ancillary enterprises, as in all catalogued publications on education finance from the Education, Science and Culture Division. Data for 1981-82 are preliminary.

For further information and provincial analysis, order the *Education Statistics Service Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 3, *University Financial Statistics, 1979-80 to 1981-82* (81-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact F. Gendron (613-995-9813), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

International Travellers Entering or Returning to Canada

April 1983

Residence of travellers	Total				Long-term Travellers ¹			
	April		January-April		April		January-April	
	Number 1983	% Change from 1982	Number 1983	% Change from 1982	Number 1983	% Change from 1982	Number 1983	% Change from 1982
Non-residents								
All countries	2,159,314	4.4	7,033,208	3.3	624,186	4.9	1,831,495	6.3
United States	2,062,829	5.3	6,764,834	3.6	535,738	7.4	1,582,532	8.0
Other countries	96,485	-12.0	268,374	-5.6	88,448	-8.2	248,963	-3.0
Europe, total	58,692	-11.4	155,639	-6.1	53,508	-8.0	143,791	-4.1
Belgium	1,004	-23.9	2,691	-18.8	945	-21.6	2,568	-16.0
France	5,964	-17.7	16,524	-10.5	5,292	-15.7	15,220	-9.9
Germany (W)	8,434	-15.2	23,004	-9.1	7,195	-8.1	20,557	-4.6
Italy	2,992	-28.0	9,320	-10.4	2,341	-21.3	8,160	-3.9
Netherlands	2,874	-19.8	8,423	-1.3	2,691	-20.1	7,927	-0.8
Sweden	1,374	-25.7	3,914	-18.1	1,183	-14.6	3,403	-14.4
Switzerland	2,579	-2.2	6,541	-9.5	2,401	-0.4	6,175	-7.9
United Kingdom	24,505	-0.8	56,976	-1.0	23,198	1.0	53,833	0.8
Asia, total	19,095	-4.0	54,466	0.8	17,283	3.3	49,940	5.0
Hong Kong	1,894	-2.3	7,628	8.4	1,860	0.4	7,484	9.6
Israel	1,727	-24.4	4,452	-4.0	1,581	-10.4	4,111	3.9
Japan	7,306	-6.6	20,499	-5.4	6,363	4.7	17,957	1.3
Bermuda & Caribbean, total	4,401	-16.0	13,510	4.1	4,279	-16.0	13,106	4.0
South America, total	3,915	-17.0	13,581	-2.5	3,629	-12.4	12,739	0.7
Africa, total	2,960	-3.5	8,094	-4.3	2,851	-4.2	7,841	-5.1
Central & North America, total	2,187	-53.3	7,848	-35.6	2,022	-48.4	7,271	-30.7
Mexico	1,213	-63.2	4,458	-45.9	1,099	-60.6	4,057	-41.2
Oceania and other Ocean Islands, total	5,235	-9.6	15,236	-8.9	4,876	-7.7	14,275	-6.7
Australia	4,144	-7.7	12,261	-6.3	3,840	-6.3	11,489	-4.1
Residents of Canada								
All countries	3,538,435	18.7	11,597,851	15.4	1,268,508	9.5	3,962,238	3.8
United States	3,376,540	18.6	10,962,528	15.8	1,106,613	8.0	3,326,915	3.0
Other Countries	161,895	21.3	635,323	8.2	161,895	21.3	635,323	8.2

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

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending May 21, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 836 582	2 456 839	4 293 421
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 325 241	2 431 544	4 756 785
% change	-21.0	1.0	-9.7
Cars, 1983	30,909	35,842	66,751
Cars, 1982	36,267	35,224	71,491
% change	-14.8	1.7	-6.6
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	141 568	55 353	196 921
Metric tonnes, 1982	120 344	53 263	173 607
% change	17.6	3.9	13.4
Cars, 1983	4,811	2,004	6,815
Cars, 1982	3,975	1,980	5,955
% change	21.0	1.2	14.4
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	35 090 410	39 511 139	74 601 549
Metric tonnes, 1982	41 660 638	41 204 362	82 865 000
% change	-15.8	-4.1	-10.0
Cars, 1983	586,266	584,235	1,170,501
Cars, 1982	670,334	608,335	1,278,669
% change	-12.5	-4.0	-8.5
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 541 036	1 005 856	3 546 892
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 459 475	1 183 541	3 643 016
% change	3.3	-15.0	-2.6
Cars, 1983	85,211	38,940	124,151
Cars, 1982	78,841	43,638	122,479
% change	8.1	-10.8	1.4

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending May 21, 1983 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending May 21, 1983 totalled 4.3 million t, a drop of 9.7% from the 1982 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 21.0% and increased in the West by 1.0%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, were up in the East by 17.6% and in the West by 3.9%, with an overall national increase of 13.4%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-May 21, 1983 totalled 74.6 million t, a decrease of 10.0% from the year-earlier period. Piggyback cars loaded increased 1.4%.

For further information, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The following tables, derived from the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) are now available on microfiche. It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
CTC81B13	Population by ethnic origin and sex, 1981.
SDC81B13	Population by ethnic origin and sex, 1981.
CTC81B15	Population born outside Canada by period of immigration and sex, 1981.
CTW81B14	Occupied private dwellings by tenure, showing number of bathrooms, 1981.
CTW81B15	Occupied private dwellings by structural type, showing number of bathrooms, 1981.
CTW81B17	Occupied private dwellings by number of persons per household, showing number of rooms, 1981.
CTW81B24	Occupied private dwellings by tenure, showing principal fuels for water and house heating, 1981.
CTE81B32	Labour force 15 years and over by occupation major groups (based on the 1980 classification — "Not Stated" distributed among the occupation major groups), by sex, 1981.

The rest of the tables on the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) will gradually become available. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Population by Mother Tongue Showing Home Language: Canada, Quebec, Other Provinces and Territories, 1981 — Erratum

An incorrect figure appeared in Table 2 on page 3 of the Friday, April 29, 1983 issue of the *Statistics Canada Daily*:

- Quebec — third column, line 1, the figure 116,625 should read 11,625.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

35-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia**, March 1983

41-232 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Fabricated Structural Metal, Boiler and Plate Works**, 1981

43-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers**, April 1983

43-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, April 1983

43-206 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Communications Equipment Manufacturers**, 1981

Service Bulletins:

51-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Aviation Statistics Centre**, Vol. 15, No. 5, Canadian Air Transport Industry, Summary Statistics

81-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Education Statistics**, Vol. 5, No. 3, University Financial Statistics, 1979-80 to 1981-82

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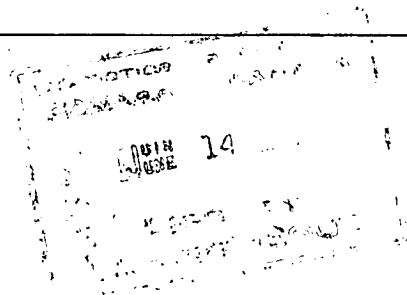
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Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 4, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending June 4, 1983 totalled 247 138 tonnes, down 3.5% from the preceding week's total of 256 159 tonnes but up 3.4% from the year-earlier level of 238 964 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 148.7 in the current week, 154.1 a week earlier and 143.7 a year earlier.

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

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,555,887 phonograph records in April 1983, down from 5,253,358 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes rose to 2,471,702 in the latest month from 1,675,790 in April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Resin Bags, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on the shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin during the quarter ending March 1983 is now available.

For further information, contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Intercity Bus Statistics, 1981 — Advance Information

Preliminary results show that total operating revenues of the intercity passenger bus industry increased 2.6% from the preceding year to \$277.4 million in 1981, while operating expenses rose 7.9% to \$275.1 million. The number of carriers in operation decreased to 50 from 54.

For further information, order *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1981* (53-215, \$6.35), or contact Y. Deslauriers (613-995-1976), head, Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Urban Transit Statistics, 1981 — Advance Information

Preliminary results show that total operating revenues, including subsidies, of Canadian urban transit systems increased 22.4% from the preceding year to \$1,302.8 million in 1981, while operating expenses rose 22.3% to \$1,248.9 million. The number of carriers in operation decreased to 75 from 76.

For further information, order *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1981* (53-215, \$6.35), or contact Y. Deslauriers (613-995-1976), head, Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Other Bus Statistics, 1981 — Advance Information

Preliminary results indicate that there were 1,655 carriers in Canada whose major activity in 1981 was school bus, charter bus, sightseeing bus or limousine service to airports or stations (this excludes intercity passenger bus and urban transit carriers). Total operating revenues of the industry increased 12.7% from the preceding year to \$553.4 million in 1981, while operating expenses rose 13.5% to \$507.9 million. The number of carriers decreased to 1,655 from 1,694.

For further information, order *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1981* (53-215, \$6.35), or contact Y. Deslauriers (613-995-1976), head, Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

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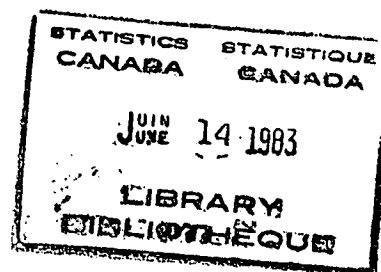
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11-003E (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Canadian Statistical Review, May 1983**

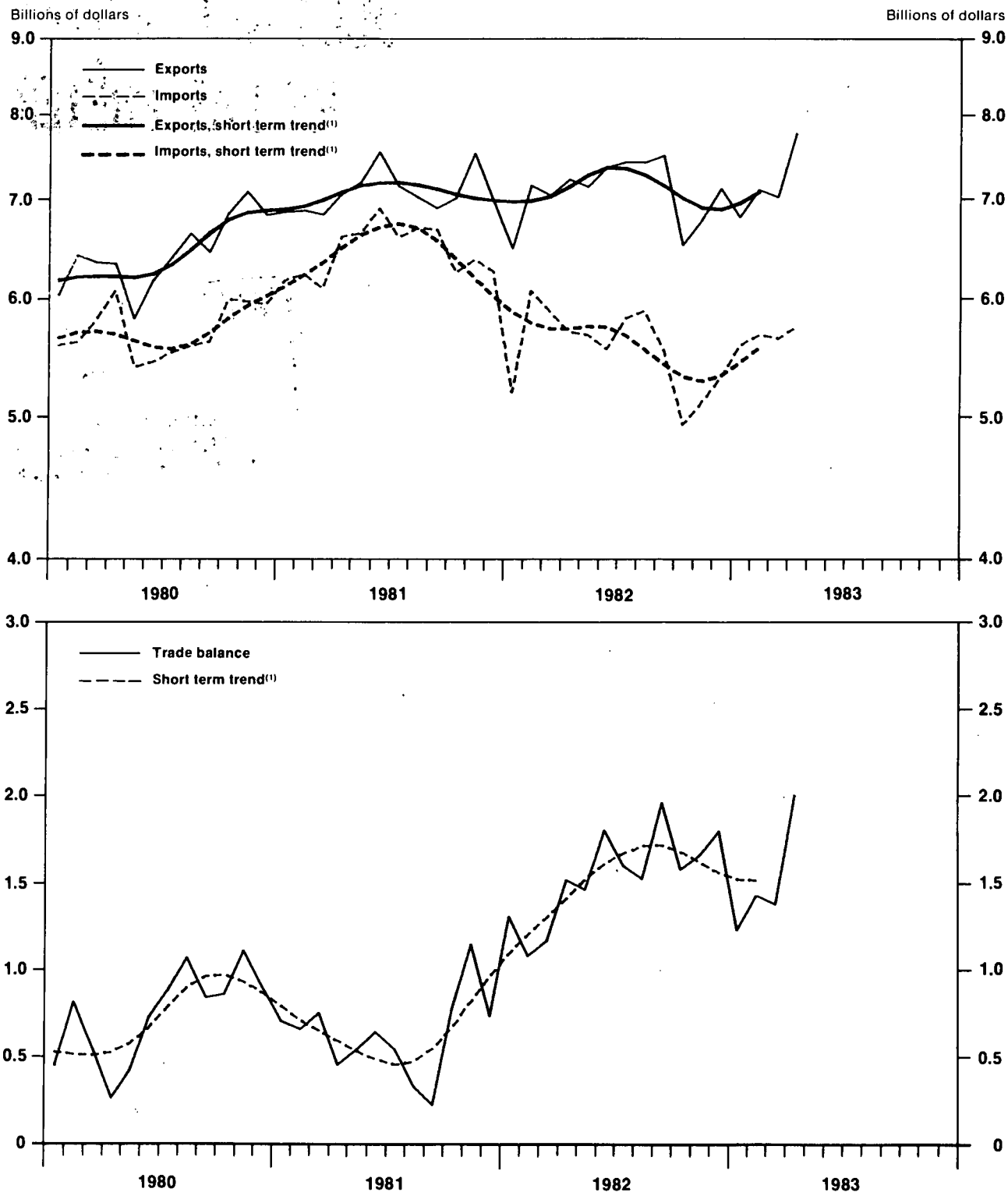
51-005 (Canada: \$7.95/\$31.80; Other Countries: \$9.55/\$38.15) **Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, First Quarter 1982**

63-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Department Store Sales by Regions, April 1983**



Exports, Imports and Trade Balance: All Countries

Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



(1) Note: Monthly trade figures, particularly exports and the trade balance, often fluctuate widely about the trend-cycle. The short term trend is a short term tendency derived from the 13-term Henderson moving average used in the X-11 seasonal adjustment technique. Changes in the trend provide a more reliable guide to the direction and rate of change of trade data over the short term. Estimates of the short term trend for the two most recent periods often change considerably with the addition of further months of data. The accompanying charts and comments on changes in the trend-cycle therefore exclude the two most recent observations.

Merchandise Trade of Canada

(\$ millions)

	Customs Basis ¹		Balance of Payments Basis ¹				
	Unadjusted		Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Balance
1981							
Fourth Quarter	21,768	19,494	22,096	18,993	21,390	18,772	2,618
1982							
First Quarter	20,430	17,615	20,316	16,939	20,555	17,033	3,522
Second Quarter	22,650	18,241	22,470	17,825	21,571	16,816	4,755
Third Quarter	20,891	16,503	20,980	16,014	22,182	17,131	5,051
Fourth Quarter	20,563	15,567	20,811	15,461	20,269	15,259	5,010
1983							
First Quarter	20,659	16,899	20,645	16,579	20,779	16,776	4,003
1982							
November	6,992	5,552	7,050	5,260	6,732	5,080	1,652
December	6,898	4,860	7,021	4,986	7,058	5,271	1,787
1983							
January	6,411	5,304	6,458	5,138	6,760	5,545	1,215
February	6,818	5,453	6,657	5,264	7,051	5,631	1,420
March	7,430	6,142	7,530	6,177	6,968	5,600	1,368
April	7,371	6,199	7,418	6,019	7,700	5,707	1,993

¹ In the above table, export and import totals are shown on both a "customs" and a "balance-of-payments" basis. The figures on a customs basis are the totals of detailed merchandise trade data tabulated from customs documents according to procedures and concepts explained in Summary of External Trade. The figures on a balance-of-payments basis reflect a number of adjustments applied to the customs totals to make them consistent with the concepts and definitions used in the system of national accounts. The adjustments include timing adjustments to exports of crude petroleum, natural gas and wheat and to receipts and payments for capital equipment; deduction of transportation charges included in the customs returns and the reduction of import values calculated for customs duty purposes to values which reflect transaction prices. For more information about these adjustments, please refer to Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001, \$6.35/\$25.40).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, April 1983

On a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, preliminary results indicate that Canada's exports climbed 10.5% or \$730 million to a record monthly level of \$7.70 billion in April 1983 following a 1.2% decline in March and a 4.3% increase in February. Imports also rose, but only 1.9% or \$105 million to \$5.71 billion in April after a 0.5% decline in March and a 1.6% increase in February. Consequently the merchandise trade surplus jumped ahead \$625 million to \$1.99 billion in April following a \$55 million pullback in March.

Short Term Trend

The increase in April export data confirmed the pickup in the export trend from a December 1982 low with increases of 1.0% in January and 1.7% in February. The turnaround in the import trend, one month earlier than for exports, continued to gain momentum with increases of 0.8% in December, 2.0% in January and 2.3% in February. As a result, the retrenchment in the merchandise trade balance trend, from the September 1982 peak, slowed substantially from declines of more than \$60 million a month in both November and December to a \$5 million decline in February to stand at a monthly surplus level of \$1.5 billion.

The pickup in the export trend continued to firm with strong increases in the trends for motor vehicle products (21.8% share of domestic exports), lumber products (5.3% share), chemical products (5.5% share) and wheat (6.0% share). Other contributors included

woodpulp (3.4% share), telecommunication equipment (1.8% share) and the turnaround in February for metal ores and concentrates (3.2% share), agricultural machinery (0.6% share) and other equipment and tools (1.8% share).

The stronger pickup in the import trend compared to the export trend was the result of more widely based increases in major commodity components of the end products (62.2% share of imports) and fabricated materials (18.8% share of imports) sections. Robust pickups were recorded for imports of motor vehicle products (24.4% share), telecommunication equipment (4.2% share), other equipment and tools (6.5% share), clothing (1.7% share), photographic goods (1.3% share), chemicals (6.0% share), textiles (2.0% share) and iron and steel (1.5% share). Other commodities which have recently started to pick up include office machinery and equipment (4.0% share), hardware (1.5% share) and non-ferrous metals (2.9% share).

Commodity Analysis**Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis**

The largest increases for exports posted in April 1983 were for wheat (up 25% or \$115 million to \$560 million), petroleum and coal products (up 48% or \$100 million to \$300 million), coal (up 133% or \$90 million to \$160 million following a \$45 million decline in March), trucks (up 27% or \$90 million to \$425 million), crude (continued on page 10)

Table 1

Total Imports, Seasonally Adjusted, Customs Basis

	Total	Total Excluding Cars	U.S.A.	U.K.	Total Excl. U.S.A. and U.K.	Other E.E.C.	Japan
(\$ millions)							
1981							
Fourth Quarter	19,294.0	15,639.6	12,997.7	773.1	5,523.3	1,129.7	1,016.3
1982							
First Quarter	17,576.4	14,087.5	11,927.8	537.0	5,111.6	1,047.7	943.5
Second Quarter	17,283.4	12,957.2	12,329.2	531.8	4,422.5	939.9	874.7
Third Quarter	17,666.7	13,281.2	12,699.4	433.6	4,533.7	938.0	922.0
Fourth Quarter	15,399.6	12,430.7	10,960.5	401.3	4,037.8	879.1	796.0
1983							
First Quarter	16,954.4	12,745.2	12,200.0	367.8	4,386.6	903.9	979.8
1982							
November	5,295.4	4,245.0	3,729.5	141.0	1,424.9	299.7	275.0
December	5,224.3	4,144.0	3,772.2	120.5	1,331.6	276.9	237.4
1983							
January	5,687.0	4,462.9	4,038.2	136.6	1,512.2	310.9	304.5
February	5,769.4	4,128.1	4,281.9	107.5	1,380.0	290.9	346.5
March	5,498.0	4,154.3	3,880.0	123.7	1,494.3	302.1	328.8
April	6,017.0	4,395.9	4,425.3	130.4	1,461.3	321.5	328.7
Percent changes							
Apr.-Mar.	9.4	5.8	14.0	5.4	-2.2	6.4	0.0
Current 3 months/ Previous 3 months	6.6	-1.3	9.0	-9.1	1.5	3.0	22.9
Apr. '83/Apr. '82	3.1	1.4	6.4	-29.1	-2.1	3.1	-3.8

Table 2

Total Imports by Principal Trading Areas, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
(\$ millions)									
United States	4,576.1	4,414.5	4,058.4	4,407.3	4,593.2	4,009.2	3.8	-3.8	1.2
United Kingdom	143.3	130.4	105.8	220.7	177.5	200.5	-35.0	-26.5	-47.2
Other E.E.C.	345.4	330.9	268.8	349.8	402.1	310.2	-1.2	-17.6	-13.3
Japan	350.4	358.0	300.2	378.2	362.3	277.1	-7.3	-1.1	8.3
Other O.E.C.D.	167.5	194.3	130.4	158.9	218.6	158.4	5.4	-11.1	-17.6
Other America	329.3	396.1	290.9	392.0	483.3	438.2	-15.9	-18.0	-33.6
Other Countries	287.0	318.1	298.9	278.0	509.4	484.8	3.2	-37.5	-38.3
All Countries	6,199.0	6,142.3	5,453.4	6,184.9	6,746.4	5,878.4	0.2	-8.9	-7.2
	Year-to-Date						Apr.-Apr. Percent Changes		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81	
United States	16,667.7	12,091.7	16,329.9	11,922.6	18,161.2	13,201.6	2.0	-10.0	
United Kingdom	503.9	360.6	742.2	521.5	712.6	508.3	-32.1	4.1	
Other E.E.C.	1,246.3	900.9	1,398.2	1,048.4	1,295.6	910.3	-10.8	7.9	
Japan	1,312.5	962.1	1,316.3	938.1	1,342.2	939.8	-0.2	-1.9	
Other O.E.C.D.	631.0	463.4	670.9	512.0	697.4	483.1	-5.9	-3.7	
Other America	1,325.1	995.8	1,626.3	1,234.4	1,678.5	1,270.1	-18.5	-3.1	
Other Countries	1,412.0	1,125.0	1,716.0	1,437.9	2,210.2	1,615.6	-17.7	-22.3	
All Countries	23,098.5	16,899.5	23,799.7	17,614.9	26,097.6	18,928.8	-2.9	-8.8	

Table 3

**Imports From All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
	(\$ millions)								
Live Animals	13.3	8.8	10.9	11.7	5.6	6.9	13.4	55.8	57.7
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	386.7	380.7	332.8	390.6	448.9	350.2	-0.9	-15.1	-4.9
Meat and fish	53.6	60.8	46.5	46.7	59.2	40.4	14.6	2.6	15.0
Fruits and vegetables	164.4	153.7	129.3	163.5	182.4	138.8	0.5	-15.7	-6.8
Raw sugar	10.2	5.6	17.7	18.3	27.7	18.1	-44.0	-79.7	-2.0
Crude Materials, Inedible	510.0	571.9	458.3	648.0	810.8	846.0	-21.2	-29.4	-45.8
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	125.1	112.6	140.0	111.5	121.4	111.7	12.2	-7.2	25.3
Coal	37.9	0.7	1.3	60.6	1.7	1.0	-37.3	-56.6	34.3
Crude petroleum	221.2	301.4	198.2	348.9	554.8	617.6	-36.5	-45.6	-67.9
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,164.1	1,194.5	973.0	1,067.9	1,173.7	1,031.2	9.0	1.7	-5.6
Wood and paper	95.2	97.2	82.3	78.9	92.1	75.3	20.7	5.5	9.2
Textiles	127.0	125.1	102.7	110.6	128.5	101.6	14.8	-2.6	1.1
Chemicals	393.6	438.4	339.6	343.0	372.9	318.3	14.7	17.5	6.7
Iron and steel	91.8	88.1	69.3	129.2	126.5	146.1	-28.9	-30.3	-52.5
Bars and rods, steel	10.9	11.9	9.3	14.6	15.9	21.8	-25.3	-25.3	-57.0
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	29.8	29.7	24.2	39.6	34.8	48.2	-24.6	-14.5	-49.8
Non-ferrous metals	172.3	156.9	116.2	95.9	123.3	106.7	79.6	27.2	8.8
End Products, Inedible	4,040.0	3,901.9	3,606.9	3,980.1	4,221.8	3,564.9	1.5	-7.5	1.1
General purpose machinery	160.1	166.2	131.6	215.4	245.3	196.1	-25.6	-32.2	-32.9
Special industry machinery	240.5	260.8	217.4	317.9	371.8	316.9	-24.3	-29.8	-31.4
Machine tools, metalworking	18.3	20.9	17.3	32.8	33.6	33.0	-44.3	-38.0	-47.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	141.2	131.7	83.1	185.5	237.0	165.9	-23.8	-44.4	-49.9
Transportation equipment	1,982.5	1,750.4	1,822.4	1,835.8	1,729.9	1,514.7	7.9	1.1	20.3
Passenger automobiles and chassis	590.8	512.1	508.2	496.1	381.4	266.2	19.0	34.2	90.9
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	106.8	97.6	75.4	109.2	104.9	93.7	-2.2	-6.9	-19.5
Other motor vehicles	40.1	64.4	43.4	46.0	65.8	48.5	-12.7	-2.1	-10.4
Motor vehicle engines	113.8	88.7	126.5	126.7	125.9	121.0	-10.1	-29.5	4.5
Motor vehicle engine parts	55.1	54.1	57.6	39.0	41.1	34.8	41.1	31.6	65.3
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	806.4	673.0	793.8	812.7	748.9	687.7	-0.7	-10.1	15.4
Aircraft, complete with engines	97.2	94.4	78.2	37.5	72.9	112.2	158.9	29.5	-30.2
Other equipment and tools	907.2	946.9	752.7	877.4	982.1	802.4	3.3	-3.5	-6.1
Electronic computers	217.0	247.9	177.3	252.7	275.7	213.5	-14.1	-10.0	-16.9
Special Transactions, Trade	84.9	84.5	71.4	86.6	85.6	79.2	-1.8	-1.2	-9.8
Total	6,199.0	6,142.3	5,453.4	6,184.9	6,746.4	5,878.4	0.2	-8.9	-7.2

Table 3 (Continued)

Imports From All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Year-to-Date		Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr.-Apr. Percent Changes	
			Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982			'83/'82	'82/'81
	(\$ millions)							
Live Animals	43.6	30.3	33.3	21.5	95.7	69.0	31.1	-65.2
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	1,447.6	1,060.9	1,515.0	1,124.4	1,552.4	1,137.9	-4.4	-2.4
Meat and fish	209.1	155.5	189.8	143.1	201.9	150.8	10.1	-5.9
Fruits and vegetables	580.0	415.6	610.7	447.2	551.1	394.0	-5.0	10.8
Raw sugar	40.8	30.5	91.1	72.8	134.1	93.9	-55.2	-32.0
Crude Materials, Inedible	2,237.4	1,727.4	3,014.3	2,366.3	4,090.9	2,985.6	-25.7	-26.3
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	465.7	340.6	444.4	332.9	690.1	504.5	4.8	-35.6
Coal	62.6	24.7	92.0	31.4	95.4	24.0	-31.9	-3.5
Crude petroleum	1,184.4	963.1	1,996.2	1,647.4	2,673.2	1,984.7	-40.6	-25.3
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	4,387.5	3,223.4	4,253.4	3,185.5	4,656.1	3,316.5	3.1	-8.6
Wood and paper	351.9	256.6	314.2	235.3	395.0	287.1	11.9	-20.4
Textiles	464.4	337.4	438.6	328.0	488.2	347.4	5.8	-10.1
Chemicals	1,485.5	1,091.9	1,337.0	994.0	1,300.3	944.4	11.1	2.8
Iron and steel	326.9	235.1	542.5	413.3	516.9	360.2	-39.7	4.9
Bars and rods, steel	42.5	31.6	68.4	53.7	48.9	34.8	-37.8	39.9
Plate, sheet and strip, steel	111.0	81.2	175.9	136.4	166.5	102.9	-36.9	5.6
Non-ferrous metals	673.9	501.6	440.3	344.4	753.8	483.8	53.0	-41.5
End Products, Inedible	14,661.8	10,621.8	14,666.7	10,686.5	15,425.1	11,213.4	0.0	-4.9
General purpose machinery	622.3	462.2	841.7	626.4	876.8	648.5	-26.0	-4.0
Special industry machinery	974.5	734.0	1,332.7	1,014.8	1,599.5	1,195.7	-26.8	-16.6
Machine tools, metalworking	83.1	64.9	145.0	112.2	245.0	189.8	-42.6	-40.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	445.8	304.6	708.0	522.5	829.1	599.0	-37.0	-14.5
Transportation equipment	6,829.3	4,846.8	6,073.5	4,237.6	6,584.6	4,697.9	12.4	-7.7
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,884.3	1,293.6	1,337.6	841.5	1,786.8	1,195.8	40.8	-25.1
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	327.2	220.4	366.2	257.0	473.1	319.8	-10.6	-22.5
Other motor vehicles	199.4	159.2	206.4	160.4	186.1	144.9	-3.3	10.8
Motor vehicle engines	414.1	300.3	440.2	313.6	373.5	276.2	-5.9	17.8
Motor vehicle engine parts	217.5	162.4	142.2	103.2	153.7	116.7	52.9	-7.4
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	2,870.9	2,064.5	2,687.1	1,874.3	2,316.4	1,679.1	6.8	16.0
Aircraft, complete with engines	292.7	195.5	230.9	193.3	545.2	397.2	26.7	-57.6
Other equipment and tools	3,371.7	2,464.5	3,417.6	2,540.2	3,186.8	2,336.5	-1.3	7.2
Electronic computers	836.8	619.7	953.7	701.0	721.1	527.9	-12.2	32.2
Special Transactions, Trade	320.7	235.8	317.2	230.6	277.4	206.4	1.1	14.3
Total	23,098.5	16,899.5	23,799.7	17,614.9	26,097.6	18,928.8	-2.9	-8.8

Table 4
Total Exports, Seasonally Adjusted, Customs Basis

	Total	Total Excluding Cars	Total Excluding Cars and Wheat	U.S.A.	U.K.	Total Excl. U.S.A. and U.K.	Other E.E.C.	Japan
(\$ millions)								
1981								
Fourth Quarter	21,282.5	17,742.7	16,747.7	13,783.8	866.3	6,632.4	1,490.6	1,160.7
1982								
First Quarter	20,595.4	16,903.8	15,975.8	13,707.7	809.2	6,078.5	1,254.0	1,169.0
Second Quarter	21,588.6	16,958.6	15,795.6	14,683.7	724.2	6,180.7	1,222.1	1,170.1
Third Quarter	22,098.3	17,476.3	16,373.9	15,425.1	613.3	6,060.0	1,221.6	1,179.9
Fourth Quarter	20,252.3	16,688.7	15,595.5	13,862.1	578.8	5,811.4	1,153.1	1,075.4
1983								
First Quarter	20,713.9	16,043.7	15,061.3	15,070.0	605.5	5,038.4	960.9	1,045.7
1982								
November	6,750.1	5,482.6	5,075.5	4,561.6	164.9	2,023.5	394.1	347.5
December	7,003.0	5,711.5	5,369.4	4,768.7	234.2	2,000.1	380.8	360.7
1983								
January	6,728.5	5,301.6	5,062.9	4,914.5	218.1	1,596.0	316.9	324.6
February	7,147.0	5,449.3	5,099.5	5,167.6	171.3	1,808.2	329.8	401.8
March	6,838.3	5,292.9	4,898.9	4,987.9	216.1	1,634.3	314.1	319.3
April	7,583.5	5,902.3	5,394.2	5,260.8	201.3	2,121.4	349.4	435.6
Percent changes								
Apr./Mar.	10.8	11.5	10.1	5.4	-6.8	29.8	11.2	36.4
Current 3 months/ Previous 3 months	5.3	0.9	-0.7	8.2	-4.6	-0.9	-9.0	12.0
Apr. '83/Apr. '82	5.5	4.0	3.1	9.0	-24.1	1.1	-18.8	22.9

Table 5
Total Exports by Principal Trading Areas, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
(\$ millions)									
United States	5,340.7	5,520.0	5,161.1	4,949.5	5,205.9	4,718.2	7.9	6.0	9.3
United Kingdom	190.0	253.3	160.2	280.7	294.3	257.1	-32.3	-13.9	-37.6
Other E.E.C.	318.7	356.5	301.5	406.6	486.5	382.8	-21.6	-26.7	-21.2
Japan	435.0	349.5	356.6	388.7	466.8	338.0	11.9	-25.1	5.5
Other O.E.C.D.	119.9	159.6	130.8	173.2	216.6	180.6	-30.7	-26.3	-27.5
Other America	244.1	250.9	183.7	271.1	304.5	283.3	-9.9	-17.6	-35.1
Other Countries	723.1	540.7	523.7	716.6	664.5	618.8	0.9	-18.6	-15.3
All Countries	7,371.4	7,430.4	8,817.7	7,188.4	7,839.1	8,778.8	2.5	-2.7	0.5
	Year-to-Date						Apr.-Apr. Percent Changes		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81	
United States	20,830.2	15,489.5	19,017.3	14,067.8	18,320.9	13,407.6	9.5	3.8	
United Kingdom	786.8	596.8	1,051.9	771.2	1,140.6	823.2	-25.2	-7.7	
Other E.E.C.	1,287.1	968.4	1,657.0	1,250.4	1,935.2	1,437.1	-22.3	-14.3	
Japan	1,436.2	1,001.2	1,527.6	1,138.9	1,501.0	1,192.0	-5.9	1.7	
Other O.E.C.D.	512.6	392.7	800.5	627.4	820.5	646.5	-35.9	-2.4	
Other America	863.0	619.0	1,067.6	796.5	1,272.3	959.3	-19.1	-16.0	
Other Countries	2,314.7	1,591.6	2,495.3	1,778.7	2,121.9	1,616.8	-7.2	17.5	
All Countries	28,030.6	20,859.2	27,817.2	20,430.9	27,112.4	20,082.8	1.4	1.8	

Table 6

**Domestic Exports to All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Monthly						Year-to-Year Percent Changes		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
	(\$ millions)								
Live Animals	33.8	34.2	32.5	31.7	30.1	25.9	6.7	13.6	25.5
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	754.2	737.2	610.5	727.6	691.0	573.6	3.6	6.6	6.4
Meat and fish	171.1	193.9	161.4	150.0	166.0	137.4	14.0	16.8	17.4
Cereals and preparations	455.9	383.8	296.8	444.6	389.9	291.3	2.5	-1.5	1.8
Wheat	379.2	301.2	227.3	333.4	270.6	204.7	13.7	11.3	11.0
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,253.8	1,159.9	1,318.9	1,227.8	1,358.5	1,329.7	2.1	-14.6	-0.8
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	225.9	196.9	153.0	285.1	288.0	240.6	-20.7	-31.6	-36.4
Crude petroleum	267.2	207.9	314.2	196.1	208.0	248.2	36.2	0.0	26.5
Natural gas	384.9	442.4	528.1	423.7	458.8	516.3	-9.1	-3.5	2.2
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	2,409.0	2,497.4	2,199.4	2,300.1	2,654.1	2,318.5	4.7	-5.9	-5.1
Wood and paper	979.0	1,059.9	937.8	1,015.2	1,145.4	934.2	-3.5	-7.4	0.3
Lumber, softwood	298.4	301.2	313.9	249.9	238.4	188.7	19.3	26.3	66.3
Wood pulp and similar pulp	213.1	274.6	221.5	260.0	350.5	272.2	-18.0	-21.6	-18.6
Newsprint paper	332.3	316.8	278.6	366.9	409.6	359.9	-9.4	-22.6	-22.5
Textiles	18.1	19.2	18.9	22.5	24.1	19.5	-19.5	-20.4	-3.1
Chemicals	418.5	421.5	355.2	339.0	367.8	355.9	23.4	14.6	-0.2
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	130.3	100.1	109.6	108.3	102.3	89.5	20.2	-2.1	22.5
Petroleum and coal products	243.1	212.6	225.1	140.4	182.7	231.4	73.1	16.3	-2.7
Iron and steel	126.7	137.9	103.1	193.8	165.4	153.1	-34.5	-16.5	-32.6
Non-ferrous metals	398.3	434.0	364.5	380.0	551.5	401.9	4.7	-21.3	-9.2
Copper and alloys	40.7	54.4	34.7	58.1	64.6	68.7	-29.8	-15.8	-49.4
Nickel and alloys	36.5	37.6	28.2	47.1	77.8	75.7	-22.6	-51.6	-62.7
End Products, Inedible	2,701.0	2,773.4	2,428.7	2,618.0	2,658.1	2,306.0	3.1	4.3	5.3
Industrial machinery	180.3	169.8	129.9	199.0	250.2	214.5	-9.3	-32.1	-39.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors	50.1	50.9	37.5	81.0	82.0	62.6	-38.1	-37.9	-39.9
Transportation equipment	1,938.1	1,971.9	1,794.1	1,863.5	1,784.5	1,533.7	4.0	10.5	16.9
Passenger automobiles and chassis	772.6	745.0	750.6	707.2	655.2	607.4	9.2	13.6	23.5
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	404.3	363.9	344.5	400.0	405.0	301.1	1.0	-10.1	14.4
Other motor vehicles	17.9	16.8	14.3	30.4	30.4	46.0	-41.0	-44.6	-68.9
Motor vehicle engines and parts	115.4	160.2	119.5	91.8	81.5	64.3	25.7	96.5	85.8
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	424.8	448.6	371.1	352.3	336.8	290.7	20.5	33.1	27.6
Other equipment and tools	203.6	215.9	188.5	199.0	219.3	179.4	2.3	-1.5	5.1
Special Transactions, Trade	17.1	18.2	13.3	30.0	22.5	24.1	-43.0	-18.8	-44.5
Total	7,168.9	7,220.4	6,603.5	6,935.2	7,414.3	6,577.7	3.3	-2.6	0.3

Table 6 (Continued)

**Domestic Exports to All Countries by Sections and Leading Commodity Groupings,
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

	Year-to-Date						Apr.-Apr. Percent Changes	
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	'83/'82	'82/'81
	(\$ millions)							
Live Animals	133.6	99.8	103.8	72.1	61.9	47.7	28.7	67.7
Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	2,677.6	1,923.4	2,513.8	1,786.3	2,373.1	1,795.1	6.5	5.9
Meat and fish	679.8	508.6	577.0	427.0	607.5	475.2	17.8	-5.0
Cereals and preparations	1,437.1	981.3	1,389.2	944.6	1,206.9	893.6	3.4	15.1
Wheat	1,118.6	739.4	956.1	622.7	811.5	599.3	17.0	17.8
Crude Materials, Inedible	4,982.0	3,728.3	5,175.8	3,947.9	5,156.1	3,963.2	-3.7	0.3
Metal ores, concentrates and scrap	731.8	505.9	1,007.5	722.4	1,098.2	856.7	-27.3	-8.2
Crude petroleum	1,057.3	790.2	902.1	706.0	1,008.7	771.0	17.2	-10.5
Natural gas	1,886.1	1,501.2	1,870.7	1,447.0	1,640.0	1,274.9	0.8	14.0
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	9,304.8	6,895.8	9,500.3	7,200.2	10,670.6	7,948.3	-2.0	-10.9
Wood and paper	3,890.5	2,911.5	3,986.8	2,971.6	4,367.7	3,268.8	-2.4	-8.7
Lumber, softwood	1,187.3	888.9	853.7	603.8	1,087.8	805.9	39.0	-21.5
Wood pulp and similar pulp	914.9	701.7	1,168.1	908.1	1,333.6	1,010.1	-21.6	-12.4
Newsprint paper	1,232.6	900.3	1,456.5	1,089.5	1,372.5	1,021.4	-15.3	6.1
Textiles	71.7	53.6	85.8	63.4	86.6	66.0	-16.4	-0.8
Chemicals	1,519.5	1,101.1	1,399.7	1,060.7	1,578.1	1,145.3	8.5	-11.3
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	424.7	294.4	405.5	297.2	510.9	387.7	4.7	-20.6
Petroleum and coal products	915.8	672.7	811.7	671.3	989.8	809.2	12.8	-17.9
Iron and steel	474.6	347.8	640.7	447.0	864.8	635.7	-25.9	-25.9
Non-ferrous metals	1,605.7	1,207.5	1,710.8	1,330.8	1,901.0	1,402.9	-6.1	-10.0
Copper and alloys	172.9	132.2	240.4	182.4	230.6	168.3	-28.0	4.2
Nickel and alloys	129.9	93.5	253.4	206.2	257.0	187.3	-48.7	-1.4
End Products, Inedible	10,052.6	7,351.6	9,375.0	6,757.0	7,786.8	5,550.8	7.2	20.3
Industrial machinery	664.4	484.0	900.9	701.8	848.1	617.8	-26.2	6.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	178.5	128.4	278.3	197.3	302.2	212.2	-35.8	-7.9
Transportation equipment	7,176.6	5,238.6	6,221.8	4,358.3	4,742.4	3,345.3	15.3	31.1
Passenger automobiles and chassis	2,851.6	2,078.9	2,295.7	1,588.5	1,544.7	1,013.9	24.2	48.6
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	1,378.1	973.8	1,307.1	907.2	850.1	631.0	5.4	53.7
Other motor vehicles	67.6	49.6	137.6	107.1	139.1	103.4	-50.8	-1.0
Motor vehicle engines and parts	463.1	347.7	276.4	184.6	169.1	122.5	67.5	63.5
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	1,580.5	1,155.7	1,228.7	876.5	1,204.6	868.0	28.6	1.9
Other equipment and tools	775.1	571.5	763.7	564.8	724.8	525.5	1.4	5.3
Special Transactions, Trade	67.8	50.7	104.3	74.2	251.9	188.8	-34.9	-58.6
Total	27,218.4	20,049.5	26,772.9	19,837.8	26,300.4	19,494.0	1.6	1.7

petroleum (up 35% or \$70 million to \$265 million after a \$65 million decline in March) and metal ores, concentrates and scrap (up 34% or \$65 million to \$265 million).

Short Term Trend

After the November 1982 low, the pickup in the trend for end products (35.6% share of domestic exports) firmed in recent months up to February. The main contributors continued to be the motor vehicle (21.8% share) and telecommunication equipment (1.8% share) sectors which both increased at a faster pace after November 1982 lows. Other contributors were agricultural machinery (0.6% share) which turned up after a 48% decline over a 16-month period, and other equipment and tools (1.8% share) which also turned up after a 9.3% decline over a five-month period. Partly counterbalancing these recent increases, industrial machinery (2.5% share), other transportation equipment (3.1% share) and office machinery (1.1% share) continued to decline in recent months up to February.

The trend for the fabricated materials section (33.4% share of domestic exports) halted a five-month decline with a 0.3% increase in February. Contributions to this turnaround came from increases for woodpulp (3.4% share) which reached a low in December and has since picked up, petroleum and coal products (3.3% share) which ended three months of declines with a 0.6% increase in February, and hardware (0.7% share) which ended six months of declines with a 0.3% increase in February. After low points reached in the third and fourth quarter of 1982, strong increases in lumber (5.3% share) and chemical products (5.5% share) contributed as well to this recent turnaround. The declines in the trends for newsprint (4.5% share), other paper and paperboard (1.1% share), and non-ferrous metals (5.5% share) including precious metals (2.1% share) slowed in January and February. Further, the declines in iron and steel (1.8% share) and electricity (1.2% share) have slowed in February.

