



Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

# infomat

## Weekly Bulletin

March 28, 1980

### Real Domestic Product

The seasonally adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product (1971=100) increased 0.4% to 140.1 in January from 139.6 in December. The index of industrial production was up 0.3%. Output of both goods-producing and service-producing industries advanced 0.4% during the month.

In goods-producing industries, agriculture, forestry, mining and utilities registered gains, while manufacturing was unchanged from the previous month, and construction declined slightly. For agriculture, increased grain and poultry production provided most of the gain, while livestock production declined. The gain in forestry was due entirely to increased pulpwood production, logging activity declined significantly.

Mining recorded its first increase since September 1979, with metal mines and mineral fuels output accounting for the rise. Production of crude petroleum and natural gas rose sharply in January, but the gain was offset to some extent by a significant decline in coal mines which were affected by a major labour disruption in one British Columbia mine. Miscellaneous metal mines production advanced about 7.0% in January, with increased zinc and nickel output accounting for the gain. Iron mines and non-metal mines recorded declines. Increased electric power generation was responsible for all of the gain in utilities.

The level of manufacturing activity in January was virtually unchanged from that of December, with non-durables declining slightly, and durables up slightly. Among non-durable industries to decline, manufacturers of rubber and plastics, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products recorded the most significant decreases. In durable manufacturing, output rose sharply in primary metals, metal fabricating, machinery products and electrical products. The largest decline reported was among manufacturers of motor vehicles, where over 20,000 employees were laid off for various periods during January. Construction output dropped marginally in January, mostly due to a decline in residential building activity.

For further information, order the January 1980 issue of *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (including the Index of Industrial Production)* (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R.W. Collins (613-995-0443), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

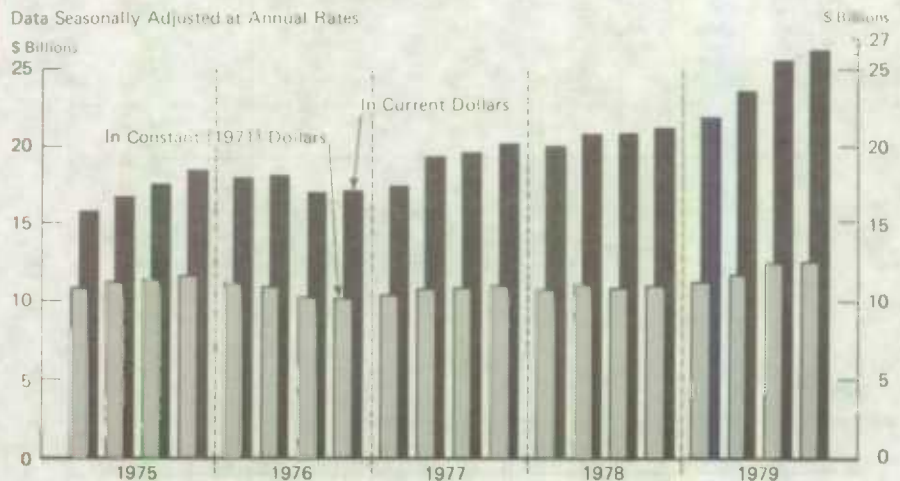
### LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

		Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago	
<b>EMPLOYMENT, INCOME</b>				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Dec.	293.5	296.62r	8.9
Labour Income (\$ million)	Jan.*	12,221.8p	12,370.4p	10.4
Persons with Jobs (million)	Feb.	10.24	10.19	3.8
Unemployed	Feb.	949,000	946,000	-0.5
<b>INVENTORIES</b>				
Department Store (\$ million)	Jan.*	2,371.8p	2,175.2p	19.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Jan.*	26,415.8p	25,835.3r	23.8
Wholesale (\$ million)	Jan.*	11,711.6p	10,609.7p	20.7
<b>ORDERS</b>				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Jan.*	13,148.2p	11,959.6r	11.3
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Jan.*	17,385.0p	16,745.1r	21.8
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Feb.	201.8	200.1	9.4
Non-food (CPI) Component	Feb.	186.8	185.4	9.2
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Jan.	113.4	113.0	5.6
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Dec.	230.9	230.8	5.1
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Jan.	238.0p	230.3r	16.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Building Permits (\$ million)	Dec.	883.3p	14,064.4p	7.1
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Jan.	10,489	10,489	-9.1
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Dec.	2 803.3	33 019.0	8.3
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Dec.	33.7	352.3	5.0
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Nov.	9 279.7	95 415.6	6.7
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Jan.*	9.75p	9.75p	0.7
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>				
Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Jan.	5,886p	5,886p	17.8
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Jan.	5,509p	5,509p	17.6
<b>PRODUCTION</b>				
Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Feb.	1 290.99p	2 718 443p	-7.8
<b>SALES</b>				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Jan.	558.4p	588.4p	15.7
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Jan.*	12,508.2p	12,508.2p	11.3
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Jan.	768.4	768.4	13.8
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Jan.	5,645.9	5,645.9	12.7
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Jan.*	5,637.4p	5,637.4p	15.5

Statistics are not seasonally adjusted. p - preliminary, r - revised. \* - new this week.

### Non-Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

### New Catalogue of Publications

Now available is the 1980 edition of the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* which includes all recent titles available for sale from the department as of January 1, 1980. This edition is the most timely ever published, available two months after the end of the reference period, and it incorporates revised prices for all publications.

Single copies of the Catalogue or sets (one English and one French copy) are available at no charge. There is, however, a charge of \$5 for each additional copy or set. Copies of the Catalogue are available from the User Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or from any of the Statistics Canada Regional Offices.

Users who received copies of the 1978-79 Catalogue should note that they will automatically be sent order coupons for the new Catalogue.

### Wholesale Trade,

Wholesale merchants' sales for January 1980 were estimated at \$5,637.4 million, up 15.5% over January 1979.

Wholesale inventories were valued at \$11,711.6 million, an increase of 20.7% from revised stocks of \$9,701.4 million on hand at the end of January last year.

For further information, order the January 1980 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.50/\$15), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4. Data users should note that the statistical series on sales and stocks of wholesale merchants have been revised in this issue. The new totals exclude sales and stocks of petroleum products and grain dealers. The series have also been re-based to the 1970 S.I.C. from the 1960 S.I.C., and have been revised back to January 1977 in CANSIM matrix No. 114. The old series under CANSIM matrix No. 94 has been terminated.

### Inventories/Shipments/Orders

Canadian manufacturers' shipments in January 1980, seasonally adjusted, were estimated at \$13,255.4 million, up 3.2% from the revised December level of \$12,842.3 million. Shipments of durable goods increased 1.2% to \$5,821.2 million from \$5,751.8 million, and non-durable goods shipments rose 4.8% to \$7,434.2 million from \$7,090.5 million.

New orders in all manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted, were estimated at \$13,523.3 million, an increase of 4.2% from the revised December value of \$12,975.3 million. New orders for durable goods increased 3.4% to \$6,097.0 million from \$5,896.0 million and non-durable goods new orders were up 4.9% to \$7,426.3 million from \$7,079.3 million.

Unfilled orders in all manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted, increased 1.5% to \$17,569.2 million from \$17,301.3 million. Unfilled orders for durable goods increased 1.8% to \$15,604.4 million from \$15,328.6 million, while those for non-durable goods dropped fractionally to \$1,964.8 million.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers in January, seasonally adjusted, was estimated at \$26,236.0 million, 1.5% higher than the revised December value of \$25,858.9 million. Total inventory held rose 1.4% to \$27,257.4 million from \$26,883.1 million with increases of 2.4% in raw materials, 0.8% in goods in process and 0.6% in finished products.

The seasonally adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 1.98:1 in January 1980 compared to 2.01:1 (revised) in December 1979. The finished products to shipments ratio was 0.66:1, down from the revised December ratio of 0.68:1.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in January were estimated at \$12,508.2 million, an increase of 11.3% from the January 1980 value of \$11,241.0 million.