The trend for the crude materials section (17.9% share) remained almost unchanged in the six months up to February. Exports of metal ores, concentrates and scrap (3.2% share) ended a 39.4% decline over a 16-month period with a 0.5% increase in February, while coal (1.6% share) continued to increase at a faster pace from a September 1982 low. Oilseeds (0.6% share) and crude petroleum (3.5% share) declined at a slower pace in recent months up to February, while natural gas (5.9% share) and asbestos (0.6% share) peaked in the fourth quarter of 1982 and have since declined.

The trend for food, feed, beverages and tobacco (12.4% share of domestic exports) picked up from a November 1982 low by increasing 2.8% in January and 3.8% in February, as a result of faster paced increases in cereals and cereal preparation exports (7.4% share). Declines in exports of fish and fish products (1.8% share) slowed from 6.6% a month in November to 2.2% a month in February.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The largest increases posted for imports in April 1983 were for motor vehicle parts (up 18% or \$140 million to \$920 million, following a \$205 million decline in March) and other transportation equipment (up 36% or \$70

million to \$270 million). There was a significant decline recorded for crude petroleum (down 28% or \$80 million to \$210 million after a \$75 million increase in March).

Short Term Trend

The trend for end products (62.2% share of imports) reached a low in November 1982 and has since increased at a faster pace as motor vehicle products (24.4% share) recorded stronger increases in the three months up to February. Other contributors included other transportation equipment, including aircraft (3.7% share), telecommunication equipment (4.2% share), office machinery (4.0% share) and other equipment and tools (6.5% share). The decline in the import trend of industrial machinery (7.0% share) slowed from 2.4% in November to 1.6% in February. Agricultural machinery (1.9% share) continued to decline but at a slower pace in February.

The main contributors to the pickup in the fabricated materials section (18.8% share) were strong increases in the trends for chemical products (6.0% share), iron and steel (1.5% share) and textiles (2.0% share) as well as recent increases from December 1982 lows for non-ferrous metals (2.9% share) and hardware (1.5% share). The increases in the trends for wood and paper (1.5% share) and petroleum and coal products (1.4% share) slowed substantially from November 1982 to February 1983.

Crude material imports (10.3% share) continued to decline at a faster pace in recent months as a result of steeper declines in imports of crude petroleum (5.8% share). The trend for metal ores, concentrates and scrap (2.2% share) reached a low in December and has since picked up. Imports of coal (1.0% share) continued to decline but at a slower pace, down from an 11.3% decline in October to one of 4.2% in February.

Imports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco (7.1% share) continued to pick up from a November 1982 low, partly as a result of increased imports of meat and fish (0.4% share). Imports of fruits and vegetables (2.7% share) remained almost unchanged with increases of 0.2% in both January and February.

Trading Partner Analysis

Exports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

There were two main contributors to the strong increase in overall exports for April 1983: exports to the United States (up 5.5% or \$275 million to \$5.26 billion following a \$180 million decline in March) and exports to Japan (up 36% or \$115 million to \$435 million after an \$80 million decline in March). Exports to "Other E.E.C." countries increased 11% or \$35 million to \$350 million, while exports to the United Kingdom were down 7% or \$15 million to \$200 million.

Short Term Trend

The recent turnaround in exports was mainly attributable to higher exports to the United States (71.3% (continued)

share) and to recent pickups in exports to Japan (5.2% share) and to "Other America" countries (3.4% share). Exports to the United Kingdom (2.9% share) continued to increase but at a slower pace. Exports to the "Other E.E.C." (4.8% share) and the "Other O.E.C.D." (1.9% share) countries, which both declined at a faster pace up to December 1982, registered smaller declines up to February.

Imports (Seasonally Adjusted), Customs Basis

The only significant increase in imports for April 1983 was for imports from the United States (up 14.1% or \$545 million to \$4.43 billion, following a \$400 million decline in March). Imports from all other destinations recorded small increases or remained at the same levels.

Short Term Trend

After a fourth quarter 1982 low, imports from the United States (72.2% share), Japan (5.5% share), "Other E.E.C." countries (5.4% share) and "Other O.E.C.D." countries (2.8% share) continued to increase at a faster pace in recent months up to February. Declines in imports from "Other America" countries (5.7% share) and from the United Kingdom (2.2% share), which had become larger from November 1982 to January 1983, were somewhat reduced in February.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Gordon Blaney (613-995-6305), Trade Inquiries Unit, Henry Glouchkow or François Bordé (613-995-6115), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Store Sales by Regions, April 1983

Department store sales in April 1983 fell 1.7% from the year-earlier level to a total of \$775.3 million. Cumulative sales for January-April 1983 amounted to \$2,790.4 million, up 4.9% from the corresponding period in 1982.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month were as follows, with percentage changes from April 1982 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$276.6 million (+0.5%)
- Quebec, \$142.0 million (-2.3%)
- British Columbia, \$128.4 million (-4.3%)
- Alberta, \$110.9 million (-5.5%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$50.5 million (-0.3%)
- Manitoba, \$42.0 million (-2.9%)
- Saskatchewan, \$24.9 million (+8.7%).

Data users should note that the figures for British Columbia include as well those for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. See the April 1983 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.55/\$15.50).

Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of steel pipe in April 1983 amounted to 76 982 tonnes, a drop of 26.3% from 104 401 tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings* (41-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue, April 1983 — Advance Information

Roundwood production in Canada decreased by 7.5% to 1 585 518 cubic metres in April 1983 from 1 714 304 a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased by 13.2% to 3 180 591 cubic metres from 2 810 091.

Consumption of roundwood and wood residue decreased by 1% to 6 403 942 cubic metres in the latest month from 6 468 502 and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 12.4% to 22 754 531 cubic metres from 25 969 263 in the same period of 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Colin F. Sturton (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 47 622 tonnes of polyethylene-type synthetic resins in April 1983, up from 33 631 tonnes a year earlier.

Data users should note that information on the East-West production of selected chemicals for April 1983 is also available.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Housing Price Indexes

(1976=100)

	Weights	% Change					
		Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. '83/ Mar. '83	Apr. '83/ Apr. '82	May '82-Apr. '83/ May '81-Apr. '82
St. John's	1.0	129.7	129.7	129.7	—	—	-1.6
Quebec	3.6	164.5	164.2	157.0	0.2	4.8	5.3
Montreal	9.5	155.1	154.8	153.0	0.2	1.4	4.5
Ottawa-Hull	5.7	139.8	138.0	129.7	1.3	7.8	6.4
Toronto	21.2	117.1	117.3	125.8	-0.2	-6.9	-4.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	2.3	134.4	126.7	124.2	6.1	8.2	1.8
Kitchener	2.9	124.3	123.1	114.8	1.0	8.3	5.1
London	2.4	132.2	133.4	133.9	-0.9	-1.3	0.2
Windsor	1.0	128.3	128.0	135.0	0.2	-5.0	-5.0
Thunder Bay	0.9	133.8	133.8	129.3	—	3.5	1.5
Winnipeg	3.7	138.2	134.1	134.5	3.1	2.8	7.0
Regina	2.3	121.0	121.0	119.4	—	1.3	1.7
Saskatoon	1.9	141.2	138.4	140.7	2.0	0.4	-2.1
Calgary	9.9	131.7	134.7	152.7	-2.2	-13.8	-5.6
Edmonton	9.8	127.3	127.6	142.4	-0.2	-10.6	-7.3
Vancouver	10.6	117.4	117.0	131.1	0.3	-10.4	-20.1
Victoria	1.9	106.8	106.5	117.0	0.3	-8.7	-14.5
Canada Composite¹ (22 cities)	100.0	129.8	129.6	134.9	0.2	-3.8	-2.9
Canada Composite (House Only)		129.0	129.0	132.8	—	-2.9	-2.0
Canada Composite (Land Only)		132.0	131.0	140.0	0.8	-5.7	-5.1

¹ Surveys in Halifax, New Brunswick, Hamilton, Sudbury and Prince George account for the remaining weight and are secured due to insufficient sampling reliability.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Housing Price Index, April 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada composite new housing price index (1976=100) advanced 0.2% to 129.8 in April 1983 from 129.6 in March. However, the index still stood 3.8% lower than the year-earlier level of 134.9. In April, the Canada "house only" index showed no net change from March, remaining at 129.0, while the "land only" index increased 0.8% to 132.0.

Between March and April, prices of new housing showed the largest increases in St. Catharines-Niagara (6.1%), Winnipeg (3.1%), Saskatoon (2.0%), Ottawa-Hull (1.3%), and Kitchener (1.0%). Minor increases were noted in Vancouver and Victoria (both up 0.3%), while Quebec City, Montreal and Windsor all registered advances of 0.2%. Notable price declines were recorded during the month in Calgary (-2.2%) and London (-0.9%), while both Toronto and Edmonton posted decreases of 0.2%.

On a year-over-year basis, the largest new housing price increases were recorded in Kitchener (8.3%), St. Catharines-Niagara (8.2%) and Ottawa-Hull (7.8%); other increases ranged from 0.4% in Saskatoon to 4.8% in Quebec City. Significant year-over-year price drops were recorded in Calgary (-13.8%), Edmonton (-10.6%), Vancouver (-10.4%) and Victoria (-8.7%); other yearly declines ranged from -1.3% in London to -6.9% in Toronto.

Summary of Net Shipments¹ of Rolled Steel Products

April 1983

	Domestic	Exports	Total
	Tonnes		
Ingots and semi-finished shapes	13 967	48 834	62 801
Rails and heavy structural shapes	31 351	1 244	32 595
Wire rods	61 632	25 256	86 888
Structural shapes:			
Intermediate	10 124	4 099	14 223
Bar-sized shapes	7 452	939	8 391
Concrete reinforcing bars	54 761	11 282	66 043
Other hot rolled bars	55 476	12 444	67 920
Tie plates and track material	7 512	22	7 534
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	66 460	4 135	70 595
Hot rolled sheets and strip	165 845	11 225	177 070
Cold finished bars	6 247	1 402	7 649
Cold reduced sheets and strip, cold rolled			
other, coated	96 975	6 093	103 068
Galvanized sheets	74 296	10 520	84 816
Tin plate and T.P.S.	37 999	12 795	50 794
Total	690 097	150 290	840 387

¹ *Producer's shipments excluding producer's interchange.*For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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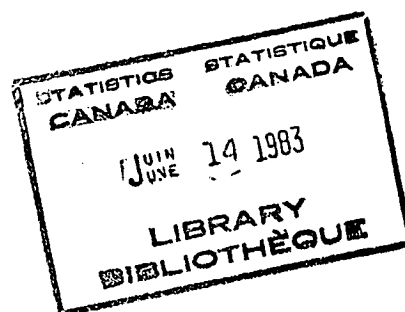
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New Motor Vehicle Sales by Province¹

April 1983

	Total			Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles ³		
	1982	1983	Change	1982	1983	Change	1982	1983	Change
	(Units)		%	(Units)		%	(Units)		%
Canada	93,849	113,007	20.4	72,394	88,354	22.0	21,455	24,653	14.9
Newfoundland	1,723	2,479	43.9	1,283	1,913	49.1	440	566	28.6
Prince Edward Island	344	572	66.3	261	449	72.0	83	123	48.2
Nova Scotia	3,197	4,343	35.8	2,455	3,427	39.6	742	916	23.5
New Brunswick	2,228	3,627	62.8	1,695	2,772	63.5	533	855	60.4
Quebec	22,999	30,451	32.4	20,279	26,255	29.5	2,720	4,196	54.3
Ontario	33,692	41,989	24.6	27,386	34,001	24.2	6,306	7,988	26.7
Manitoba	3,734	4,173	11.8	2,695	2,875	6.7	1,039	1,298	24.9
Saskatchewan	4,031	4,423	9.7	2,392	2,703	13.0	1,639	1,720	4.9
Alberta	12,333	11,201	-9.2	7,327	7,077	-3.4	5,006	4,124	-17.6
British Columbia ²	9,568	9,749	1.9	6,621	6,882	3.9	2,947	2,867	-2.7
	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%	(\$000)		%
Canada	999,456	1,244,840	24.6	715,810	920,656	28.6	283,646	324,184	14.3
Newfoundland	15,975	25,233	58.0	11,500	18,819	63.6	4,475	6,414	43.3
Prince Edward Island	3,127	5,738	83.5	2,293	4,378	90.9	834	1,360	63.1
Nova Scotia	30,243	43,904	45.2	22,264	33,531	50.6	7,979	10,373	30.0
New Brunswick	22,229	37,143	67.1	15,222	27,242	79.0	7,007	9,901	41.3
Quebec	225,038	306,856	36.4	189,498	255,734	35.0	35,540	51,122	43.8
Ontario	361,170	471,964	30.7	276,500	363,658	31.5	84,670	108,306	27.9
Manitoba	40,860	47,578	16.4	27,662	31,209	12.8	13,198	16,369	24.0
Saskatchewan	46,629	53,288	14.3	25,406	30,570	20.3	21,223	22,718	7.0
Alberta	146,349	140,545	-4.0	78,555	81,648	3.9	67,794	58,897	-13.1
British Columbia ²	107,836	112,591	4.4	66,910	73,867	10.4	40,926	38,724	-5.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.² Figures for the Yukon and Northwest Territories are included with British Columbia.³ Includes buses and coaches.**New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1983 — Advance Information**

Retail sales in April 1983 of all new motor vehicles, unadjusted for seasonal variations, showed a sharp 20.4% advance to 113,007 units from the 93,849 units sold in April 1982. Sales of North American manufactured passenger cars surged 34.1% to 68,924 units, while domestic commercial vehicles increased 10.1% to 20,291 units. Sales of passenger cars built overseas decreased 7.5% from a year earlier to 19,430 units, while overseas commercial vehicles increased 44.2% to 4,362 units.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market held by North American manufacturers in April 1983 was 78.0%, up from 71.0% in April 1982. Japanese manufacturers took 18.2% of the market and European manufacturers 3.8% in April 1983, compared to percentages of 23.1 and 5.9, respectively, for the previous year.

Total value of new motor vehicles sold in April 1983 increased 24.6% from a year earlier to \$1,244.8 million. North American passenger cars sold for \$720.6 million (up 40.9%) and commercial vehicles for \$284.1 million (up 10.9%). Sales of passenger cars from overseas decreased 2.1% to \$200.1 million, while those of commercial vehicles climbed by 46.1% to \$40.1 million. Included in total commercial vehicles sold were 194 coaches or buses (down 29.5%) valued at \$12.5 million (down 7.0%).

Total sales in units during the first four months of 1983 increased 9.4% from the same period last year to a level of 331,171 units valued at \$3,644.4 million (up 11.4%).

Preliminary estimates of seasonally adjusted sales in April 1983 show that new passenger cars built in North America increased 8.3% to a level of 53,812 units from a revised 49,703 units in March. Adjusted sales of passenger cars manufactured overseas decreased 0.3% to 18,228 units in April from the previous month's revised sales of 18,282 units. Similarly, adjusted total sales of new commercial vehicles were 6.1% higher with 19,878 units sold compared to the previous month's revised sales of 18,727 units.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Jean Pierre Simard (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Help-wanted Index, Canada and Regions

1978 to 1983
Seasonally Adjusted
(1981=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average
Canada													
1978	80	83	81	81	76	85	84	87	83	86	98	101	85
1979	91	87	87	90	92	95	85	91	104	116	93	84	93
1980	103	99	95	100	86	89	99	92	95	101	100	97	96
1981	99	105	107	77	102	109	106	108	103	101	94	83	100
1982	76	71	64	55	54	41	40	39	35	35	34	39	48
1983	38	33	36	41	43								
Atlantic Provinces													
1978	119	76	102	99	90	126	120	107	107	112	136	135	111
1979	110	128	132	143	102	111	66	90	108	166	81	75	109
1980	103	113	103	149	107	93	100	120	127	104	93	122	111
1981	119	107	94	76	88	85	94	104	106	117	131	91	100
1982	64	93	66	63	76	75	61	77	54	61	62	44	66
1983	79	42	64	62	92								
Quebec													
1978	123	138	133	136	111	132	133	142	129	116	150	158	133
1979	128	111	110	109	118	124	92	101	123	149	110	99	115
1980	127	112	125	123	104	103	126	110	116	123	112	107	116
1981	102	114	112	74	115	114	104	104	99	90	87	79	100
1982	72	73	62	56	52	40	41	43	37	41	37	48	50
1983	48	38	38	52	49								
Ontario													
1978	59	60	57	60	64	65	64	64	67	73	78	78	66
1979	79	81	80	87	92	88	85	89	105	98	92	82	88
1980	101	102	83	89	76	84	88	82	85	93	96	93	89
1981	94	103	109	70	93	108	106	114	100	109	102	87	100
1982	81	70	73	59	65	45	46	42	38	34	34	42	52
1983	35	33	42	42	41								
Prairie Provinces													
1978	60	59	61	57	63	60	65	66	65	72	76	81	65
1979	73	75	76	82	80	86	92	95	99	109	96	90	88
1980	90	90	89	92	85	87	95	89	90	92	105	99	92
1981	94	96	101	88	102	107	108	105	105	99	93	94	100
1982	81	70	58	51	45	34	33	29	28	26	29	29	43
1983	29	26	27	27	33								
British Columbia													
1978	39	40	41	42	41	48	40	42	44	46	42	49	43
1979	45	43	47	46	49	56	62	67	64	67	61	56	55
1980	61	60	65	66	67	68	72	70	74	75	88	87	71
1981	111	101	106	87	106	111	99	100	118	88	85	78	100
1982	72	60	50	42	34	27	22	22	23	23	22	23	35
1983	21	24	23	24	29								

Help-wanted Index, May 1983 (Published in the *Daily and Infomat* and on CANSIM)

The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) advanced slightly to 43 in May 1983 from 41 in April. This marked the highest level reached by the index since May 1982 when it stood at 54.

Between April and May, help-wanted indexes increased in the Atlantic Region to 92 from 62, the Prairie Provinces to 33 from 27 and British Columbia to 29 from 24. The index declined in May in Quebec to 49 from 52 and Ontario to 41 from 42.

Inquiries about the index should be directed to H. Stiebert (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1983
— Advance Information

Advance information on factory sales of electric storage batteries for the month of April 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the April issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Provincial Government Revenue and Expenditure Estimates 1982-83

Provinces	Revenue 1982-83 \$ Millions	Expenditure 1982-83 \$ Millions	Surplus (Deficit)
Newfoundland	1,886.4	1,999.6	(113.2)
Prince Edward Island	404.5	416.4	(11.9)
Nova Scotia	2,470.8	2,704.9	(234.1)
New Brunswick	2,038.0	2,380.2	(342.2)
Quebec	23,473.3	25,239.0	(1,765.7)
Ontario	21,369.2	23,232.1	(1,862.9)
Manitoba	2,859.8	3,067.4	(207.6)
Saskatchewan	3,208.3	3,365.5	(157.2)
Alberta	13,225.5	10,287.6	2,937.9
British Columbia	8,508.8	8,291.0	217.8
Yukon	169.5	167.3	2.2
Northwest Territories	455.6	459.5	(3.9)
Total	80,069.7	81,610.5	(1,540.8)

Provincial Government Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, 1982-83 — Advance Information

Gross general revenues of Canada's provincial and territorial governments totalled an estimated \$80.1 billion for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983. Gross general expenditures reached \$81.6 billion, resulting in a \$1.5 billion overall deficit.

For further information, order *Provincial Government Finance, Revenue and Expenditure Estimates, 1982* (68-205), or contact G. Huneault (613-995-8201), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Data users should note that this publication will be the final publication of the series. A summary of provincial government finance, revenue and expenditure estimates will be available on CANSIM.

Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1982 — Advance Information

Advance information is now available from the above-noted report which covers livestock and animal products in Canada. Basic data pertaining to numbers, prices and value of livestock and the production of animal products are included in this report. It also includes intercensal revisions from 1976 to 1981.

For further information, order the 1982 issue of *Livestock and Animal Products Statistics* (23-203, \$7.40), or contact B.E. Rosien (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, May 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show that production of steel ingots in Canada in May 1983 amounted to 1 071 710 tonnes, a decrease of 0.8% from 1 080 072 tonnes a year earlier.

Pig iron production declined 1.9% to 723 253 tonnes in the latest month from 737 603 tonnes in May 1982.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Main Operating Statistics for Special Trades Contractors, Canada

1981

(in thousands of dollars)

Item	Total Special Trades Contractors	Mechanical Contractors	Electrical Contractors	Other Special Trades Contractors
Total establishments (number)	89,344	11,595	9,526	68,223
Total operating revenue	18,523,184	5,309,644	2,967,149	10,246,391
Revenue from construction	18,206,689	5,233,145	2,915,203	10,058,341
Other revenue	316,495	76,499	51,946	188,050
Total operating costs	17,155,957	5,060,407	2,800,906	9,294,644
Payments to sub-contractors	1,411,707	523,192	90,883	797,632
Materials	6,434,946	2,035,934	1,248,847	3,150,165
Wages	4,670,671	1,461,054	851,761	2,357,856
Salaries	1,239,701	368,266	207,041	664,394
Repairs to machinery and equipment	359,570	33,169	21,715	304,686
Repairs to buildings and other structures	42,001	10,465	6,172	25,364
Depreciation	470,580	64,023	40,798	365,759
Bad debts	61,721	18,492	10,721	32,508
Other costs	2,465,060	545,812	322,968	1,596,280
Net operating profit (loss) before taxes	1,367,227	249,237	166,243	951,747
Profit	1,559,945	293,755	192,738	1,073,452
Loss	192,718	44,518	26,495	121,705

The Special Trades Contracting Industry, 1981 — Advance Information

The 89,344 establishments classified to the special trades contracting, mechanical contracting and electrical contracting industries had total operating revenues of \$18,523,184,282 in 1981. The total included \$18,206,689,224 of operating revenues derived from new and repair construction activity, and \$316,495,058 of revenues from various non-construction sources (e.g. retail and wholesale sales of materials, manufacturing or fabricating activities, etc.).

The accompanying table presents a brief summary of the recently compiled results of the 1981 Censuses of the Special Trades Contracting, Mechanical Contracting and Electrical Contracting Industries. More detailed summaries will be available at a later date in the publications *The Special Trades Contracting Industry* (catalogue 64-210), *The Mechanical Contracting Industry* (catalogue 64-204) and *The Electrical Contracting Industry* (catalogue 64-205). The three publications provide statistical information on special trade contractors broken down by some 42 industry groups (e.g. plumbing, masonry, painting and decorating, etc.).

Further selected advance information may be obtained by contacting T. Hewitt or R. Dubeau (613-995-8192), Construction Census Section, Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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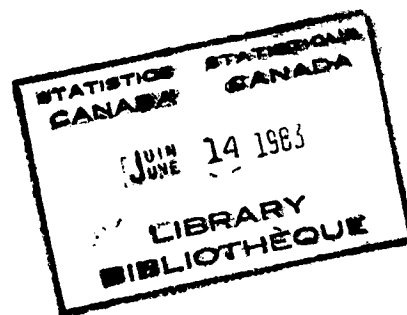
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26-006 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**, February 1983

26-206 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Coal Mines**, 1981

32-010 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables**, May 1, 1983

32-208 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Soft Drink Manufacturers**, 1981

32-218 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industries**, 1981

(continued on page 20)



Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 1983 and March 1983 (Based on Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Gross domestic product in constant 1971 prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, increased 0.8% in March 1983 to \$114.9 billion from \$113.9 billion in February to continue an upward trend which began in November 1982. The increase of 2.4% over this five-month period strongly suggests that the long period of downturn in the economy following its peak in June 1981 has ended. During this period, output decreased 8.6%.

In the first quarter of 1983, Gross Domestic Product increased 1.8% to a level of \$114.3 billion from \$112.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1982, marking the first quarterly increase in Canada's economy since the second quarter of 1981.

A Review of Industries During the Current Cycle¹

Accompanying tables show changes in the output of industries during the downturn in the economy — June 1981 to October 1982 — and during the upturn starting in November 1982. The major contributors to the upturn include manufacturing, trade, transportation, storage and other utilities, and construction. These industries along with mining were also the main contributors to the decrease from June 1981 to October 1982.

The ranking of industries in terms of their contribution to the downturn in GDP and again during the recovery shows that many of the same individual industries were among the major contributors during both periods, although their relative contributions vary. For example, the motor vehicle manufacturing industry was a more significant contributor during the upturn than during the downturn.

- **Construction** output fell 15% from June 1981 to October 1982 and subsequently increased 5.5% to March 1983, mainly as a result of changes in residential construction activity. From June 1981 to last October, residential construction declined by 43% or \$840 million. As mortgage rates declined, residential building activity began to gain momentum in November, and consecutive monthly gains amounting to almost 38% or \$430 million were reported for November through March 1983. Output of most of the construction-oriented industries fell from June 1981 to October 1982. Many of the hardest hit of these industries were in non-metallic mineral products manufacturing — cement, concrete, ready-mix concrete, glass and glass products, and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products manufacturing (which produces insulation and gypsum wallboard) — with decreases ranging from 11% to 31%. Electric wire and cable manufacturers dropped by about 37%. All of these industries increased their output in the October 1982 to March 1983 period — electric wire and cable and ready-mix concrete manufacturers were up about 20%.

- Pulp and paper mills and sawmills, the two major wood-using industries, decreased by like percentages from July 1981 to October 1982, leading to a drop in **forestry** output of 18%. A drop in residential construction activity in the United States was mainly responsible for the decrease in sawmills but domestic demand for lumber was also weak, as reflected by decreases in a number of wood product manufacturing industries, residential construction, and in the furniture manufacturing industries. During the recent downturn in the economy, output of Canadian pulp and paper mills was trimmed 14.7%. Production levels for newsprint,

woodpulp and fine papers were all extremely low throughout 1982 primarily due to weak export demand, although domestic markets for pulp and paper were also depressed with substantial drops in other paper industries, in commercial printing, and printing and publishing.

In the upturn, output of many of the industries using lumber, including several of the other wood industries, residential construction and household furniture manufacturers increased sharply. Although domestic markets for lumber improved, a more significant factor in a strong recovery of 11% in sawmills' output in the October 1982-March 1983 period was increased demand in the U.S. During the upturn, demand for Canadian lumber products was spurred by increased housing starts in the U.S., which by January and February were about double the most recent low point in November 1981 and about three-quarters of the most recent peak in April 1978. Lumber exports, which were extremely depressed in October of last year, began to increase in November and despite a decrease in March were almost 18% above the October low point. Declines or slow growth in many of the pulp-and paper-using industries and, more importantly, weak export demand resulted in a slower rate of recovery in pulp and paper mills. Pulp exports improved in November, while newsprint exports increased in March. Domestic demand for newsprint — as reflected by the publishing and printing industry — had only recovered fractionally by March.

- Production of **motor vehicle** manufacturers peaked in June 1981 and subsequently slumped almost 38% (\$626 million) to October 1982 before rebounding. Output in March was up 33% from October (a gain of \$340 million). Automobile parts and accessories producers followed a similar pattern, with production peaking in June 1981 and falling to its lowest level in October 1982. By March of this year, output of motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers had advanced 59%, or about \$360 million above the October low point. Canadian production levels for motor vehicles are a reflection primarily of exports, which were at relatively high levels in the period covering April to August of 1982. A surge in export activity began in January of 1983 and continued through February, before tapering off slightly in March. Motor vehicle dealers' sales, which reached a high in November 1981, fell to about 70% of that level by October 1982 and then increased about 20% from October to March 1983.

- A decrease in demand for new capital investment also affected **machinery and equipment** producers and wholesalers in the June 1981-October 1982 period, especially the miscellaneous machinery industry (down 45% or \$570 million) and wholesalers of machinery and equipment n.e.s. (down 25% or \$260 million). Output in March for both of these industries remained below the October level. Manufacturers of communication equipment showed a slight output advance by March from their weak position in October.

- Some of the largest declines in the current downturn were recorded among producers of **primary metals** — including iron and steel mills, steel pipe and tube mills, iron foundries, and smelting and refining operations. In March 1983, iron and steel mills and a number of other primary metal industries were still slightly below their October levels although iron and steel mills were above their low point of December 1982. Steel pipe and (continued)

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

1970 S.I.C. Industry	Mar. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983
1-11 Gross Domestic Product	116,694.2	112,367.1	114,043.7	113,893.1	114,858.7
1 Agriculture	3,334.6	3,450.5	3,377.7	3,369.6	3,372.3
2 Forestry	721.1	613.9	783.3	684.9	776.6
3 Fishing and trapping	177.7	225.4	232.9	199.3	178.3
4 Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,097.4	2,756.9	2,796.7	2,768.0	2,776.9
5 Manufacturing industries	23,826.4	21,575.7	23,213.6	23,602.0	23,407.4
6 Construction industry	7,052.6	6,879.9	6,734.0	6,704.1	6,794.7
7 Transportation, communication and other utilities	16,962.0	16,125.6	16,217.1	16,191.7	16,512.6
8 Trade	13,720.5	13,288.1	13,438.3	13,444.4	13,696.8
9 Finance, insurance and real estate	15,690.4	15,579.3	15,592.6	15,381.4	15,345.9
10 Community, business and personal service industries	23,706.1	23,388.7	23,196.8	23,048.0	23,428.5
11 Public administration and defence	8,405.4	8,482.9	8,460.6	8,499.8	8,568.7
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	42,226.7	39,363.7	40,996.1	41,254.4	41,253.0
Service-producing industries	74,467.6	73,003.4	73,047.6	72,638.7	73,605.7
Commercial industries	97,612.8	93,100.6	94,851.4	94,907.7	95,457.3
Non-commercial industries	19,081.4	19,266.5	19,192.3	18,985.4	19,401.4
Industrial production	30,940.7	28,194.0	29,868.1	30,296.5	30,131.0
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	39,724.1	39,110.1	39,732.8	39,844.1	39,757.8
Non-durable goods	12,221.5	12,042.5	12,188.8	12,359.8	12,468.4
Durable goods	5,177.5	5,088.9	5,729.1	5,589.4	5,371.6
Services	22,325.1	21,978.7	21,814.8	21,894.9	21,917.9
Capital formation	13,915.7	13,123.4	12,871.8	12,615.1	12,745.1
Construction	8,633.8	8,532.4	8,208.6	8,001.7	8,157.2
Machinery and equipment	5,281.9	4,591.0	4,663.2	4,613.4	4,587.8
Intermediate inputs	44,512.6	41,416.0	42,795.9	42,997.9	43,504.2
Raw materials	5,870.5	5,524.3	5,768.7	5,609.0	5,738.7
Construction-oriented industries	3,032.0	2,839.1	3,064.1	3,200.7	3,148.8
Energy	6,447.0	6,176.7	6,176.7	6,216.3	6,245.5
Other goods	11,373.2	9,957.3	10,619.1	10,941.6	11,182.6
Other services	17,789.9	16,918.6	17,167.2	17,030.3	17,188.6
Government	18,541.9	18,717.6	18,643.3	18,436.0	18,851.8

tube mills increased almost 40%, iron foundries about 10%, and smelting and refining was up slightly, with nickel copper refining increasing, while aluminum refining was down. Production in both **Iron mining and other metal mining** — mainly copper and nickel mining — dropped about 50% from June 1981 to October 1982. Poor export demand for refined copper and nickel and for iron ore, in addition to reduced domestic demand, were responsible for this weakness. Following a one-month strike in July 1981 which severely lowered production, other metal mines' output continued to grow until February 1982 when production began to falter. The production slide continued throughout the spring, reaching its lowest point in August last year, a drop of 60% or nearly \$570 million below the February peak level. Production began edging up in September and during the fall, finally rising 74% above the August 1982 low point and recovering \$280 million of the drop in production by March 1983.

• Among **agriculture, food and beverage manufacturers, and related industries**, output changes during the downturn were varied with declines in restaurants, hotels and motels (which also reflected the weakness in demand for accommodation), and in beverage manufacturing and distribution industries. Most of the remaining industries registered moderate declines or

slow growth rates. From October to March, the rates of growth were also varied. The output of retailers of foods and beverages increased as did that of restaurants. However, production of a number of food manufacturers was still weak in the current period, notably of meat and poultry products manufacturers and fruit and vegetable processors. Although breweries recovered in the October-March period, wineries and distilleries continued to decrease.

• Industries producing and distributing **clothing and apparel** generally also fell during the period of downturn. The decline appears to have been more severe for men's clothing than for women's and children's clothing among both retailers and manufacturers. Decreases in the textile industries were generally more severe than among clothing industries, reflecting reduced demand for other products using textiles, such as furniture, rugs and carpeting, and automobile fabrics. In the period of recovery, women's and children's clothing continued to be stronger than men's clothing but the textile industries had the strongest advances.

• Output of the **chemical and related industries** generally dropped severely in the downturn, reflecting the weakness in demand from industries and other (continued on page 6)

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

	Mar. 1982	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983
Gross Domestic Product	140.2	135.0	137.0	138.8	138.0
Agriculture	123.7	128.0	125.3	125.0	125.1
Forestry	107.7	91.7	117.0	102.3	118.0
Fishing and trapping	120.6	152.9	158.0	135.2	121.0
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	98.4	87.6	88.9	88.0	88.3
Manufacturing Industries	125.1	113.3	121.9	124.0	122.9
Construction Industry	120.6	117.7	115.2	114.7	116.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	168.2	159.9	160.8	160.5	163.7
Transportation	140.9	129.5	130.5	128.3	132.8
Storage	137.3	133.7	133.4	122.4	144.4
Communication	214.2	211.0	212.6	214.2	215.3
Electric power, gas and water utilities	183.1	176.0	175.8	179.0	179.9
Trade	139.9	135.5	137.0	137.1	139.7
Wholesale trade	133.0	121.2	127.8	126.8	126.8
Retail trade	144.9	145.8	143.7	144.5	149.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	163.8	162.5	162.6	160.4	160.0
Finance industries	185.6	174.0	183.4	178.4	170.9
Insurance carriers	180.1	176.9	173.8	173.9	174.6
Insurance agencies and real estate agencies	162.3	164.8	160.3	156.4	159.3
Community, business and personal service industries	147.4	145.4	144.2	143.3	145.7
Education and related services	111.4	111.8	111.1	105.8	111.3
Health and welfare services	146.4	150.1	150.4	151.5	152.6
Amusement and recreation services	202.5	199.1	197.5	200.8	205.3
Services to business management	247.7	234.8	234.1	233.7	233.8
Personal services	114.5	114.8	115.2	114.9	114.5
Accommodation and food services	138.5	130.2	124.7	127.9	129.0
Public administration and defence	136.6	137.9	137.5	138.2	139.3
Federal administration	121.1	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.9
Provincial administration	158.7	162.2	161.4	161.1	162.4
Local administration	146.7	141.8	141.7	144.9	147.8
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	125.2	116.7	121.5	122.3	122.3
Service-producing industries	150.4	147.4	147.5	146.7	148.6
Commercial industries	143.5	136.9	139.5	139.6	140.4
Non-commercial industries	125.1	126.3	125.8	124.5	127.2
Industrial production	126.9	115.6	122.5	124.3	123.6
Durable manufacturing industries	124.3	106.4	118.2	119.3	118.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	126.0	120.4	125.7	128.8	127.8
Groupings of industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	147.2	144.9	147.2	147.6	147.3
Non-durable goods	131.2	129.3	130.8	132.7	133.8
Durable goods	138.0	135.6	152.7	148.9	143.1
Services	160.4	157.9	156.7	157.3	157.5
Capital formation	142.1	134.0	131.5	128.9	130.2
Construction	133.1	131.5	126.5	123.3	125.7
Machinery and equipment	160.0	139.0	141.2	139.7	138.9
Intermediate inputs	140.5	130.7	135.1	135.7	137.3
Raw materials	108.9	102.5	107.1	104.1	106.5
Construction-oriented industries	113.1	105.9	114.3	119.4	117.4
Energy	144.6	138.6	138.6	139.5	140.1
Other goods	122.9	107.6	114.8	118.3	120.9
Other services	179.6	170.8	173.3	172.0	173.6
Government	125.3	128.5	128.0	124.8	127.4

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

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	I 1982	II 1982	III 1982	IV 1982	I 1983
Gross Domestic Product	117,273.5	115,269.1	113,431.8	112,297.1	114,265.2
Agriculture	3,351.7	3,347.2	3,322.0	3,408.3	3,373.2
Forestry	742.1	631.8	568.0	619.5	748.3
Fishing and trapping	156.8	173.3	198.5	215.3	203.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	3,176.0	2,877.8	2,512.4	2,701.0	2,780.5
Manufacturing Industries	24,044.6	23,577.7	23,154.3	21,803.5	23,407.7
Construction Industry	7,117.2	6,808.5	6,520.2	6,604.9	6,744.3
Transportation, communication and other utilities	17,038.8	16,731.4	16,482.2	16,163.0	16,307.1
Transportation	7,294.3	7,120.4	6,989.9	6,722.0	6,788.9
Storage	252.2	256.4	259.7	252.9	254.5
Communication	5,374.8	5,369.6	5,327.0	5,288.2	5,353.4
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,117.4	3,985.1	3,905.5	3,899.9	3,910.3
Trade	13,881.0	13,557.2	13,192.1	13,296.1	13,526.5
Wholesale trade	5,616.1	5,295.8	5,031.2	5,067.1	5,216.6
Retail trade	8,264.8	8,261.4	8,160.9	8,229.0	8,309.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	15,727.2	15,507.3	15,556.5	15,694.2	15,440.0
Finance industries	3,543.8	3,437.6	3,423.3	3,375.1	3,376.0
Insurance carriers	1,372.0	1,397.8	1,393.0	1,363.1	1,335.7
Insurance agencies and real estate industry	5,250.7	5,128.4	5,178.0	5,355.0	5,112.6
Community, business and personal industries	23,705.5	23,658.9	23,495.0	23,330.2	23,224.4
Education and related services	5,945.8	5,897.9	5,890.8	5,913.9	5,825.1
Health and welfare services	6,448.6	6,528.7	6,568.4	6,607.7	6,699.7
Amusement and recreation services	1,039.1	1,037.7	1,047.8	1,020.8	1,037.6
Services to business management	4,927.8	4,878.5	4,748.4	4,684.9	4,647.4
Personal services	950.1	950.8	950.8	951.0	951.6
Accommodation and food services	2,977.7	2,961.3	2,890.0	2,791.9	2,729.3
Public administration and defence	8,332.8	8,398.0	8,430.6	8,461.1	8,509.7
Federal administration	3,818.5	3,860.8	3,891.9	3,908.4	3,910.6
Provincial administration	2,499.8	2,547.5	2,552.8	2,563.9	2,568.7
Local administration	2,014.5	1,989.7	1,986.0	1,988.8	2,030.4
Industry groupings:					
Goods-producing industries	42,705.7	41,401.3	40,180.8	39,252.4	41,167.8
Service-producing industries	74,567.8	73,867.8	73,251.1	73,044.7	73,097.3
Commercial industries	98,280.1	96,190.4	94,308.1	93,108.4	95,072.1
Non-commercial industries	18,993.4	19,078.7	19,123.8	19,188.7	19,193.0
Industrial production	31,337.9	30,440.5	29,572.1	28,404.4	30,098.5
Durable manufacturing industries	12,114.0	11,979.1	11,624.1	10,398.9	11,434.7
Non-durable manufacturing industries	11,930.6	11,598.6	11,530.1	11,404.6	11,973.0
Groupings of Industries by demand category:					
Consumer goods and services	39,812.7	39,872.7	39,690.4	39,000.9	39,778.2
Non-durable goods	12,270.0	12,167.0	12,186.9	12,067.8	12,339.0
Durable goods	5,192.5	5,420.8	5,328.6	4,956.2	5,563.4
Services	22,350.2	22,284.9	22,175.0	21,977.0	21,875.9
Capital formation	14,197.6	13,321.7	12,743.2	12,892.6	12,744.0
Construction	8,716.9	8,233.7	7,934.4	8,244.7	8,122.5
Machinery and equipment	5,480.7	5,087.9	4,808.7	4,647.9	4,621.5
Intermediate inputs	44,808.2	43,540.5	42,422.3	41,763.5	43,099.3
Raw materials	5,945.2	5,637.1	5,150.5	5,442.6	5,705.5
Construction-oriented industries	3,073.3	2,979.4	2,859.3	2,808.3	3,137.9
Energy	6,575.6	6,352.6	6,323.1	6,262.0	6,212.8
Other goods	11,429.1	11,033.1	10,758.2	10,249.2	10,914.4
Other services	17,785.0	17,538.3	17,331.3	17,001.4	17,128.7
Government	18,454.9	18,534.2	18,575.9	18,640.0	18,643.6

Table 1 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Constant Dollar and Percentage Change by Industry

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Gross Domestic Product	122,640.5	112,126.5	-10,514.0	-8.6	114,858.7	2,732.2	2.4
Agriculture	3,278.0	3,402.0	124.0	3.8	3,372.3	-29.7	-0.9
Forestry	761.2	622.6	-138.6	-18.2	776.6	154.0	24.7
Fishing and trapping	119.0	223.2	104.2	87.6	178.3	-44.9	-20.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	3,157.1	2,602.2	-554.9	-17.6	2,776.9	174.7	6.7
Manufacturing industries	27,846.6	21,928.4	-5,918.2	-21.3	23,407.4	1,479.0	6.7
Construction industry	7,584.1	6,443.4	-1,140.7	-15.0	6,794.7	351.3	5.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	17,383.7	16,126.4	-1,257.3	-7.2	16,512.6	386.2	2.4
Trade	15,054.0	13,280.1	-1,773.9	-11.8	13,696.8	416.7	3.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	15,578.4	15,709.6	131.2	0.8	15,345.9	-363.7	-2.3
Community, business and personal services	23,774.5	23,334.2	-440.3	-1.9	23,428.5	94.3	0.4
Public administration and defence	8,104.0	8,454.4	350.4	4.3	8,568.7	114.3	1.4

¹ Change from June 1981 to October 1982.

² Change from October 1982 to March 1983.

consumers. Decreases ranged from 10% to almost 30%. In sharp contrast, drug stores and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medicines both increased significantly. During the October-March span, many of the chemical industries recovered almost the amount of production lost in the earlier period. Once again, the pharmaceutical manufacturers moved in reverse to the rest of the economy — pharmaceutical manufacturers' output declined and drug stores were flat.

- The generally lower levels of production in the goods-producing industries during the economic contraction resulted in declines in all industries engaged primarily in the **transportation** of goods; rail transport fell more than 20% or \$440 million and moving, storage and other truck transport also fell more than 20% (\$360 million). Passenger transport was not as weak as goods transport. The largest decline was in air transport (down about 12% or \$190 million). In the upturn, rail transport (up \$100 million) and truck transport (up \$80 million) showed some growth. The gain in railway transport resulted from increased car-loadings of wheat, other grain, wood, automobiles and parts, chemicals, steel, woodpulp and fertilizer products. By March, air transport was about 4% above October.

- **Energy Industries** were generally weak during the period of downturn. The major exception was the crude petroleum and natural gas industry. During the period of recovery, however, only electric power and pipeline transport increased. A relatively warm winter may have been responsible for lack of growth in many other industries.

Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 1983

Most of the 1.8% increase in the quarter originated with the goods-producing industries which advanced 4.9%, while output of service-producing industries showed no change from the level recorded in the final quarter of 1982.

The main contributors to the first quarter increase among goods-producing industries included manufacturing (up 7.4%), construction (up 2.1%), forestry

(up 20.8%), and mining (up 2.9%). For the service-producing industries, increases recorded in transportation services, and wholesale and retail trade were offset by declines in finance industries, and community, business and personal service industries.

Gross Domestic Product, March 1983

After the 0.8% advance in March, the level of economic activity in Canada stood 1.6% below the corresponding month of 1982. The growth in March was entirely due to gains posted in service-producing industries, especially transportation, trade and community, business and personal service industries. Goods-producing industries showed no change from the previous month, with some gains recorded in forestry and construction offsetting declines in manufacturing.

Specific industries which performed strongly in March included motor vehicle dealers, department stores, insurance and real estate services, iron and steel mills, education services (due to a strike recovery), and residential construction. On the negative side, some weakness occurred among manufacturers of motor vehicles and metal fabricated products.

¹ The data shown in these tables refer to Gross Domestic Product by industry seasonally adjusted at annual rates in millions of 1971 dollars. They provide changes between June 1981, the most recent peak in the economy, and October 1982, the most recent low point in the economy, and again between October 1982 and March 1983, the most recent monthly data available. The tables allow users to assess the relative impact of the current business cycle on the different industries.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9. (see tables on pages 7 to 12)

Table 2 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Major Contributors to the June 1981-October 1982 Decline

Industry	\$ June 1981	\$ Oct. 1982	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	Rank in Downturn	Rank in Upturn
Gross domestic product	122,640.5	112,126.5	-10,514.0	-8.6		
Residential construction	1,966.4	1,126.1	-840.3	-42.7	1	1
Motor vehicle manufacturers	1,661.9	1,036.2	-625.7	-37.6	2	3
Misc. machinery and equipment manufacturers	1,282.3	708.8	-573.5	-44.7	3	
Other metal mines	873.5	413.4	-460.1	-52.7	4	4
Railway transport	2,024.1	1,579.8	-444.3	-22.0	5	10
Iron and steel mills	1,243.9	852.3	-391.6	-31.5	6	
Moving, storage, other truck transport	1,736.2	1,373.5	-362.7	-20.9	7	13
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	738.4	445.5	-292.9	-39.7	8	45
Motor vehicle dealers	1,082.9	796.6	-286.3	-26.4	9	5
Hotels and motels	1,193.6	913.8	-279.8	-23.4	10	
Motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers	881.7	604.9	-276.8	-31.4	11	2
Wholesalers of machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	1,030.8	772.4	-258.4	-25.1	12	
Services to business management	4,932.4	4,705.2	-227.2	-4.6	13	
Pulp and paper mills	1,513.4	1,290.9	-222.5	-14.7	14	19
Air transport	1,625.7	1,438.4	-187.3	-11.5	15	22
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	1,998.5	1,817.2	-181.3	-9.1	16	24
Department stores	1,295.8	1,136.0	-159.8	-12.3	17	8
Non-residential building construction	2,187.9	2,033.2	-154.7	-7.1	18	
Manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment	447.7	304.2	-143.5	-32.1	19	
Forestry	761.2	622.6	-138.6	-18.2	20	6
Smelting and refining	597.4	459.9	-137.5	-23.0	21	
Aircraft and aircraft parts manufacturers	465.0	334.5	-130.5	-28.1	22	
Metal stamping, pressing and coating industry	523.1	396.0	-127.1	-24.3	23	38
Sash, door and other millwork plants	304.0	177.0	-127.0	-41.8	24	23
Fabricated structural metal industry	288.7	166.0	-122.7	-42.5	25	43
Water transport	332.9	314.3	-18.6	-5.6	26	
Wholesalers of farm machinery and equipment	330.2	212.4	-117.8	-35.7	27	
Electric power	3,252.2	3,139.1	-113.1	-3.5	28	16
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	405.8	294.5	-111.3	-27.4	29	
Rubber products industries	424.5	314.8	-109.7	-25.8	30	20
Wholesalers of petroleum products	595.5	488.2	-107.3	-18.0	31	
Sawmills, planing mills, and shingle mills	746.7	642.1	-104.6	-14.0	32	18
Wholesale agents and brokers	433.6	329.5	-104.1	-24.0	33	
Engineering construction	1,961.3	1,858.7	-102.6	-5.2	34	
Publishing and printing	764.6	662.4	-102.2	-13.4	35	37
Man-made fibre, yarn and cloth mills	349.2	249.2	-100.0	-28.6	36	14
Misc. textile industries, n.e.s.	417.7	323.1	-95.6	-22.9	37	35
Office and store machinery manufacturers	447.4	353.2	-94.2	-21.1	38	31
Commercial printing	726.3	634.2	-92.1	-12.7	39	
Hardware, tool and cutlery manufacturers	258.1	167.7	-90.4	-35.0	40	50
Steel pipe and tube mills	127.5	40.6	-86.9	-68.2	41	53
Household furniture manufacturers	265.7	186.7	-79.0	-29.7	42	28
Manufacturers of industrial chemicals	517.8	439.1	-78.7	-15.2	43	15
Ornamental and architectural metal industry	264.3	187.3	-77.0	-29.1	44	
Plastics fabricating industry, n.e.s.	494.3	417.8	-76.5	-15.5	45	17
Iron mines	145.8	70.8	-75.0	-51.4	46	
Agricultural implement industry	185.6	111.4	-74.2	-40.0	47	
Truck body and trailer manufacturers	161.0	89.5	-71.5	-44.4	48	
Machine shops	175.2	104.2	-71.0	-40.5	49	58
Services incidental to mining	310.4	241.2	-69.2	-22.3	50	
Miscellaneous metal fabricating industry	295.1	228.5	-66.6	-22.6	51	
Misc. non-metallic mineral products	244.3	179.4	-64.9	-26.6	52	44
Wholesalers of lumber and building materials	459.8	396.1	-63.7	-13.9	53	9
Wire and wire products manufacturers	259.3	197.9	-61.4	-23.7	54	
Men's clothing industries	296.9	235.8	-61.1	-20.6	55	48
Manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins	209.4	150.8	-58.6	-28.0	56	56
Manufacturers of electric wire and cable	155.4	98.0	-57.4	-36.9	57	41
Other miscellaneous retail stores	993.7	939.8	-53.9	-5.4	58	
Communications equipment manufacturers	661.6	609.0	-52.6	-8.0	59	
Women's clothing industries	326.7	274.2	-52.5	-16.1	60	27

¹ Change from June 1981 to October 1982.

Table 3 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Major Contributors to the October 1982-March 1983 Increase

Industry	\$ Oct. 1982	\$ Mar. 1983	Change ² \$	Change ² %	Rank in Upturn	Rank in Downturn
Gross domestic product	112,126.5	114,858.7	2,732.2	2.4		
Residential construction	1,126.1	1,557.5	431.4	38.3	1	1
Motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers	604.9	961.0	356.1	58.9	2	11
Motor vehicle manufacturers	1,036.2	1,375.1	338.9	32.7	3	2
Other metal mines	413.4	647.3	233.9	56.6	4	4
Motor vehicle dealers	796.6	954.2	157.6	19.8	5	9
Forestry	622.6	776.6	154.0	24.7	6	20
Wholesalers of electrical machinery equipment and supplies	419.3	566.8	147.5	35.2	7	
Department stores	1,136.0	1,238.1	102.1	9.0	8	17
Wholesalers of lumber and building materials	396.1	509.9	113.8	28.7	9	53
Railway transport	1,579.8	1,686.2	106.4	6.7	10	5
Local administration	1,986.9	2,072.5	85.6	4.3	11	
Telephone systems	3,812.1	3,896.3	84.2	2.2	12	
Moving and storage; other truck transport	1,373.5	1,453.1	79.6	5.8	13	7
Man-made fibre, yarn and cloth mills	249.2	328.0	78.8	31.6	14	36
Manufacturers of industrial chemicals	439.1	513.4	74.3	16.9	15	43
Electric power	3,139.1	3,211.7	72.6	2.3	16	28
Plastic fabricating industry, n.e.s.	417.8	490.3	72.5	17.4	17	45
Sawmills, planing mills and shingle mills	642.1	712.6	70.5	11.0	18	32
Pulp and paper mills	1,290.9	1,359.1	68.2	5.3	19	14
Rubber products industry	314.8	373.6	58.8	18.7	20	30
Grocery stores	1,142.8	1,199.8	57.0	5.0	21	
Air transport	1,438.4	1,493.7	55.3	3.8	22	15
Sash, door and other mill work plants	177.0	226.3	49.3	27.9	23	24
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	1,817.2	1,865.4	48.2	2.7	24	16
Hospitals	2,784.1	2,831.4	47.3	1.7	25	
Welfare organizations	779.6	822.3	42.7	5.5	26	
Women's clothing industries	274.2	316.3	42.1	15.4	27	60
Household furniture manufacturers	186.7	226.8	40.1	21.5	28	42
Pipeline transport	456.3	490.7	34.4	7.5	29	
Miscellaneous food processors, n.e.s.	417.7	451.1	33.4	8.0	30	
Office and store machinery manufacturers	353.2	386.4	33.2	9.4	31	38
Motion picture theatres, production and distribution	167.9	196.8	28.9	17.2	32	
Breweries	333.0	361.8	28.8	8.6	33	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	358.3	386.7	28.4	7.9	34	
Miscellaneous textile industries, n.e.s.	322.1	345.9	23.8	7.4	35	37
Imputed rents on owner-occupied dwellings	5,104.9	5,127.6	22.7	0.4	36	
Publishing and printing	662.4	684.4	22.0	3.3	37	35
Metal stamping, pressing and coating industry	396.0	415.8	19.8	5.0	38	23
Manufacturers of toilet preparations	131.2	150.7	19.5	14.9	39	
Ready-mix concrete manufacturers	92.7	111.4	18.7	20.2	40	
Manufacturers of electric wire and cable	98.0	116.6	18.6	19.0	41	57
General merchandise stores	228.7	247.1	18.4	8.0	42	
Fabricated structural metal industry	166.0	184.4	18.4	11.1	43	25
Misc. non-metallic mineral products industries	179.4	197.8	18.4	10.3	44	52
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	445.5	463.8	18.3	4.1	45	8
Highway construction	523.7	541.8	18.1	3.5	46	
Wholesalers of farm products	239.7	257.6	17.9	7.5	47	
Men's clothing industries	235.8	253.7	17.9	7.6	48	55
Provincial administration	2,563.4	2,580.9	17.5	0.7	49	
Hardware, tool and cutlery manufacturers	167.7	185.1	17.4	10.4	50	40
Manufacturers of soaps and cleaning compounds	165.6	182.9	17.3	10.4	51	
Personal accessory stores	181.0	197.5	16.5	9.1	52	
Steel pipe and tube mills	40.6	56.7	16.1	39.7	53	41
Wholesalers of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	173.3	189.0	15.7	9.1	54	
Other furniture, television and radio stores	157.9	173.3	15.4	9.8	55	
Manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins	150.8	166.0	15.2	10.1	56	56
Automobile parts and accessories stores	221.4	235.7	14.3	6.5	57	
Machine shops	104.2	118.4	14.2	13.6	58	49
Soft drink manufacturers	187.3	200.8	13.5	7.2	59	
Shoe factories	96.2	109.7	13.5	14.0	60	

² Change from October 1982 to March 1983.

Table 4 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Forestry, Wood Products, Wood Consuming and Distribution Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Forestry	761.2	622.6	-138.6	-18.2	776.6	154.0	24.7
Sawmills, planing mills and shingle mills	746.7	642.1	-104.6	-14.0	712.6	70.5	11.0
Veneer and plywood mills	149.2	110.5	-38.7	-25.9	116.3	5.8	5.2
Sash, door and other millwork plants	304.0	177.0	-127.0	-41.8	226.3	49.3	27.9
Wooden box factories	35.2	30.2	-5.0	-14.2	23.8	-6.4	-21.2
Miscellaneous wood industries	85.0	69.7	-15.3	-18.0	75.3	5.6	8.0
Household furniture manufacturers	265.7	186.7	-79.0	-29.7	226.8	40.1	21.5
Office furniture manufacturers	97.3	58.5	-38.8	-39.9	57.8	-0.7	-1.2
Miscellaneous furniture and fixture manufacturers	113.7	81.7	-32.0	-28.1	96.8	15.1	18.5
Pulp and paper mills	1,513.4	1,290.9	-222.5	-14.7	1,359.1	68.2	5.3
Paper box and bag manufacturers	354.9	291.1	-63.8	-18.0	301.3	10.2	3.5
Miscellaneous paper converters	239.6	205.7	-33.9	-14.1	192.1	-13.6	-6.6
Commercial printing and platemaking	726.3	634.2	-92.1	-12.7	635.5	1.3	0.2
Publishing, printing	764.6	662.4	-102.2	-13.4	684.4	22.0	3.3
Residential building construction	1,966.4	1,126.1	-840.3	-42.7	1,557.5	431.4	38.3
Wholesalers of paper and paper products	105.5	90.3	-15.2	-14.4	85.3	-5.0	-5.5
Wholesalers of lumber and building materials	459.8	396.1	-63.7	-13.9	509.9	113.8	28.7
Wholesalers of household furniture and furnishings	109.7	115.4	5.7	5.2	82.7	-32.7	-28.3
Furniture, television, radio stores	405.8	294.5	-111.3	-27.4	309.8	15.3	5.2

Table 5 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Energy Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Coal mines	150.8	134.9	-15.9	-10.5	130.9	-4.0	-3.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry	1,236.7	1,322.3	85.6	6.9	1,266.4	-55.9	-4.2
Petroleum and coal products industries	258.8	212.1	-46.7	-18.0	202.9	-9.2	-4.3
Pipeline transport	496.2	456.3	-39.9	-8.0	490.7	34.4	7.5
Electric power	3,252.2	3,139.1	-113.1	-3.5	3,211.7	72.6	2.3
Gas distribution	505.2	474.4	-30.8	-6.1	473.8	-0.6	-0.1
Wholesalers of petroleum products	595.5	488.2	-107.3	-18.0	469.0	-19.2	-3.9
Service stations and garages	687.8	651.5	-36.3	-5.3	634.2	-17.3	-2.7

¹ Change from June 1981 to October 1982.

² Change from October 1982 to March 1983.

Table 6 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Metal Mines, Primary Metal and Metal Fabricating Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Iron mines	145.8	70.8	-75.0	-51.4	82.5	11.7	16.5
Other metal mines	873.5	413.4	-460.1	-52.7	647.3	233.9	56.6
Iron and steel mills	1,243.9	852.3	-391.6	-31.5	839.6	-12.7	-1.5
Steel pipe and tube mills	127.5	40.6	-86.9	-68.2	56.7	16.1	39.7
Iron foundries	116.8	87.4	-29.4	-25.2	95.9	8.5	9.7
Smelting and refining	597.4	459.9	-137.5	-23.0	462.5	2.6	0.6
Aluminum rolling, casting and extruding	134.6	94.4	-40.2	-29.9	106.3	11.9	12.6
Copper, copper alloy rolling, casting and extruding	61.1	42.3	-18.8	-30.8	36.9	-5.4	-12.8
Metal rolling, casting and extruding, n.e.s.	57.1	49.9	-7.2	-12.6	47.5	-2.4	-4.8
Boiler and plate works	109.9	104.8	-5.1	-4.6	97.1	-7.7	-7.3
Fabricated structural metal industry	288.7	166.0	-122.7	-42.5	184.4	18.4	11.1
Ornamental and architectural metal industry	264.3	187.3	-77.0	-29.1	169.1	-18.2	-9.7
Metal stamping, pressing and coating industry	523.1	396.0	-127.1	-24.3	415.8	19.8	5.0
Wire and wire products manufacturers	259.3	197.9	-61.4	-23.7	207.8	9.9	5.0
Hardware, tool and cutlery manufacturers	258.1	167.7	-90.4	-35.0	185.1	17.4	10.4
Heating equipment manufacturers	63.9	58.6	-5.3	-8.3	50.5	-8.1	-13.8
Machine shops	175.2	104.2	-71.0	-40.5	118.4	14.2	13.6
Miscellaneous metal fabricating industries	295.1	228.5	-66.6	-22.6	205.9	-22.6	-9.9

Table 7 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Motor Vehicles and Related Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Motor vehicle manufacturers	1,661.9	1,036.2	-625.7	-37.6	1,375.1	338.9	32.7
Truck body and trailer manufacturers	161.0	89.5	-71.5	-44.4	101.9	12.4	13.9
Motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturers	881.7	604.9	-276.8	-31.4	961.0	356.1	58.9
Wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories	674.3	656.2	-18.1	-2.7	585.8	-70.4	-10.7
Motor vehicle dealers	1,082.9	796.6	-286.3	-26.4	954.2	157.6	19.8
Automobile parts and accessories stores	230.2	221.4	-8.8	-3.8	235.7	14.3	6.5

Table 8 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Machinery Industries and Related Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Agriculture implement industry	185.6	111.4	-74.2	-40.0	113.2	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment industry	1,282.3	708.8	-573.5	-44.7	642.1	-66.7	-9.4
Commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment manufacturers	78.7	63.4	-15.3	-19.4	56.5	-6.9	-10.9
Office and store machinery manufacturers	447.4	353.2	-94.2	-21.1	386.4	33.2	9.4
Communication equipment manufacturers	661.6	609.0	-52.6	-8.0	622.3	13.3	2.2
Manufacturers of electrical industrial equipment	447.7	304.2	-143.5	-32.1	281.3	-22.9	-7.5
Wholesalers of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	432.9	419.3	-13.6	-3.1	566.8	147.5	35.2
Wholesalers of farm machinery and equipment	330.2	212.4	-117.8	-35.7	198.0	-14.4	-6.8
Wholesalers of machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	1,030.8	772.4	-258.4	-25.1	631.3	-141.1	-18.3

¹ Change from June 1981 to October 1982.² Change from October 1982 to March 1983.

Table 9 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Construction and Construction Oriented Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Construction	7,584.1	6,443.4	-1,140.7	-15.0	6,794.7	351.3	5.5
Asphalt roofing manufacturers	27.6	31.9	4.3	15.6	39.6	7.7	24.1
Boiler and plate works	109.9	104.8	-5.1	-4.6	97.1	-7.7	-7.3
Fabricated structural metal industry	288.7	166.0	-122.7	-42.5	184.4	18.4	11.1
Ornamental and architectural metal industry	264.3	187.3	-77.0	-29.1	169.1	-18.2	-9.7
Heating equipment manufacturers	63.9	58.6	-5.3	-8.3	50.5	-8.1	-13.8
Manufacturers of lighting fixtures	39.6	24.6	-15.0	-37.9	27.0	2.4	9.8
Electric wire and cable	155.4	98.0	-57.4	-36.9	116.6	18.6	19.0
Clay products manufacturers	58.4	30.7	-27.7	-47.4	38.4	7.7	25.1
Cement manufacturers	141.6	113.3	-28.3	-20.0	117.8	4.5	4.0
Stone products manufacturers	15.0	13.6	-1.4	-9.3	14.8	1.2	8.8
Concrete products manufacturers	128.4	93.4	-35.0	-27.3	98.3	4.9	5.2
Ready-mix concrete manufacturers	133.4	92.7	-40.7	-30.5	111.4	18.7	20.2
Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	244.3	179.4	-64.9	-26.6	197.8	18.4	10.3
Glass and glass products manufacturers	218.9	195.3	-23.6	-10.8	188.0	-7.3	-3.7

Table 10 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Agriculture, Food and Beverage Manufacturers, and Related Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Agriculture	3,278.0	3,402.0	124.0	3.8	3,372.3	-29.7	-0.9
Meat and poultry products industries	541.6	544.8	3.2	0.6	522.7	-22.1	-4.1
Fish products industry	166.5	171.0	4.5	2.7	182.5	11.5	6.7
Fruit and vegetable processing industries	217.1	221.3	4.2	1.9	174.7	-46.6	-21.1
Dairy products industry	380.2	374.2	-6.0	-1.6	384.9	10.7	2.9
Flour and breakfast cereal products industry	66.8	66.2	-0.6	-0.9	60.9	-5.3	-8.0
Bakery products industry	251.3	239.2	-12.1	-4.8	242.8	3.6	1.5
Miscellaneous food industry	646.6	640.5	-6.1	-0.9	676.7	36.2	5.7
Soft drink manufacturers	189.4	187.3	-2.1	-1.1	200.8	13.5	7.2
Distilleries	285.1	239.6	-45.5	-16.0	223.7	-15.9	-6.6
Breweries	358.9	333.0	-25.9	-7.2	361.8	28.8	8.6
Wineries	29.0	28.1	-0.9	-3.1	26.2	-1.9	-6.8
Wholesalers of farm products	202.4	239.7	37.3	18.4	257.6	17.9	7.5
Wholesalers of food	442.8	443.1	0.3	0.1	447.8	4.7	1.1
Grocery stores	1,140.8	1,142.8	2.0	0.2	1,199.8	57.0	5.0
Other food stores	102.0	111.6	9.6	9.4	117.4	5.8	5.2
Liquor, wine and beer stores	318.6	304.5	-14.1	-4.4	311.5	7.0	2.3
Hotels and motels	1,193.6	913.8	-279.8	-23.4	861.2	-52.6	-5.8
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	1,998.5	1,817.2	-181.3	-9.1	1,865.4	48.2	2.7

¹ Change from June 1981 to October 1982.² Change from October 1982 to March 1983.

Table 11 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Apparel and Related Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Shoe manufacturers	127.3	96.2	-31.1	-24.4	109.7	13.5	14.0
Leather glove, luggage, handbag and small leather goods	53.2	40.4	-12.8	-24.1	44.7	4.3	10.6
Cotton, yarn and cloth mills	109.3	89.5	-19.8	-18.1	96.3	6.8	7.6
Woolen, yarn and cloth mills	53.9	35.4	-18.5	-34.3	46.6	11.2	31.6
Man-made fibre, yarn and cloth mills	349.2	249.2	-100.0	-28.6	328.0	78.8	31.6
Knitting mills	191.8	181.4	-10.4	-5.4	188.6	7.2	4.0
Men's clothing industry	296.9	235.8	-61.1	-20.6	253.7	17.9	7.6
Women's clothing industry	326.7	274.2	-52.5	-16.1	316.3	42.1	15.4
Children's clothing industry	51.0	44.5	-6.5	-12.7	44.6	0.1	0.2
Other clothing industry	84.3	67.8	-16.5	-19.6	67.3	-0.5	-0.7
Wholesalers of apparel and dry goods	131.4	146.4	15.0	11.4	149.9	3.5	2.4
Men's clothing stores	160.1	141.7	-18.4	-11.5	149.9	8.2	5.8
Women's clothing stores	188.7	189.5	0.8	0.4	201.9	12.4	6.5
Family clothing stores	184.4	169.5	-14.9	-8.1	180.7	11.2	6.6
Shoe stores	131.9	120.6	-11.3	-8.6	132.0	11.4	9.5

Table 12 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Chemicals, Chemical Products and Related Industries

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Other non-metal mines	241.7	208.8	-32.9	-13.6	214.3	5.5	2.6
Plastic fabricating industry, n.e.s.	494.3	417.8	-76.5	-15.5	490.3	72.5	17.4
Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers	23.8	19.8	-4.0	-16.8	24.2	4.4	22.2
Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medicines	329.1	360.8	31.7	9.6	353.6	-7.2	-2.0
Paint and varnish manufacturers	118.6	92.0	-26.6	-22.4	110.6	18.6	20.2
Manufacturers of soaps and cleaning compounds	193.8	165.6	-28.2	-14.6	182.9	17.3	10.4
Manufacturers of industrial chemicals	517.8	439.1	-78.7	-15.2	513.4	74.3	16.9
Manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins	209.4	150.8	-58.6	-28.0	166.0	15.2	10.1
Manufacturers of toilet preparations	145.7	131.2	-14.5	-10.0	150.7	19.5	14.9
Miscellaneous chemical industries	296.0	251.5	-44.5	-15.0	243.9	-7.6	-3.0
Wholesalers of drug and toilet preparations	130.2	105.5	-24.7	-19.0	102.7	-2.8	-2.7
Drugstores	497.0	539.5	42.5	8.6	539.7	0.2	0.0

Table 13 (Millions of 1971 constant dollars seasonally adjusted at annual rates)
Transportation

Industry	June 1981 \$	October 1982 \$	Change ¹ \$	Change ¹ %	March 1983 \$	Change ² \$	Change ² %
Goods transport							
Water transport	332.9	314.3	-18.6	-5.6	254.9	-59.4	-18.9
Railway transport	2,024.1	1,579.8	-444.3	-22.0	1,686.2	106.4	6.7
Moving, storage and other truck transport	1,736.2	1,373.5	-362.7	-20.9	1,453.1	79.6	5.8
Pipeline transport	496.2	456.3	-39.9	-8.0	490.7	34.4	7.5
Passenger transport							
Air transport	1,625.7	1,438.4	-187.3	-11.5	1,493.7	55.3	3.8
Bus transport, interurban and rural	70.0	72.4	2.4	3.4	75.0	2.6	3.6
Urban transit systems	295.9	277.9	-18.0	-6.1	290.2	12.3	4.4
Taxicab operations	183.3	188.8	5.5	3.0	189.6	0.8	0.4

¹ Change from June 1981 to October 1982.

² Change from October 1982 to March 1983.

A Note to Users of Employment Statistics

The implementation of Statistics Canada's new Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is entering an important new phase.

During September, larger firms with 20 or more employees, and educational institutions were mailed the SEPH questionnaire for the first time. Smaller establishments and health and welfare institutions began receiving questionnaires in March 1982.

The broad-based SEPH, designed to answer the current needs of users and reduce respondent burden, will cover most of the Canadian economy. Exceptions are hunting, fishing, agriculture, private households, religious organizations and the military.

The new survey will provide Canada's first current employment, earnings and hours information for small as well as large firms. These data will be used to produce estimates of labour income, which accounts for about 60% of the Gross National Product at market prices.

SEPH will provide further benefits to users through the availability of overtime hours and wages information and average weekly and hourly earnings that exclude overtime. These data will enhance Statistics Canada's widely-used measures of productivity.

With SEPH, four of Statistics Canada's existing employment surveys will be combined into one, resulting in a reduction of 30,000 in the number of respondents to employment surveys. The SEPH design will also streamline the processing of data, resulting in more timely and comprehensive estimates.

Response burden will also be reduced through the use of a questionnaire designed to take advantage of employers' record-keeping practices. Further, only larger firms, and firms with more than one industrial activity or operating location, will always be asked to answer the survey. Most other firms will report for one year only, and then be replaced by other establishments.

Statistics will be provided at the national, provincial and subprovincial levels, subject to sampling reliability and Statistics Canada's confidentiality restraints.

Beginning with the April 1983 survey reference month, SEPH will entirely replace Statistics Canada's old employment surveys. At that time, information now contained in the monthly publications *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry* (catalogue 72-008) and *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue 72-002) will be incorporated into one volume. Thus, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry* will be discontinued in July 1983.

Users requiring more information on SEPH and/or on the impact on the current estimates are invited to call Labour Division (613-992-3868), or any of Statistics Canada's regional offices listed below:

	Local Call	Toll-free Service
St. John's	772-4073	Zenith 07037
Halifax	426-5331	1-800-565-7192
Montreal	283-5725	1-800-361-2831
Ottawa Regional Office	992-4734	
Toronto	966-6586	1-800-268-1151
Winnipeg	949-4020	1-800-282-8006
Regina	359-5405	(112)-800-667-3524
Edmonton	420-3027	1-800-222-6400
Vancouver (Southern & Central B.C.)	666-3691	(112)-800-663-1551
Northwest Territories		Zenith 22015
Yukon & Northern B.C.		
(Area Served by NorthwTel Inc.)		Zenith 80913
Ottawa Head Office	613-992-3868	

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1983 (Seasonally Adjusted) — Advance Information

With respect to the implementation of the new employment program (see Note to Users of Employment Statistics), a new questionnaire was used commencing with the survey month of September 1982. This had an impact on the currently produced estimates because some survey terms have been redefined.

First estimates show that the Canada industrial composite¹ index of employment (1961=100) decreased 0.4% in March 1983 from the February level. Lower employment was registered in all industry divisions except forestry which showed an increase. Decreases were posted in all regions except the Atlantic region where employment increased and Ontario which remained unchanged.

Average weekly earnings at the Canada industrial level increased by 0.7% to \$408.90 in March from (continued)

Employment, Earnings and Hours, Advance Data

March 1983

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Employment Index Numbers									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations					Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r	Mar. 1982 1961=100	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r
Industry Division:										
Forestry	47.5	49.0	47.7	44.5	55.0	57.7	59.5	58.7	57.3	49.4
Mining, including milling	118.1	120.6	116.0	116.5	143.5	144.6	120.7	123.4	118.4	119.5
Manufacturing	109.4	109.0	108.5	108.0	120.8	121.0	110.9	111.1	111.4	110.3
Durable goods	113.2	112.6	111.8	111.6	130.4	130.7	113.9	113.9	114.6	113.2
Non-durable goods	106.3	106.0	105.9	105.0	113.1	113.2	108.5	108.9	109.2	108.7
Construction	63.1	64.1	65.3	71.9	83.5	83.5	72.3	74.5	75.9	79.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	130.3	130.0	130.1	131.5	136.2	136.6	133.2	134.1	133.6	134.0
Trade	166.4	166.6	168.5	174.0	177.1	178.1	168.8	168.9	168.7	169.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	208.9	208.9	208.7	211.5	218.8	219.1	208.9	210.4	209.8	212.0
Service	276.2	274.0	273.4	276.7	294.9	294.0	281.3	281.6	282.1	286.6
Industrial composite	136.1	136.0	135.9	137.7	147.9	148.3	139.2	139.8	139.6	140.0
Industrial composite:										
Atlantic region	113.0	113.2	114.0	115.9	122.9	122.7	120.4	120.1	121.6	121.2
Newfoundland	98.6	100.3	101.2	102.3	116.2	112.6	107.8	108.2	110.5	110.9
Prince Edward Island	133.2	132.6	139.6	143.9	138.7	136.1	150.8	150.9	155.2	157.1
Nova Scotia	120.6	120.2	120.7	123.0	126.5	127.7	125.3	125.1	125.5	125.6
New Brunswick	111.5	111.5	112.0	113.8	121.3	122.1	120.1	119.6	119.3	119.3
Quebec	110.2	110.0	110.1	110.8	118.7	119.7	113.1	113.3	113.3	113.1
Ontario	143.3	143.1	142.8	144.5	154.0	154.1	146.0	146.0	145.7	145.5
Prairie region	165.5	165.9	166.1	169.8	183.6	184.1	169.6	170.6	170.5	172.8
Manitoba	116.1	115.7	115.4	116.6	125.8	126.3	119.0	119.3	118.9	118.8
Saskatchewan	143.7	142.0	140.5	144.3	155.2	154.7	148.5	147.6	145.5	147.3
Alberta	215.2	217.0	218.4	224.1	242.8	243.7	219.8	222.3	223.4	228.7
British Columbia	161.6	160.4	160.3	162.0	180.6	180.3	162.9	164.7	164.5	164.7
Yukon	107.7	108.9	110.1	116.5	182.8	185.4	115.4	116.7	118.6	122.4
Northwest Territories	173.5	163.1	165.5	197.8	218.6	215.6	178.1	171.3	173.0	212.2
Canada	136.1	136.0	135.9	137.7	147.9	148.3	139.2	139.8	139.6	140.0

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

\$405.95 in February. With the exception of forestry, construction and finance, insurance and real estate, all industry divisions showed higher average weekly earnings. All regions contributed to the increase.

Average weekly hours in March increased in mining (including milling) and manufacturing but decreased in construction. Average hourly earnings increased in manufacturing and construction but remained unchanged in mining (including milling).

¹ Industrial composite is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households and

public administration and defence. Notes on concepts and methods can be found in any issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (catalogue 72-002).

Detailed information for January and February will be published in the March 1983 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$5.30/\$53) and is also available from R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on page 15 and 16)

Employment, Earnings and Hours (continued)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Earnings									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations					Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r
	dollars									
Industry Division:										
Forestry	567.25	560.79	535.57	475.72	505.60	494.95	528.07	530.95	518.86	577.47
Mining, including milling	634.62	622.11	630.33	621.27	609.18	600.62	622.18	609.20	626.07	632.14
Manufacturing	452.11	448.58	445.60	431.34	418.17	416.40	449.10	445.24	442.59	439.83
Durable goods	480.54	476.89	471.45	454.67	441.29	441.43	477.86	474.09	469.99	465.61
Non-durable goods	427.61	424.24	423.49	411.29	396.60	393.01	423.67	420.21	419.88	417.51
Construction	581.48	584.35	580.62	560.34	546.48	539.30	587.47	592.53	591.38	602.65
Transportation, communication and other utilities	511.35	509.52	507.59	506.01	470.27	466.81	510.33	504.08	503.31	511.79
Trade	288.90	284.72	287.19	287.92	276.59	275.59	288.96	286.67	289.10	291.80
Finance, insurance and real estate	414.18	412.66	410.98	407.48	384.59	381.41	406.38	407.61	406.63	414.27
Service	270.11	268.74	268.79	267.85	255.86	252.44	271.17	269.22	269.19	269.55
Industrial composite	409.80	407.13	405.62	398.69	384.60	381.93	408.90	405.95	405.66	408.87
Industrial composite:										
Atlantic region	357.66	354.27	356.82	349.20	338.64	333.34	353.28	350.10	350.75	356.61
Newfoundland	377.65	368.60	376.92	371.95	366.34	355.55	371.81	363.51	369.49	380.63
Prince Edward Island	295.23	292.53	297.52	294.69	280.05	272.20
Nova Scotia	341.97	339.71	343.01	336.51	326.54	322.87	341.59	336.91	338.74	343.45
New Brunswick	373.34	371.47	369.57	358.56	341.95	338.51	365.84	362.73	361.58	364.91
Quebec	401.96	400.50	397.74	396.26	379.85	380.87	401.44	398.94	398.78	405.13
Ontario	400.94	398.76	396.29	389.11	375.53	373.68	400.18	397.96	396.45	398.43
Prairie region	422.60	421.10	419.90	412.62	394.72	391.79	422.09	419.92	420.49	422.46
Manitoba	364.81	359.60	358.20	355.48	337.45	334.87	364.55	360.65	357.95	363.22
Saskatchewan	387.52	386.24	384.98	382.03	363.80	360.08	391.20	390.81	389.46	386.59
Alberta	457.81	457.40	455.89	445.13	427.19	424.28	456.71	454.36	455.99	457.39
British Columbia	471.46	463.09	465.70	448.49	437.62	431.50	471.74	464.95	470.97	464.76
Yukon	467.33	463.34	462.30	463.58	523.00	528.39
Northwest Territories	558.30	549.72	560.47	552.50	547.91	541.82
Canada	409.80	407.13	405.62	398.69	384.60	381.93	408.90	405.95	405.66	408.87

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Employment, Earnings and Hours (continued)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Average Weekly Hours and Average Hourly Earnings									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations					Seasonally adjusted				
	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983p	Dec. 1982r
	number									
Average Weekly Hours:										
Canada:										
Mining, including milling	38.8	37.3	38.6	38.2	41.3	40.8	38.3	36.7	37.9	39.1
Manufacturing	38.4	38.1	37.9	36.5	38.1	38.3	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.5
Durable goods	39.3	39.1	38.5	37.2	38.6	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.4	38.5
Non-durable goods	37.5	37.3	37.3	35.9	37.5	37.7	37.3	37.1	37.1	36.8
Construction	37.2	37.4	37.5	36.2	38.0	37.5	37.5	38.3	38.6	38.9
Building	36.3	36.9	36.8	35.6	37.0	36.5	36.3	37.4	37.2	37.4
Engineering	39.5	38.7	39.5	37.9	40.9	40.3	40.2	39.6	41.2	43.1
Manufacturing:										
Atlantic region	36.8	36.3	37.0	34.8	38.5	37.4	36.4	35.6	36.7	36.3
Quebec	38.5	38.4	38.2	36.9	38.0	38.5	38.3	38.1	38.1	37.8
Ontario	39.1	38.8	38.4	37.3	38.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.4	38.4
Prairie region	36.9	36.6	36.5	36.1	37.1	37.4	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.9
British Columbia	36.0	35.8	35.8	32.5	35.6	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.4	33.4
	dollars									
Average Hourly Earnings:										
Canada:										
Mining, including milling	14.31	14.32	14.35	14.32	13.74	13.61	14.22	14.22	14.28	14.27
Manufacturing	10.81	10.73	10.71	10.62	10.02	9.91	10.78	10.71	10.71	10.65
Durable goods	11.46	11.39	11.36	11.22	10.63	10.54	11.47	11.41	11.39	11.32
Non-durable goods	10.17	10.08	10.08	10.03	9.39	9.26	10.12	10.05	10.05	10.01
Construction	15.90	15.92	15.83	15.51	14.59	14.54	15.84	15.75	15.67	15.77
Building	16.04	16.04	15.92	15.77	14.70	14.73	16.17	16.05	15.91	16.04
Engineering	15.58	15.64	15.55	14.86	14.31	14.76	15.27	15.18	15.26	15.27
Manufacturing:										
Atlantic region	9.90	9.81	9.79	9.64	9.18	9.14	9.69	9.58	9.52	9.41
Quebec	9.94	9.86	9.87	9.82	9.20	9.10	9.94	9.86	9.88	9.87
Ontario	10.70	10.62	10.56	10.47	9.97	9.84	10.66	10.60	10.57	10.52
Prairie region	11.18	11.17	11.13	11.01	10.34	10.23	11.25	11.22	11.18	11.05
British Columbia	14.70	14.64	14.74	14.65	13.32	13.21	14.80	14.67	14.73	14.59

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

f first estimate based on limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

First Quarter 1983

Industry	1983 I	1982 IV	1982 III	1982 II
Food and Beverages	81.3	79.7	82.2	81.4
Tobacco Products	89.5	84.4	81.5	84.9
Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	69.6	64.1	68.9	68.0
Leather	69.2	64.3	71.5	66.3
Textile	82.0	74.2	68.4	73.1
Knitting Mills	93.6	85.5	85.4	82.8
Clothing	74.3	69.9	68.0	68.0
Wood	61.2	53.5	53.8	53.4
Furniture and Fixtures	59.5	55.7	51.5	55.1
Paper and Allied Industries	72.5	70.4	72.0	73.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	83.9	83.2	83.8	87.5
Primary Metals	54.3	53.3	56.7	60.2
Metal Fabricating	58.6	56.3	60.6	64.3
Machinery	58.3	63.5	68.0	76.1
Transportation Equipment	56.1	43.0	58.4	58.2
Electrical Products	66.2	64.4	70.0	71.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products	56.9	52.6	53.7	54.4
Petroleum and Coal Products	51.8	55.0	58.1	57.1
Chemical and Chemical Products	60.3	56.2	58.8	60.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	86.8	82.5	80.1	83.1
Durable Manufacturing Industries	58.4	53.9	59.9	62.1
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	76.1	73.1	74.3	75.2
Total Manufacturing	67.2	63.4	67.0	68.6

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Capacity utilization in Canadian manufacturing industries increased during the first quarter of 1983, turning around after a steady decline which began in the third quarter of 1981. The increase for total manufacturing was 6.0% to 67.2% of capacity from 63.4% in the previous quarter. (The current level is still down 18.7% from the 82.7% level posted in the second quarter of 1981, just before the rate began to decline.)

Durable manufacturing industries showed an 8.3% increase in capacity utilization to 58.4% in the first quarter of 1983 from 53.9% in the fourth quarter of 1982, while in non-durable manufacturing industries, the increase was 4.1% to 76.1% from 73.1%.

Data are available on CANSIM from the first quarter of 1961 to the current quarter by major manufacturing groups according to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification, with aggregates for durables, non-durables and total manufacturing. For further information, contact P. Koumanakos (613-995-4219), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Note to Data Users

Data users should note that the statistics presented here are estimates and not operating ratios based on either engineering measures — such as productive machine hours — or survey results. In addition, it should be noted that the indexes are preliminary and could be revised as final statistics on production, investment and prices become available.

Given the many conceptual and measurement problems surrounding the notion of capacity utilization, the rates shown here are indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. The indicated level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. For example, a rate close to 100% indicates a high level of capital utilization which is considered a peak for the period observed. A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$5.30/\$21.20).