### Canada's Female Labour Force

Women of today constitute a large and increasing portion of Canada's total labour force; between 1901 and 1976 their proportion increased from 14.8% to 37.8%. Contributing factors to this rise include the rapid growth in service-producing industries together with the changes in occupational trends; better employment practices and improvements in maternity leave; increased education and vocational training; the rise in urbanization; and the decrease in family size and the improvement in the provision of day care facilities. Also, many women enter the labour force because they wish to maintain or improve their families' standard of living.

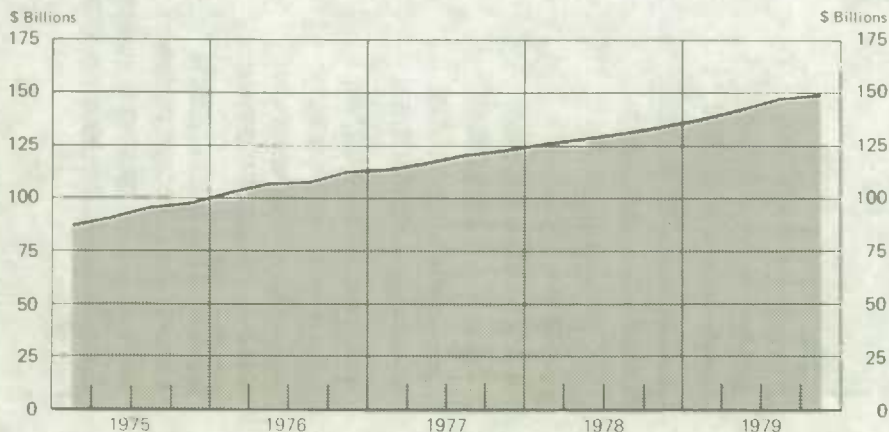
*Canada's Female Labour Force* (98-804E, \$1.25 in Canada, \$1.50 in other countries), the fourth publication in the 1976 Census popular study series, presents a profile of those women who are either working or who are seeking work, where they work, the type of jobs they do and what they are paid.

Some of the highlights of the publication include:

- Close to four million women were working or seeking jobs in 1976 — more than three times the number 25 years before and almost 14 times that of 1901.
- As a proportion of the total labour force, women represented 37.8% in 1976 compared to 22.0% in 1951 and 14.8% in 1901.
- Almost one-half of all women 15 years of age and over were in the labour force in 1976 and nearly two-thirds of those women were married.
- Almost one-half of all separated and divorced women with children were in the labour force.
- Men have higher average incomes than women. But many of the differences relate to education, full or part-time work and length of work experience.
- In 1971 (the last year for which census data on occupations are available) some 31.7% of all female employees were in clerical and related occupations, 15.1% in service occupations, 8.4% in sales, 8.2% in medicine and health, 7.1% in teaching and related occupations, and 29.4% in other occupations.
- Female participation rates rose faster between 1961 and 1976 in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon and the Northwest Territories than the national rate. Quebec had the smallest change in participation rates.

### Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

## Canada's Foreign Trade in Automotive Products, 1979

Canada's automotive products trade deficit with the U.S. rose sharply by \$2.5 billion to \$3.1 billion in 1979 from a 1978 deficit of \$0.6 billion. The large increase in the deficit for 1979 resulted from a 5% drop in exports of automotive products (to \$11.4 billion) and a 15% increase in imports (to \$14.5 billion). Much of the increased deficit was due to a \$1.8 billion reduction in the surplus on vehicles to \$0.9 billion in 1979 from \$2.7 billion in 1978. The deficit on parts increased by \$0.8 billion to \$4.1 billion in 1979 from \$3.3 billion in 1978. Exports of "Cars" declined 8% to \$4.3 billion; exports of "Trucks and Other Motor Vehicles" dropped 4% to \$2.2 billion and exports of "Parts" were down 4% to \$4.6 billion. Imports of "Trucks and Other Motor Vehicles", up 48% to \$2.0 billion, grew more strongly than imports of "Cars", up 23% to \$3.7 billion. Imports of parts grew by 7% or \$573 million to \$8.7 billion in 1979.

Apart from a period of relative stability in the deficit on parts of close to \$1.1 billion for the four years from 1969 to 1972, the balance on trade in "Parts" has shown steady deterioration from the \$646 million deficit recorded in 1965 to the \$4.1 billion deficit in 1979.