(see table on next page)

Capacity Utilization Rates by Quarters

	Durable Manufacturing Industries	Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	Total Manufacturing Industries
1961			
I	62.9	82.0	72.3
II	64.9	82.5	73.6
III	66.1	84.1	75.0
IV	67.7	84.7	76.1
1962			
I	68.7	84.9	76.7
II	71.4	85.8	78.5
III	72.8	85.9	79.3
IV	73.4	84.9	79.1
1963			
I	73.8	85.4	79.5
II	75.0	86.5	80.7
III	75.0	86.7	80.8
IV	78.4	87.4	82.9
1964			
I	80.8	89.1	84.9
II	80.6	89.3	84.9
III	81.1	89.0	85.0
IV	82.6	89.9	86.2
1965			
I	85.1	89.0	87.0
II	86.4	88.4	87.4
III	86.2	89.4	87.8
IV	89.4	90.2	89.8
1966			
I	89.7	90.8	90.2
II	87.7	90.2	88.9
III	85.6	89.1	87.3
IV	85.8	88.7	87.2
1967			
I	83.9	87.8	85.8
II	82.5	87.2	84.8
III	82.2	87.7	84.9
IV	81.6	86.6	84.1
1968			
I	79.4	87.4	83.4
II	82.8	87.4	85.1
III	84.5	86.2	85.3
IV	86.0	88.3	87.2
1969			
I	86.5	89.4	87.9
II	86.5	89.2	87.9
III	84.6	89.7	87.1
IV	83.2	88.6	85.9
1970			
I	82.4	88.1	85.3
II	78.8	86.3	82.5
III	77.4	85.1	81.2
IV	74.2	86.0	80.0
1971			
I	77.0	85.2	81.0
II	78.6	85.8	82.1
III	80.3	87.5	83.9
IV	81.1	88.1	84.5

	Durable Manufacturing Industries	Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	Total Manufacturing Industries
1972			
I	79.4	88.0	83.7
II	80.8	90.1	85.4
III	81.7	90.7	86.2
IV	84.8	91.9	88.3
1973			
I	89.2	92.7	90.9
II	88.1	92.6	90.3
III	89.1	91.9	90.5
IV	89.4	93.9	91.6
1974			
I	92.0	94.3	93.1
II	89.4	92.4	90.9
III	88.0	89.8	88.9
IV	85.7	87.1	86.4
1975			
I	79.0	84.4	81.7
II	78.4	82.9	80.6
III	79.1	81.7	80.4
IV	79.7	81.9	80.8
1976			
I	79.7	84.1	81.9
II	80.5	87.1	83.8
III	79.7	86.8	83.2
IV	78.0	84.9	81.4
1977			
I	79.6	85.0	82.3
II	78.8	84.7	81.7
III	78.4	84.0	81.1
IV	77.7	84.0	80.8
1978			
I	76.6	85.5	81.0
II	79.9	86.0	82.9
III	80.6	86.9	83.7
IV	82.9	89.0	85.9
1979			
I	84.7	89.3	87.0
II	83.0	89.9	86.4
III	82.5	89.8	86.1
IV	80.6	89.2	84.8
1980			
I	79.5	89.0	84.2
II	74.0	86.4	80.1
III	73.5	85.3	79.3
IV	75.2	86.0	80.5
1981			
I	75.3	86.4	80.8
II	78.6	86.8	82.7
III	74.0	84.9	79.4
IV	67.2	81.5	74.2
1982			
I	63.7	77.9	70.7
II	62.1	75.2	68.6
III	59.9	74.3	67.0
IV	53.9	73.1	63.4
1983			
I	58.4	76.1	67.2

Electric Power Statistics, February 1983 — Advance Information

Net generation of electric power in Canada declined by 2.1% to 33 571 gigawatt hours in February 1983 from 34 279 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electricity rose to 3 052 GW.h from 2 599 GW.h and imports were up to 205 GW.h from 188 GW.h.

Net generation of electricity during January-February 1983 totalled 70 441 GW.h, down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 74 126 GW.h. Exports rose to 6 046 GW.h from 5 571 GW.h, while imports were down to 389 GW.h from 405 GW.h in the first two months of 1982.

For further information, order the February 1983 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oils and Fats, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of all types of deodorized oils in April 1983 totalled 42 112 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of margarine in the latest month amounted to 12 007 tonnes and shortening sales were 7 020 tonnes.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wheat Flour Production, April 1983 — Advance Information

Production in Canada of wheat flour during April 1983 and millfeeds produced were as follows:

- Wheat flour produced: 130 600 tonnes
- Millfeeds produced: 44 200 tonnes.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Road Motor Vehicles: Fuel Sales, 1982 — Advance Information

Total gross sales of gasoline in Canada during 1982 were reported at 32 584 million litres, down 11.7% from the 36 896 million litres reported in 1981. Net sales of gasoline decreased 12.3% to 26 989 million litres in 1982 from 30 783 million litres in 1981.

Net sales of diesel fuel fell 26.0% to 3 855 million litres in 1982 from 5 212 million litres in 1981.

Measured in terms of barrels, the sales figures for 1982 were as follows: gasoline (gross), 205 million barrels; gasoline (net), 170 million barrels; diesel fuel (net), 24 million barrels.

For further information, contact Y. Sheikh (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1, or order the 1982 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles — Fuel Sales* (53-218, \$4.75).

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, April 1983 — Advance Information

The Canada index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) stood at 284.6 in April 1983, up 0.6% from the March index of 283.0 but 4.9% below the year-earlier level of 298.6.

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 the publication *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$1.55/\$15.50). Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components and further information are available from Phil Jensen (613-995-4895), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products
(1971=100)

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
Canada	284.6	283.0	298.6
Prince Edward Island	327.8	286.0	288.0
Nova Scotia	286.0	290.0	287.2
New Brunswick	305.3	294.2	293.0
Quebec	300.7	300.6	292.4
Ontario	272.2	270.3	271.6
Manitoba ¹	289.6	291.1	318.9
Saskatchewan ¹	289.8	286.9	332.1
Alberta ¹	279.6	280.2	306.7
British Columbia ¹	285.2	281.0	284.6

¹ Based on current initial prices only for wheat, oats and barley for April 1983 and March 1983.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

- 33-002** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Footwear Statistics**, April 1983
- 42-214** (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers**, 1981
- 44-001** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Cement**, April 1983
- 44-003** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Gypsum Products**, April 1983
- 45-001** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Asphalt Roofing**, April 1983
- 51-206** (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Air Carrier Financial Statements**, 1981
- 55-001** (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, March 1983
- 55-002** (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Gas Utilities**, February 1983
- 56-202** (Canada: \$3.15; Other Countries: \$3.80) **Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems**, 1982
- 62-010** (Canada: \$6.35/\$25.40; Other Countries: \$7.60/\$30.50) **Consumer Prices and Price Indexes**, January-March 1983
- Service Bulletin:**
- 85-002** (N/C) **Juristat**, Vol. 3, No. 1, Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1978-79 to 1981-82

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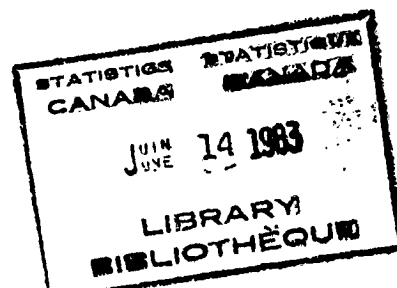
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

31-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, March 1983**

36-204 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Pulp and Paper Mills, 1981**

47-004 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, April 1983**

47-204 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Sporting Goods and Toy Industries, 1981**

63-014 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Merchandising Inventories, March 1983**

72-008 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, February 1983**



The Canadian Balance of International Payments — Summary

(\$ millions)

	I 1982	II 1982	III 1982	IV 1982	I 1983	1981	1982
	Seasonally adjusted						
Merchandise trade balance	3,522	4,755	5,051	5,010	4,003	7,368	18,338
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-3,636	-3,790	-3,939	-3,956	-3,777	-13,134	-15,321
Current account balance	-114	965	1,112	1,054	226	-5,766	3,017
	Not seasonally adjusted						
Current account balance	-1,234	987	2,059	1,205	-688	-5,766	3,017
Capital movements in long-term forms	4,400	1,603	2,028	530	1,034	558	8,561
Capital movements in short-term forms	-1,992	-5,254	1,123	-3,288	-760	15,072	-9,411
Net capital movements ¹	2,408	-3,651	3,151	-2,758	274	15,630	-850
Net errors and omissions	-2,842	-386	-1,731	2,097	989	-8,648	-2,862
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	210	—
Net official monetary movements	-1,668	-3,050	3,479	544	575	1,426	-695

¹ Excluding items shown below.**Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1983**

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Canada's current account surplus fell substantially from the high \$1,054 million level of the previous quarter to \$226 million in the first quarter of 1983 due largely to a substantial increase in merchandise imports. The merchandise trade surplus, however, remained high by historical standards as imports were still relatively weak. The upsurge in imports and an increase in exports were in line with the strengthening of the economy and contrasted with the previous quarter when both imports and exports declined.

In the capital account¹, the net inflow from long-term capital continued to stem from new bond borrowings from abroad. The substantial reduction in the net outflow from short-term capital resulted largely from the foreign currency transactions of Canadian banks. In contrast to the previous three quarters, the banks reduced substantially the repayment of their debt to non-residents.

The main quarterly features were:

- On a **seasonally adjusted** basis, a decline of \$828 million in the **current account** surplus to \$226 million. The surplus resulted from a merchandise trade surplus of \$4.0 billion and a deficit of \$3.8 billion on non-merchandise transactions;
- A surge in **imports** of 10% to \$16.8 billion, while **exports** increased by only 2.5% to \$20.8 billion. These transactions left the merchandise trade surplus \$1 billion lower than in the previous quarter.
 - among imports, significant increases were recorded in automotive products, chemicals and non-ferrous metals. Declines were recorded in crude petroleum, coal, and agricultural and industrial machinery;
 - among exports, increases were posted in automotive products, wheat and lumber. There were declines in steel, industrial machinery and natural gas;
- A reduction of \$280 million in the deficit on **service transactions** to \$4.0 billion. This was due mainly to lower net payments in both investment income and business service transactions. The decline in investment income net payments was caused by both lower interest rates and a reduction in dividends;
- **Unadjusted** for seasonal variations, a reduction of \$546 million from the first quarter of 1982 in the **current account** balance to a deficit of \$688 million. This drop was attributable to a higher merchandise trade surplus;

- In the **capital account**, a net inflow of \$1.0 billion from long-term transactions, compared to a net inflow of \$0.5 billion in the previous quarter. This resulted largely from new issues of Canadian securities which, at \$2.9 billion, were comparable with the previous quarter. The latter was much lower than the high levels recorded since the fourth quarter of 1981;

- On **foreign direct investment in Canada**, a shift to a net outflow of \$150 million, in contrast to a net inflow of \$275 million in the previous quarter. Outflows of \$0.8 billion stemmed from acquisitions by residents of foreign direct investment in both the petroleum and manufacturing sectors; these were substantially offset by inflows from foreign direct investors in their Canadian enterprises, mostly in mining;

- On **Canadian direct investment abroad**, a net outflow of \$600 million, up from \$110 million in the previous quarter. There were no large disposals of direct investment interests abroad in the current quarter, as had occurred in the fourth quarter of 1982;

- In **short-term capital**, a net outflow of \$760 million, compared to a net outflow of \$3.3 billion in the previous quarter. While on a net basis there were no major flows globally in any of the short-term accounts, there were, geographically, large offsetting movements in deposits between foreign countries. The Canadian non-bank sector reduced its deposits in the United Kingdom and increased its holdings in the United States. Concurrently, liabilities of Canadian banks to these countries shifted in the opposite direction;

- A **statistical discrepancy** (net errors and omissions in the recorded estimates of current and capital transactions) equivalent to a net inflow of \$1.0 billion;

- An increase of \$575 million in **net official monetary assets**, entirely due to an increase in reserve assets;

- A relatively stable **Canadian dollar** which fluctuated within a narrow range to close the quarter at 80.83 U.S. cents, half-a-cent lower than the closing of December 1982.

¹ Capital transactions are not seasonally adjusted.

For further information, contact L. Laliberté (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The main tables can be obtained in machine readable form from the CANSIM base.

Data users should note that the Gross National Product accounts are scheduled to be released on June 20, 1983.

Financial Institutions

First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

	First Quarter 1983	Change From Same Period a Year Earlier		Change from Fourth Quarter 1982
	\$'000	Amount \$'000	%	\$'000
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	28,738,553	953,919	3.4	457,117
Total assets	48,698,022	3,654,783	8.1	1,468,352
Demand deposits	10,458,552	1,024,589	10.8	-266,178
Term deposits	32,866,690	2,060,039	6.6	1,319,748
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	26,175,158	7,114,568	37.6	2,209,792
Total assets	31,423,092	8,679,825	38.4	2,498,735
Demand deposits	529,651	5,880	1.1	-38,219
Term deposits	18,332,170	3,851,439	26.6	1,053,674
Real Estate Investment Trusts				
Mortgages	436,553	-247,085	-36.0	-46,876
Total assets	738,258	-509,698	-40.8	-72,303
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial & commercial	2,660,292	-737,874	-21.0	-253,138
Consumer	2,936,460	-418,730	-12.5	-328,144
Wholesale financing	2,208,771	-78,628	-3.4	341,911
Small Loans Act	9,917	-8,647	-48.2	-815
Other personal loans	939,125	-99,999	-9.7	37,558
Total assets	12,138,572	-589,882	-4.4	-4,738
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts	2,061,087	42,103	2.3	10,674
Total assets	2,421,522	-60,134	-2.7	-100,560
Investment Funds (Cost)				
Canadian preferred shares	263,151	16,327	6.7	775
Canadian common shares	1,448,614	139,529	10.7	42,151
Foreign preferred & common shares	1,354,709	91,502	7.8	63,994
Total assets	5,587,261	1,180,022	23.5	270,343
Total portfolio:				
Cost	5,311,577	391,865	8.1	202,340
Market	6,201,690	1,523,935	32.6	683,683
Closed-end Funds (Cost)				
Canadian common shares	335,215	-20,529	-6.0	-37,294
Total portfolio:				
Cost	698,855	12,657	2.0	-2,969
Market	1,219,849	351,081	40.4	126,043
Property & Casualty Insurance Cos.				
Net premiums earned	1,726,935	204,106	13.4	-155,674
Underwriting gains	14,977	298,783	...	139,671
Total assets	13,955,199	1,046,079	8.4	8,038

Further information will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication, *Financial Institutions*, First Quarter 1983 (61-006, \$7.95/\$31.80).

Labour Force Survey, May 1983

Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased slightly to 12.4% in May 1983 from 12.5% in April. The participation rate rose to 64.4% from 64.2% in the preceding month and the employment/population ratio advanced to 56.4% from 56.1%.

For the week ending May 21, 1983, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 10,597,000, an increase of 63,000 from April. There were increases recorded in all the major age/sex groups: employment rose 31,000 for males aged 15-24 and by 14,000 for those 25 years and over, while the level increased by 8,000 for females 15-24 and by 10,000 for those 25 years of age and over. Employment gains were registered in May in manufacturing (+32,000) and service (+17,000) industries, while it decreased by 18,000 in trade. On a provincial basis, employment rose in Quebec (+27,000), Ontario (+21,000), New Brunswick (+6,000) and Saskatchewan (+6,000), while it decreased by 12,000 in British Columbia.

Seasonally adjusted, unemployment was estimated at 1,500,000 in May 1983, down slightly by 7,000 from April. Unemployment decreased by 13,000 for females 25 years of age and over and by 8,000 for males aged 15 to 24. Provincially, unemployment decreased by 3,000 in New Brunswick, increased by 4,000 in Manitoba and showed little change elsewhere.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces in May 1983 were as follows, with April rates in brackets: Newfoundland, 19.4% (20.3%); Prince Edward Island, 11.7% (11.0%); Nova Scotia, 13.5% (13.4%); New Brunswick, 14.7% (15.8%); Quebec, 14.3% (14.4%); Ontario, 11.5% (11.7%); Manitoba, 10.3% (9.6%); Saskatchewan, 7.5% (7.6%); Alberta, 10.5% (10.5%); and British Columbia, 13.9% (13.4%).

The unadjusted employment level for Canada was estimated at 10,692,000 in May 1983, down 12,000 (-0.1%) from a year earlier. Unemployment rose 20.3% to 1,493,000 from 1,241,000 over the 12-month period. The unemployment rate at 12.3% was up from 10.4% in May 1982 and the participation rate increased to 64.9% from 64.4%, while the employment/population ratio declined to 56.9% from 57.7% last year.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.70/\$37). (see graph on next page)

Provincial Government Employment, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

The general government services in Canada's provincial and territorial governments (excluding British Columbia) reported gross payrolls for the first quarter of 1983 of \$2,115 million. The number of employees reported for the last pay period of March 1983 was 370,195.

Data are presently available from matrix 2722 of the CANSIM data bank and from the January-March 1983 issue of *Provincial Government Employment* (72-007, \$5.30/\$21.20), or contact A.G. Kerr, Provincial Government Section (613-995-8201), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gas Utilities, March 1983 — Advance Information

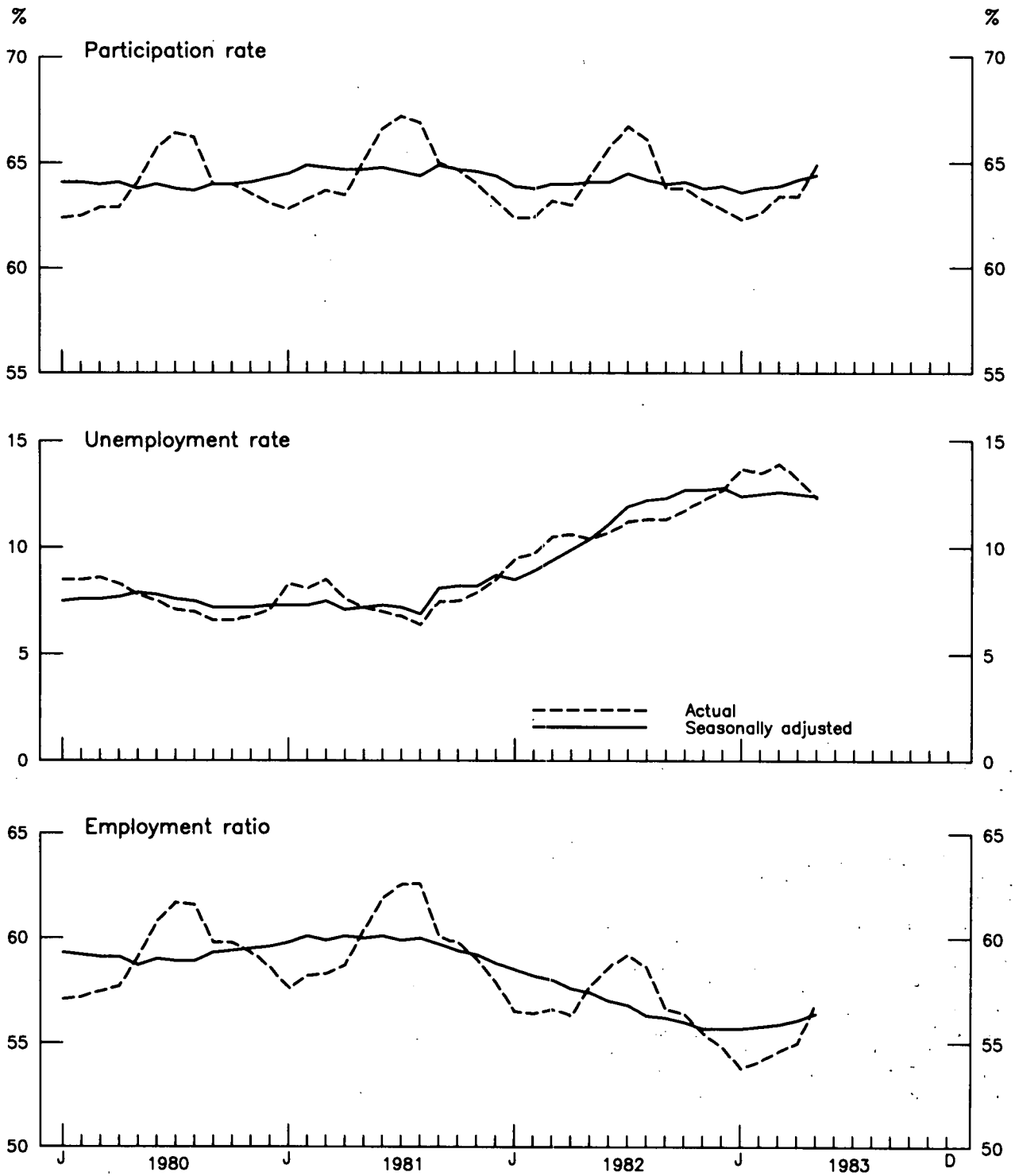
Preliminary data show that sales of natural gas in Canada amounted to 4 558 million cubic metres in March 1983, a drop of 10.3% from 5 082 million cubic metres a year earlier.

Exports of natural gas to the United States were reported at 1 778 million cubic metres in the latest month, down 10.6% from 1 989 million cubic metres in March 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Participation, Unemployment Rates, Employment Ratio, Canada

(Actual and seasonally adjusted)



Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending May 31, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 445 534	2 793 981	5 239 515
Metric tonnes, 1982	3 180 707	2 773 762	5 954 469
% change	-23.1	0.7	-12.0
Cars, 1983	39,549	41,033	80,582
Cars, 1982	46,440	39,549	85,989
% change	-14.8	3.7	-6.3
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	159 862	61 637	221 499
Metric tonnes, 1982	138 910	58 067	196 977
% change	15.1	6.1	12.4
Cars, 1983	5,528	2,284	7,812
Cars, 1982	4,555	2,116	6,671
% change	21.4	7.9	17.1
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	37 535 944	42 305 121	79 841 065
Metric tonnes, 1982	44 841 345	43 978 123	88 819 468
% change	-16.3	-3.8	-10.1
Cars, 1983	625,815	625,268	1,251,083
Cars, 1982	716,774	647,884	1,364,658
% change	-12.7	-3.5	-8.3
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 700 898	1 067 493	3 768 391
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 598 385	1 241 608	3 839 993
% change	3.9	-14.0	-1.9
Cars, 1983	90,739	41,224	131,963
Cars, 1982	83,396	45,754	129,150
% change	8.8	-9.9	2.2

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 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, 10 Days Ending May 31, 1983
 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the 10 days ending May 31, 1983 totalled 5.2 million t, a drop of 12.0% from the 1982 figure. Loadings fell in the East by 23.1% and rose in the West by 0.7%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, were up in the East by 15.1% and in the West by 6.1%, with an overall national increase of 12.4%.

Rail freight loadings for January-May 1983 totalled 79.8 million t, a decrease of 10.1% from the year-earlier period. Piggyback cars loaded increased 2.2%.

For further information, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

1981 Census User Summary Tapes

Six more 1981 Census User Summary Tapes for the 20% sample are now available. These files are rounded to maintain confidentiality.

- File CTF81B20 Families for Census Tracts with census families in private households by family structure and industry of wives, showing industry of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File SDF81B20 Families for Census Subdivisions with census families in private households by family structure and industry of wives, showing industry of husbands and lone parents, 1981.
- File EAE81B10 Economic Characteristics for Enumeration Areas with labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and age groups, 1981.
- File CTE81B20 Economic Characteristics for Census Tracts with labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex, age groups and highest degree, certificate or diploma, 1981; and labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and highest level of schooling, 1981.
- File CTC81B20 Cultural Characteristics for Census Tracts with population 15 years and over by school attendance and sex, showing highest level of schooling, 1981; and population 15 years and over by school attendance and sex, showing highest degree, certificate or diploma, 1981.
- File EAC81B20 Cultural Characteristics for Enumeration Areas with population by place of birth and sex, 1981; population born outside Canada by period of immigration and sex, 1981; and population born outside Canada by age at immigration and sex, 1981.

Each file is available covering all of Canada for \$150, or per region or province for \$75.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes, CANSIM Division (613-995-0097), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

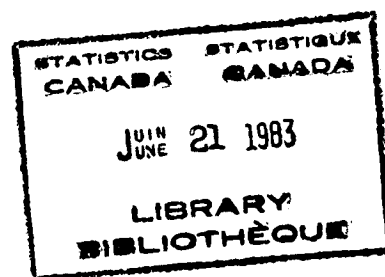
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Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1981

Released today is the publication *Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1981* (catalogue 82-211, \$8.45), which provides detailed analysis and tabulations of therapeutic abortion statistics.

As a special supplement, this report contains historical information about therapeutic abortions for Canada and the provinces from 1969 to 1981.

Highlights of the report are presented on page 3 of today's *Daily*.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

32-217 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Stocks of Food Commodities In Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1982**

36-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Rigid Insulating Board, April 1983**

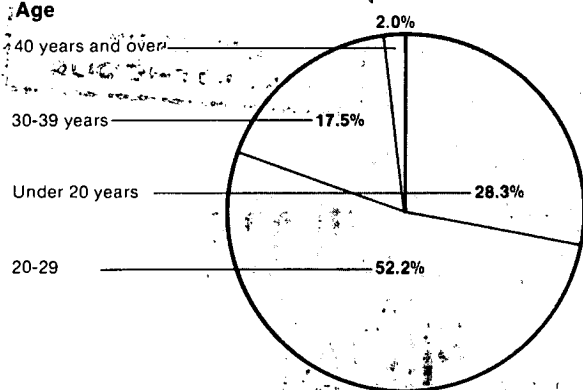
73-001p (N/C) **Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1983**

82-211 (Canada: \$8.45; Other Countries: \$10.15) **Therapeutic Abortions, 1981**

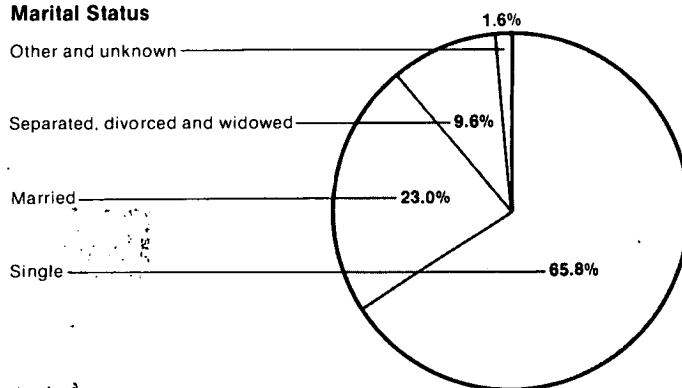


Per Cent Distribution of Legal Abortions by Selected Demographic and Medical Characteristics, Canada, 1981

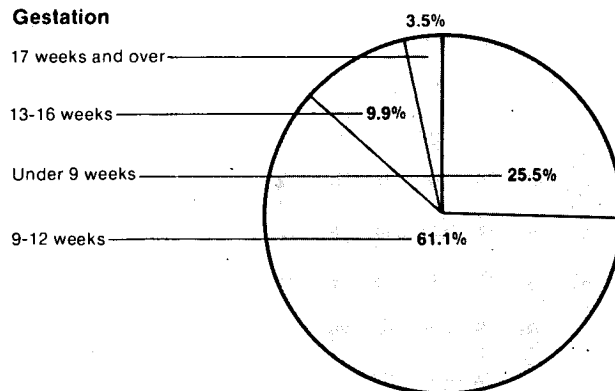
Age



Marital Status



Gestation



Therapeutic Abortion Rates Per 100 Live Births, by Province, Canada, 1981

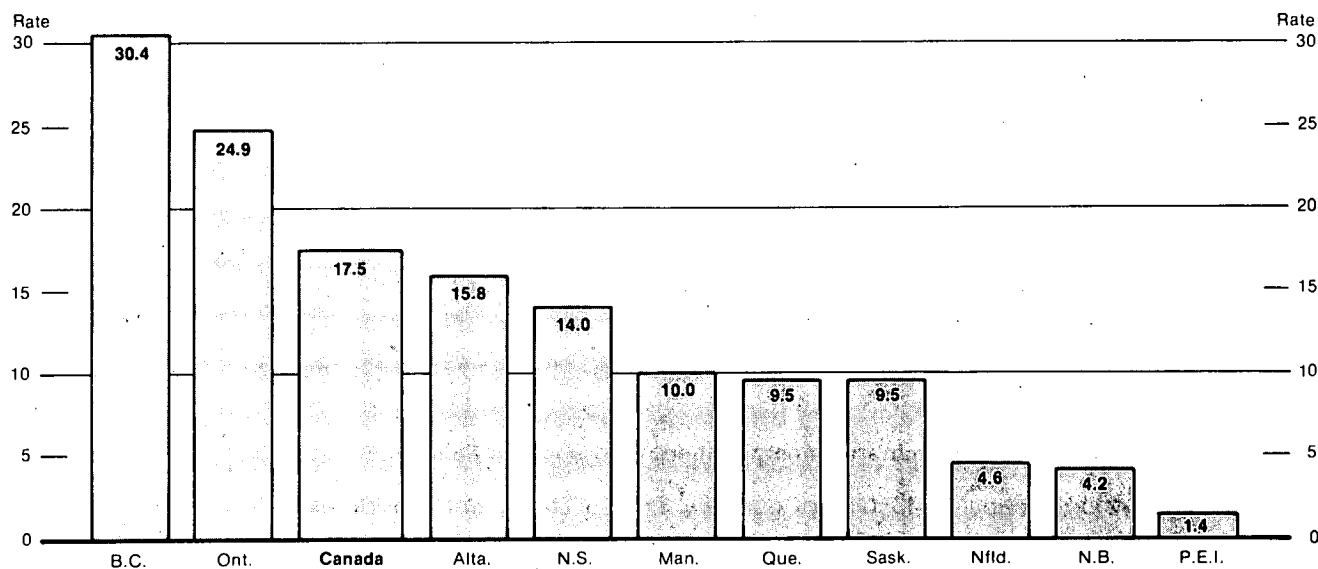


Table 1

**Total Therapeutic Abortions, Number and Rates of Therapeutic Abortions
Obtained by Canadian Residents, Canada**

1970-1981

Year	Total Therapeutic Abortions	Therapeutic Abortions for Canadian Residents	
		Number	Rate per 100 Live Births
1970	11,200	11,152	3.0
1971	30,949	30,923	8.5
1972	38,905	38,853	11.2
1973	43,245	43,201	12.6
1974	48,198	48,136	13.7
1975	49,390	49,311	13.7
1976	54,536	54,478	15.1
1977	57,620	57,564	15.9
1978	62,351	62,290	17.4
1979	65,135	65,043	17.8
1980	65,855	65,751	17.7
1981	65,127	65,053	17.5

Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1981

The annual number of therapeutic abortions performed in Canada declined for the first time in 1981 to 65,127 abortions from 65,855 in 1980. The abortion rate (number of abortions per 100 live births) for Canada declined for the second successive year after reaching its peak level of 17.8 in 1979, falling to 17.5 in 1981 from 17.7 in 1980. International comparisons have shown the Canadian abortion rate to be consistently lower than the rate of most of the countries in the Western Hemisphere. The 1981 abortion rate for Canada (17.5) was less than half the abortion rate for Sweden (35.5), Denmark (42.9), Czechoslovakia and the United States (42.8 in 1980). It was closer to the abortion rate for England and Wales (20.3), and higher than the rate for Scotland (13.0).

As in previous years, the majority of therapeutic abortions continued to be performed by a small fraction of the hospitals with therapeutic abortion committees. In 1981, over 73% of the 65,127 abortions were performed by 15% of the 267 hospitals with abortion committees. Each of the hospitals in this group performed 400 or more abortions during the year. About 21% of the 267 hospitals did not perform any abortions in 1981.

The Canadian women who obtained therapeutic abortions were mostly young, unmarried and without previous children: based on 1981 data, about 61% were under 25 years of age, 66% single and 62% had no previous deliveries. More and more women obtained abortions at early stages of pregnancy. Abortions at less than 13 weeks of pregnancy as a percentage of the total abortions increased to 87% in 1981 from 79% in 1974. The percentage of cases with abortion complications declined to 2.3% in 1981 from 3.1% in 1974.

Detailed analysis and tabulations relating to therapeutic abortion statistics are contained in the annual report entitled *Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1981* (catalogue 82-211; Canada: \$8.45; other countries: \$10.15). As a special supplement, this report contains historical information about therapeutic abortions for Canada and the provinces from 1969 to 1981.

For further information, contact S. Wadhwa, Program Manager, Therapeutic Abortions, or C. Nair, Chief, Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division (613-995-0861), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see tables on pages 4 and 5)

Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 11, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show that steel ingot production for the week ending June 11, 1983 totalled 271 743 tonnes, an increase of 9.9% from the preceding week's total of 247 138 tonnes and up 13.3% from the year-earlier level of 239 874 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 163.5 in the current week, 148.7 a week earlier and 144.3 a year earlier.

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

Table 2

**Therapeutic Abortions, by Province of Report, Province of Residence
and Abortion Rates, Canada**

1978-1981

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981
Province of report				
All areas	62,351	65,135	65,855	65,127
Newfoundland	521	637	488	358
Prince Edward Island	51	38	14	6
Nova Scotia	1,468	1,530	1,664	1,698
New Brunswick	429	423	449	431
Quebec	7,794	8,416	8,777	9,056
Ontario	29,374	30,871	31,131	30,592
Manitoba	1,866	1,631	1,601	1,614
Saskatchewan	1,444	1,627	1,556	1,630
Alberta	6,639	6,888	7,097	6,728
British Columbia	12,574	12,834	12,868	12,761
Yukon	82	118	111	112
Northwest Territories	109	122	99	141
Province of residence				
All areas	62,290	65,043	65,751	65,053
Newfoundland	537	645	539	470
Prince Edward Island	60	46	23	27
Nova Scotia	1,454	1,511	1,662	1,689
New Brunswick	454	447	467	444
Quebec	7,881	8,609	8,940	9,042
Ontario	29,270	30,671	30,900	30,463
Manitoba	1,869	1,624	1,587	1,610
Saskatchewan	1,490	1,645	1,572	1,627
Alberta	6,562	6,872	7,131	6,757
British Columbia	12,483	12,716	12,673	12,619
Yukon	94	113	125	123
Northwest Territories	134	141	126	179
Not reported	2	3	6	3
Abortion rates per 100 live births				
All areas	17.4	17.8	17.7	17.5
Newfoundland	5.1	6.3	5.2	4.6
Prince Edward Island	3.0	2.4	1.2	1.4
Nova Scotia	11.6	12.2	13.4	14.0
New Brunswick	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.2
Quebec	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.5
Ontario	24.2	25.2	25.1	24.9
Manitoba	11.4	10.0	9.9	10.0
Saskatchewan	9.0	9.7	9.2	9.5
Alberta	18.5	18.6	17.9	15.8
British Columbia	33.5	33.1	31.6	30.4
Yukon	21.0	22.6	26.3	22.9
Northwest Territories	11.1	11.0	9.7	13.7

Table 3
Selected Demographic Characteristics of Abortion Cases, Canada
 1976-1981

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Abortions with reported demographic and medical characteristics, total	54,097	57,131	61,806	64,569	65,243	64,554
	Per cent of total abortions					
Marital status						
Single	58.4	60.2	61.3	64.0	65.2	65.8
Married	30.7	29.0	27.3	24.7	23.7	23.0
Other and unknown	10.9	10.8	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.3
Age						
Under 15 years	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
15-19 years	29.5	29.6	29.5	29.4	28.8	27.5
20-24 years	29.6	30.3	30.9	31.5	31.8	32.3
25-29 years	19.8	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.9
30-34 years	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.6	12.0
35-39 years	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5
40-44 years	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8
Over 44 years	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gestation						
Under 9 weeks	24.1	23.8	24.7	24.5	24.7	25.5
9-12 weeks	59.0	60.4	59.9	61.3	61.4	61.1
13-16 weeks	11.8	11.0	11.1	10.3	10.4	9.9
17-20 weeks	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.2
Over 20 weeks	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, April 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic export and import price and volume indexes for the month of April 1983 are available on CANSIM, on request by telephone or can be obtained from the May issue of *Summary of External Trade*.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Leslie Viczian or Peter Wang (613-995-6115), International Trade Indexes Unit, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Soft Drink Production, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of soft drinks in May 1983 was 32,693,000 gallons (1 486 254 hectolitres), up from 31,785,000 gallons (1 444 975 hectolitres) in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, June 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary figures on cold storage holdings in Canada of frozen poultry products at June 1, 1983 and revised figures for May 1, 1983 are now available.

For further information, order the April issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Paul K. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, April 1983
— Advance Information

Canadian firms produced 71 648 cubic metres of waferboard in the month of April 1983, up 81.8% from the year-earlier level of 39 419 cubic metres.

Domestic production of particleboard totalled 67 923 cubic metres in the latest month, an increase of 30.3% from 52 118 cubic metres in April 1982.

Canadian firms produced 50,649,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis of hardboard in April, up 57.5% from the 32,162,000 square feet, 1/8-inch basis produced during the same period in 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Eggs, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of eggs increased 0.9% to 41.0 million dozen in April 1983 from 40.6 million dozen a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 0.1% to 24.57 million from 24.61 million, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased 1.1% to 2,001 from 1,979.

For further information, order the April issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact P. Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production, Consumption and Inventories of Rubber, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of rubber in April 1983 reached 11 712 000 kilograms, up from 8 110 000 kilograms a year earlier.

Consumption of rubber in Canada totalled 23 706 000 kilograms in April 1983.

For further information, order the April issue of *Production, Consumption and Inventories of Rubber* (33-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Exports by Commodities, April 1983 — Advance Information

Commodity-country export trade statistics for April 1983 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

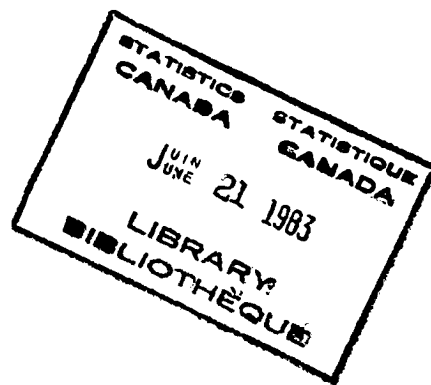
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Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

April 1983

Kinds of Business	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores			Apr. '83/ Apr. '82	Sales All Stores		Apr. '83/ Mar. '83
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983r	Apr. 1983p		Mar. 1983r	Apr. 1983p	
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	1,678.8	1,728.9	1,746.9	4.0	1,741.1	1,679.4	-3.5
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	399.4	395.5	419.3	4.9	419.5	431.0	2.7
All other food stores	166.3	162.8	169.4	1.8	171.8	162.9	-5.2
Department stores	789.0	787.6	775.3	-1.7	928.4	818.3	-11.9
General merchandise stores	160.7	169.9	161.5	0.5	185.9	172.4	-7.3
General stores	150.7	148.3	148.5	-1.4	158.8	153.0	-3.6
Variety stores	83.9	82.0	81.6	-2.7	99.5	84.0	-15.6
Motor vehicle dealers	1,373.0	1,507.5	1,501.4	9.3	1,308.7	1,334.5	2.0
Used car dealers	42.0	44.9	44.8	6.6	39.9	41.0	0.7
Service stations	693.2	691.7	670.9	-3.2	721.4	691.1	-4.2
Garages	117.7	110.4	114.0	-3.1	113.0	110.9	-1.9
Automotive parts and accessories stores	178.2	152.3	189.0	6.0	195.9	177.7	-9.3
Men's clothing stores	87.2	75.7	87.9	0.8	92.3	93.3	1.0
Women's clothing stores	153.9	151.4	168.3	9.3	172.4	170.8	-1.0
Family clothing stores	99.7	97.7	104.6	4.9	116.1	111.4	-4.1
Specialty shoe stores	10.6	9.2	10.9	2.9	11.7	10.9	-6.7
Family shoe stores	74.7	61.5	76.0	1.7	77.7	72.5	-6.7
Hardware stores	66.9	58.4	67.7	1.2	76.6	71.2	-7.4
Household furniture stores	94.7	99.1	105.4	11.3	104.8	109.9	4.9
Household appliance stores	27.7	32.1	31.9	15.1	35.5	34.3	-3.4
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	39.2	43.7	43.9	12.1	47.2	47.8	1.2
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	308.4	347.0	341.2	10.6	356.5	348.0	-2.4
Book and stationery stores	33.3	35.4	35.3	5.9	40.0	40.7	1.8
Florists	37.8	31.7	35.3	-6.5	35.0	30.1	-14.0
Jewellery stores	56.5	47.7	53.1	-5.9	68.1	64.9	-4.8
Sporting goods and accessories stores	113.5	92.6	114.1	0.5	106.7	102.5	-3.9
Personal accessories stores	104.1	105.5	105.9	1.7	115.8	118.3	2.2
All other stores	923.8	918.1	966.8	4.6	1,035.0	1,000.5	-3.3
Total, all stores	8,064.8	8,188.5	8,371.0	3.7	8,547.5	8,304.5	-2.8

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Retail Trade, April 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show retail trade in April 1983, unadjusted for seasonal variations, totalled \$8,371.0 million in current dollars, an increase of 3.7% from a year earlier. Among the 28 kinds of businesses covered, 21 posted higher sales with the most notable increases for household appliance stores (+15.1%), furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (+12.1%) and household furniture stores (+11.3%). Major decreases were reported by florists (-6.5%), jewellery stores (-5.9%) and service stations (-3.2%).

Sales increases from April 1982 were posted in all provinces except Alberta (-0.7%), and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-14.3%), gains ranging from +0.3% in British Columbia to +7.1% in New Brunswick. Sales were higher in April 1983 in all metropolitan areas covered; Toronto (+4.5%), Winnipeg (+4.3%), Montreal (+2.4%) and Vancouver (+0.4%).

Seasonally adjusted, preliminary retail sales estimates for April 1983 were at a level of \$8,304.5 million, down 2.8% from the revised \$8,547.5 million estimate

for March 1983. The largest sales decreases were reported for variety stores (-15.6%), florists (-14.0%) and department stores (-11.9%), while household furniture stores (+4.9%), grocery, confectionery and sundries stores (+2.7%), and personal accessories stores (+2.2%) showed the largest sales increases. All provinces reported lower sales, decreases ranging from -7.7% in New Brunswick to -0.4% in Saskatchewan.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact Jean-Pierre Simard (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

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

April 1983

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted		
	Sales All Stores				Sales All Stores		
	Apr. 1982	Mar. 1983r	Apr. 1983p	Apr. '83/ Apr. '82	Mar. 1983r	Apr. 1983p	Apr. '83/ Mar. '83
	(\$ millions)			%	(\$ millions)		%
Newfoundland	145.6	148.3	146.7	0.7	154.4	142.9	-7.4
Prince Edward Island	32.8	33.0	34.5	5.3	37.4	35.2	-6.0
Nova Scotia	255.6	266.2	267.9	4.8	282.6	261.8	-7.3
New Brunswick	202.0	211.9	215.7	7.1	224.9	207.4	-7.7
Quebec	1,964.9	2,020.5	2,077.7	5.7	2,075.7	2,035.0	-2.0
Ontario	2,886.0	2,968.6	3,049.9	5.6	3,153.4	3,054.8	-3.1
Manitoba	327.0	319.5	331.5	1.3	337.5	320.0	-5.2
Saskatchewan	341.7	324.1	344.3	0.7	341.1	339.7	-0.4
Alberta	915.4	910.7	908.7	-0.7	939.1	900.2	-4.1
British Columbia	969.3	963.0	973.0	0.3	987.6	980.7	-0.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24.4	22.8	20.9	-14.3	23.9	21.6	-9.4
Montreal	982.5	988.9	1,006.9	2.4			
Toronto	1,073.2	1,103.0	1,121.9	4.5			
Winnipeg	209.7	210.8	218.8	4.3			
Vancouver	500.5	496.1	502.8	0.4			

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Farm Cash Receipts, January-April 1983 — Advance Information

Farm cash receipts for January-April 1983 totalled an estimated \$6,220.1 million, down fractionally by 0.2% from the year-earlier level of \$6,230.7 million.

Receipts from the sale of field crops declined slightly in the latest period to \$3,112.7 million; increased cash receipts for wheat, rapeseed and soybeans were offset by lower receipts for rye, flaxseed, corn and potatoes. Cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products were up marginally from the January-April 1982 level to \$2,972.2 million.

Estimated farm cash receipts measure gross cash returns to farmers from the sale of all agricultural products. Also included are Canadian Wheat Board participation payments, cash advances paid on farm-stored commodities, and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. No allowance has been made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published annually in catalogue 21-202.

Data users should note that Newfoundland data have been included in the monthly cash receipts estimates for the first time this month. In the future, Newfoundland will be included on a regular basis.

For further information, order the January-April 1983 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact John Lanthier (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

January-April 1983
(millions of dollars)

	1982	1983	1983/82 %
Newfoundland	10.6	9.5	-10.4
Prince Edward Island	64.3	60.0	-6.7
Nova Scotia	71.0	73.8	3.9
New Brunswick	65.6	52.4	-20.1
Quebec	854.9	901.1	5.4
Ontario	1,524.3	1,428.9	-6.3
Manitoba	513.4	543.9	5.9
Saskatchewan	1,519.7	1,548.1	1.9
Alberta	1,332.2	1,363.7	2.4
British Columbia	274.7	238.7	-13.1
Canada	6,230.7	6,220.1	-0.2

Telephone Statistics, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$664.0 million in April 1983, up 6.3% from a year earlier. Operating expenses increased 3.5% over the period to \$463.6 million. Net operating revenue at \$200.5 million showed an increase of 13.3% over April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

April 1983 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	% Change					
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. '83/ Mar. '83	Apr. '83/ Apr. '82	May '82 to Apr. '83/ May '81 to Apr. '82
Canada, Total	275.7	275.5	250.8	0.1	9.9	6.8
Materials	262.4	262.1	241.8	0.1	8.5	4.6
Labour	299.3	299.3	266.9	—	12.1	10.3
Atlantic Provinces, Total	296.5	295.1	273.7	0.5	8.3	5.9
Materials	269.8	267.6	249.6	0.8	8.1	4.1
Labour	342.7	342.7	315.5	—	8.6	8.5
Quebec, Total	277.7	277.9	251.5	-0.1	10.4	7.1
Materials	267.9	268.2	242.7	-0.1	10.4	5.4
Labour	296.3	296.3	268.0	—	10.6	10.0
Ontario, Total	266.4	266.3	243.0	--	9.6	6.7
Materials	259.8	259.6	241.2	0.1	7.7	4.6
Labour	277.7	277.7	246.0	—	12.9	10.2
Prairie Provinces, Total	292.7	292.1	263.8	0.2	11.0	7.4
Materials	265.2	264.2	243.5	0.4	8.9	4.4
Labour	346.1	346.1	303.1	—	14.2	11.9
British Columbia, Total	273.7	273.8	250.0	--	9.5	6.1
Materials	255.5	255.7	236.3	-0.1	8.1	3.3
Labour	306.0	306.0	274.4	—	11.5	10.3

For more information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Residential Building Construction Input Price Index, April 1983 — Advance Information

The Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) edged up 0.1% to 275.7 in April 1983 from its revised level of 275.5 in March. The rise, the eighth consecutive monthly increase, was mainly attributable to increased prices for lumber in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces, brick in the Prairies and crushed stone in Ontario. Higher prices were also registered for siding shingles, selected hardware and plumbing materials. With the exception of plywood, which registered a drop of 0.6% during the month, all other prices and wage rates remained unchanged.

On a regional basis, input prices of labour and materials showed the largest increase in April in the Atlantic provinces (0.5%), followed by the Prairie provinces (0.2%). In Quebec, a drop of 0.1% was recorded.

Comparing April 1983 with April 1982, the Canada total index rose 9.9%; this comprised a 12.1% increase in wage rates and a rise of 8.5% for materials.

Federal Government Employment, First Quarter 1983 — Advance Information

Employees of the federal government (including members of the Canadian Armed Forces) and government enterprises numbered 579,780 as of March 1983, an overall decrease of 5,375 from March 1982. General government employees increased by 4,283 (1.0%), while those in government enterprises declined by 9,658.

The growth in general government employment in the latest period was due to increased establishment and/or term employment in a number of departments,

mainly: Employment and Immigration; External Affairs; National Revenue — Taxation; Energy, Mines and Resources; Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This was offset to some extent by decreases in Canada Post Corporation, National Health and Welfare and Statistics Canada. The decline in government enterprise employment was due to a large extent to the laying-off of employees by the Canadian National Railways, Canadair Limited, de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited and Air Canada.

Gross payrolls (including overtime and retroactive payments) for January-March 1983 totalled \$3,659.8 million, down \$68.5 million from the corresponding quarter in 1982.

The January-March 1983 issue of the publication *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$5.30/\$21.20) will be released at a later date. Data are presently available from CANSIM data bank: quarterly data are located in matrix 2717, monthly data by province in matrix 2718 and Canadian Armed Forces data in matrix 2720. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore or M. Fathy (613-995-9894), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Index of Farm Production, by Province

1951-1982 (1971=100)

Year	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada*
1951		65.6	71.2	77.6	66.5	62.7	59.0	69.3	73.4	49.8	65.7
1952		90.1	82.9	88.3	71.6	64.8	66.6	90.5	81.1	57.1	74.9
1953		91.3	83.5	95.0	69.5	64.1	56.2	77.8	77.0	61.2	69.9
1954		89.4	93.1	89.6	71.3	65.4	48.2	40.6	60.9	63.3	57.9
1955		90.5	90.4	94.3	74.8	65.5	53.5	72.7	71.9	61.2	68.9
1956		89.7	90.0	99.4	75.9	65.9	67.5	80.0	79.7	62.2	73.5
1957		96.0	88.2	95.1	76.0	69.5	53.6	52.7	64.8	65.6	63.9
1958		94.3	87.3	92.1	79.8	77.3	66.0	55.0	74.1	67.1	70.1
1959		87.6	90.7	89.0	78.7	73.5	61.9	56.7	74.9	70.9	69.0
1960		86.4	92.4	95.1	80.1	73.6	63.2	70.6	70.6	73.2	72.1
1961		91.3	98.9	98.3	86.6	80.8	44.0	33.8	71.0	78.8	64.3
1962		91.3	97.6	100.3	92.7	84.8	75.7	73.9	77.2	83.1	80.5
1963		94.2	99.4	97.6	93.0	83.7	66.3	98.7	89.9	84.7	88.6
1964		104.1	96.8	102.7	91.6	87.9	81.2	68.4	86.9	89.9	82.6
1965		96.2	99.2	99.4	91.5	87.9	84.3	82.8	93.5	85.1	87.8
1966		115.3	101.9	106.4	97.6	94.4	79.9	104.7	105.3	95.4	98.2
1967		101.3	105.2	97.8	97.9	90.5	83.9	67.3	90.9	97.8	84.9
1968		111.4	105.4	105.2	101.8	94.2	90.1	76.7	102.6	98.3	91.8
1969		115.5	109.3	103.1	103.8	92.0	80.6	97.1	100.9	94.4	95.6
1970		113.3	108.6	96.2	104.7	97.4	73.3	71.1	94.8	100.3	88.4
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	91.9	97.9	95.6	87.4	97.4	96.1	92.0	82.4	105.7	101.3	93.5
1973	96.9	113.9	102.1	83.1	96.6	101.3	98.3	91.1	107.3	109.5	97.9
1974	92.5	128.7	96.8	96.2	102.0	103.4	79.7	77.9	103.2	109.0	92.9
1975	90.3	101.4	106.3	83.6	99.5	106.9	96.2	93.8	119.3	118.8	103.0
1976	102.7	135.6	98.6	91.2	108.4	106.4	105.6	114.6	130.5	120.3	112.9
1977	103.7	126.9	106.9	90.9	110.3	112.1	121.2	107.1	120.4	121.4	112.5
1978	112.5	139.1	111.0	105.5	115.3	108.5	126.3	113.3	133.1	116.9	117.8
1979	106.9	140.2	116.7	103.4	124.2	115.9	110.5	86.4	130.3	124.7	111.4
1980	101.4	132.0	117.7	96.8	132.4	124.5	98.6	90.8	144.4	129.0	116.0
1981	116.9	159.0	129.7	109.3	144.0	122.7	134.5	112.4	155.8	123.8	128.9
1982	124.3	153.9	135.3	108.7	149.1	126.5	146.6	120.2	151.2	138.1	133.2

* Excludes Newfoundland prior to 1971.

Index of Farm Production, 1982 — Advance Information

Production of agricultural commodities in Canada in 1982 reached a record level for the second year in a row: the Canada Index of Farm Production increased 3.3% in 1982 to 133.2 following an 11.1% increase recorded in 1981.

Crop production was up 8.1% in 1982, while production of livestock products decreased slightly by 1.1% from the 1981 level. Improved crops in Saskatchewan and Manitoba accounted for a large portion of the increase in crop production. A 3.4% decline in red meat production was the major cause of the slightly lower production level posted in the livestock sector.

Data users should note that the Index of Farm Production measures the change, through time, in the economic production of agricultural commodities. The price weights used in the index are weighted averages of 1971 to 1974 prices. The index has a time base of 1971=100.

For further information regarding these index numbers, order the 1982 issue of *Index of Farm Production* (21-203, \$4.75), or contact Phil Jensen (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

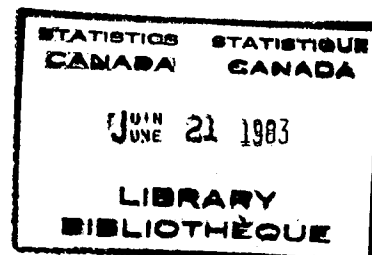
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The 1986 Canadian Census Tract Manual

This working paper is the 1986 version of the census tract manual prepared by the Geography Division of Statistics Canada. As part of the preparations for the 1986 Census of Canada, this manual has been written for use in the delineation or revision of census tract limits in Canada.

A census tract is a permanent, small intra-urban geostatistical area for which census data are tabulated. This manual defines the census tract concept, provides guidelines for delineating or revising census tracts, explains the relationship of census tracts to other census geostatistical area concepts, describes some uses of census tracts and census tract data and provides examples of data, reference and cartographic products available by census tract.

Users who would like to obtain a copy of this working paper entitled *The 1986 Canadian Census Tract Manual* (Geography Series No. 5-1983) should contact the nearest Statistics Canada reference centre or the Casual Sales Unit (613-992-3151), Lobby, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 8



Notes 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.

Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, First Quarter 1983

Trade with the United States (Table 1)

(In the text, values are generally rounded to the nearest \$5 million.)

Canada's balance of trade in automotive products with the United States strengthened by \$280 million in the first quarter of 1983, increasing to an \$815 million surplus from the \$535 million surplus posted in the first quarter of 1982.

The higher surplus in the latest quarter reflected a slight \$55 million increase to \$1.8 billion in the surplus on vehicles (cars, trucks and other motor vehicles) coupled with a \$215 million decline in the deficit on parts to \$1.09 billion. Total exports were up by 26.2% as a result of a 31% rise in passenger car exports and a sharp 47% jump in parts exports. Overall imports climbed by 21.6% because of an 82% increase in passenger car imports and a 10% rise in parts imports.

Trade (Customs Basis) with Overseas Countries (Table 2)

The deficit on trade in automotive products with overseas countries more than doubled, rising to \$345 million in the first quarter of 1983 from \$140 million in the first quarter of 1982. The deficit increase of \$210 million was due to a 53% drop in exports, rather than a rise in imports (up only 4%).

Trade (Customs Basis) with the United States by Car Size (Table 3)

(In the text, numbers of vehicles are generally rounded to the nearest 1,000 units.)

On a unit basis, exports to the United States of passenger cars classified by car size based on interior volume (excluding station wagons and passenger cars, n.e.s.) were up by 36,000 units (27%), and imports posted a gain of 43,000 units (80%). Export growth was strongest in intermediate cars, up by 22,000 units (31%); large car exports rose by 12,000 units (27%) and small car exports by 2,000 units (12%). The rise in passenger car imports was due to increases of 156% or 26,000 units in intermediate cars, 158% or 6,000 units in large cars and 34% or 11,000 units in small cars. This

jump changed the composition of American imports significantly, as intermediate cars accounted for 43% of the total (compared with 30% in the first quarter of 1982); large cars took 11% of the market, a rise of 4 percentage points, and small cars dropped by 16 percentage points (to 46% from 62%). Station wagon exports were up by 3,000 units (14%), and imports registered an even larger increase of 7,000 units (71%).

Sources of Canadian Passenger Car Imports Based on Number of Vehicles — Customs Basis (Table 4)

Following a 59,000 unit decline in the first quarter of 1982, passenger car imports were up by 51,000 units (45%) in the first quarter of 1983. The increase was almost entirely due to imports from the United States, which rose by 49,000 units (76%) to a level of 114,000 units. Imports from overseas countries were only marginally higher, rising by 1,000 units (3%) to 50,000 units. The marked increase in imports of American cars boosted the United States' market share to 69.5% in the first quarter of 1983 from 57.2% for the same period in 1982; as a result, imports from overseas countries accounted for only 30.5% of total imports in the 1983 period, compared with 42.8% in 1982. Despite an 8,000 unit increase in the first quarter, passenger car imports from Japan slipped back to 26.6% of 1983 imports from 31.8% for the same period in 1982. Imports from all other countries (excluding the United States and Japan) declined by over 6,000 units (50%) between the first quarter of 1982 and the same period in 1983; as a result, their share of imports dropped sharply to 3.8% in the first quarter of 1983 from 11.2% in the first quarter of 1982.

For further information, contact Gordon Blaney (613-995-6305), Trade Information Unit, Henry Glouchkow or François Bordé (613-995-6115), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see tables on pages 3 and 4)

Table 1
Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products

	Annual		First three months		Change between First three months of 1982 and 1983	
	1981	1982	1982	1983		
	(Canadian \$ Millions)					(%)
United States Imports from Canada						
Cars	5,145	7,170	1,629	2,134	505	31.0
Trucks and other motor vehicles	3,142	3,946	958	941	-17	-1.8
Parts	4,151	4,902	963	1,415	452	46.9
Tires and tubes	286	406	72	81	9	12.5
Total	12,724	16,424	3,622	4,571	949	26.2
Canadian imports from the U.S.						
Cars	3,719	2,877	549	1,000	451	82.1
Trucks and other motor vehicles	1,339	873	224	204	-20	-8.9
Parts	9,230	9,673	2,270	2,507	237	10.4
Tires and tubes	165	147	44	44	0	0
Total	14,453	13,570	3,087	3,755	668	21.6
Balance						
Cars	1,426	4,293	1,080	1,134	54	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	1,803	3,073	734	737	3	
Parts	-5,079	-4,771	-1,307	-1,092	215	
Tires and tubes	121	259	28	37	9	
Total	-1,729	2,854	535	816	281	
Excluded: retroactive adjustments to values of imported parts for special tooling charges.	463	522	123	139		

Table 2
Canada-Overseas Countries Trade in Automotive Products

	Annual		First three months		Change between First three months of 1982 and 1983	
	1981	1982	1982	1983		
	(Canadian \$ Millions)					(%)
Domestic Exports						
Cars	400	207	58	25	-33	-56.9
Trucks and other motor vehicles	246	233	78	33	-45	-57.7
Parts	556	404	116	56	-60	-51.7
Tires and tubes	45	26	6	4	-2	-33.3
Re-exports	436	390	98	48	-50	-51.0
Total Canadian Exports	1,683	1,260	356	166	-190	-53.4
Imports						
Cars	1,347	1,167	293	294	1	0.3
Trucks and other motor vehicles	252	246	72	76	4	5.6
Parts	342	389	86	114	28	32.6
Tires and tubes	187	115	43	28	-15	-34.9
Total Canadian Imports	2,128	1,917	494	512	18	3.8
Balance						
Cars	-947	-960	-235	-269	-34	
Trucks and other motor vehicles	-6	-13	6	-43	-49	
Parts	214	15	30	-58	-88	
Tires and tubes	-142	-89	-37	-24	13	
Re-exports	436	390	98	48	-50	
Total	-445	-857	-138	-348	-208	

Table 3
Trade with the United States by Car Size (Customs Basis)
 First Three Months 1983

Cars by Cubic Feet of Interior Volume	Number of Units			Number of Units			Share Based on Units			
	Domestic Exports			Imports			Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1982	1983	% Change	1982	1983	% Change	1982	1983	1982	1983
	('000)			('000)			(%)			
Small (Compact, Sub- and Mini-Compact)										
Less than 110 cu. ft.	17.0	19.0	11.8	33.5	44.8	33.7	13.1	11.4	62.2	46.2
Intermediate										
110 — 120 cu. ft.	68.9	90.4	31.2	16.4	41.9	155.5	52.8	54.5	30.4	43.2
Large										
120 cu. ft. and over	44.5	56.6	27.2	4.0	10.3	157.5	34.1	34.1	7.4	10.6
Total	130.4	166.0	27.3	53.9	97.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Station Wagons	20.0	22.8	14.0	9.1	15.6	71.4				

Cars by Cubic Feet of Interior Volume	Average Price				Total Value			
	Domestic Exports		Imports		Domestic Exports		Imports	
	1983 (\$)	% Change	1983 (\$)	% Change	1983 (\$'000)	% Change	1983 (\$'000)	% Change
Small (Compact, Sub- and Mini-Compact)								
Less than 110 cu. ft.	8,747	-6.6	7,201	-4.2	166,109	4.1	322,605	27.9
Intermediate								
110 — 120 cu. ft.	10,828	5.8	9,186	-3.6	978,660	38.8	384,595	146.4
Large								
120 cu. ft. and over	11,116	8.8	13,223	8.3	629,480	38.3	135,901	178.8
Total	10,688	5.7	8,696	2.6	1,774,249	34.4	843,101	84.5
Station Wagons	11,821	13.6	9,760	7.0	269,343	29.7	151,859	82.2

Table 4
Canadian Passenger Car Imports
 1982 and 1983 (First Three Months)

	Units				% Change from Previous Period					
	Number ('000)		Import Share (%)		Units		Average Price	Exchange Rate ¹		
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
United States	64.4	113.5	57.2	69.5	-43.6	76.2	9.9	3.3	1.3	1.5
Overseas Countries	48.3	49.7	42.8	30.5	-16.0	3.2	12.0	-2.7	—	—
Japan	35.8	43.5	31.8	26.6	-22.2	21.5	7.6	4.0	-11.0	0.7
West Germany	6.4	2.9	5.7	1.8	59.5	-54.6	-16.9	18.7	-10.1	-1.1
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.8	-11.8	24.3	-32.9	-19.1	-15.7
France	3.7	2.3	3.3	1.4	49.1	-36.1	-9.3	-8.0	-18.0	-11.6
Sweden	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	12.0	-12.1	-11.7	10.7	-19.7	-21.4
Italy	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-9.5	-94.8	-0.3	4.2	-19.6	-8.6
Other Countries	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	-65.1	-73.5	25.1	-8.0	—	—
All Countries	112.7	183.2	100.0	100.0	-34.3	45.0	7.2	8.0	-7.4	-2.5

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, a weighted average of sixteen world currencies, by the International Monetary Fund.

Preliminary Monthly Report of Petroleum Sales

April 1983

(Thousand Cubic Metres)

	Motor Gas- oline	Aviation Turbo. Fuel (Kero.)	Aviation Turbo. Fuel (Naphtha)	Kero. & Stove	Diesel	Light Fuel	Heavy Fuel
Newfoundland	41.7	9.6	4.2	4.3	32.3	30.3	35.3
Prince Edward Island	11.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.5	9.6	0.7
Nova Scotia	81.3	5.4	3.6	6.0	40.9	75.5	31.0
New Brunswick	65.1	1.3	2.3	3.3	18.7	45.0	62.8
Quebec	507.8	47.2	8.3	11.8	130.1	314.3	219.8
Ontario	979.8	77.8	14.2	7.8	264.5	279.0	128.1
Manitoba	111.3	2.9	8.4	4.6	51.5	5.5	10.6
Saskatchewan	123.3	0.0	6.4	3.7	58.6	9.6	0.6
Alberta	349.6	32.7	15.3	1.9	159.0	3.3	-7.8
British Columbia	300.2	19.8	20.5	4.4	143.1	34.8	41.5
Yukon	2.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.0
Northwest Territories	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.0	4.1	5.2	-0.0
Canada-1983	2 576.9	199.0	86.3	51.9	905.8	813.2	522.6
Canada-1982	2 678.4	207.5	113.0	81.9	940.8	1 020.1	884.6
% Change 1983/1982	-3.8	-4.1	-23.6	-36.6	-3.7	-20.3	-40.9

	Motor Gasoline by Grade						
	Asphalt	Lubricants & Greases	Other Products	Total Products	Premium	No-Lead	Regular
Newfoundland	0.0	0.8	0.3	158.8	1.8	19.4	20.5
Prince Edward Island	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.2	0.5	4.3	6.3
Nova Scotia	0.2	2.3	4.4	250.6	6.7	35.0	39.6
New Brunswick	0.5	1.3	0.2	200.5	3.5	25.5	36.1
Quebec	18.8	10.8	105.0	1 373.9	64.9	171.5	271.4
Ontario	24.7	33.3	199.7	2 008.9	84.0	393.5	502.3
Manitoba	1.8	2.3	5.4	204.3	2.4	32.3	76.6
Saskatchewan	3.9	5.2	1.8	213.1	2.3	25.7	95.3
Alberta	12.4	9.6	30.9	606.9	13.4	91.5	244.7
British Columbia	10.0	7.1	28.3	609.7	23.9	72.1	204.2
Yukon	0.0	0.0	0.1	6.6	0.0	0.4	2.3
Northwest Territories	0.0	0.2	0.5	20.2	0.1	0.5	2.4
Canada-1983	72.3	73.0	376.7	5 677.7	203.5	871.7	1 501.7
Canada-1982	69.5	75.6	409.8	6 481.2	248.5	868.2	1 561.7
% Change 1983/1982	4.1	-3.4	-8.1	-12.4	-18.2	0.1	-3.8

Refined Petroleum Products, April 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary data show net sales in Canada of all refined petroleum products plunged 12.4% in April 1983 to 5 677.7 thousand cubic metres from 6 481.2 thousand cubic metres a year earlier.

Canadian refineries produced 5 427.5 thousand cubic metres of refined petroleum products in the latest month, down 11.0% from 6 100.3 thousand cubic metres in April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.70/\$37), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Advance Estimates of Employees

March 1983
(Thousands)

Industry Division and Area (1960 S.I.C.)	Number of Employees									
	Unadjusted for seasonal variations						Seasonally adjusted			
	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983r	Dec. 1982r	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1983f	Feb. 1983p	Jan. 1983r	Dec. 1982r
Industry Division										
Forestry	41.8	44.4	43.4	40.8	47.6	50.9	52.4	52.2	50.6	45.0
Mining (including milling)	138.2	140.8	137.4	137.4	169.1	171.7	140.9	143.4	137.2	141.1
Manufacturing	1,591.7	1,589.6	1,571.8	1,566.6	1,748.3	1,752.5	1,619.7	1,627.9	1,617.7	1,599.7
Construction	325.0	321.7	327.4	354.1	391.8	384.8	375.9	377.2	382.9	390.4
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	786.5	787.2	788.8	794.3	819.7	821.1	809.8	812.0	808.2	807.0
Trade	1,484.6	1,483.8	1,505.3	1,549.9	1,583.1	1,586.0	1,520.0	1,524.9	1,514.2	1,516.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	526.0	526.0	526.2	526.6	538.0	532.4	528.7	530.7	527.4	528.3
Total Service	2,978.3	2,952.4	2,943.8	2,908.9	2,990.7	2,963.0	2,962.4	2,948.0	2,959.8	2,947.0
Non-commercial Service	1,650.7	1,641.2	1,612.5	1,576.4	1,606.3	1,593.9	1,594.2	1,589.8	1,585.1	1,573.9
Commercial Service	1,327.6	1,311.2	1,331.3	1,332.4	1,384.4	1,369.1	1,368.2	1,358.2	1,374.8	1,373.1
Public Administration and Defence ¹	644.2	637.3	630.5	630.9	632.6	622.4	656.7	655.0	651.8	648.5
Total Non-agricultural Industries ²	8,526.4	8,492.0	8,478.5	8,517.4	8,929.3	8,893.6	8,681.1	8,684.9	8,661.8	8,634.7
Total Non-agricultural Industries										
Newfoundland	124.0	124.3	125.0	125.6	133.5	130.5	129.2	131.2	132.9	133.4
Prince Edward Island	27.7	27.6	28.1	28.3	28.3	27.1	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.4
Nova Scotia	248.0	245.1	243.8	245.2	246.9	247.7	256.5	253.6	253.2	249.7
New Brunswick	186.3	184.9	185.5	185.3	185.8	187.8	197.4	195.4	194.7	193.2
Quebec	2,092.3	2,088.3	2,081.8	2,079.7	2,153.8	2,148.5	2,129.6	2,140.4	2,127.8	2,116.9
Ontario	3,399.8	3,387.9	3,384.4	3,400.9	3,557.0	3,550.3	3,460.6	3,457.0	3,447.5	3,430.5
Manitoba	349.2	346.9	345.7	346.3	361.3	361.0	354.2	354.2	354.5	350.5
Saskatchewan	275.5	271.6	269.6	274.6	281.5	277.5	281.2	278.8	274.5	275.7
Alberta	862.1	860.3	862.7	874.2	936.6	925.2	874.6	875.3	878.0	885.3
British Columbia	927.2	923.3	922.0	925.1	1,008.5	1,002.4	928.1	931.1	931.8	931.9
Canada³	8,526.4	8,492.0	8,478.5	8,517.4	8,929.3	8,893.6	8,681.1	8,684.9	8,661.8	8,634.7

f first estimate based on a limited number of returns.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

¹ Excludes military personnel.

² Includes fishing and trapping.

³ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Estimates of Employees, March 1983 — Advance Information

Monthly summary data are released on a regular basis in the *Statistics Canada Daily*, while detailed monthly information is published in catalogue no. 72-008, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*.

For further information, contact G. Mahoney (613-995-6868), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Local Government Employment, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Municipalities across Canada employed 287,497 persons in general government services at the end of March 1983, an increase of 0.1% from the 287,103 reported at the end of December 1982.

Gross payrolls of municipalities for the first quarter of 1983 amounted to \$1,550,237,000, a decrease of 0.9% from \$1,564,770,000 in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Data are presently available from matrices 2725 and 2726 of the CANSIM data bank and from the January-March 1983 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$4.20/\$16.95), or contact the Local Government Section (613-995-9897), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending June 7, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 965 030	2 378 179	4 343 209
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 151 465	2 250 281	4 401 746
% change	-8.7	5.7	-1.3
Cars, 1983	31,925	34,936	66,861
Cars, 1982	33,392	33,151	66,543
% change	-4.4	5.4	0.5
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	137 842	53 043	190 885
Metric tonnes, 1982	114 732	53 622	168 354
% change	20.1	-1.1	13.4
Cars, 1983	4,633	2,060	6,693
Cars, 1982	3,709	2,007	5,716
% change	24.9	2.6	17.1
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	39 533 166	44 679 785	84 212 951
Metric tonnes, 1982	46 992 810	46 228 404	93 221 214
% change	-15.9	-3.3	-9.7
Cars, 1983	658,696	660,124	1,318,820
Cars, 1982	750,166	681,035	1,431,201
% change	-12.2	-3.1	-7.8
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 839 164	1 120 536	3 959 700
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 713 116	1 295 230	4 008 346
% change	4.6	-13.5	-1.2
Cars, 1983	95,398	43,284	138,682
Cars, 1982	87,105	47,761	134,866
% change	9.5	-9.4	2.8

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending June 7, 1983
(Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending June 7, 1983 totalled 4.3 million t, down 1.3% from the 1982 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 8.7% and increased in the West by 5.7%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, increased in the East by 20.1% and decreased in the West by 1.1%, with an overall national increase of 13.4%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-June 7, 1983 totalled 84.2 million t, a drop of 9.7% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 2.8%.

For further information, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 3 411 tonnes or 673 425 square metres of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in May 1983, compared to 2 855 tonnes or 543 167 square metres in the same month of the previous year.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles* (47-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes

April 1983 — Advance Information
(1971=100)

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	% Change		
				Apr. '83/ Mar. '83	Apr. '83/ Apr. '82	May '82-Apr. '83/ May '81-Apr. '82
Total Index	290.0	290.3	271.1	-0.1	7.0	8.2
Materials	281.1	281.7	274.0	-0.2	2.6	6.1
Steel and metal work	278.6	278.5	277.2	--	0.5	3.7
Plumbing, heating and air conditioning	253.4	253.0	246.3	0.2	2.9	6.5
Electrical equipment	289.3	291.3	291.9	-0.7	-0.9	5.7
Concrete products	341.2	341.8	322.6	-0.2	5.8	12.1
Lumber and lumber products	250.7	248.7	240.0	0.8	4.5	-1.5
Other	285.4	288.2	271.4	-1.0	5.2	6.4
Labour	299.8	299.8	267.9	—	11.9	10.4

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes, April 1983 — Advance Information

The Non-residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada (1971=100) was at a level of 290.0 in April 1983, down 0.1% from 290.3 in March. This marginal decline, which ended six consecutive months of increases, was mainly attributable to lower prices for a broad range of commodities which were almost offset by increases for other building materials. The largest changes occurred for electrical materials (-0.7%) and lumber and lumber products (0.8%). Wage rates remained unchanged during the month.

Over the period from April 1982 to April 1983, the total index rose 7.0%: this comprised an 11.9% increase in wage rates and a rise of 2.6% for building materials.

Construction Type Plywood, April 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian mills produced 182,996,000 square feet (161 932 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis of construction type plywood in April 1983, up from 178,233,000 square feet (157 719 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis a year earlier.

January to April 1983 production amounted to 780,789,000 square feet (690 920 cubic metres) 3/8-inch (9.525 millimetre) basis.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

22-003 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Fruit and Vegetable Production, June 1983**

25-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1983**

53-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Urban Transit, April 1983**

64-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Building Permits, February 1983**

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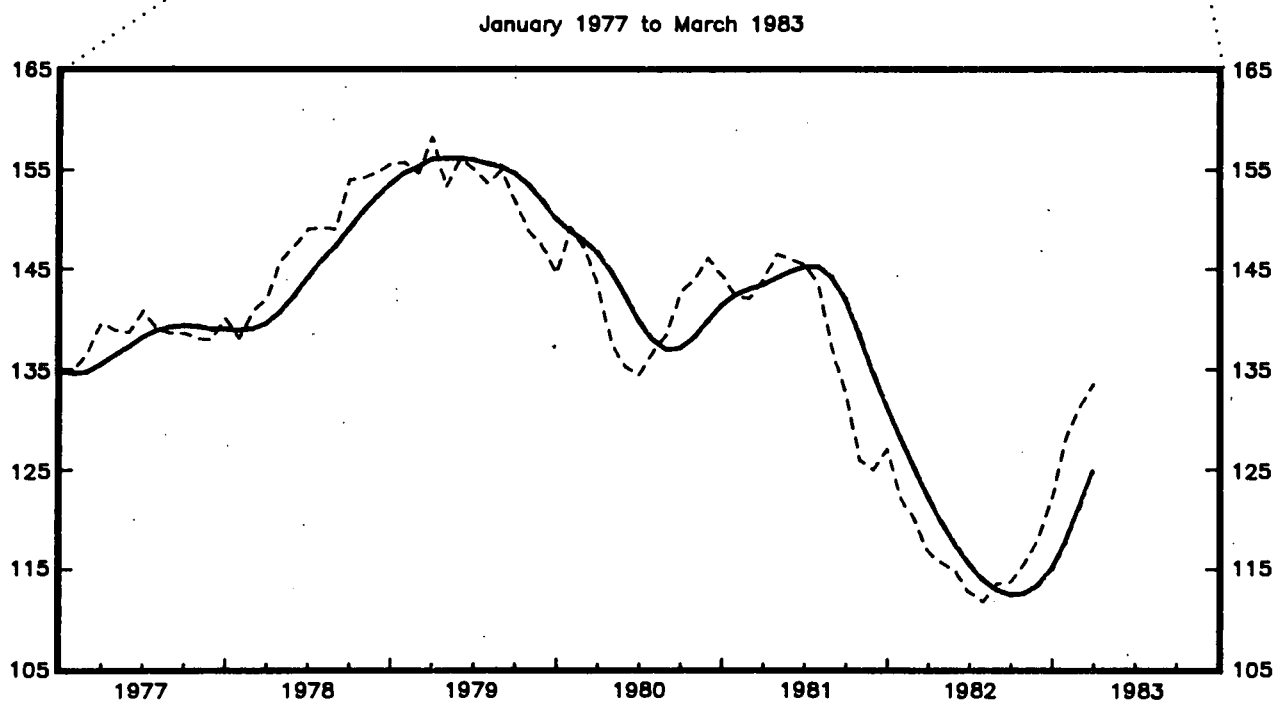
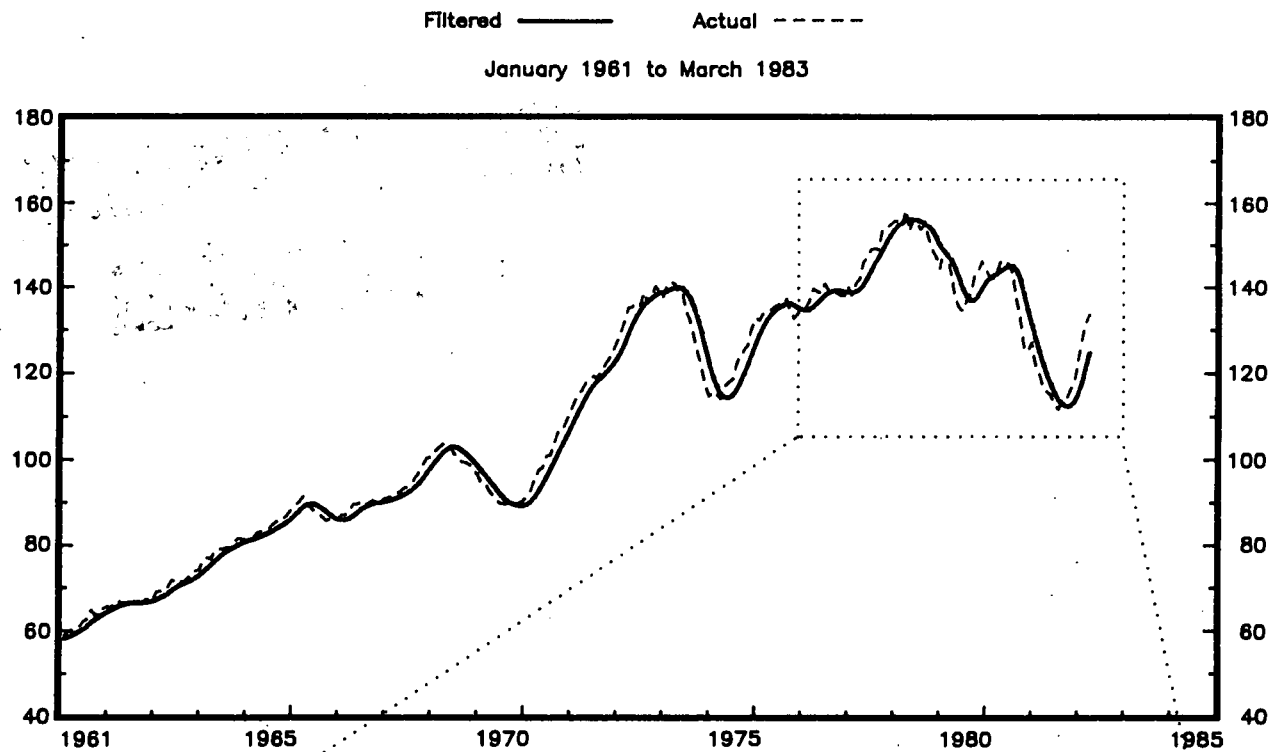
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- 41-214** (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Smelting and Refining, 1981**
- 52-001** (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Railway Carloadings, April 1983**
- 61-003P** (N/C) **Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics (Preliminary Data), First Quarter 1983**
- 62-011** (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Industry Price Indexes, April 1983**



The Canadian Composite Leading Index (1971=100)



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

A Note on the Role of Leading Indicators in the Statistical System

Policy-makers and decision-makers in both the government and private sectors are making increased and more sophisticated uses of quarterly national accounts and of other macro-economic frameworks in order to evaluate the current performance of the economy and to detect its underlying trends. However, by the time users have access to the elaborate frameworks which allow them to analyze the economy in a relatively disciplined fashion, events with consequences for the near and medium term future may have already taken place. The first quantitative manifestation of current economic developments often occurs in a group of indicators that lead cyclical movements in the economy and that can be assembled rapidly as events unfold. Consequently it is not surprising that "leading indicators" have long played a role in assessing current economic conditions. In the last decade the increased severity of recessions worldwide has disabused most analysts of the notion that the business cycle is dead and has rekindled interest in the leading indicator approach to economic analysis. Since the early 1970s the number of organizations, both in Canada and elsewhere, that have developed indicator systems to monitor economic developments is quite impressive. All of this activity has stimulated inquiries into the nature of the work being carried out and into possible directions of evolution of indicator systems.

These inquiries have led Statistics Canada to develop a set of theoretical guidelines that are useful in constructing, evaluating, or in guiding the evolution of leading indicator systems. Also, technical advances in data smoothing have been utilized so that the number of false signals emitted by the leading index has been minimized while preserving the maximum amount of lead time. A paper on these topics was published in the May 1982 issue of *Current Economic Analysis* (catalogue number 13-004E). Within the limits of this note we can only be suggestive and indicate that a leading indicator system should be structured as much as possible like the framework (e.g. the quarterly national accounts) that it is intended to complement, and it must contain a broad enough range of component indicators to enable the system to warn of cyclical changes that may be generated by any of a large variety of causal mechanisms. Although the current version of Statistics Canada's leading indicator system does not incorporate all the implications of the theoretical guidelines, along with the guidelines, it constitutes a useful addition to the indicator systems in Canada, and will become increasingly more so as the system evolves in accordance with the theoretical principles underlying its development.

The Canadian Composite Leading Indicator, March 1983 — Advance Information

The size and breadth of increases in the composite leading indicators¹ in March 1983 suggest that the economic recovery will continue through the next several months at least. The composite leading index (1971=100) advanced 3.01% in March to a level of 124.86, as all 10 components continued to increase. The non-filtered² version rose 1.69% to 133.5. The sources of strength in final demand appear to be consumer demand, exports and housing. The period of massive inventory liquidation appears to be over, with the result that increases in final demand are now being reflected in increased employment, especially in manufacturing.

The indicators of personal expenditure on goods continued to rise in March, indicating that consumption should continue the upturn that began in the fourth quarter of 1982. Sales of new motor vehicles and of furniture and appliances grew 1.37% and 1.04%, respectively. Signs of a slowdown in household demand early in the first quarter dissipated as the non-filtered sales of cars (and of many other durable goods) regained strength following two consecutive months of decline. Although the weakness in sales of furniture and appliances (non-filtered) continued into March, this apparently was viewed by retailers as a transitory phenomenon as manufacturers' new orders for furniture and appliances jumped 9.3% in March. These expectations of a recovery in demand are supported by strong gains in the indicators of residential (continued)

Leading Indicators	Percentage Change in March
Composite Leading Index (1971=100)	+3.01
1. Average Workweek — Manufacturing (Hours)	+0.40
2. Residential Construction Index (1971=100)	+10.90 ¹
3. United States Composite Leading Index (1967=100)	+1.61
4. Money Supply (M1) (\$1971 Millions)	+1.27
5. New Orders — Durable Products Industries (\$1971 Millions)	+0.64
6. Retail Trade — Furniture and Appliances (\$1971 Millions)	+1.04
7. New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$1971 Millions)	+1.37
8. Shipment to Inventory Ratio (Finished Goods) — Manufacturing	+0.02*
9. Stock Price Index (TSE300 Excluding Oil and Gas 1975=1000)	+7.03
10. Percentage Change in Price Per Unit Labour Costs — Manufacturing	+0.15*
* Net Change	

¹ Due to unavailability of mortgage loan approvals, this index in March includes only urban housing and residential building permits.

construction, and by the vigorous growth in employment in April and May, which has considerably improved the outlook for real incomes in the second quarter.

The residential construction³ index continued to advance rapidly in March, up 10.90%. This virtually guarantees growth in residential construction throughout the first half of 1983. Moreover, the surge in the non-filtered housing starts and building permits early in the second quarter suggests that the growth in residential construction could extend over most of the year. The surge in housing starts in May (to a level of 254,000 at annual rates for non-filtered data) is partly an irregular movement due to the termination of assistance programs for housing. It also reflects, however, the underlying positive trend in housing that has emerged gradually since last September. Underlying demand for new housing, particularly for single-family units, may be buoyed by the changing distribution of the population which, at the current time, should imply a greater rate of property acquisition.

Recovery in the manufacturing sector proceeded in March. The growth in household and export demand since autumn succeeded in reversing, in the first quarter, the downward trend in new orders for durable goods and in the ratio of shipments to finished goods inventories. The improvement continued into March with these series rising 0.64% and 0.02, respectively. The improvement was not sufficient, however, to raise employment in manufacturing, which, according to the labour force survey, remained practically flat through April. However, the improved outlook for consumer demand, for residential construction, and for exports, should improve the performance of the manufacturing sector. Supporting this notion, the average workweek climbed 0.40% in March and employment in manufacturing was up 1.8% in May.

The improvement in the indicator of profit margins accelerated in March, reflecting the substantial growth in profits in the first quarter. The percentage change in manufacturers' price per unit labour cost advanced 0.15 to 0.02%, while the non-filtered series was up 0.15 to 0.39%. Profit margins continued to improve because of productivity gains as output per employee increased and unit labour costs posted another large decline. Hourly earnings advanced 0.5%, higher than the 0.2% rate of increase in prices, muting somewhat the beneficial effect of the productivity gains. Although wage gains have become more moderate, in the short term they will likely continue to partially offset the effects of productivity increases, as negotiated settlements in manufacturing advanced 5.9% in the first quarter.

The leading index for the United States accelerated in March (+1.61%), indicating that the recovery of our exports to that country should continue in the second quarter, following a 10.3% gain in the first quarter. Exports to the U.S. increased 5.5% in April after a one-month downturn in March, due mainly to a pause in automobile trade between the two countries. The strengthening of exports in April was widespread as all major commodity groups registered increases, reflecting the improved demand by the United States.