The movement of the balance on trade in vehicles (cars, trucks and other motor vehicles) has been less regular than for "Parts". The 1965 to 1972 period showed improvement from a \$59 million deficit in 1965 to a surplus of about \$1.2 billion a year from 1969 to 1972. Three years of decline followed with the surplus on vehicles halved by 1975 to \$665 million. The surplus on vehicles exhibited strong growth over the three years 1976-78 to almost \$3.0 billion in 1978, ending with a sudden drop to \$0.9 billion in 1979.

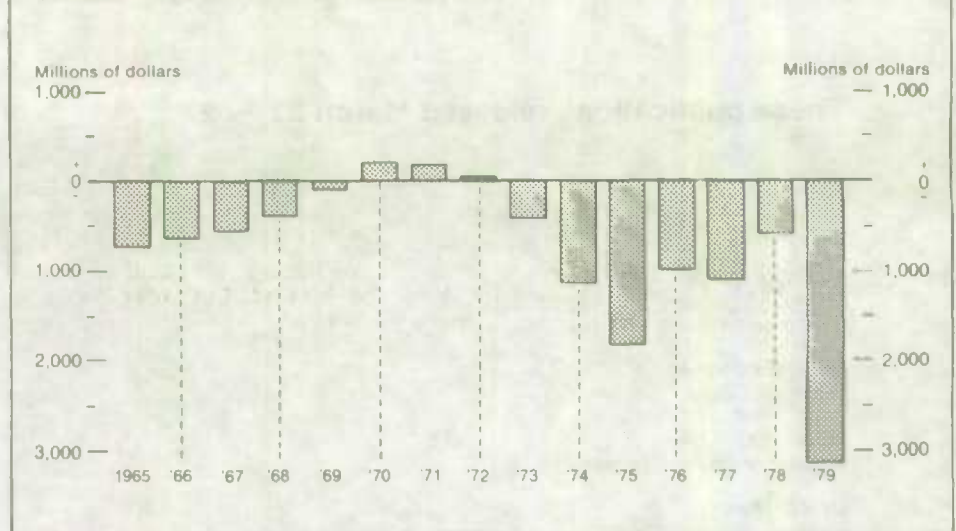
In total, the balance on trade with the United States in automotive products showed gradual improvement from a deficit of \$0.7 billion in 1965 to a brief period of small surpluses of about \$200 million in 1970 and 1971, and \$45 million in 1972. Thereafter the influence of the growing deficit on trade in "Parts" has led to a continuing over-all deficit. This deficit increased substantially from \$0.4 billion in 1973 to \$1.8 billion in 1975. The deficit was reduced to about \$1 billion in 1976 and 1977 and \$0.5 billion in 1978 and, as has already been noted, increased sharply to \$3.1 billion in 1979.

### Trade with other Countries

The deficit in 1979 of \$253 million in trade with "Other Countries" was about the same as in 1978. Both exports and imports declined slightly, by less than 1% to \$1.04 billion and \$1.29 billion, respectively.

Lower exports of "Cars", down \$102 million to \$358 million, were more than offset by a reduction in imports of \$171 million to \$631 million. This resulted in a net lessening in the deficit on trade in "Cars" by \$69 million to \$273 million. Exports of "Trucks and Other Motor Vehicles" dropped \$55 million to \$196 million which largely

## Canada—U.S. Automotive Trade Balance



accounted for the reduction of the surplus to \$100 million. Imports of "Trucks and Other Motor Vehicles" grew slightly, up 4% to \$96 million. The surplus on trade in "Parts", up \$38 million over 1978 to \$90 million in 1979, is accounted for by an increase of \$141 million in exports which was only partly offset by an increase of \$103 million in imports. (Part of the increase in parts exports, as well as the decrease in exports of "Cars" and "Trucks and Other Motor Vehicles", can be attributed to a change in Customs procedures which resulted in completely knocked-down vehicles being recorded as parts exports rather than motor vehicles exports.)

For further information, contact Mrs. Pamela Going (613-995-6115), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9.