Demand in Europe and Japan improved also as exports to both these regions grew in April, reflecting the recent increases in the leading indicators for most major OECD countries.

Leading indicators of the financial sector continued their advance in March, although a slowdown became evident in the non-filtered data. The index of stock prices on the Toronto exchange gained 7.03%, and the real money supply was up 1.27%. Increased expenditures for residential housing were reflected in a growth in demand for mortgages but, excluding mortgages, consumer credit remained weak, suggesting that households are financing their expenses from current income or from asset liquidation.

¹ *The Composite Leading Indicator has been updated in order to include the annual revisions made to the data at the source during the last 18 months.*

² *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%.

³ *This index is a composite of urban housing starts, residential building permits, and mortgage loan approvals.*

For further information, order *Current Economic Analysis* (13-004E, Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; other countries: \$3.20/\$31.80), or contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wholesale Trade

Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for April 1983/1982

SIC Group	Sales		Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.
	1983/1982r %	1983/1982p %	1983/1982r %	1983/82p %	1982r	1983p
Total all trades	4.6	5.6	-8.8	-8.5	2.14	1.86
Standard Industrial Classification						
Farm products (excluding grain)	11.6	-23.5	-12.3	-5.6	.61	.79
Paper and paper products	-3.5	-3.4	-8.2	-5.3	1.26	1.24
General merchandise	5.3	14.6	-5.3	-4.7	2.74	2.28
Food	6.3	-1.0	-0.9	0.4	.77	.81
Tobacco products	17.5	12.2	9.8	21.9	.69	.78
Drugs and toilet preparations	20.9	13.4	6.3	5.9	1.38	1.29
Apparel and dry goods	17.5	17.1	-15.9	-15.9	3.02	2.18
Household furniture and house furnishings	9.8	7.2	-10.9	-14.3	2.94	2.36
Motor vehicles and accessories	10.1	11.4	-11.4	-14.7	2.40	1.90
Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	58.7	46.7	-8.9	-7.0	2.38	1.57
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	7.6	18.8	-7.6	-11.0	4.30	3.51
Machinery and equipment, n.e.s.	-14.7	-3.5	-9.8	-12.0	3.22	2.97
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-4.9	0.2	-10.4	-6.8	2.72	2.50
Metal and metal products	-16.5	-26.3	-31.0	-30.9	1.75	1.60
Lumber and building materials	5.4	19.6	-13.0	-8.6	2.18	1.63
Scrap and waste materials	5.8	-2.9	-9.6	-8.9	1.60	1.55
Wholesalers, n.e.s.	-4.6	-2.5	-1.0	5.5	2.29	1.99
Province						
Newfoundland	3.9	-0.9	-10.1	-7.8	1.82	1.71
Prince Edward Island	1.7	-3.8	5.0	6.4	1.52	1.71
Nova Scotia	3.9	--	-9.1	-15.1	1.89	1.63
New Brunswick	20.3	20.7	-0.3	1.4	1.86	1.58
Quebec	9.0	8.8	-5.6	-0.1	1.83	1.59
Ontario	5.8	4.5	-9.1	-9.9	2.02	1.78
Manitoba	9.5	1.5	-8.8	-6.0	2.70	2.57
Saskatchewan	-6.9	4.0	-9.9	-10.3	3.04	2.61
Alberta	-12.5	-8.2	-7.6	-10.7	3.05	2.98
British Columbia	6.9	13.6	-14.7	-16.2	2.02	1.52
Yukon and Northwest Territories	-16.6	12.5	0.3	-12.3	2.47	2.05

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Wholesale Trade, April 1983 — Advance Information Sales

Canadian wholesale merchants' sales in April 1983 increased by 5.6% over the corresponding month last year. The most significant increases were recorded by wholesalers of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies (+46.7%), lumber and building materials (+19.6%), farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+18.8%) and apparel and dry goods (+17.1%).

Provincially, the largest percentage increase over the 1982 level was registered in New Brunswick (+20.7%). Major contributors to this increase were the food wholesalers of that province.

Inventories

Wholesale inventories in April 1983 were down 8.5% from the corresponding month last year. The overall decline in the level of inventories was due primarily to wholesalers of metal and metal products (-30.9%), apparel and dry goods (-15.9%), motor vehicles and accessories (-14.7%) and household furniture and house furnishings (-14.3%). The largest percentage

increase was recorded by wholesalers of tobacco products (+21.9%). The discording trend in the level of inventories recorded in Prince Edward Island (+6.4%) and New Brunswick (+1.4%) was attributable to the wholesalers of food in those provinces.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Canadian Renal Failure Register — Summary Statistics 1981 and 1982

	Year		% Change
	1981 Final Data	1982 Preliminary Data	
Patients under care at year-end	5,719	5,844	2.2
Alive with functioning transplant	2,362	2,415	2.2
On dialysis	3,357	3,429	2.1
- on haemodialysis	2,331	2,230	-4.3
- on peritoneal dialysis	1,026	1,199	16.9
Transplant operations during the year	482	496	2.9

Canadian Renal Failure Register, 1982 — Advance Information

For 1982, the second year of operation of the new Canadian Renal Failure Register, summary reports from 64 out of 68 renal failure centres have been received to date and show the following:

- A total of 5,844 patients with chronic renal failure were under care of Canadian renal failure centres at year-end 1982. Of these, 2,415 were patients with a functioning kidney transplant who were receiving follow-up care and 3,429 were patients on dialysis.

- Of the patients on dialysis, 2,230 were on haemodialysis and 1,199 were on peritoneal dialysis.

- Compared with the previous year, there was in 1982 an increase of 17% in the number of patients on peritoneal dialysis and a decrease of 4% in the number of patients on haemodialysis.

- During 1982, 496 kidney transplant operations were performed in Canada.

For further information, contact Anna Malhotra (613-995-9593), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Preliminary Postcensal Estimates of Population, Canada and Provinces

July 1, 1981-April 1, 1983
(in thousands)

	CANADA	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Jul. 1 ^P	24,366.4	567.5	122.8	847.4	696.6	6,441.8	8,629.1	1,026.9	969.2	2,246.2	2,749.6	23.3	46.0
Oct. 1 ^P	24,442.7	568.1	122.8	849.4	696.3	6,451.7	8,645.3	1,027.8	972.0	2,275.7	2,763.7	23.4	46.6
1982													
Jan. 1 ^P	24,513.3	567.4	122.7	850.9	696.9	6,463.8	8,663.7	1,030.5	975.2	2,295.1	2,776.8	23.6	46.6
Apr. 1 ^P	24,582.0	567.7	122.6	851.2	697.8	6,474.8	8,695.5	1,033.1	977.8	2,306.9	2,783.8	23.8	47.0
June 1 ^P	24,634.2	569.2	122.8	852.2	699.1	6,482.4	8,715.8	1,035.2	979.4	2,317.0	2,790.1	23.7	47.2
Jul. 1 ^P	24,658.5	570.1	122.8	853.1	699.9	6,486.0	8,723.9	1,036.1	980.4	2,321.9	2,793.3	23.7	47.4
Oct. 1 ^P	24,725.6	572.8	123.2	855.4	701.7	6,494.0	8,751.2	1,037.8	983.4	2,332.9	2,801.6	23.7	48.0
1983													
Jan. 1 ^P	24,789.0	574.9	123.5	856.6	703.6	6,500.8	8,776.5	1,041.5	988.3	2,340.9	2,811.0	23.1	48.2
Apr. 1 ^P	24,847.6	576.2	123.7	858.3	705.2	6,514.6	8,800.1	1,044.6	990.7	2,345.4	2,818.0	22.4	48.4

^P Preliminary postcensal estimates based on the 1981 Census.

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Preliminary Postcensal Estimates of Population, Canada and Provinces, July 1, 1981 to April 1, 1983 — Advance Information

The Demography Division has produced a new series of preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada and the provinces for the period covering July 1, 1981 to April 1, 1983. This new series, which supersedes the estimates previously published in catalogue numbers 91-001 and 91-201, are derived using the new 1981-1986 methods.

These postcensal estimates which will appear in the next few weeks in the above-mentioned catalogues are available from CANSIM. Quarterly figures on immigration and interprovincial migration can also be retrieved from CANSIM for July-September 1981 to January-March 1983.

To obtain information on population estimates, contact Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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

April 1982

	April 1982	April 1981	% Change
Toronto International	1,043,600	1,130,887	-7.7
Vancouver International	512,300	574,722	-10.9
Montreal International (Dorval)	484,200	552,049	-12.3
Calgary International	334,300	346,900	-3.6
Edmonton International	180,800	194,526	-7.1
Winnipeg International	166,100	195,042	-14.8
Ottawa International	154,300	156,040	-1.1
Halifax International	118,600	124,239	-4.5
Mirabel International	83,200	83,398	-0.2
Edmonton Municipal	69,800	82,397	-15.3

Airport Activity — Scheduled Services, April 1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary statistics for April 1982 are now available for air carrier traffic on scheduled services at major airports in Canada.

The accompanying table provides statistics on passenger traffic for scheduled services at the top 10 Canadian airports for April 1982, with comparative data for April 1981 and percentage changes between the periods.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Lisa DiPietro (819-997-1986), Airport Activity Survey, Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

Imports by Commodities, April 1983 — Advance Information

Commodity-country import trade statistics for April 1983 are now available in advance of the regular publication. For information, contact G.L. Blaney (613-995-6305), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Tobacco Products — Cigarettes and Cigars, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of cigarettes in May 1983 totalled 5,783 million, down from 5,900 million a year earlier.

Production of cigars declined to 26.1 million in the latest month from 32.4 million in May 1982.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, April 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables for the month of April 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the April issue of *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly* (32-011, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of process cheese during the month of May 1983 totalled 6 473 677 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the latest month was 651 189 kilograms.

For further information, order the May issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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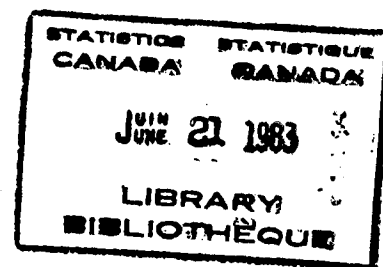
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

32-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1983**

62-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **The Consumer Price Index, May 1983** — Available June 21, 1983 at 7 a.m.

66-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **International Travel — Advance Information, April 1983**

84-542 (Canada: \$7.40; Other Countries: \$8.90) **Principal Vital Statistics by Local Areas, 1981**



Transactions in Outstanding Securities with Non-residents

April 1982
(Millions of Dollars)

Type of issue	Sales to Non-residents	Purchases from Non-residents	Net Sales(+)
Canadian securities:			
Bonds and debentures	524	475	49
Common and preferred stocks	278	369	-91
Total — April	802	844	-42
Total — March	806	888	-82
Foreign securities:			
Bonds and debentures	53	66	-13
Common and preferred stocks	497	587	-90
Total — April	550	653	-103
Total — March	818	885	-67

Security Transactions with Non-residents, April 1983
— Advance Information

Transactions with non-residents in outstanding Canadian securities produced a net capital outflow from Canada of \$42 million in April, down from the March \$82 million net outflow. Non-residents continued to reduce holdings of outstanding Canadian equities, producing a net outflow of \$91 million. This compared with a net outflow of \$77 million in March. The net outflow in the current month was partially offset by a net inflow of \$49 million from non-residents acquiring outstanding Canadian bonds.

Residents of Canada increased further their holdings of foreign equities, continuing the trend which started in late summer of 1982. Net purchases resulted in a net capital outflow of \$90 million, up from the net outflow of \$72 million in March. Over the last six months, Canadians have acquired, on a net basis, some \$400 million of foreign equities, mainly United States issues. In April, residents added to their holdings of foreign bonds, resulting in a net outflow of \$13 million.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Don Granger (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons in March 1983 amounted to 6 796 500 cubic metres, up 7.0% from 6 351 600 cubic metres a year earlier. Alberta is the main producer with 85.1% of the Canadian total. Imported crude and equivalents for the same month amounted to 960 100 cubic metres.

Canadian refineries received 6 570 500 cubic metres of crude petroleum and equivalents in March 1983. Exported crude and equivalents amounted to 1 341 400 cubic metres.

Net new production of natural gas in March amounted to 8 455.1 million cubic metres, down 7.6% from 9 152.8 million cubic metres in March 1982. Alberta is the main producer with 90.4% of the Canadian total.

On the disposition side: exports to the United States were 1 777.7 million cubic metres; 4 559.7 million cubic metres were sold to ultimate customers in Canada; and 1 574.4 million cubic metres were used in fields and processing plants.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.50/\$25), or contact R. Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Producer Deliveries of Major Grains, May 1983 — Advance Information

Prairie producer deliveries of the major grains during May 1983 were as follows:

- Wheat (excluding durum), 1 873 300 tonnes
- Durum, 292 600 tonnes
- Total wheat, 2 165 900 tonnes
- Oats, 32 000 tonnes
- Barley, 724 000 tonnes
- Rye, 24 700 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 38 000 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 108 300 tonnes.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oilseed Crushings, May 1983 — Advance Information

Crushings of vegetable oilseeds and production of oil and meal in May 1983 were the following:

- Soybeans crushings amounted to 87 843 tonnes (oil produced, 15 130; meal produced, 69 316);
- Rapeseed-canola crushings amounted to 60 938 tonnes (oil produced, 24 432; meal produced, 35 845).

For further information, order *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact M. Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms

April 1983

	Coal ¹ KT	Crude Oil and Equivalents ML	Natural Gas — Net Withdrawals GL	Electricity GWh	Refined Petroleum Products ML	Gas Plant NGL's ML
Production:						
October 1982	3 013	7 026	6 849	30 655	7 193	1 026
November 1982	3 704	7 218	8 052	32 900	7 769	1 151
December 1982	3 828	7 318	8 904	35 062	7 548	1 248
January 1983	3 996	6 761	8 865	36 869	7 409	1 231
February 1983	3 223	6 404	7 541	33 571	6 756	1 009
March 1983	3 490	6 796	7 372	34 844	6 856	1 151
April 1983	3 429	5 946	6 628	29 659	5 405	1 061
April 1982	3 788	4 902	7 236	30 981	6 092	1 014
Year to date 1983	14 138	25 907	30 406	134 943	26 426	4 452
Year to date 1982	14 738	23 983	33 152	139 985	29 402	4 782
Year 1982	42 811	79 255	87 103	375 404	90 297	13 015
Exports:						
October 1982	1 259	1 093	1 839	3 659	486	895
November 1982	1 209	1 189	2 064	3 446	390	1 003
December 1982	1 208	1 243	2 415	3 041	440	988
January 1983	1 530	1 337	2 429	2 954	311	766
February 1983	853	1 027	2 021	2 989	429	624
March 1983	1 098	1 341	1 778	3 098	489	731
April 1983	1 437	1 237	1 589	3 138	523	561
April 1982	1 679	729	1 756	2 321	215	680
Year to date 1983	4 918	4 942	7 817	12 179	1 752	2 682
Year to date 1982	5 284	3 390	8 367	10 164	1 317	3 025
Year 1982	16 004	12 398	22 202	34 214	5 236	9 974
Imports:						
October 1982	1 998	1 200	--	134	246	
November 1982	1 719	1 682	--	164	247	
December 1982	653	949	1	146	313	
January 1983	2	1 764	--	185	159	
February 1983	187	958	--	189	294	
March 1983	106	960	--	313	97	
April 1983	609	663	--	304	84	
April 1982	1 676	1 499	--	291	224	
Year to date 1983	904	4 345	--	991	634	
Year to date 1982	1 709	7 480	4	897	949	
Year 1982	15 481	19 662	4	2 848	2 579	

KT = Kilotonnes or 1 000 t.

ML = Megalitres or 1 000 m³.GL = Gigalitres or 1 000 000 m³.

GWh = Gigawatt hours.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Landed imports.**Energy Statistics by Selected Energy Forms, April 1983 — Advance Information**

Preliminary figures show that exports of Canadian crude oil in April exceeded imports of foreign crude. This situation has occurred in four of the last five months.

Exports of crude oil reached 1 237 megalitres (millions of litres) during April 1983, almost 70% higher than the level exported during April 1982. During the first four months of 1983 exports increased by 46%. Imports of crude oil during April dropped by 56% to 663 megalitres. On a year-to-date basis imports decreased by 42%.

Production of crude oil reached 5 946 megalitres, 21% higher than the April 1982 level. Canadian refineries received 4 872 megalitres of Canadian crude. Pro-

duction of refined petroleum products totalled 5 405 megalitres (-11%) and sales 5 678 megalitres (-12%).

During April 1983, production and exports of coal decreased slightly compared with April 1982 levels. Natural gas followed the same trends and production of electricity and gas plant natural gas liquids remained stable.

For further information, contact Richard Godin or Mike Valiquette (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census User Summary Tapes

Three more 1981 Census User Summary Tapes for the 20% sample are now available. These files are rounded to maintain confidentiality.

- File SDE81B30 Economic Characteristics for Census Subdivisions with persons not in the labour force in reference week, 15 years and over, by when last worked, by sex, age groups and marital status, 1981; population 15 years and over by weeks worked in 1980, by sex and age groups, 1981; and population 15 years and over who worked in 1980 by number of weeks worked in 1980 and whether these weeks were mostly full-time/part-time (see work activity in 1980), by sex, 1981.
- File EAE81B50 Economic Characteristics for Enumeration Areas with labour force 15 years and over by industry divisions (based on the 1970 classification — "Unspecified or Undefined" distributed among the industry divisions), by sex, 1981; and labour force 15 years and over by industry division (based on the 1970 classification — "Unspecified or Undefined" shown as a separate division total), by sex, 1981.
- File EAF81B50 Families for Enumeration Areas with census families in private households by family structure and home language of wives, showing home language of husbands and lone parents, 1981.

Each file is available covering all of Canada for \$150 or per region or province for \$75.

For further information or to order, write or call: User Summary Tapes (613-995-0097), CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1983 — Advance Information

Department store sales, without adjustment for seasonal variations, were \$775.3 million in April 1983, down 1.7% from April 1982. Sales were higher in 16 of the 40 departments with the highest increases recorded in furs (+31.2%), repairs and services (+21.4%) and linens and domestics (+13.1%). The most notable decrease was reported in the sales of girls' and teenage girls' wear (-18.4%).

Four provinces showed increased department store sales compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 8.7% in Saskatchewan to 0.5% in Ontario. The decreases in sales ranged from 11.9% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 0.4% in New Brunswick. Of the 10 metropolitan areas covered, the largest sales gain was posted in Halifax-Dartmouth (+9.9%), while the largest decrease was in Calgary (-9.6%).

Sales by major department store organizations in April 1983 totalled \$496.5 million, down 1.4% from April 1982, and junior department store organizations had sales of \$278.8 million, down 2.4% from a year earlier.

Department stores captured 10.8% of the total retail trade market in April 1983, an increase over the share of 10.2% reported in April 1982.

Seasonally adjusted, the volume of sales by department stores decreased 11.9% from March 1983 to \$818.3 million in April 1983.

Cumulative unadjusted sales for all department stores for the first four months of 1983 were \$2,790.4 million, up 4.9% over the January-April 1982 period. Sales of major department stores totalled \$1,830.2 million, an increase of 3.9% over 1982, and junior department stores had sales of \$960.2 million, up 6.7%.

The selling value of stocks held in April 1983, at \$3,261.6 million, showed a decrease of 2.2% from the same month a year earlier. The seasonally-adjusted value of stocks at \$3,003.6 million was 7.7% lower than in the preceding month.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

Sugar Situation, May 1983 Sales — Advance Information

For May 1983, Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 81 855 275 kilograms of all types of sugar, 74 769 457 kilograms in domestic sales and 7 085 818 kilograms in export sales.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period (available in approximately 10 days, order the May 1983 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact B. Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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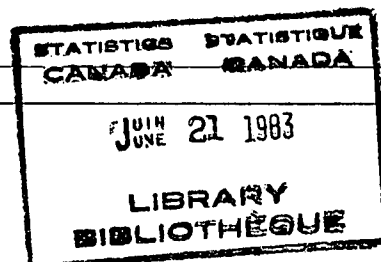
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On the Move

Who are the recent migrants in Canada? How do the characteristics of migrants differ from those of non-migrants?

An article entitled *On the Move: Results of a Special Survey on Migration*, published in the May 1983 issue of *The Labour Force* (catalogue no. 71-001, \$3.70/\$37) looks at various aspects of migration. The paper uses data from a survey conducted in August 1982 as a supplement to The Labour Force Survey. The perspective used in the analysis is that of the province of residence at the time of the survey. According to the data, an estimated 9.1% of Canadians aged 15 years and over changed their province or country of residence between June 1, 1976 and August 21, 1982. The following facts can be observed from the survey results:

- one out of five individuals in the working-age population in Alberta was a migrant, compared to one out of 25 in Quebec.
- more than 50% of all migrants were located in Ontario and Alberta.
- the majority of migrants were married and between the ages of 25 and 44.
- typically migrants moved only once during the period under study.
- two thirds of the migrants in Newfoundland moved more than once; many of these multi-movers were return migrants.
- in all provinces except Alberta, the percentage of migrants employed after their move was lower than the percentage employed just prior to their move.

For further information, contact Betty Clayton Paul or Ian Macredie (613-995-9381), Labour Force Activity Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Estimated Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	Apr. 1983p	Mar. 1983r	% change	Not Seasonally Adjusted Jan.-Apr. 1983p	Jan.-Apr. 1982	% change
	(\$ millions)			(\$ millions)		
Newfoundland	94.7	112.1	-15.5	368.8	423.4	-12.9
Prince Edward Island	21.1	20.7	1.8	82.3	70.9	16.0
Nova Scotia	267.1	323.9	-17.5	1,141.0	1,138.1	0.3
New Brunswick	232.6	262.2	-11.3	938.4	1,076.7	-12.8
Quebec	4,139.3	4,552.5	-9.1	16,153.0	15,660.2	3.1
Ontario	8,238.6	8,600.7	-4.2	31,427.1	30,709.4	2.3
Manitoba	381.4	397.4	-4.0	1,469.4	1,553.0	-5.4
Saskatchewan	182.1	184.8	-1.5	692.2	720.7	-4.0
Alberta	943.7	1,005.2	-6.1	3,693.6	3,905.2	-5.4
British Columbia	1,339.4	1,370.8	-2.3	5,126.3	5,082.6	0.9
Canada¹	15,842.1	16,833.3	-5.9	61,102.1	60,346.4	1.3

¹ Includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show the seasonally adjusted value of new orders in all Canadian manufacturing industries increased 4.3% in April 1983 to \$15,866.8 million from the revised March estimate of \$15,214.4 million. In durable goods industries, new orders with an estimated value of \$6,582.5 million climbed 7.9% from the March value of \$6,099.6 million: most of the increase reflected gains of \$145.2 million in electrical products industries, \$120.2 million in primary metal industries and \$117.5 million in transportation equipment industries. New orders received in non-durable goods industries had an estimated value of \$9,284.3 million, up 1.9% from the revised estimate of \$9,114.8 million for March.

The seasonally adjusted unfilled orders backlog of manufacturers at the end of April was \$16,756.0 million, down 0.7% from the revised March estimate of \$16,869.8 million. Unfilled orders decreased 0.8% in durable goods industries to \$14,537.9 million from \$14,650.3 million, and in non-durable goods industries, the estimate was down 0.1% to \$2,218.1 million from \$2,219.5 million a month earlier.

The seasonally adjusted value of manufacturers' shipments in April was \$15,980.6 million, up 4.1% from March's revised value of \$15,358.5 million. Shipments of durable goods industries jumped 6.6% to \$6,694.9 million from \$6,282.2 million: increases of \$180.8 million in transportation equipment industries and \$167.6 million in primary metals industries provided the major contributions. In non-durable goods industries, shipments were up 2.3% to \$9,285.7 million from \$9,076.3 million: a \$95.8 million increase in petroleum and coal products was the major contributor, but increases were noted in most of the major groups.

Seasonally adjusted inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of April was \$31,239.2 million, down 0.1% from March's revised value of \$31,265.8 million. Total inventory held decreased 0.2% to \$32,486.0 million in April from \$32,538.8 million in March: increases of 0.4% were posted for both raw materials and goods in process but finished products declined by 1.3%.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments at the end of April was 1.95:1, down from 2.04:1 in March; this measure was at its lowest level since July 1981 when it stood at 1.93:1. The ratio of finished products to shipments declined to 0.67:1 from 0.71:1, marking a low for this ratio since August 1981.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in April 1983 were estimated at \$15,842.1 million, 5.9% lower than the March value of \$16,833.3 million. Cumulative shipments for the first four months of 1983 at an estimated \$61,102.1 million were up 1.3% from the \$60,346.4 million level for January-April 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (31-001, \$3.70/\$37). Certain preliminary series of shipments data by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008), Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. (see table on next page)

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

(Based on 1979 Census of Manufacturers Benchmarks)

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	Apr. 1983p	Mar. 1983r	Feb. 1983	Apr. 1982
	(\$ millions)			
Shipments: Total	15,842.1	16,833.3	14,596.9	15,146.4
Non-durable	8,988.5	9,586.4	8,600.1	8,472.9
Durable	6,853.6	7,246.9	5,996.8	6,673.5
New Orders: Total	15,868.1	16,762.3	14,963.1	15,284.2
Non-durable	9,026.3	9,625.3	8,630.5	8,556.1
Durable	6,841.8	7,137.0	6,332.6	6,728.1
Unfilled Orders: Total	17,218.3	17,192.3	17,263.3	18,883.2
Non-durable	2,247.3	2,209.5	2,170.6	2,296.4
Durable	14,971.0	14,982.8	15,092.6	16,586.9
Inventory Owned: Total	31,759.1	31,846.1	31,934.7	34,577.7
Non-durable	16,155.6	16,265.8	16,209.7	16,641.3
Durable	15,603.5	15,580.3	15,725.0	17,936.4
Inventory Held: Total	32,990.7	33,079.0	33,180.8	36,096.2
Raw materials	12,569.9	12,564.7	12,689.3	14,218.1
Goods in process	9,221.6	9,234.8	9,251.9	9,765.7
Finished products	11,199.1	11,279.6	11,239.6	12,112.4
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments: Total	15,980.6	15,358.5	15,513.2	14,913.4
Non-durable	9,285.7	9,076.3	9,148.9	8,511.1
Durable	6,694.9	6,282.2	6,364.3	6,402.3
New Orders: Total	15,866.8	15,214.4	15,709.8	15,021.9
Non-durable	9,284.3	9,114.8	9,196.0	8,554.5
Durable	6,582.5	6,099.6	6,513.8	6,467.4
Unfilled Orders: Total	16,756.0	16,869.8	17,013.9	18,338.2
Non-durable	2,218.1	2,219.5	2,181.0	2,259.9
Durable	14,537.9	14,650.3	14,832.9	16,078.3
Inventory Owned: Total	31,239.2	31,265.8	31,565.6	33,981.8
Non-durable	15,873.7	15,942.1	16,008.2	16,349.9
Durable	15,365.5	15,323.7	15,557.4	17,631.9
Inventory Held: Total	32,486.0	32,538.8	32,816.1	35,521.2
Raw materials	12,616.7	12,564.4	12,686.5	14,284.6
Goods in process	9,104.0	9,067.3	9,083.2	9,619.4
Finished products	10,765.3	10,907.1	11,046.4	11,617.2
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments	1.95	2.04	2.03	2.28
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.78

Preliminary Postcensal Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Canada and Provinces, June 1, 1982 (using 1981-1986 methods) — Advance Information

These postcensal estimates of population, which will be published in the next few weeks, supersede the estimates released in the Statistics Canada *Daily* on September 24, 1982 and are now available upon request.

The estimates were obtained by adding to, or subtracting from, the June 3, 1981 Census data (adjusted to June 1), plus the changes of population in eight components by marital status, age and sex from June 1, 1981 to May 31, 1982.

Two components were obtained by new methods: in the case of interprovincial migration, data were taken from Revenue Canada tax files; and numbers of emigrants were estimated using the Family Allowance file M0024 and the Revenue Canada tax files.

Data on the remaining components (immigration, births, deaths, marriages, divorces and new widowhood) were updated to take into account the 1981 final statistics.

For further information on methodology, contact Y. Edward Shin (613-995-8672) or Ronald Raby (613-995-4372). Detailed data may be obtained by contacting Lise Ofori-Attah (613-995-2212), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or the nearest regional office of Statistics Canada. (see tables on pages 5 and 6)

Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 18, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending June 18, 1983 totalled 266 235 tonnes, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 271 743 tonnes, but up 16.0% from the year-earlier level of 229 510 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 160.2 in the current week, 163.5 a week earlier and 138.1 a year earlier.

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

Union Wage Rate Indexes, May 1983 — Advance Information

Union Wage Rate Indexes are now available for May 1983 as well as revised figures for the period from May 1980 to April 1983.

For further information, order *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3.15/\$31.50), or contact Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Estimates of Population by Sex, Age and Marital Status, Canada and ProvincesJune 1, 1982(p)
(in thousands)

Age	All Status			Single			Married		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	24,634.2	12,205.5	12,428.8	10,814.3	5,752.9	5,061.4	12,058.9	6,009.6	6,049.3
0-14	5,467.9	2,804.6	2,663.4	5,467.9	2,804.6	2,663.4	—	—	—
15+	19,166.3	9,400.9	9,765.4	5,346.4	2,948.3	2,398.0	12,058.9	6,009.6	6,049.3
15	395.8	202.7	193.1	395.8	202.7	193.0	0.1	—	0.1
16	426.9	218.9	208.0	424.3	218.2	206.1	2.3	0.6	1.7
17	463.2	237.4	225.9	456.7	236.4	220.3	6.3	0.9	5.4
18	477.2	244.6	232.6	459.6	241.9	217.6	17.3	2.5	14.8
19	481.4	244.9	236.4	438.5	236.9	201.6	42.4	7.8	34.5
15-19	2,244.5	1,148.5	1,096.0	2,174.9	1,136.2	1,038.7	68.3	11.9	56.4
20	473.0	239.1	233.9	394.1	220.0	174.1	78.0	18.9	59.2
21	481.7	242.4	239.3	355.8	205.1	150.7	124.2	36.9	87.3
22	477.3	239.8	237.5	304.2	179.8	124.3	170.3	59.2	111.1
23	467.4	233.3	234.1	250.7	150.6	100.1	212.2	81.5	130.7
24	466.7	233.1	233.6	207.7	126.8	80.9	252.1	104.2	147.9
20-24	2,366.0	1,187.6	1,178.4	1,512.5	882.4	630.1	836.8	300.7	536.1
25	463.2	230.7	232.5	170.7	105.2	65.5	283.5	122.6	161.0
26	449.7	224.6	225.0	138.3	85.8	52.6	300.1	135.0	165.1
27	453.7	225.5	228.2	117.1	72.0	45.2	322.9	148.6	174.3
28	441.4	219.4	222.0	97.5	59.5	37.9	328.8	154.2	174.6
29	427.5	212.4	215.1	81.2	48.9	32.3	329.9	157.2	172.7
25-29	2,235.4	1,112.6	1,122.8	604.8	371.4	233.4	1,565.2	717.5	847.7
30	417.6	208.6	209.0	70.0	42.2	27.8	330.2	159.6	170.6
31	414.2	207.1	207.1	61.2	36.4	24.9	334.7	163.5	171.2
32	406.7	203.8	202.9	53.0	31.1	21.8	334.4	165.3	169.1
33	404.1	201.9	202.2	46.8	27.2	19.6	337.1	167.0	170.1
34	407.5	204.5	203.0	42.1	24.4	17.8	344.0	171.9	172.0
30-34	2,050.1	1,025.8	1,024.3	273.1	161.2	111.8	1,680.3	827.4	853.0
35	412.0	206.9	205.1	39.3	22.6	16.7	350.3	175.9	174.5
36	352.8	177.7	175.1	31.5	17.9	13.6	301.2	152.3	148.9
37	332.8	168.0	164.8	28.1	15.9	12.2	285.4	144.9	140.5
38	328.0	165.2	162.8	25.8	14.5	11.3	282.4	143.3	139.1
39	320.6	161.6	159.0	24.0	13.3	10.7	276.5	140.9	135.6
35-39	1,746.2	879.5	866.7	148.8	84.1	64.6	1,495.8	757.3	738.5
40	297.6	150.2	147.3	21.5	12.0	9.5	256.8	131.1	125.7
41	288.4	145.2	143.2	20.5	11.6	8.9	248.9	126.6	122.3
42	273.2	137.5	135.7	18.8	10.6	8.2	235.6	120.0	115.6
43	267.4	134.8	132.6	18.1	10.0	8.1	231.0	118.2	112.8
44	257.3	130.0	127.3	17.0	9.5	7.5	222.4	114.0	108.4
40-44	1,384.0	697.7	686.2	95.9	53.7	42.2	1,194.6	609.9	584.7
45-49	1,250.1	630.3	619.8	81.0	45.9	35.1	1,074.1	551.4	522.7
50-54	1,253.2	628.3	624.9	84.7	47.8	36.9	1,053.5	544.6	508.9
55-59	1,183.6	572.2	611.5	82.1	44.3	37.8	961.2	492.0	469.2
60-64	1,022.4	481.9	540.5	72.6	35.7	36.9	785.1	411.5	373.6
65-69	857.0	395.0	462.1	68.3	30.5	37.9	596.1	328.3	267.8
70-74	655.5	290.9	364.6	58.5	24.0	34.6	394.3	230.1	164.2
75-79	449.8	186.3	263.5	43.1	16.6	26.5	218.4	135.1	83.3
80-84	266.4	99.5	166.9	26.4	9.1	17.3	94.2	62.3	31.9
85-89	135.8	44.6	91.2	13.1	3.8	9.3	31.6	22.4	9.1
90+	66.1	20.1	46.0	6.5	1.8	4.7	9.2	7.1	2.1
15-44	12,026.1	6,051.7	5,974.4	4,809.9	2,689.0	2,120.9	6,841.2	3,224.7	3,616.5
45-64	4,709.4	2,312.7	2,396.7	320.4	173.7	146.7	3,873.9	1,999.5	1,874.4
65+	2,430.8	1,036.4	1,394.3	216.0	85.7	130.3	1,343.8	785.3	558.5

Estimates of Population by Sex, Age and Marital Status, Canada and Provinces (continued)June 1, 1982(p)
(in thousands)

Age	Widowed			Divorced		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,181.8	202.9	978.8	579.3	240.1	339.3
0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+	1,181.8	202.9	978.8	579.3	240.1	339.3
15	--	—	--	—	—	—
16	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
17	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
18	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
19	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
15-19	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
20	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5
21	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.1
22	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.6	1.8
23	0.4	0.1	0.3	4.1	1.2	2.9
24	0.5	0.1	0.4	6.3	1.9	4.4
20-24	1.9	0.5	1.4	14.8	4.0	10.7
25	0.6	0.1	0.5	8.4	2.8	5.6
26	0.7	0.1	0.6	10.6	3.8	6.8
27	0.8	0.1	0.7	12.8	4.8	8.0
28	0.9	0.1	0.7	14.2	5.5	8.7
29	1.0	0.2	0.8	15.4	6.1	9.2
25-29	4.0	0.7	3.3	61.4	23.0	38.4
30	1.1	0.2	0.9	16.3	6.6	9.7
31	1.2	0.2	1.0	17.0	6.9	10.1
32	1.4	0.3	1.2	17.9	7.1	10.8
33	1.6	0.3	1.3	18.6	7.4	11.2
34	1.8	0.3	1.5	19.6	7.9	11.7
30-34	7.2	1.3	5.9	89.5	36.0	53.5
35	2.0	0.3	1.7	20.3	8.1	12.2
36	2.1	0.3	1.7	18.0	7.2	10.8
37	2.2	0.4	1.8	17.1	6.9	10.3
38	2.5	0.4	2.1	17.3	7.0	10.3
39	2.7	0.5	2.2	17.4	7.0	10.4
35-39	11.4	1.9	9.5	90.2	36.1	54.1
40	3.0	0.5	2.5	16.3	6.6	9.7
41	3.3	0.6	2.7	15.8	6.4	9.4
42	3.6	0.6	3.0	15.2	6.3	8.9
43	3.9	0.7	3.2	14.5	6.0	8.5
44	4.2	0.7	3.5	13.7	5.8	8.0
40-44	17.9	3.0	14.9	75.5	31.1	44.4
45-49	30.1	5.2	25.0	64.9	27.8	37.1
50-54	55.9	9.6	46.3	59.1	26.3	32.8
55-59	93.3	15.0	78.3	47.0	20.9	26.1
60-64	131.9	20.1	111.8	32.8	14.6	18.2
65-69	170.7	26.3	144.4	21.8	9.9	11.9
70-74	190.2	31.2	159.0	12.5	5.7	6.8
75-79	182.3	31.8	150.5	6.0	2.8	3.2
80-84	143.6	27.0	116.6	2.3	1.1	1.2
85-89	90.4	18.0	72.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
90+	50.2	11.1	39.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
15-44	43.1	7.6	35.5	332.0	130.5	201.5
45-64	311.3	50.0	261.3	203.8	89.6	114.3
65+	827.4	145.4	682.0	43.5	20.0	23.5

Note: Each figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

p Preliminary postcensal estimate.

-- Less than 50 persons.

— Zero.

Input-Output Data on CANSIM

In their full dimensions, the Input-Output tables present the most detailed accounting of the Canadian economy available. The tables encompass interrelated industry and commodity accounts which chart the source of each commodity by industry and from imports and the disposition of each commodity by industry for intermediate use and by category of final demand. The tables are published with summarized industry and commodity classes in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1971-79* (catalogue 15-201E) and *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1971-79* (catalogue 15-202E).

Selected data pertaining to all 191 input-output industries and 602 commodities and primary inputs (except for confidential entries) can now be obtained from the CANSIM Cross-Classified Database. The industry and commodity information are available in current and constant prices for all years from 1961 to 1979.

— the industry tables in current prices display the value of intermediate inputs used in each industry, net indirect taxes, wages and salaries and supplementary labour income, and the other elements of gross domestic product. These sum to the output of the industry, which is also displayed;

— the industry tables in constant prices are similar, except labour income and the other elements of gross domestic product are combined, and the number of persons employed is also shown;

— the commodity tables show in current and constant prices for each commodity the total output by domestic industries, the value of intermediate use of the commodity by domestic industries, the value of exports, imports, and other final demand.

From these data a number of ratios can be derived for any or all years. For industries, one can calculate an industry's share of the GDP of all industries or of the whole economy. For commodities, one can calculate the domestic availability, the import share, or the export share. A more complete description of the analytic potential of the Input-Output CANSIM Cross-Classified Database or the complete Input-Output Tables can be found in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1971-79*, Catalogue 15-201E, particularly Appendix B.

References for the CANSIM Cross-Classified Database are Tables 00120109 to 00120114. For more information on these CANSIM tables, consult Jo Anne Legge, CANSIM Division (613-995-7406), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The following tables derived from the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) are now available on microfiche. It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
CTC81B11	Population by home language and sex, 1981.
CTC81B12	Population by official language and sex, 1981.
CTC81B14	Population by place of birth and sex, 1981.
CTC81B17	Population born outside Canada by age at immigration and sex, 1981.
SDC81B11	Population by home language and sex, 1981.
SDC81B12	Population by official language and sex, 1981.
SDC81B14	Population by place of birth and sex, 1981.
SDC81B15	Population born outside Canada by period of immigration and sex, 1981.
SDC81B17	Population born outside Canada by age at immigration and sex, 1981.
SDE81B32	Population 15 years and over by weeks worked in 1980, by sex and age groups, 1981.
CTW81B18	Occupied private dwellings by structural type, showing number of rooms, 1981.
CTW81B25	Occupied private dwellings by period of construction, showing principal fuels for water and house heating, 1981.
SDW81B14	Occupied private dwellings by principal fuels for water and house heating, 1981.

The rest of the tables on the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) will gradually become available. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

23-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **The Dairy Review**, April 1983

33-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber**, April 1983

35-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies**, March 1983

36-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, April 1983

41-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings**, April 1983

56-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Telephone Statistics**, April 1983

57-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Electric Power Statistics**, February 1983

61-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Cheques Cashed**, April 1983

64-201 (Canada: \$7.40; Other Countries: \$8.90) **Construction in Canada, 1981-1983**

71-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **The Labour Force**, May 1983

72-002 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Employment, Earnings and Hours**, February 1983

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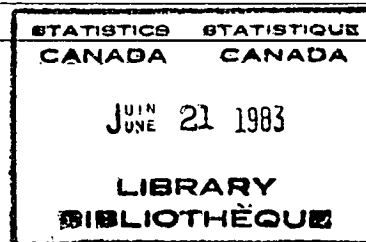
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Symposium Proceedings Now Available

The proceedings of a symposium on survey research, entitled *A Critical Look at Survey Research from Planning to Evaluation* are now available in print form.

The symposium, held in Ottawa last September and sponsored by the Professional Marketing Research Society and Statistics Canada, had sessions on: the role of survey research in planning and evaluation, planning the research program, sample design, alternative methodologies, data analysis, assessing the quality of the research project, evaluating government programs, and evaluating the effectiveness of communication projects.

For copies of the 76-page Symposium Proceedings, available for \$15, contact Ed Wilhelm (613-995-0542), Federal and Media Relations Division, 9th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

65-001 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Summary of External Trade, April 1983**

66-001 (Canada: \$7.95/\$31.80; Other Countries: \$9.55/\$38.15) **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January-March 1983**



Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary results indicate that privately-owned-radio broadcasting revenues for the year ended August 31, 1982 were up 2% from the previous fiscal year to \$454 million. Programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses rose 5% to \$397 million. Depreciation was \$15 million, interest expense \$26 million, and other income \$20 million. Net profit before tax was \$36 million compared with \$39 million in 1981.

Television broadcasting revenues increased 13% to \$739 million in the year ended August 31, 1982. Programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses rose 12% to \$545 million. Depreciation was \$24 million and interest expense \$30 million. Other adjustments produced income of \$2 million. Net profit before tax was estimated at \$143 million, an increase of 12% over 1981.

In addition, CBC operations produced revenues from sale of air-time of \$111 million compared to \$109 million in the previous period. The net cost of operating the CBC during the 1982 fiscal year was \$694 million compared to \$586 million for the previous period.

Further information will be included in the 1982 issue of *Radio and Television Broadcasting* (56-204, \$6.35), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Cable Television, 1982 — Advance Information

Preliminary results show that cable television revenues for the year ended August 31, 1982 were \$471 million, up 16% from \$405 million in the preceding fiscal year. Programming, technical, sales and administrative expenses increased 17% to \$288 million from \$245 million. Depreciation was estimated at \$71 million, interest at \$81 million and other income was \$6 million. Pre-tax profits totalled \$36 million, the same as in 1981.

Further information will be included in the 1982 issue of *Cable Television* (56-205, \$6.35), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1983 — Advance Information

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 1,064.4 million feet board measure (2 511.9 cubic metres) of lumber and ties in April 1983, up from 878.1 million feet board measure (2 072.1 cubic metres) a year earlier.

January to April 1983 production increased to 4,224.3 million feet board measure (9 968.2 cubic metres) from 3,387.6 million feet board measure (7 993.8 cubic metres) in the 1982 period.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, June 1983 — Advance Information

Total frozen meat in cold storage in Canada at the opening of the first day of June 1983 amounted to 34 404 tonnes, compared with 34 794 tonnes last month and 30 587 tonnes a year ago.

For further information, order the June issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Gross National Product, First Quarter 1983

Gross National Product rose 3.4% in the first quarter of 1983 to a level of \$374.5 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. After allowing for an overall price increase of 1.6%, real GNP rose 1.8%. This growth follows a 6.5% decline in the volume of GNP from the peak in the second quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982.

Evidence that a recovery of economic activity had begun to take shape in the fourth quarter of 1982 was confirmed in the first quarter of 1983. Final domestic demand rose 0.2% in volume, the second consecutive increase following five quarterly declines. The recovery in consumer expenditure, which was concentrated in interest-rate sensitive durable goods in the fourth quarter, was diffuse in the first quarter. Residential investment continued to recover at rapid rates with the source of strength switching from increased sales of existing homes in the fourth quarter to increased construction of new homes in the first quarter. The sharp inventory liquidation of \$4.19 billion in real terms in the fourth quarter set the stage for a recovery in production as industrial production rose 6.0% in the first quarter, the first quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1981. As a result of faster recovery of sales relative to overall production however, inventories were drawn down a further \$1.23 billion in real terms in the first quarter, bringing stock-to-sales ratios down significantly. Early indications are that the recovery in production continued into the second quarter as the labour force survey has estimated sharp increases in employment for April and May.

Personal expenditure rose 0.7% in volume terms in the first quarter, the second quarterly increase following a decline of 3.1% over five quarters. The widespread recovery reflected improved financial positions and employment prospects of consumers. Purchases of durable goods rose a further 1.2% in the first quarter, the strength originating in expenditure on cars. The recovery of expenditures on semi-durable goods accelerated and services increased a further 0.9%.

Residential investment recorded a robust volume increase of 13.9% following a similar increase in the fourth quarter of 1982. The strength was due to increased construction activity following a 43% jump in housing starts in the fourth quarter. Housing starts have continued to climb in the first five months of 1983 reaching 254,000 units at annual rates in May, the highest level recorded since 1978 and indicating a continuation of increased activity in this sector.

Business fixed investment in plant and equipment was a major restraining factor in final domestic demand. The volume of non-residential construction fell 4.8% to a level 17.5% below the peak of the fourth quarter of 1981. Investment in machinery and equipment fell 3.3% in real terms, a deceleration from the average quarterly declines of 1982. Demand for new motor vehicles has picked up, although demand for industrial and agricultural machinery remains weak.

The volume of non-farm business inventories was reduced by \$1.45 billion, a slowdown of \$2.93 billion in the rate of decumulation from the fourth quarter. One third of the slowdown can be accounted for by a swing

Revisions

With the release of the first quarter, it is normal practice to publish revised estimates for the previous four years. This year, however, data have been revised from 1976 to 1982 inclusive, to incorporate revisions to source data and methodological improvements. A summary of the effects of these revisions is presented in the last section of this release.

from a large reduction in stocks of automobiles at the retail level in the fourth quarter, to a small accumulation in the first. Most of the rundown of stocks in the first quarter was recorded in those manufacturing and wholesale industries which produce and sell goods related to business fixed investment. In these industries the realignment of stocks with sales has lagged due to continued weak demand. In the remainder of industries the rate of decumulation slowed significantly.

The merchandise trade surplus weakened as the volume of merchandise imports rose more rapidly than merchandise exports. Increased purchases of motor vehicle products accounted for most of the 12.9% recovery in imports. Exports of merchandise recovered 5.9% in volume in the quarter, with the increase also largely originating in the auto industry. Partially offsetting the lower merchandise trade surplus was an improvement in the non-merchandise deficit as imports of services declined more rapidly than exports of services.

The major source of strength on the income side of the National Accounts came from the sharp increase in corporate profits. Following a decline of 46.7% from the first quarter of 1981 to the third quarter of 1982, profits recovered 15.1% in the fourth quarter and 22.5% in the first. A large reduction in interest costs (due to lower interest rates and sharply lower inventories) and higher sales combined to improve the financial position of firms. The largest profit gains were made in merchandising and financial industries. Despite the two quarterly increases, profits remain below pre-recession levels.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income rose 0.6% in the first quarter. Wages and salaries were virtually unchanged in the quarter despite the small increase in paid worker employment and average hours worked. The wage rollback in January and civil service strikes in February in Quebec were the major offsetting factors. Supplementary labour income increased due to higher employer contributions to unemployment insurance.

The slowing of inflation evident throughout 1982 continued into the first quarter of 1983. The revaluation of inventories owned by Canadair had the effect of lowering the implicit price index in the fourth quarter and therefore understating the slowing of the underlying rate of inflation in the first quarter. The implicit price index excluding inventory change rose only (continued)

0.5%, slowing from a 2.5% increase in the fourth quarter of 1982. The implicit price deflator for final domestic demand also slowed, showing an increase of 0.7%. A substantial deceleration of the prices of consumer services and non-durable goods was recorded in the first quarter. The implicit deflator for personal expenditure recorded a moderate 1.1% increase compared to 1.5% in the fourth quarter of 1982.

Revisions

Revisions to the annual estimates fall into two categories. As per normal practice, data are revised to incorporate revised source data and seasonal patterns. These revisions have had the most significant effects on labour income, corporate profits, non-merchandise trade, business fixed investment and the value of physical change in inventories. In addition, as part of the ongoing historical revision, a review of data sources and methodologies has resulted in revisions to supplementary labour income, gross and net rent, housing depreciation, wholesale inventories and net exports. Due to the significant size of these revisions they were carried back to 1976 in order to minimize statistical breaks in the time series. The opportunity was also taken to revise some quarterly methodology, particularly in the personal expenditure estimates.

Labour income was revised to incorporate the Department of National Revenue tabulation of wages and salaries from T-4 forms for 1981. As part of the review of data sources and methodologies, supplementary labour income was also revised to include revisions to employer contributions to health insurance programs and pensions from 1976 on. Revisions to corporate profits and depreciation resulted from the incorporation of 1980 taxation data and revised projections for 1981 and 1982. The revisions to the balance of payments data affected primarily the non-merchandise component of exports and imports while the revisions to business investment in plant and equipment in 1981 and 1982 reflected incorporation of the results of the survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada.

Information from the 1981 Census and a re-working of data sources resulted in an upward revision to the gross and net rent estimates. These revisions affected personal expenditure on services, net income of unincorporated business including rent, and capital consumption allowances.

The net effect of these and all other revisions has been to change the overall growth rates as follows:

- 1976 — Published, 5.5%; Revised, 5.8%
- 1977 — Published, 2.1%; Revised, 2.0%
- 1978 — Published, 3.6%; Revised, 3.6%
- 1979 — Published, 2.9%; Revised, 3.2%
- 1980 — Published, 0.5%; Revised, 1.0%
- 1981 — Published, 3.1%; Revised, 3.4%
- 1982 — Published, -4.8%; Revised, -4.4%

A more complete description of the major revisions will be included in the publication *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1983* (catalogue number 13-001, \$6.35/\$25.40) to be released in July.

Consumer Price Index, May 1983

National Highlights

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada stood at 116.1 (1981=100) in May, up 0.3% from the level of 115.8 registered in April. As a result of this latest rise, the year-over-year increase, as measured by comparing the index level of May 1983 to that of May 1982 moderated to 5.4%, compared to the rise of 6.6% observed between April 1982 and April 1983. The latest year-over-year change is the smallest increase recorded since December 1972 and continues the deceleration witnessed since June 1982. The latest monthly increase was largely attributable to higher prices for food and for tobacco and alcohol. The impact of the increases was dampened considerably by a decline in transportation costs, due to a decrease in gasoline prices. The food index increased by 1.6% between April and May, following the advance of 1.0% registered between March and April. The all-items-excluding-food index decreased 0.1% in May, the second consecutive month in which this index has declined.

Higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables (up 6.0% and 13.4%, respectively) reflecting the combined impact of depleting domestic supplies of storable produce and adverse weather conditions in major growing areas in the United States and Central America, coupled with increased beef prices, were largely responsible for the 2.1% rise in the food-purchased-from-stores index. Price increases were also noted for cereal and bakery products, sugar, confections and for soft drinks. Dampening the impact of these increases were lower prices for fresh milk (especially in southern Ontario) and for certain pork cuts. In May 1983, the food-purchased-from-stores index stood 3.0% above its level of May 1982. The food-purchased-from-restaurants index increased 0.5% between April and May and stood 7.0% above its level of May 1982. As a result, the aggregate food index advanced 4.0% over its level of May 1982, down from the increase of 4.6% registered between April 1982 and April 1983.

The decline of 0.1% in the all-items-excluding-food index was virtually entirely attributable to a drop in gasoline prices during the first half of the month, most notably in Quebec and Ontario, and to a decline in furniture and major household appliance prices, primarily resulting from the temporary removal of the provincial retail sales tax in the province of Ontario. Significantly dampening the impact of these price declines were higher prices for tobacco products, especially in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario, principally reflecting the effect of changes in provincial taxes on such products as announced in recent budgets. In addition, the provincial retail sales tax on taxable goods and services was increased from 8% to 10% in the province of New Brunswick. Other notable increases included higher air fares, increased outdoor recreational equipment prices, higher fees and dues for recreational activities and increased shelter charges. Between May 1982 and May 1983, the all-items-excluding-food index advanced (continued)

ced 6.0%, down from the 7.2% increase registered between April 1982 and April 1983.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level for goods advanced 0.3%, while that for services advanced by 0.4%. As a result, between May 1982 and May 1983, the price level for goods advanced by 4.5% while that for services increased by 7.1%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the all-items CPI declined 0.1% in May; this comprised an increase of 1.2% in the food index and a decline of 0.4% in the all-items-excluding-food index.

City Highlights

Between April and May, consumer prices declined in Thunder Bay, remained unchanged in Ottawa and Vancouver and rose in all other cities for which CPIs are produced, with increases ranging from 0.1% in both St. John's and Toronto to 2.0% in Saint John. The decline in Thunder Bay, as well as the lower than national average increases registered in Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver, largely resulted from the impact of gasoline "price wars" in these cities. The larger than national average increase in Saint John primarily reflected the impact of the increase in the provincial retail sales tax, higher ad valorem tax rates on gasoline and tobacco products and increased alcoholic beverage prices as announced in the provincial budget of May 8, 1983. The other major factor accounting for the variation in city price movements was food prices which declined in St. John's but increased by 2% or more in four of the other cities. In the Ontario cities, the impact of the temporary removal of the provincial retail sales tax on furniture and selected major household appliances was virtually offset by the imposition of the provincial retail sales tax on tobacco products.

Between May 1982 and May 1983, consumer price increases ranged from 3.9% in Thunder Bay to 7.6% in Winnipeg. Seven of the 15 cities registered increases of 6.0% or less.

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

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.1%, as advances in new car prices, air fares, shelter charges and prices for alcoholic beverages purchased in licensed premises were virtually offset by lower cigarette and gasoline prices, a decrease in electricity charges and a decline in food prices. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 7.0%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 1.0%, largely as a result of higher shelter and electricity charges, increased telephone rates, higher prices for food and cigarettes, and advances in air fares and recreational expenses. Within food, higher prices were observed for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals. Between May 1982 and May 1983, the all-items index rose 5.8%.

Halifax

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index largely reflected higher prices for food, clothing and cigarettes coupled with increased air fares, recreational expenses and shelter costs. Within food, higher prices were noted for beef, bakery products, fresh produce, soft drinks and for restaurant meals. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Saint John

The increase in the provincial retail sales tax from 8% to 10%, coupled with higher ad valorem taxes on gasoline and tobacco products and an increase in the prices of alcoholic beverages were among the main contributors to the 2.0% rise in the all-items index. Higher food prices, especially for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals also had a notable impact. From May 1982 to May 1983, the all-items index rose 7.4%.

Quebec City

An increase of 0.3% was recorded in the all-items index, originating largely from higher food prices (especially for beef, fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals), increased shelter charges, higher prices for alcoholic beverages purchased in licensed premises, and advances in air fares. Declines in gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and movie admission charges had a moderating effect. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 5.8%.

Montreal

The all-items index rose 0.5%, mainly due to higher food prices, especially for beef and fresh produce. Also having a notable impact were advances in shelter charges, cigarette prices, charges for personal care services and air fares. Prices for gasoline and for certain men's and women's wear items declined. From May 1982, the all-items index rose 5.8%.

Ottawa

The all-items index registered no overall change. Higher prices for food coupled with increased prices for tobacco products, largely reflecting the removal of the retail sales tax exemption on such products were offset by lower gasoline prices and the temporary removal of the retail sales tax on certain furniture and major household appliance items. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.1%.

Toronto

The all-items index rose 0.1%, as higher prices for food, especially for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals, and for tobacco products, largely reflecting the removal of the retail sales tax exemption on such products were virtually offset by lower gasoline prices and the temporary suspension of the retail sales tax on certain furniture and major household appliance items. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 5.1%.

(continued)

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

(1981=100)

	Indexes			Percentage Change	
	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983 from	
				Apr. 1983	May 1982
All-Items	116.1	115.8	110.1	0.3	5.4
Food	111.8	110.0	107.5	1.6	4.0
All-items excluding food	117.4	117.5	110.8	-0.1	6.0
Housing	119.3	119.3	111.2	0.0	7.3
Clothing	110.1	110.0	105.4	0.1	4.5
Transportation	115.3	116.8	113.8	-1.3	1.3
Health and personal care	118.2	117.7	110.2	0.4	7.3
Recreation, reading and education	114.9	114.1	107.7	0.7	6.7
Tobacco and alcohol	128.1	125.6	112.9	2.0	13.5
Purchasing power of the 1981 consumer dollar	86.1	86.4	90.8		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971=100	275.0				

Thunder Bay

The decline of 1.4% registered in the all-items index was largely attributable to a decrease in gasoline prices, and, to a lesser extent, to lower furniture and major household appliance prices resulting from the temporary suspension of the retail sales tax on such products. Partially offsetting these increases were higher prices for tobacco products, largely due to the removal of the retail sales tax exemption, increased local transit and air fares and higher food prices. Between May 1982 and May 1983, the all-items index rose 3.9%.

Winnipeg

Higher overall food prices (especially for beef, fresh produce and soft drinks) and advances in the prices of cigarettes and in beer purchased from stores, coupled with increases in owned accommodation charges and furniture prices were among the main contributors to the 0.9% rise in the all-items index. Between May 1982 and May 1983, the all-items index rose 7.6%.

Regina

Main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, gasoline, food and furniture as well as advances in telephone charges, air fares and selected recreational charges. Within food, prices were up for fresh produce, soft drinks and restaurant meals. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 7.1%.

Saskatoon

The all-items index registered an increase of 1.0%, due to higher prices for food, notably for beef, fresh produce and restaurant meals, and for alcoholic beverages, coupled with advances in shelter and telephone charges, air fares and selected recreational expenses. From May 1982, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Edmonton

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index was largely explained by higher prices for food, cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages along with increased recreational expenses and water rates. Prices for selected men's and women's wear also advanced. Gasoline prices and shelter charges declined. Between May 1982 and May 1983, the all-items index rose 6.2%.

Calgary

Higher overall food prices, particularly for beef and fresh produce, coupled with increased air fares, higher vehicle insurance premiums, increased recreational expenses and advances in prices for cigarettes and for alcoholic beverages purchased in licensed premises, were among the main contributors to the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Shelter charges declined. Since May 1982, the all-items index has risen 5.6%.

(continued)

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

(1981=100)

	Indexes	Percentage Change	
		May 1983 from	
Major components, selected sub-groups and special aggregates	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Reclassified by goods and services			
Goods	114.1	0.3	4.5
Durable goods	109.2	0.1	3.7
Semi-durable goods	111.4	0.1	4.8
Non-durable goods	116.8	0.4	4.8
Non-durable goods excluding food	122.5	-1.0	6.1
Goods excluding food	115.6	-0.4	5.0
Services	119.3	0.4	7.1
Services excluding shelter	119.8	0.6	6.6
Selected special aggregates			
All-items excluding food	117.4	-0.1	6.0
Energy	120.8	-3.4	1.3
All-items excluding energy	115.6	0.7	6.0
Food and energy	114.3	0.1	3.2
All-items excluding food and energy	116.9	0.4	6.5
All-items excluding housing	114.6	0.5	4.7
All-items excluding shelter	115.6	0.3	5.0

Vancouver

The all-items index registered no overall change, as higher food prices (particularly for cereal and bakery products, fresh produce, pork, poultry and restaurant meals) coupled with increased owned accommodation charges, higher household furnishings and equipment costs, and increased recreational expenses were offset by a decline in prices for gasoline, selected women's wear items and personal care services. From May 1982 to May 1983, the all-items index rose 5.1%.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Gratton (613-995-4078), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

(see tables on pages 8 to 10)

Month-to-Month Percentage Changes in the Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted Consumer Price Index for Canada¹

	All-items		Food		All-items excluding food	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1980						
January	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
February	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7
March	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9
April	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9
May	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9
June	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.8
July	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.9
August	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.0
September	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.4
October	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
November	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0
December	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.9
1981						
January	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.5
February	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
March	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0
April	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
May	0.8	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	1.3	1.0
June	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.5
July	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
August	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
September	0.7	0.9	-0.2	0.5	1.1	1.0
October	1.0	1.1	-0.1	0.6	1.3	1.1
November	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
December	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.8	1.0
1982						
January	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8
February	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
March	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.0
April	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
May	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.8
June	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.8
July	0.5	0.6	0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.6
August	0.4	0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0
September	0.5	0.7	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.9
October	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6
November	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
December	0.0	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
1983						
January	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.3
February	0.4	0.3	0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.4
March	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	1.4	1.0
April	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	-0.3	0.0
May	0.3	-0.1	1.6	1.2	-0.1	-0.4

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.

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								
May 1983 index	116.7	105.6	118.8	118.1	118.9	116.6	114.0	138.2
April 1983 index	116.6	106.3	118.9	117.8	118.4	116.0	113.0	137.4
% change from April 1983	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6
% change from May 1982	7.0	0.8	6.1	13.6	7.0	10.0	6.4	23.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1983 index	115.0	106.1	117.7	110.9	118.2	116.5	117.3	126.3
April 1983 index	113.9	105.5	116.2	110.3	117.8	116.5	115.5	122.6
% change from April 1983	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.6	3.0
% change from May 1982	5.8	2.4	6.5	4.0	5.8	5.0	7.5	13.4
Halifax								
May 1983 index	116.4	106.6	121.4	110.4	118.9	123.0	116.3	123.0
April 1983 index	115.9	105.9	121.2	109.7	118.2	121.9	115.0	122.1
% change from April 1983	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
% change from May 1982	6.3	2.1	8.7	6.6	4.8	8.7	7.8	8.8
Saint John								
May 1983 index	117.0	106.7	121.9	108.9	120.1	117.8	118.3	132.2
April 1983 index	114.7	104.6	120.7	108.3	117.1	117.3	115.6	121.7
% change from April 1983	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.3	8.6
% change from May 1982	7.4	2.6	8.4	5.1	8.8	7.4	8.1	17.3
Quebec City								
May 1983 index	117.6	109.9	122.3	110.4	121.9	117.5	112.3	127.7
April 1983 index	117.3	107.4	122.1	110.2	123.8	117.5	112.0	126.6
% change from April 1983	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	-1.5	0.0	0.3	0.9
% change from May 1982	5.8	2.0	9.6	3.4	2.8	6.9	5.0	13.1
Montreal								
May 1983 index	117.0	111.3	120.0	109.4	122.2	117.0	113.8	126.2
April 1983 index	116.4	109.1	119.8	109.8	122.6	115.5	113.5	125.2
% change from April 1983	0.5	2.0	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.3	0.3	0.8
% change from May 1982	5.8	2.5	9.2	3.4	2.9	7.9	5.9	12.1
Ottawa								
May 1983 index	115.9	111.3	120.2	110.7	112.5	117.8	115.4	127.6
April 1983 index	115.9	109.7	120.3	110.5	116.1	117.4	114.8	123.8
% change from April 1983	0.0	1.5	-0.1	0.2	-3.1	0.3	0.5	3.1
% change from May 1982	6.1	5.7	8.1	5.9	-0.4	8.0	7.1	13.2
Toronto								
May 1983 index	116.3	114.9	118.7	111.3	111.6	118.4	114.9	130.9
April 1983 index	116.2	113.1	119.1	111.0	114.2	118.1	114.3	126.4
% change from April 1983	0.1	1.6	-0.3	0.3	-2.3	0.3	0.5	3.6
% change from May 1982	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.5	-1.7	6.7	6.6	15.6
Thunder Bay								
May 1983 index	114.2	113.0	118.4	111.2	104.1	118.4	114.4	125.3
April 1983 index	115.8	112.1	118.8	110.9	115.5	117.9	112.5	123.3
% change from April 1983	-1.4	0.8	-0.3	0.3	-9.9	0.4	1.7	1.6
% change from May 1982	3.9	6.0	7.1	5.0	-7.6	5.8	4.8	9.6
Winnipeg								
May 1983 index	116.2	108.9	119.3	109.2	119.3	116.7	113.9	132.9
April 1983 index	115.2	106.3	118.9	109.8	118.7	116.4	112.6	130.4
% change from April 1983	0.9	2.4	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.9
% change from May 1982	7.6	3.9	8.8	5.1	7.7	8.6	6.4	20.2
Regina								
May 1983 index	115.4	111.4	119.2	109.9	111.6	121.0	114.9	125.3
April 1983 index	114.8	111.2	118.4	110.9	110.8	120.3	114.3	122.5
% change from April 1983	0.5	0.2	0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.3
% change from May 1982	7.1	4.2	7.1	6.2	7.3	11.9	7.2	15.0

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								
May 1983 index	115.5	110.1	118.9	111.8	113.0	117.2	115.9	125.5
April 1983 index	114.3	108.5	118.0	111.2	111.5	116.6	114.6	122.4
% change from April 1983	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.5
% change from May 1982	6.8	3.7	7.5	4.6	7.5	6.3	8.0	14.3
Edmonton								
May 1983 index	117.2	111.8	119.2	108.9	118.8	122.7	115.4	133.2
April 1983 index	116.7	111.1	119.0	108.2	118.7	122.3	114.3	132.1
% change from April 1983	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.8
% change from May 1982	6.2	3.6	6.6	3.0	5.9	6.7	7.8	15.7
Calgary								
May 1983 index	117.6	110.8	120.7	106.3	119.7	123.4	116.6	130.9
April 1983 index	117.0	109.7	120.8	106.6	118.8	123.3	115.1	129.1
% change from April 1983	0.5	1.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.8	0.1	1.3	1.4
% change from May 1982	5.6	3.1	4.9	1.9	6.5	8.9	8.0	15.7
Vancouver								
May 1983 index	115.6	113.2	117.1	111.3	115.4	117.4	117.1	120.0
April 1983 index	115.6	111.8	117.0	111.4	117.7	118.2	116.1	120.1
% change from April 1983	0.0	1.3	0.1	-0.1	-2.0	-0.7	0.9	-0.1
% change from May 1982	5.1	4.6	5.4	4.1	2.9	5.8	8.3	7.4

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 21 of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$6.35/\$25.40).

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Replacement of Industrial Corporations CANSIM Matrices 6627-6779

Data users should note that the fourth quarter 1982 release of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (catalogue 61-003) incorporates a new CANSIM format. Matrices 6627-6779 have been replaced by matrices 4780-4936.

The new matrix block — which has new Data Bank numbers — was created to remove series numbering inconsistencies, add a new aggregation "total other industries", and make room for future expansion. This expansion is planned to include the addition of aggregations such as "total retail trade" and "total whole-sale trade" as well as analytical financial ratios.

Both the old and new matrix blocks will co-exist on the CANSIM Main Base from June 1983 to early 1984, at which time the old block will be deleted. Both blocks are now listed in the *Main Base Directory* and will be updated simultaneously each quarter.

The CANSIM Mini Base, though, has space for only one block. Thus it will be early in 1984 before the old block will be replaced by the new block on the Mini Base. At this time a new *Mini Base Directory* will be issued.

For further information, contact Tom Maxwell (613-995-9751), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Restatement of Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics to 1980 Benchmark

Data users should note that the benchmark year for the Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics series has been updated to 1980 from 1979. Business Finance Division has been able to effect this procedure one quarter earlier than in previous years. Data for 1980, 1981 and 1982 have been revised and are now available on CANSIM. Printing of the fourth quarter 1982 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (catalogue 61-003, \$10.60/\$42.40) had been delayed in order to include these revisions but is now available.

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Electric Power Statistics, March 1983 — Advance Information

Net generation of electricity in Canada decreased fractionally in March 1983 to 34 844 gigawatt hours from 34 876 GW.h a year earlier. Exports of electric power climbed to 3 098 GW.h from 2 273 GW.h and imports rose to 304 GW.h from 201 GW.h.

For the first three months of 1983, net generation of electricity totalled 105 284 GW.h, down 3.4% from the January-March 1982 level of 109 003 GW.h. Exports of electricity were up to 9 041 GW.h from 7 843 GW.h and imports advanced to 677 GW.h from 606 GW.h.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1983 — Advance Information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in April 1983 to 564,586,000 feet board measure (1 332 275 cubic metres) from 478,668,000 feet board measure (1 129 532 cubic metres) in April 1982.

Stocks of lumber on hand at the end of April 1983 totalled 876,109,000 feet board measure (2 067 387 cubic metres).

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Patrick E. Martin (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

23-202 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.60) **Production of Poultry and Eggs, 1982**

32-022 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 1983**

32-024 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Inventories of Processed Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, May 1983**

35-206 (Canada: \$4.75; Other Countries: \$5.70) **Veneer and Plywood Mills, 1981**

47-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Production and Shipments of Floor Tiles, May 1983**

61-003 (Canada: \$10.60/\$42.40; Other Countries: \$12.70/\$50.90) **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1982**

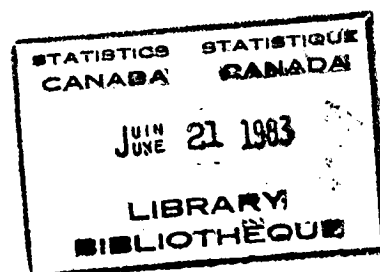
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22-002 (Canada: \$1.55/\$10.60; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$12.70) **Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 4, Preliminary Estimates of Crop and Summerfallow Area, Canada** — Available Friday, June 24, 1983, at 3 p.m.

32-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly, April 1983**

35-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Construction Type Plywood, April 1983**

35-208 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Miscellaneous Wood Industries, 1981**

(continued on page 6)



Railway Carloadings

7-day Period Ending June 14, 1983

	Eastern Division	Western Division	Canada
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	1 908 547	2 338 788	4 247 335
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 321 070	2 303 450	4 624 520
% change	-17.8	1.5	-8.2
Cars, 1983	31,972	34,478	66,450
Cars, 1982	36,321	34,124	70,445
% change	-12.0	1.0	-5.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	142 199	49 892	192 091
Metric tonnes, 1982	125 566	46 695	172 261
% change	13.2	6.8	11.5
Cars, 1983	4,697	1,937	6,634
Cars, 1982	3,845	1,855	5,700
% change	22.2	4.4	16.4
Year-to-date: (cumulative)			
Total carload traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	41 441 713	47 018 572	88 460 285
Metric tonnes, 1982	49 313 880	48 531 854	97 845 734
% change	-16.0	-3.1	-9.6
Cars, 1983	690,668	694,602	1,385,270
Cars, 1982	786,487	715,159	1,501,646
% change	-12.2	-2.9	-7.7
Piggyback traffic:			
Metric tonnes, 1983	2 981 364	1 170 429	4 151 793
Metric tonnes, 1982	2 838 683	1 341 925	4 180 608
% change	5.0	-12.8	-0.7
Cars, 1983	100,095	45,221	145,316
Cars, 1982	90,950	49,616	140,556
% change	10.0	-8.9	3.4

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

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

All 1982 figures have been revised — 1983 cumulative data also revised.

Railway Carloadings, Seven Days Ending June 14, 1983 (Published only in the *Daily*)

Revenue freight tonnages loaded by railways in Canada during the week ending June 14, 1983 totalled 4.2 million t, a drop of 8.2% from the 1982 figure. Loadings decreased in the East by 17.8% and increased in the West by 1.5%.

Container-trailer (piggyback) tonnages, included above, were up in the East by 13.2% and in the West by 6.8%, with an overall national increase of 11.5%.

Rail freight loadings for January 1-June 14, 1983 totalled 88.5 million t, a decrease of 9.6% from the year-earlier level. During the same period, piggyback cars loaded increased 3.4%.

For further information, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian production of electric automatic washing machines in May 1983 was 23,914 units.

Production of electric automatic clothes dryers for the same month totalled 17,457 units.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, May 1983 — Advance Information

Domestic production of refrigerators during the month of May 1983 totalled 51,765 units. Home freezer production amounted to 35,725 units.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Mineral Wool, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 6 247 195 square metres of mineral wool (all R-factors) during the month of May 1983.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, May 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on specified domestic electrical appliances for the month of May 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the May issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Census of Manufactures, 1981 — Advance Information
Preliminary figures from the 1981 Census of Manufactures show that the 35,780 establishments reporting had shipments of goods of their own manufacture totalling \$190,940 million, up 13.6% from the \$168,072 million reported by 35,495 establishments in 1980. The value of total shipments plus other revenues reported by these manufacturers for 1981 came to \$218,414 million, an increase of 13.0% over the 1980 level of \$193,324 million.

The number of workers employed by these manufacturers was 1.85 million in 1981, up a marginal 0.2% from the 1980 total. Total wages and salaries paid by these manufacturers came to \$37,099 million, a gain of 12.0% over the 1980 figure of \$33,132 million.

The accompanying tables show selected principal statistics, broken down by province for all industries and by major industry group for all Canada.

For further information, contact R. Staveley or G. Welsh (613-996-4991), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1981* (catalogue no. 31-203). (see tables on pages 4 and 5)

**1981 Census of Manufactures — Selected Principal Statistics
of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Major Group¹**

Major Group	Manufacturing Activity							
	No. of establish- ments	Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity \$'000	Cost of materials and sup- plies used \$'000	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture \$'000	Value added \$'000
		Number	Man- hours paid '000	Wages \$'000				
Food and beverage ind.	4,492	159,703	328,708	2,745,017	518,905	21,958,295	31,841,656	9,561,582
Tobacco products ind.	25	5,606	10,502	119,351	8,821	796,597	1,374,802	634,657
Rubber and plastics products industries	1,030	45,681	94,953	746,657	100,703	2,415,291	4,513,149	2,052,180
Leather industries	415	22,577	45,919	269,194	10,966	624,015	1,218,831	591,483
Textile industries	952	53,252	111,002	776,436	136,334	2,793,819	5,060,056	2,228,994
Knitting mills	262	17,851	37,051	208,301	15,241	541,768	1,012,275	465,696
Clothing industries	2,125	83,418	162,819	954,359	17,605	2,019,606	4,090,235	2,096,856
Wood industries	3,394	94,328	189,205	1,823,887	244,570	4,801,675	8,441,830	3,378,687
Furniture and fixture industries	2,464	44,328	93,038	630,847	29,954	1,342,288	2,772,278	1,433,065
Paper and allied industries	758	99,491	205,525	2,243,310	1,299,251	7,594,694	15,729,427	6,943,894
Printing, publishing and allied industries	4,508	63,964	124,878	1,183,575	41,974	2,425,960	6,463,077	4,017,529
Primary metal industries	439	92,337	191,651	2,120,019	895,361	8,139,081	14,449,480	5,746,582
Metal fabricating ind.	5,072	120,450	252,950	2,205,852	159,698	6,445,282	12,375,750	5,929,042
Machinery industries	1,620	70,784	149,312	1,394,747	78,541	4,511,847	8,688,951	4,214,636
Transportation equipment ind.	1,270	136,102	285,823	2,944,002	214,090	14,487,903	21,681,301	7,217,514
Electrical products ind.	1,121	84,282	173,092	1,447,376	93,942	4,440,910	8,938,284	4,643,873
Non-metallic mineral products industries	1,574	40,145	83,434	818,567	447,123	1,934,099	4,769,287	2,428,926
Petroleum and coal products ind.	111	8,457	18,960	250,024	217,980	18,044,861	20,276,460	2,693,584
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,232	46,398	97,607	950,434	902,624	6,989,954	13,189,537	5,596,582
Miscellaneous manufacturing ind.	2,916	48,354	99,360	702,616	40,805	2,038,382	4,053,714	2,016,943
Total	35,780	1,337,508	2,755,790	24,534,570	5,474,489	114,346,328	190,940,381	73,892,306
Major Group	Total Activity							
	Working owners and partners	Administrative, office and other non-manufactur- ing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for re-sale \$'000	Total value of shipments and other revenue \$'000	Value added \$'000
		Number	Salaries \$'000	Number	Salaries and wages \$'000			
Food and beverage ind.	986	74,374	1,617,972	234,077	4,362,989	26,458,797	37,135,047	10,354,470
Tobacco products ind.	0	3,138	82,829	8,744	202,180	839,030	1,425,285	642,706
Rubber and plastics products industries	48	15,823	364,843	61,504	1,111,500	3,171,933	5,498,064	2,280,454
Leather industries	60	3,630	76,136	26,207	345,330	769,796	1,391,040	617,911
Textile industries	158	14,624	327,235	67,876	1,103,671	3,122,815	5,447,420	2,287,362
Knitting mills	17	2,644	60,856	20,495	269,157	556,157	1,024,397	463,428
Clothing industries	308	12,432	269,221	95,850	1,223,580	2,182,550	4,304,764	2,148,441
Wood industries	978	18,242	462,527	112,570	2,286,414	5,063,686	8,772,377	3,447,224
Furniture and fixture industries	1,000	9,033	191,987	53,361	822,834	1,439,776	2,892,805	1,456,105
Paper and allied industries	16	31,533	902,396	131,024	3,145,707	8,306,308	16,462,613	6,965,466
Printing, publishing and allied industries	731	43,524	921,272	107,488	2,104,847	2,619,765	6,721,893	4,082,540
Primary metal industries	18	32,831	938,791	125,168	3,058,810	9,342,828	15,743,208	5,836,563
Metal fabricating ind.	565	38,382	937,555	158,832	3,143,407	7,354,730	13,493,905	6,137,749
Machinery industries	65	37,747	880,187	108,531	2,274,934	5,709,792	10,362,712	4,690,452
Transportation equipment ind.	141	42,510	1,140,212	178,612	4,084,214	21,662,339	29,679,349	8,041,126
Electrical products ind.	35	43,642	1,019,580	127,924	2,466,956	5,574,789	10,591,666	5,163,376
Non-metallic mineral products industries	231	15,124	369,888	55,269	1,188,454	2,392,098	5,308,891	2,510,531
Petroleum and coal products ind.	2	14,181	436,431	22,638	686,455	19,314,945	21,575,884	2,722,924
Chemical and chemical products industries	30	43,788	1,121,818	90,186	2,072,252	8,817,294	15,519,791	6,099,495
Miscellaneous manufacturing ind.	571	19,219	442,240	67,573	1,144,856	2,743,483	5,062,547	2,320,675
Total	5,960	516,421	12,563,977	1,853,929	37,098,547	137,442,912	218,413,657	78,268,998

¹ Preliminary figures.

**1981 Census of Manufactures — Selected Principal Statistics
of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province¹**

Province	Manufacturing Activity							
	No. of establish- ments	Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and elec- tricity \$'000	Cost of materials and sup- plies used \$'000	Value of shipments of goods of own manu- facture \$'000	Value added \$'000
		Number	Man- hours paid '000	Wages \$'000				
Newfoundland	316	15,079	31,746	258,294	67,537	628,459	1,241,259	551,158
Prince Edward Island	150	2,382	4,956	31,049	7,315	164,544	247,020	75,446
Nova Scotia	814	28,590	60,748	470,422	197,920	2,404,060	3,822,633	1,317,037
New Brunswick	626	24,414	50,627	414,959	226,611	2,618,724	3,844,188	1,032,800
Quebec	10,915	386,876	794,480	6,584,626	1,538,859	29,196,370	50,150,142	20,335,428
Ontario	14,553	643,209	1,336,362	11,836,755	2,357,020	55,853,556	94,061,116	37,053,129
Manitoba	1,288	42,199	86,558	687,306	132,951	2,841,880	4,977,010	2,043,396
Saskatchewan	764	15,369	31,130	283,138	78,185	1,619,831	2,503,630	824,086
Alberta	2,452	60,395	124,178	1,214,074	340,569	9,165,443	13,260,191	4,008,225
British Columbia	3,874	118,674	234,342	2,749,026	526,279	9,827,420	16,798,313	6,642,693
Yukon	8	91	183	1,717	400	2,956	6,155	2,598
Northwest Territories	20	230	482	3,205	842	23,087	28,723	6,311
Canada 1981	35,780	1,337,508	2,755,790	24,534,570	5,474,489	114,346,328	190,940,381	73,892,306
Canada 1980r	35,495	1,346,187	2,780,203	22,162,309	4,448,859	99,897,576	168,071,762	65,864,874
Percentage change	0.8	-0.6	-0.9	10.7	23.1	14.5	13.6	12.2

Province	Total Activity							
	Working owners and partners	Administrative, office and other non-manufactur- ing employees		Total employees		Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for re-sale \$'000	Total value of shipments and other revenue \$'000	Value added \$'000
		Number	Salaries \$'000	Number	Salaries and wages \$'000			
Newfoundland	76	3,131	62,763	18,210	321,057	810,407	1,418,644	546,595
Prince Edward Island	45	659	11,751	3,041	42,800	227,347	312,858	78,481
Nova Scotia	183	10,217	221,465	38,807	691,886	3,072,297	4,547,766	1,373,933
New Brunswick	113	7,097	154,796	31,511	569,756	2,900,887	4,177,843	1,084,291
Quebec	2,223	139,170	3,261,200	526,046	9,845,826	33,637,120	55,458,417	21,202,952
Ontario	2,276	268,601	6,623,632	911,810	18,460,387	70,586,227	111,628,447	39,887,789
Manitoba	207	14,978	315,918	57,177	1,003,224	3,451,606	5,701,530	2,158,190
Saskatchewan	111	6,110	139,787	21,479	422,926	1,788,894	2,710,063	861,456
Alberta	220	25,961	639,635	86,356	1,853,709	9,926,981	14,196,725	4,183,221
British Columbia	499	40,444	1,131,582	159,118	3,880,608	11,014,215	18,225,560	6,883,146
Yukon	0	12	302	103	2,019	3,107	6,259	2,552
Northwest Territories	7	41	1,144	271	4,349	23,826	29,544	6,393
Canada 1981	5,960	516,421	12,563,977	1,853,929	37,098,547	137,442,912	218,413,657	78,268,998
Canada 1980r	6,385	504,249	10,970,752	1,850,436	33,133,061	121,105,853	193,323,732	69,908,567
Percentage change	-6.7	2.4	14.5	0.2	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.0

¹ Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

41-001 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Primary Iron and Steel**, April 1983

47-206 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Scientific and Professional Equipment Industries**, 1981

55-002 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Gas Utilities**, March 1983

52-207 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Railway Transport: Part I — Comparative Summary Statistics**, 1977-1981

61-207p (N/C) **Corporation Financial Statistics**, 1981 Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations

63-011 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, April 1983

61-208p (N/C) **Corporation Taxation Statistics**, 1981 Preliminary Data for Income Taxes and Provincial Allocation of Taxable Income

62-003 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products**, April 1983

63-002 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, March 1983

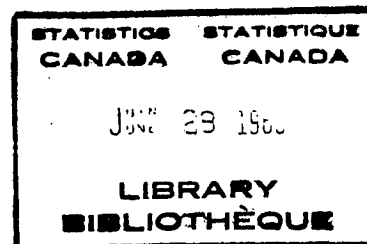
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

45-004 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Refined Petroleum Products, March 1983**

65-004 (Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$63.60) **Exports by Commodities, April 1983**



Industrial Production by Industry in Constant (1971) Prices

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates (in millions of dollars)

	Apr. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
Industrial Production	30,515.6	29,703.9	30,336.8	30,115.7	30,640.8
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	2,968.7	2,755.3	2,771.9	2,765.6	2,752.5
Metal mines	1,058.3	721.2	809.8	747.0	734.0
Mineral fuels	1,310.0	1,436.6	1,430.0	1,405.6	1,409.2
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	246.5	222.9	192.0	292.8	290.9
Services incidental to mining	261.8	278.9	246.5	229.1	224.9
Manufacturing industries	23,452.8	23,090.8	23,640.8	23,395.5	23,871.2
Food and beverage industries	3,125.3	3,327.9	3,305.6	3,243.3	3,264.6
Tobacco products industries	205.9	237.3	228.6	190.4	197.6
Rubber and plastic products industries	773.4	751.5	802.2	846.0	833.0
Leather industries	163.6	143.0	186.2	175.4	180.2
Textile industries	698.9	738.9	776.1	765.0	804.4
Knitting mills	175.3	207.9	195.9	191.1	214.5
Clothing industries	592.8	637.9	669.6	690.2	684.8
Wood industries	987.2	1,155.9	1,172.8	1,142.4	1,184.4
Furniture and fixture industries	365.2	385.2	368.5	388.4	390.5
Paper and allied industries	1,837.1	1,821.7	1,896.8	1,913.2	1,896.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1,377.8	1,303.7	1,365.2	1,327.2	1,324.1
Primary metal industries	1,739.7	1,482.4	1,544.5	1,668.4	1,732.7
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	1,872.4	1,625.3	1,702.3	1,613.4	1,716.9
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	1,581.3	1,141.8	1,169.8	1,186.3	1,176.9
Transportation equipment industries	3,066.7	3,120.0	3,189.8	3,009.9	3,180.8
Electrical products industries	1,635.2	1,585.2	1,597.6	1,591.0	1,591.9
Non-metallic mineral products industries	764.2	787.2	757.7	805.0	807.1
Petroleum and coal products industries	208.2	215.3	213.2	202.9	187.4
Chemical and chemical products industries	1,603.3	1,713.2	1,777.4	1,754.2	1,819.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	679.4	709.7	721.1	691.7	683.5
Electric power, gas and water utilities	4,094.2	3,857.8	3,924.1	3,954.6	4,017.0
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	12,011.9	11,282.9	11,503.0	11,404.8	11,781.2
Non-durable manufacturing industries	11,440.9	11,808.0	12,137.8	11,990.7	12,090.1

Gross Domestic Product by Industry (Industrial Production), April 1983 (Seasonally Adjusted Data) — Advance Information

Industrial production advanced 1.7% in April 1983 with the index (1971=100) rising to a level of 125.7 from 123.5 in March. Production levels in April for the mining, manufacturing and utilities sectors stood 8.7% above the December 1982 low and 0.4% above the corresponding month in 1982.