### Key Economic Series

During April, the release of Key Economic Series data is expected to be in accordance with the schedule outlined below. Where a range of dates is given for a series, this represents the period within which publication of the data can be reasonably expected, the variability taking account of circumstances peculiar to each series. Any range may be exceeded on rare occasions, for reasons unpredictable at this time.

**March 31 to April 3:** Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook by Provinces, 1980;

**April 2:** Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, month of February;

**April 3 to 10:** Industry Selling Price Index, month of February;

**April 9:** Labour Force Survey, month of March;

**April 10 to 18:** Retail Trade, month of February;

**April 14 to 15:** Labour Income, month of February;

**April 17:** The Consumer Price Index, month of March;

**April 17 to 18:** Wholesale Trade, month of February;

**April 17 to 22:** Index of Industrial Production, month of February;

**April 22 to 23:** Inventories, Shipments and Orders, month of February;

**April 24 to 30:** Housing Starts in Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, month of March;

**April 24 to 30:** Housing Starts, All Areas, 1st Quarter 1980;

**April 25 to May 1:** Building Permits, month of February;

**April 25 to May 2:** Employment, Earnings and Hours, month of February;

**April 28 to May 1:** Real Domestic Product, month of February;

**April 28 to May 3:** Unemployment Insurance Statistics, month of February.

Notice of advance information availability: *Field Crop Reporting Series* — No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Field Crops Areas, Canada, to be released on April 11, at 3 p.m. E.S.T.; *Field Crop Reporting Series* — No. 3, Stocks of Grain at March 31, to be released on April 18, at 3 p.m. E.S.T.

For any enquiry concerning the release of these series, contact Jack Kerr (613-992-1548), Production Planning and Scheduling Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Registered Nurses

Socio-economic and demographic data are now available on registered nurses for the year 1977.

The tabulated data, available in computer printout form or on magnetic tape, include the variables of age, sex, marital status, basic and post-basic education, activity status, type of employer, position, area of responsibility, average number of hours worked per week, and the geographic locations of employment and residence. Some of this information will be published later in *Nursing in Canada*; *Canadian Nursing Statistics, 1978* (catalogue 83-226), and in the *Compendium of Selected Health Manpower Statistics, 1977* (catalogue 83-231).

For further information, contact F.J. Grabowicki (613-995-9551), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



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## These publications released March 21 — 27

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Farm Cash Receipts, January 1980	21-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Grains and Oilseeds Review, January 1980	22-007	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
<b>BUSINESS FINANCE</b>			
Cheques Cashed, January 1980	61-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			
Building Permits, December 1979	64-001	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
<b>DEMOGRAPHY</b>			
Canada's Cities, 1976 Census of Canada	98-803E	\$1.25	\$1.50
Population Estimates for Census Divisions, June 1, 1977	91-206	\$4.50	\$5.40
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>			
Summary of External Trade, January 1980	65-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
<b>FINANCIAL FLOWS AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES</b>			
International Travel — Advance Information, January 1980	66-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Travel between Canada and Other Countries, October-December 1979	66-001	\$7.50/\$30	\$9/\$36
<b>LABOUR</b>			
Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1979	72-002	\$4/\$40	\$4.80/\$48
Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, December 1979	72-006	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
<b>MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES</b>			
Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1979	45-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1979	26-006	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Electric Power Statistics, December 1979	57-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Felt and Fibre Processing Mills, 1978	34-219	\$4.50	
Footwear Statistics, January 1980	33-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Foundation Garment Industry, 1978	34-212	\$4.50	
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1979	31-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1979	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Oils and Fats, January 1980	32-006	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, February 1980	32-022	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, January 1980	41-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1979	35-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1980	25-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1980	43-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Wineries, 1978	32-207	\$4.50	
<b>SERVICE BULLETIN</b>			
<b>Fruit and Vegetable Preservation — Vol. 8, No. 9, Pack of Processed Plums, 1979</b>	32-023	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES</b>			
Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1979	63-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Merchandising Inventories, December 1979	63-014	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors, 1978	63-207	\$4.50	\$5.40
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
Radio Broadcasting, December 1979	56-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Telephone Statistics, January 1980	56-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Transcontinental and Regional Air Carrier Operations, October 1979	51-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36