Most of the increased output in April was attributable to durable goods manufacturing which recorded an advance of 3.3% from the March level; non-durable goods manufacturing increased 0.8% in the month. Production of electric power, gas and water utilities rose 1.6% between March and April, while mining output was off 0.5%.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3.70/\$37), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

(see table on next page)

Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 151 200 000 square metres of corrugated boxes and wrappers in May 1983, an increase of 8.3% from 139 653 000 square metres a year earlier.

January to May 1983 shipments totalled 681 038 000 square metres, down from 722 483 000 square metres in the 1982 period.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Shipments of Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Industrial Production by Industry In Constant (1971) Prices

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. 1982	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1983
Industrial Production	125.2	121.8	124.4	123.5	125.7
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	94.4	87.6	88.1	87.9	87.5
Metal mines	80.4	54.8	61.5	56.7	55.7
Mineral fuels	102.5	112.4	111.8	109.9	110.2
Non-metal mines (except coal mines)	82.7	74.8	64.4	98.2	97.6
Services incidental to mining	156.1	166.3	147.0	136.6	134.1
Manufacturing Industries	123.2	121.3	124.2	122.9	125.4
Food and beverage industries	118.4	126.0	125.2	122.8	123.7
Tobacco products industries	114.2	131.6	126.8	105.6	109.6
Rubber and plastic products industries	143.4	139.3	148.7	156.8	154.4
Leather industries	93.8	82.0	106.8	100.6	103.3
Textile industries	106.6	112.7	118.3	116.6	122.6
Knitting mills	98.4	116.7	110.0	107.3	120.5
Clothing industries	98.1	105.6	110.8	114.2	113.3
Wood industries	118.8	139.1	141.1	137.4	142.5
Furniture and fixture industries	104.5	110.2	105.4	111.1	111.7
Paper and allied industries	117.3	116.3	121.1	122.1	121.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	149.9	141.9	148.6	144.4	144.1
Primary metal industries	105.0	89.5	93.2	100.7	104.6
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries)	114.1	99.1	103.8	98.3	104.6
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	189.1	136.6	139.9	141.9	140.8
Transportation equipment industries	136.4	138.8	141.9	133.9	141.5
Electrical products industries	122.3	118.6	119.5	119.0	119.1
Non-metallic mineral products industries	102.5	105.6	101.6	107.9	108.2
Petroleum and coal products industries	79.3	82.0	81.2	77.3	71.4
Chemical and chemical products industries	141.7	151.4	157.1	155.1	160.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	124.8	130.4	132.5	127.1	125.6
Electric power, gas and water utilities	186.6	175.8	178.9	180.3	183.1
Industry groupings:					
Durable manufacturing industries	124.5	117.0	119.3	118.2	122.1
Non-durable manufacturing industries	121.8	125.7	129.2	127.6	128.7

Electric Lamps (Light Sources), May 1983 — Advance Information

Sales in Canada of electric lamps (light sources) of all types including imports during the month of May 1983 were valued at \$17.9 million.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Electric Lamps (Light Sources)* (43-009, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

**Specified Dairy Products: Production May 1982-1983 and January-May 1982-1983
and Stocks at June 1, 1982 and 1983**

	Production				Stocks	
	May		Jan.-May		June 1	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
tonnes						
Creamery Butter						
Maritimes	331	347	1 476	1 535	336	340
Quebec	6 867	5 241	23 192	19 500	20 621	30 420
Ontario	3 400	3 002	15 082	14 899	2 800	2 404
Western Prov.	1 783	1 674	8 859	8 214	2 951	3 012
Canada	12 381	10 264	48 609	44 148	26 708	36 176
Cheddar Cheese						
Maritimes	481	552	2 058	2 367	710	523
Quebec	1 768	3 853	14 177	17 304	20 526	23 261
Ontario	3 435	3 346	13 632	13 863	13 181	12 027
Western Prov.	1 183	1 523	5 053	7 002	3 973	5 429
Canada	6 867	9 274	34 920	40 536	38 390	41 240
Skim Milk Powder						
Canada	17 855	12 820	62 355	51 324	43 888	24 021

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

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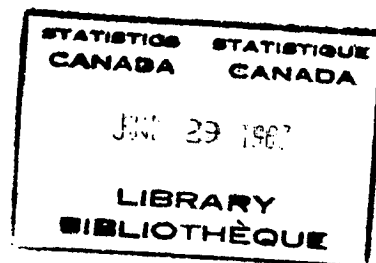
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1981 Census of Population — Data on Microfiche

The following tables derived from the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) are now available on microfiche. It should be noted that the first two characters of the Table ID identify the geographic level of the table: EA = Enumeration Area; CT = Census Tract and Provincial Census Tract; SD = Census Subdivision; SP = Special Series (detailed cross-tabulated data at selected standard geographic levels).

Table ID	Title of Table
SDC81B21	Population 15 years and over by place of birth, showing highest level of schooling and sex, 1981;
CTW81B27	Occupied private dwellings by principal fuels for water and house heating, showing main type of heating equipment, 1981;
CTE81B22	Labour force activity of population 15 years and over by sex and highest level of schooling, 1981.

The rest of the tables on the 1981 Census of Population (Sample Data) will gradually become available. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning the Casual Orders Unit (613-992-3151), Central Inquiries Service, Statistics Canada, Entrance, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks on CANSIM

Fixed capital flows and stocks have been updated and are now available on CANSIM to 1983 in current and constant 1971 dollars (1970 S.I.C.).

For further information relating to industry details or methodology, contact S.M. Wood (613-995-8152), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED on page 4



Oil Pipeline Transport, April 1983 — Advance Information

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines increased 1.1% to 9 727 922 cubic metres in April 1983 from 9 624 721 cubic metres for the same month of 1982.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots, Week Ending June 25, 1983 — Advance Information

Preliminary estimates show steel ingot production for the week ending June 25, 1983 totalled 252 572 tonnes, a decrease of 5.1% from the preceding week's total of 266 235 tonnes but up 20.5% from the year-earlier level of 209 590 tonnes.

The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 166 221 metric tonnes equaling 100 was 151.9 in the current week, 160.2 a week earlier and 126.1 a year earlier.

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

Export Clearances of Major Grains, May 1983 — Advance Information

Export clearances of the major grains during May 1983 were as follows:

- Total wheat, 2 391 700 tonnes
- Oats, 13 400 tonnes
- Barley, 618 300 tonnes
- Rye, 43 700 tonnes
- Flaxseed, 29 500 tonnes
- Rapeseed, 75 900 tonnes.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Mark Elward (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Confectionery, January-March 1983 — Advance Information

Advance information on confectionery shipments for the quarter ending March 1983 is now available.

For further information, order the first quarter 1983 issue of *Confectionery* (32-027, \$2.65/\$10.60), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series, July 1983

Key Economic Series data for July 1983 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, April 1983, to be published June 28 to July 5;

Industry Selling Price Index, May 1983, to be published June 28 to July 5;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, May 1983, to be published June 28 to July 5;

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, January-March 1983 (Final Data), to be published June 29 to July 7;

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, May 1983, to be published July 6;

Labour Force Survey, June 1983, to be published July 8;

Retail Trade, May 1983, to be published July 11 to 15;

Wholesale Trade, May 1983, to be published July 11 to 22;

Canadian Composite Leading Index, April 1983, to be published July 12 to 19;

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, July 1983, to be published July 12 to 19;

Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1983, to be published July 13 to 21;

Farm Cash Receipts, January-May 1983, to be published July 14 to 20;

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, May 1983, to be published July 15 to 21;

The Consumer Price Index, June 1983, to be published July 19;

Labour Income, April 1983, to be published July 21 to 29;

Unemployment Insurance, May 1983, to be published July 25 to 29;

Private and Public Investment, Mid-Year Review 1983, to be published July 25 to 29;

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial Production), May 1983, to be published July 27 to August 2;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, May 1983, to be published July 27 to August 2;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, June 1983, to be published July 27 to August 2;

Housing Starts, All Areas, Second Quarter 1983, to be published July 27 to August 2;

Industry Selling Price Index, June 1983, to be published July 27 to August 3;

Building Permits, May 1983, to be published July 27 to August 4.

The August 1983 schedule of Key Economic Series will appear in the *Daily* and on CANSIM on July 27, 1983. The schedule of Key Economic Series is now available on CANSIM, and can be retrieved by using the command DATES. The schedule will be issued once per month as noted above.

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

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11-006 (Canada: \$5.30/\$21.20; Other Countries: \$6.35/\$25.45) **New Surveys, Volume 7, Number 4**, Fourth Quarter 1982

22-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, April 1983

64-001 (Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.45/\$44.40) **Building Permits**, March 1983

73-001p (N/C) **Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, March 1983

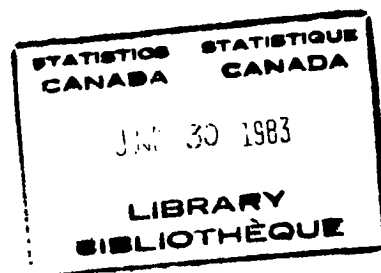
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

65-003 (Canada: \$10.60/\$42.40; Other Countries: \$12.70/\$50.90) **Exports by Countries**, January-March 1983

65-006 (Canada: \$7.95/\$31.80; Other Countries: \$9.55/\$38.15) **Imports by Countries**, January-March 1983



Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Apr. 1982	% Change From	
					Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	937,455	1,147,333	997,752	691,074	-18	36
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,162	7,559	6,567	4,904	-18	26
Average weekly benefit (\$)	155	156	156	142	--	9
Claims received (000)	248	252	269	280	-2	-11
Beneficiaries ³ (000)	1,438p	1,489p	1,558f	1,175f	-3	22
	January to April				% Change From	
	1983		1982		1983/1982	
Benefits¹						
Amount paid (\$000)	4,133,831		2,755,222			50
Weeks of benefit (000)	27,232		19,539			39
Average weekly benefit (\$)	155		141			10
Claims received (000)	1,160		1,218			-5
Beneficiaries ^{2 3} (000)	1,504p		1,132f			33

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 Monthly average.

³ The number of beneficiaries excludes persons involved in job creation arrangements, year-round fishermen and fishermen who qualify for regular benefits.

p Preliminary figures.

f Final figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

For further information, order the April 1983 issue of *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, \$6.35/\$25.40), or contact G. Fincham (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Preliminary Report on Unemployment Insurance Statistics, April 1983 — Advance Information

Benefits paid to unemployment insurance claimants in April 1983 totalled \$937 million*, down 18% from March but 36% more than the \$691 million disbursed in April 1982. Payments for the first four months of 1983 rose to \$4.134 billion, up 50% from the same period in 1982. Most of the increase reflected additional weeks of benefit paid.

Preliminary data show that 1,438,000 claimants* qualified for unemployment insurance benefits for the week ended April 16, 1983, down 3% from the previous month but 22% more than in April 1982.

Some 248,000 claims were filed by persons applying for benefits in April, a decrease of 2% from March and down 11% from April 1982. During the first four months of 1983, claims totalled 1,160,000, down 5% from the year-earlier period.

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 payments.

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review (Based on data available as of June 14, 1983)¹

The forces propelling the economic recovery seem to have shifted somewhat entering the second quarter of 1983. In the first quarter the strength originated in exports, personal expenditure, residential construction, and in a substantially reduced rate of inventory liquidation. Early in the second quarter export demand took on new vigour, whereas personal expenditure appears to have lost some of its vitality, although the outlook for personal outlays remains positive. The inventory sector should remain a source of strength as the period of inventory liquidation appears to be nearing an end, implying that gains in demand will be matched by increases in production and employment, which in turn will generate income and revenues for further spending and aid the self-sustainment of the recovery. Another record increase of the Canadian leading indicator in March supports this view of the current stage of the recovery. In addition to exports and inventories, the economy will benefit from a strong housing sector in the second quarter, while the outlook for business fixed investment appears to have improved slightly.

The improvement in exports reflects a surprising acceleration of the United States economy to rates that have caused many forecasters to revise upwards (continued)

their forecasts for 1983. As a result, exports to that country increased a significant 5.3% in April, led by end products, especially automobiles. As well, the economic recovery of many other countries appears to be gaining momentum, and our exports to those countries rose very strongly in April, led by sales of raw materials. The export data support the optimism expressed by export-oriented manufacturers in the April survey of business conditions. Imports rose only marginally in April, led by end products such as automobiles and other consumer goods. As a result, the merchandise trade surplus rose to a new high.

The sluggishness evident in personal expenditure in January and February returned in April. Retail sales in current dollars fell in April following an increase in real retail sales in March, the only gain in real sales this year. Although some of the slackening in April appears to be due to technical factors associated with unusual seasonal movements, it seems that personal expenditure has, in the short run at least, lost some of its vitality. This view is supported by a fall in employment in retail and wholesale trade in May. Nevertheless, the outlook for consumer spending remains positive as overall employment has increased 202,000 since November, inflation remains below the rate of increase in wages, and consumer confidence remains high.

Inventory liquidation in manufacturing accelerated in March to almost double the rates posted in January and February. This appears to bring us close to the end of the period of inventory liquidation as the number of manufacturers who judged their inventory levels to be about right jumped substantially in the April survey of business conditions, and in May employment in manufacturing posted a large gain, the first significant increase since the onset of the recession in July 1981.

The housing sector exhibited renewed strength in the second quarter as starts of single family dwellings accelerated to record levels. Much of the strength appears to have been borrowed from the future, however, as builders rushed to complete starts in time to qualify for the federal government's Canadian Home Ownership Stimulation Plan which expired in May-June. Nevertheless, these starts represent a glimpse at a relatively robust near-term future, reflecting relatively low mortgage rates and an improved outlook for employment, which have permitted the realization of pent-up demand due to demographic factors.

Although investment is still expected to decline for the year, the outlook has improved slightly due to the unexpected strength of the recovery and to the improved profitability and liquidity of firms in the first quarter. The Conference Board's survey of business in the first quarter indicated that weakness of demand (not interest rates) was the most important factor now underlying the ongoing decline in investment. At the same time, the increase in demand raised capacity utilization in manufacturing moderately in the first quarter, commencing the removal of this impediment. This favourable movement was reinforced by the improved profitability and liquidity of firms in the first quarter, and it would not be surprising if investment were to exceed the intentions expressed in the January survey of Private and Public Investment Intentions. The inertia of this sector is so great, however,

that even if the forecast intentions are exceeded, it will not be by a large margin.

The recovery has carried production to the first quarterly increase since the second quarter of 1981 as both gross domestic and gross national product grew sharply in the first quarter. Growth had become relatively widespread by March as the trend-cycle of output was growing in over 50% of industries at that time. The greatest gains were made in industries whose sales are relatively sensitive to variations in interest rates, and these same industries declined the most during the recession, reflecting the large role that interest rates have played both in the recession and in the recovery.

By May, employment had increased 202,000 from its trough in November, and gains were registered in most areas of the country. In May, the number of young workers employed increased more than did those 25 years and over. Employment in manufacturing was up 1.8%, the first appreciable increase since the onset of the recession. Despite the growth in employment, the unemployment rate has fallen only marginally as increases in the labour force have almost matched the gains in employment.

Price increases have become more widespread but, with a few exceptions, have remained moderate in size as the recovery has progressed. Consumer prices were flat in April while manufacturers' prices increased only marginally. At the same time over 75% of manufacturing industries recorded increases or no change in their prices in April, in comparison to less than 60% in September 1982. This combination of widespread yet moderate increases in prices is in contrast to the periods of rapid inflation in the 1970s when at times the number was over 90%. The gasoline price wars, increased productivity, more moderate wage settlements, and improved profitability and liquidity lie behind the continued moderation in price increases in April.

- **Real domestic production** was up 0.8% in March, contributing to the 1.8% gain in the first quarter. By March, 54.3% of industries registered an increasing trend for output, in comparison to a low of 25.9% in May 1982.

- **Employment** gained 0.6% in May, identical to April's increase. In May, however, 39,000 young workers found jobs in comparison to 24,000 for those 25 years and over, reversing a trend that had prevailed through April. Employment in manufacturing was up 1.8%, while in wholesale and retail trade it fell by 18,000.

- **Retail sales** gained 2.5% in volume in March. In current dollars, sales fell 2.8% in April, negating the 2.8% current dollar increase in March. Delayed tax refunds, the early Easter, and unusually wet weather in April may have distorted the seasonal movement of this series, and the movement over the two-month period is more reflective of the trend of current dollar retail sales.

- The indicators of **residential construction** accelerated in May following some softening in March. Housing starts registered 254,000 units at annual rates in May, mainly due to single starts, compared to an average (continued)

rage of 174,750 from January to April. Building permits were up 10.1% in March and 0.9% in April to a level of 190,300 units.

- With inclusion of the April data, the underlying trend for **merchandise exports and imports** increased by 1.7% and 2.3%, respectively, with the larger gain in imports reflecting the more robust recovery in Canada through the first quarter. Entering the second quarter, however, there was increased evidence of an acceleration in the recovery in the United States and in the European and Japanese economies. This was reflected in the 10.5% gain in exports in April, compared to the 1.9% increase in imports. As a result the merchandise trade surplus reached a record level of \$1,993 million in April.

- **New orders in manufacturing** fell 2.5% in volume in March, as **shipments** dropped 1.3% and **inventories** fell by \$169 million (1971 dollars). This represents the second consecutive month of slackness in manufacturing and parallels similar weakening of consumer demand in January and February. This weakness appears to be transitory as, according to the business conditions survey, the number of manufacturing firms planning an increase in production rose to 46% in April from 28% in January.

- **Consumer prices** (not seasonally adjusted) were flat in April while manufacturers' prices edged up by 0.2%, and prices for raw materials climbed 1.2% (not seasonally adjusted).

- Output per employee increased 0.7% in March and wage settlements have continued to become more moderate as the annual rate of increase in base rates for all contracts settled in the first quarter was 4.3%. Excluding COLA contracts, the rate of increase was 6.6% compared to 7.3% in the fourth quarter.

The size and breadth of increases in the composite leading indicators in March suggest that the recovery will continue through the next several months at least. The composite leading index (1971=100) advanced 3.01% in March to a level of 124.86, as all 10 components continued to increase. The non-filtered version rose 1.69% to 133.5. The sources of strength in final demand appear to be consumer demand, exports and housing. The period of massive inventory liquidation appears to be over, with the result that increases in final demand are now being reflected in increased employment, especially in manufacturing.

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: \$2.65/\$26.50; other countries: \$3.20/\$31.80). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,762,686 phonograph records in May 1983, down from 5,018,379 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes rose to 2,227,156 in the latest month from 1,578,333 in May 1982.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Louis Boucher (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Road Motor Vehicles — Registrations, 1982 — Advance Information

Canada's provincial and territorial governments reported 10,530,355 passenger automobile registrations during the 1982 licence year. Registrations of trucks and buses totalled 3,293,406 and motorcycles numbered 431,453.

The total number of driver's licences registered for the 1982 licence year was 15,081,076.

For further information, contact A. MacLean (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

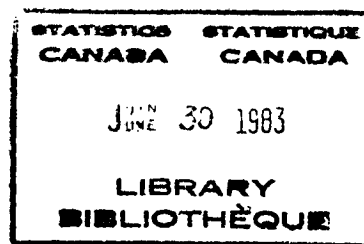
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

21-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Farm Cash Receipts, January-April 1983**

23-003 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, April 1983**

35-205 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants, 1981**

43-001 (Canada: \$1.55/\$15.50; Other Countries: \$1.85/\$18.60) **Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, May 1983**

(continued on page 10)



Employment, Earnings and Hours, April 1983 — Preliminary Estimates**Important Note to Users of Employment Statistics**

The employment, earnings and hours estimates presented in this release are the first data to be published based on the revised Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

Effective with the April 1983 reference month, the estimates contained in the new publication 72-002 (*Employment, Earnings and Hours*) replace those previously published in catalogue numbers 72-002 (*Employment, Earnings and Hours*) and 72-008 (*Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*).

The major characteristics of the revised survey are as follows:

- It includes firms of all sizes;
- It covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, household services, religious organizations, and military personnel;
- It makes use of census and sampling methodologies with a part of the sample rotating each month;
- It uses the 1970 version of the Standard Industrial Classification and the 1981 version of the Standard Geographical Classification;
- It groups employees according to the method of payment (i.e. salaried employees, hourly-rated employees, other type of employees);
- It produces statistics on overtime earnings and hours;
- It aggregates data according to different mixtures of the units selected in the survey sample (i.e. all units, take-all units, take-some units).

The new survey has been designed to produce reliable estimates at the broad industry division levels for provinces, and at the "3-digit" industry level for Canada; the reliability of the estimates decreases at more disaggregated industrial or geographical levels.

More detailed statistical tables and information on concepts and methods will be published in the new publication which will be released shortly.

The new estimates also appear in the Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System (CANSIM).

In order to assist users in making the transition from the old to the new estimates, link factors are being calculated for most series previously published. These factors will be contained in the Statistics Canada catalogue 72-518 (*Employment, Earnings and Hours — Linkage of March to April 1983 Data*), scheduled to be released in late July. A complimentary copy of this publication along with the revised *Employment, Earnings and Hours* publication will be sent to all present subscribers of 72-002 and 72-008.

Data users should note the following:

- 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).

Users requiring more information are invited to call Labour Division (613-992-3868), or any of Statistics Canada's regional offices listed below:

	Local Call	Toll-free Service
St. John's	772-4073	Zenith 07037
Halifax	426-5331	1-800-565-7192
Montreal	283-5725	1-800-361-2831
Ottawa (Central Inquiries)	992-4734	
Toronto	966-6586	1-800-268-1151
Winnipeg	949-4020	1-800-282-8006
Regina	359-5405	(112)-800-667-3524
Edmonton	420-3027	1-800-222-6400
Vancouver (Southern & Central B.C.)	666-3691	(112)-800-663-1551
Northwest Territories		Zenith 22015
Yukon & Northern B.C.		
(Area Served by NorthwTel Inc.)		Zenith 08913
Ottawa Head Office	613-992-3868	

(see table on next page)

Employment, Earnings and Hours Data

April 1983

Industry Group — Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	All Employees		Employees Paid by the Hour	
	Number	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	Apr. 1983p	Apr. 1983p	Apr. 1983p	Apr. 1983p
	thousands	dollars	number	dollars
Forestry	40.3	526.88	38.1	15.76
Mines, quarries and oil wells	142.6	615.33	38.6	14.01
Manufacturing	1,688.4	434.51	38.4	10.44
Durables	777.3	465.85	39.4	11.09
Non-durables	911.1	407.78	37.4	9.78
Construction	317.1	482.46	36.2	14.00
Building	261.6	462.81	35.6	13.79
Engineering	55.5	575.13	39.3	14.94
Goods Producing Industries	2,188.4	454.94	38.1	11.21
Transportation, communication and other utilities	781.5	485.81	37.2	12.26
Transportation	431.7	453.43	36.7	11.78
Storage	13.0	487.78	39.4	12.58
Communication	223.1	496.89	35.8	12.92
Electric power, gas and water utilities	113.7	586.80	40.4	13.67
Trade	1,466.5	276.95	27.8	7.48
Wholesale	453.6	375.60	34.6	8.56
Retail	1,013.0	232.77	26.3	7.16
Finance, insurance and real estate	512.1	392.65
Comm., business and personal service	2,812.5	327.84	26.7	8.33
Public administration	642.6	484.79
Service producing Industries	6,215.3	357.26	28.4	8.67
Industrial aggregate	8,403.7	382.70	32.0	9.78
Industrial aggregate — Provinces				
Newfoundland	109.2	358.78	35.4	8.59
Prince Edward Island	27.4	312.65	31.8	7.00
Nova Scotia	232.1	336.16	32.5	8.38
New Brunswick	175.7	348.94	33.2	8.76
Quebec	2,057.8	375.65	33.0	9.44
Ontario	3,428.2	378.44	32.4	9.42
Manitoba	340.6	347.67	30.7	8.68
Saskatchewan	253.4	365.88	29.1	9.67
Alberta	822.0	419.62	30.4	10.90
British Columbia	929.7	419.45	29.9	12.20
Yukon	7.1	427.87	29.2	10.74
Northwest Territories	15.4	500.80	33.5	12.76
Canada	8,403.7	382.70	32.0	9.78

p Preliminary estimates.

r Revised estimates.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Building Permits

(millions of dollars)

		1982					1983				
		Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total	Res.	Ind.	Comm.	Inst. & Govt.	Total
Canada —	Feb.	286.7	73.8	395.7	71.9	828.1	485.9	69.3	125.4	172.2	852.8
Unadjusted	Mar.	467.3	147.2	465.7	185.7	1,265.9	962.5	61.8	205.2	190.6	1,420.1
	Apr.	572.2	97.6	309.7	148.7	1,128.2	1,217.7	59.4	166.4	70.5	1,514.0
Canada —	Feb.	454.6	119.2	459.0	105.3	1,138.1	785.9	112.2	143.7	246.2	1,288.0
Adjusted	Mar.	444.2	141.0	436.2	163.9	1,185.3	898.3	59.2	193.6	163.9	1,315.0
	Apr.	450.1	91.7	332.7	164.1	1,038.6	1,003.5	61.5	199.2	81.9	1,346.1
Canada Jan.-Apr.											
Unadjusted		1,670.7	376.3	1,412.6	523.5	3,983.1	3,033.0	225.9	623.8	566.6	4,449.3
Newfoundland		5.8	1.0	2.4	3.5	12.7	19.3	0.5	3.9	2.9	26.6
Prince Edward Island		2.0	0.3	0.8	1.3	4.4	9.9	0.8	2.4	2.2	15.3
Nova Scotia		33.8	5.4	19.0	41.2	99.4	89.7	2.9	8.4	25.4	126.4
New Brunswick		7.5	3.6	4.9	15.5	31.5	44.8	3.4	10.5	11.7	70.4
Quebec		271.2	53.6	128.6	73.0	526.4	630.2	55.1	99.0	60.4	844.7
Ontario		459.1	153.2	412.9	83.7	1,108.9	1,057.8	110.3	210.0	186.8	1,564.9
Manitoba		30.6	19.3	14.5	8.0	72.4	103.9	5.1	21.6	12.0	142.6
Saskatchewan		61.7	2.7	44.0	32.6	141.0	185.1	4.7	26.6	18.1	234.5
Alberta		353.5	39.6	605.9	154.0	1,153.0	351.8	20.5	142.0	144.6	658.9
British Columbia		444.8	97.5	177.8	105.9	826.0	538.0	22.5	98.0	98.0	756.5
N.W.T. and Yukon		0.7	0.1	1.8	4.8	7.4	2.5	0.1	1.4	4.5	8.5

Canada totals include an estimate of late returns.

Building Permits, April 1983 — Advance Information

Building permits issued in April 1983 rose 2.4% to a preliminary seasonally adjusted level of \$1,346.1 million from \$1,315.0 million (revised) in March, reflecting a surge of last minute applications for the \$3,000 grant under the Canadian Home Ownership Plan (CHOSP) which ended May 5. However, the surge in residential permits was almost entirely offset by a drop in permits for non-residential building construction. In April 1982, the total value of permits issued was \$1,038.6 million.

The value of builders' applications for new housing construction was estimated at a seasonally adjusted \$1,003.5 million in April, up 11.7% from \$898.3 million in March. The number of new dwellings authorized rose to 18,330 units in April — 13,066 singles and 5,264 multiples — from 16,775 units in March — 10,073 singles and 6,702 multiples. The April value of residential permits was more than double the year-earlier estimate of \$450.1 million. (The surge of residential permits in March and April 1983 is consistent with the high level of housing starts recorded in May and will, therefore, have little impact on the June starts expected to be announced next week.)

Permits for building construction other than residential decreased for the third consecutive month in April, reflecting the weakness of intentions in the non-

residential sector. The value of permits for industrial projects rose a marginal 3.9% to \$61.5 million from the depressed level of \$59.2 million in March, while commercial projects were up 2.9% to \$199.2 million from \$193.6 million. Institutional projects tumbled 50.0% to \$81.9 million from \$163.9 million in March. In total, non-residential permits amounted to \$342.6 million, off 17.8% from the \$416.7 million authorized in March.

Partial returns for May 1983 indicate a possible drop of 50% in the number of single-detached homes authorized but an increase of 26% in multiples, compared to April.

For additional information, order the April 1983 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.70/\$37), or contact R. Couillard (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 9Z9. (see tables on pages 5 and 6)

April 1983

	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	167	6	173	9,792	287	2,955	1,614	14,648
Prince Edward Island	106	5	111	4,497	327	1,589	13	6,426
Nova Scotia	744	49	793	42,284	1,005	2,619	1,508	47,416
New Brunswick	491	120	611	27,975	2,539	3,386	3,558	37,458
Quebec	3,918	2,042	5,960	272,867	7,532	31,273	8,783	320,455
Ontario	5,772	2,029	7,801	448,252	34,241	46,953	25,526	554,972
Manitoba	811	50	861	46,470	4,656	2,896	1,028	55,050
Saskatchewan	1,011	222	1,233	63,638	379	18,671	2,323	85,011
Alberta	2,097	281	2,378	137,348	5,872	42,822	19,291	205,333
British Columbia	2,216	202	2,418	163,397	2,443	13,128	6,847	185,815
Yukon	16	—	16	558	66	144	1	769
Northwest Territories	11	2	13	665	—	2	—	667
Canada — Unadjusted	17,360	5,008	22,368	1,217,743	59,347	166,438	70,492	1,514,020
Canada — Adjusted	13,066	5,264	18,330	1,003,530	61,509	199,166	81,938	1,346,143
Metropolitan Areas	10,672	3,846	14,518	821,266	41,884	117,639	43,137	1,023,926
Calgary	583	40	623	34,462	4,000	15,209	2,603	56,274
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	69	29	98	4,606	115	312	400	5,433
Edmonton	732	53	785	47,281	—	19,477	5,086	71,844
Halifax	248	37	285	17,572	595	920	107	19,194
Hamilton	204	131	335	15,683	1,163	1,530	582	18,958
Hull	161	53	214	11,094	324	1,748	360	13,526
Kitchener	201	22	223	11,019	163	2,454	12	13,648
London	216	—	216	10,863	8,104	1,083	2,140	22,190
Montreal	1,598	1,129	2,727	130,078	4,532	11,230	4,069	149,909
Oshawa	254	22	276	11,813	697	2,199	55	14,764
Ottawa	584	355	939	54,667	1,449	2,558	2,144	60,818
Quebec	572	363	935	40,720	38	2,466	50	43,274
Regina	318	8	326	16,182	50	1,210	326	17,768
St. Catharines-Niagara	152	56	208	11,818	700	417	559	13,494
Saint John	35	87	122	7,215	1,510	230	2,946	11,901
St. John's	87	5	92	5,866	10	2,673	1,375	9,924
Saskatoon	341	155	496	24,473	11	16,646	932	42,062
Sudbury	14	—	14	866	30	80	317	1,293
Thunder Bay	49	30	79	4,229	15	99	397	4,740
Toronto	2,382	1,097	3,479	221,890	12,745	22,624	9,307	266,566
Trois-Rivières	134	5	139	7,575	4	300	2,965	10,844
Vancouver	1,025	116	1,141	84,860	496	6,852	2,741	94,949
Victoria	97	47	144	10,210	51	598	1,212	12,071
Windsor	42	—	42	3,763	574	2,388	1,785	8,510
Winnipeg	574	6	580	32,461	4,508	2,336	667	39,972

For further information, order *Building Permits*, April 1983 (64-001, \$3.70/\$37).

Index of Constant Dollar Value of Building Permits Issued¹ Canada

(1971=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	Total	Residential	Non-residential			Governmental
			Total	Industrial	Commercial	
1972	103.5	103.4	103.6	103.2	122.5	83.2
1973	123.8	120.7	127.7	154.8	157.1	83.4
1974	119.8	106.6	136.5	206.2	156.9	82.2
1975	125.9	132.4	117.6	123.5	140.0	90.8
1976	131.3	145.9	112.7	128.8	143.9	71.8
1977	122.6	135.7	105.9	118.6	128.0	76.2
1978	119.2	123.3	114.1	114.2	153.0	72.2
1979	115.9	114.8	117.3	128.5	162.9	63.2
1980	117.6	104.6	134.1	166.7	173.4	76.8
1981	130.9	125.8	137.4	139.7	192.0	77.8
1982	83.5	74.4	95.0	81.5	118.8	75.8
1982						
Jan.	110.7	95.5	129.9	100.6	179.5	90.3
Feb.	91.4	68.5	120.3	109.4	192.6	47.8
Mar.	94.8	66.7	130.3	129.3	182.9	74.3
Apr.	83.3	67.3	103.4	83.8	139.0	74.3
May	73.2	61.3	88.2	83.9	106.9	70.2
June	68.4	55.0	85.3	57.8	114.3	67.1
July	81.6	60.7	108.1	83.9	152.4	71.7
Aug.	66.0	61.6	71.6	70.5	73.2	70.3
Sept.	72.1	65.7	80.3	64.1	90.0	77.4
Oct.	82.7	80.7	85.1	70.4	61.0	117.9
Nov.	86.4	99.9	69.4	68.6	69.0	70.1
Dec.	91.9	110.3	68.7	56.2	65.3	78.3
1983						
Jan.	98.4	109.9	83.9	57.3	87.7	92.4
Feb.	97.0	108.6	82.3	95.9	56.1	104.0
Mar.	98.6	122.4	68.5	50.5	75.6	69.3
Apr.	101.3	136.5	56.8	52.9	78.5	35.4

¹ The constant dollar value was estimated by deflating the current permit values with the building construction input price index.

Industry Selling Price Indexes: Manufacturing (1971=100)

	Relative Importance ²	Index			Percent Change		Percent Contribution to Total Change ¹	
		May* 1983	Apr.* 1983	May 1982	May '83/ Apr. '83	May '83/ May '82	May '83/ Apr. '83	May '83/ May '82
Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing	100.0	298.5	297.0	288.8	0.5	3.4	0.51	3.4
SIC Major Groups:								
1. Food and Beverage Industries	19.9	303.9	303.0	297.0	0.3	2.3	0.06	0.5
2. Tobacco Products Industries	1.1	237.7	234.9	208.5	1.2	14.0	0.01	0.1
3. Rubber and Plastics Products Industries	2.5	245.7	245.0	241.1	0.3	1.9	—	—
4. Leather Industries	0.9	276.7	275.1	271.0	0.6	2.1	—	—
5. Textile Industries	3.5	237.9	237.6	235.8	0.1	0.9	—	—
6. Knitting Mills	0.9	195.5	194.8	190.7	0.4	2.5	—	—
8. Wood Industries	4.7	277.3	261.2	238.2	6.2	16.4	0.25	0.6
9. Furniture and Fixture Industries	1.6	291.4	291.3	279.7	—	4.2	—	0.1
10. Paper and Allied Industries	8.2	304.3	304.3	321.6	—	-5.4	—	-0.5
12. Primary Metal Industries	8.4	321.9	319.8	310.2	0.7	3.8	0.06	0.3
13. Metal Fabricating Industries	7.5	282.3	281.7	278.1	0.2	1.5	0.02	0.1
14. Machinery Industries	4.4	262.4	262.2	252.7	0.1	3.8	—	0.2
16. Electrical Products Industries	6.8	223.1	222.2	216.7	0.4	3.0	0.02	0.2
17. Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries	3.2	319.0	317.7	304.5	0.4	4.8	0.01	0.2
18. Petroleum and Coal Products Industries ³	4.2	676.1	676.1	631.6	—	7.0	—	0.7
19. Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	6.6	314.3	314.0	306.6	0.1	2.5	—	0.2
Other Major Groups ⁴	15.6	254.2	253.3	240.7	0.4	5.6	0.05	0.7

* 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.

Industry Selling Price Index, May 1983 — Advance Information

The Industry Selling Price Index (ISPI) for manufacturing (1971=100) reached a preliminary level of 298.5 in May 1983, up 0.5% from the revised April index of 297.0. The year-to-year increase from May 1982 to May 1983 was 3.4%, marking the fifth consecutive month in which the rise has been less than 4%. The main factor in the upward movement of the total ISPI in May was a 6.2% increase in the wood industries major group index; rises of 0.3% in the food and beverage industries index and 0.7% in the primary metal industries index contributed to a lesser extent.

The wood industries index advanced 6.2% in May and showed a year-over-year rise of 16.4%. The sawmills and planing mills index climbed 9.6% in the month as lumber prices posted strong increases, ranging from 1.1% for maple to 21% for spruce; the increases occurred in both the domestic and export markets. Other construction materials showed strong price increases as well: these advances were reflected in rises of 6.5% in the shingle mills index, 2.0% in the veneer and plywood mills index and 4.1% in the hardwood flooring plants index.

The primary metal industries index advanced 0.7% in May, to stand 3.8% higher than the year-earlier level. Price increases of 1.0% in the smelting and refining industry provided the main stimulus for the increase in the group index. Refined copper prices were up 3.6% and precious metals rose 2.4%.

The food and beverage industries index increased 0.3% in the latest month to a level 2.3% higher than in May 1982. The slaughtering and meat processors component index was down 1.0% — mainly in response to lower beef prices — and the fish products industry index declined 4.1%; however, these decreases were more than offset by increases of 17.6% in the cane and beet sugar processors index, 4.4% in the confectionery manufacturers index and 2.3% in the feeds industry index.

The indexes for the other major groups did not exhibit many significant changes. In May, 47% of the industry level indexes registered increases, 22% posted decreases and 31% showed no change from the previous month.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1977=100)

	Relative Importance	Index			Percent Change	
		May 1983 ¹	Apr. 1983 ¹	May 1982	May '83/ Apr. '83	May '83/ May '82
Raw materials total	100.0	211.6	211.3	200.5	0.1	5.5
Vegetable products	12	126.1	120.9	128.6	4.3	-1.9
Animals and animal products	23	163.4	166.1	174.2	-1.6	-6.2
Textile products	1	139.9	139.0	143.5	0.6	-2.5
Wood products	11	145.5	144.9	142.7	0.4	2.0
Ferrous materials	3	135.4	135.4	133.7	—	1.3
Non-ferrous metals	6	181.4	176.6	149.3	2.7	21.5
Non-metallic minerals	4	186.3	186.3	178.6	—	4.3
Coal, crude oil and natural gas	40	300.8	300.8	271.6	—	10.8
Raw materials — Total excluding coal, crude oil, natural gas		153.8	153.2	154.3	0.4	-0.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.**Raw Materials Price Index, May 1983 — Advance Information**

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) was at a preliminary level of 211.6 in May 1983, an increase of 0.1% from 211.3 (revised) in April and up 5.5% from the May 1982 index level. The raw materials price index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas increased 0.4% over the month but was still 0.3% lower than a year earlier. Four of the eight component indexes showed increases in the month, one decreased and three remained unchanged; significant increases were posted for vegetable products (4.3%) and non-ferrous metals (2.7%), while the animals and animal products index declined 1.6%.

The vegetable products component index advanced 4.3% in May — largely on the strength of sharp price increases for raw sugar (38%), fresh vegetables (9%) and fresh fruit (8%) — but was still down 1.9% from the year-earlier level. Despite the increases in May, the fruit and vegetable indexes remained 20% lower than in May 1982.

The non-ferrous metals component rose 2.7% in the latest month and showed an increase of 21.5% over the 12-month period. While significant price increases for precious metals provided the main impetus to the monthly change, notable advances were also posted for copper, zinc and non-ferrous scrap.

The animals and animal products index decreased 1.6% in May, mainly because of declines in cattle and calf prices which were only partially offset by price increases for hides, skins, sheep and lambs. Since May 1982, the component index has declined 6.2%.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.70/\$37), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1983 — Advance Information

Production of coal in Canada fell by 13.4% to 3 490 kilotonnes in March 1983 from 4 033 KT a year earlier. Exports of coal declined to 1 098 KT from 1 508 KT, while landed imports rose to 106 KT from 13 KT.

Coal production during January-March 1983 totalled 10 709 KT, down by 2.2% from 10 950 KT in the year-earlier period. Exports of coal declined to 3 481 KT from 3 605 KT, while landed imports increased to 296 KT from 33 KT in the first three months of 1982.

For further information, order the March 1983 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Richard Godin (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

The Dairy Review, May 1983 — Advance Information

Creamery butter production in Canada in May 1983 totalled 10 264 tonnes, down 17.1% from May 1982.

Milk sold from Canadian farms for all purposes in April 1983 totalled an estimated 645 111 kilolitres, 0.4% less than in April 1982. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1983 to 2 342 196 kilolitres, an increase of 1.1% over the January-April 1982 period.

For further information, order the May issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$2.65/\$26.50), or contact Paul Murray (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, June 1, 1983 — Advance Information

Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives, in storage and factories in Canada on June 1, 1983 totalled 17 628 tonnes, up from 12 626 tonnes last year. Holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 54 608 tonnes (30 994 tonnes in 1982).

For further information, order the June 1, 1983 issue of *Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables* (32-010, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Footwear Statistics, May 1983 — Advance Information
Canadian production of footwear of all kinds during the month of May 1983 amounted to 3,372,397 pairs.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gypsum Products, May 1983 — Advance Information

Canadian manufacturers shipped 14 706 758 square metres of gypsum wallboard during the month of May 1983, up from 11 782 945 square metres a year earlier.

For further information, order the May 1983 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$1.55/\$15.50), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

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62-007 (Canada: \$3.15/\$31.50; Other Countries: \$3.80/\$37.80) **Construction Price Statistics**, June 1983

63-007 (Canada: \$2.65/\$26.50; Other Countries: \$3.20/\$31.80) **New Motor Vehicle Sales**, April 1983

87-516 (Canada: \$6.35; Other Countries: \$7.60) **Culture Statistics: Museums, Art Galleries and Related Institutions**, 1979

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