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Weekly Bulletin

October 12, 1979

Industry Selling Price Index

A rise of 0.4% in the gross-weighted total of the August Industry Selling Price Indexes (manufacturing) is the smallest so far this year. The year-over-year change fell — to 13.9% — though the longer term trend, as measured by a moving annual total, is still moving upward.

The month's more moderate increase in the overall price index was due almost entirely to a fall of 1.0% in the food and beverage group of industries brought about by reductions in the indexes for most meats, poultry, animal feeds and vegetable oils. Within this same group the dairy products price index continued to climb and is now 10.0% above its August 1978 level.

Opposing the amelioration in food prices was another sharp jump in the wood industries index, resuming an upward trend that had slackened only in the second quarter of this year. Over the last twelve months the sawmills and planing mills price index increased 24%. Spruce and hemlock prices are a third higher than they were in the same month last year and the Douglas fir index is up by a fifth over the same period. Despite this, prices for softwood plywood have not — because of over supply — reflected the gains in lumber.

Other significant contributions to the change in the total index arose from changes in the paper and allied industries group and among the primary metals industries. The index for the paper group has risen in each of the past fifteen months (during which time it increased by 20%). The price movement for the group's largest product, newsprint, is back up to its March 1979 level after fluctuating in the intervening months, now being 11% higher than in August 1978.

The price indexes for the ferrous metal industries advanced 0.7% during August and are 14% up on the year. The non-ferrous metal industries registered a bigger increase of 1% during the month and their level is a third higher than it was a year ago.

Elsewhere, higher prices paid by manufacturers for their primary raw materials were responsible for substantial rises in the indexes of products made from jute, from leather and from precious metals.

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *Industry Price Indexes*, (62-011, 55¢/\$5.50), or contact the Information Unit, *Industrial Prices* (613-995-5738 or 995-5739).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	July*	290.66p	289.72p	9.1
Labour Income (\$ million)	July	12,130.7p	12,373r	10.5
Persons with Jobs (million)	Sept.*	10.53	10.91	3.9
Unemployed	Sept.*	719,000	772,000	-14.8

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	July*	2,385.0p	2,227.9p	19.2
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	June	23,244.0p	23,002.3r	18.7
Wholesale (\$ million)	July	10,421.1p	10,382.4p	26.3

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	June	13,381.4p	13,550.7r	13.0
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	June	16,380.3p	164.9r	33.2

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Aug.	192.8	192.1	8.4
Non-food (CPI) Component	Aug.	178.2	177.0	8.3
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Aug.	110.6	109.9	3.8
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	June*	230.4	229.4	7.0
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Aug.*	218.4p	217.5r	13.9

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	July	1,225.0	7,412.7	4.5
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Aug.	14,909	95,109	-19.8

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	June	2 753.6	16 450.9	11.4
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	June	25.8	179.9	5.6
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	May	8 477.9	46 583.6	8.1
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	July	9.70p	65.66p	9.6

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Aug.	5,362.9p	40,917.8p	21.8
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Aug.	5,641.0p	41,026.5p	28.4

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Aug.	1 313.5	10 465.6	9.1
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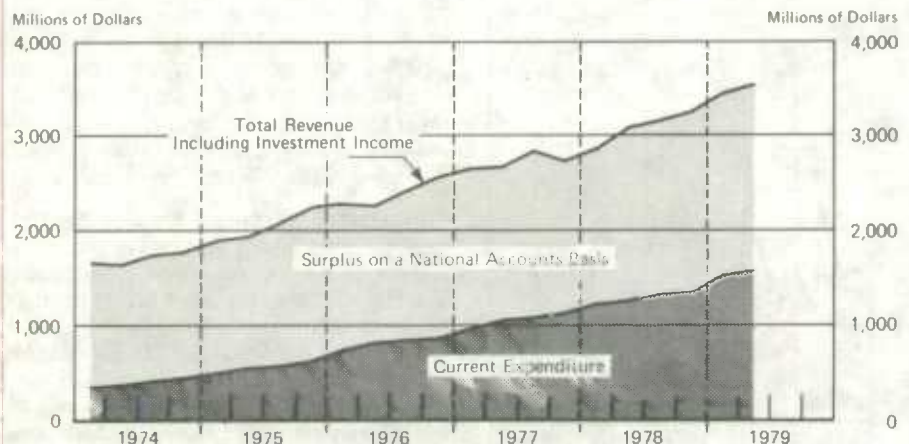
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Aug.*	705.0p	4,836.1p	12.0
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	June	13,166.0p	62,073.9p	18.9
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Aug.*	869.2	7,936.9	19.5
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Aug.*	6,706.5p	48,948.1p	13.2
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	July	6,354.4p	42,408.7p	20.7

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

Canada Pension Plan

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



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

Retail Trade

August retail trade reached \$6,706.5 million, up 15.6% from 1978. Sales increased in all trade groups with sporting goods and accessories stores (28.7%), all other food stores (24.8%) and family shoe stores (24.5%) recording the largest increases. All provinces reported increased sales ranging from 21.3% for Alberta to 8.4% for Manitoba. Montréal sales rose 16.5%, Toronto's 14.1%, Winnipeg's 8.7% and Vancouver's 15.5%. Sales for eight months: \$48,948.1 million, up 13.2% from a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted, sales were \$6,575.6 million, up 0.7% from \$6,528.3 million in July. Sales increased in 21 of 28 trade groups. Household appliance stores (10.6%), family shoe stores (6.9%) and men's clothing stores (6.3%) recorded the largest sales increases. Book and stationery stores (3.8%) recorded the largest decrease. Six provinces reported increased sales over July, ranging from 4.2% for New Brunswick to 0.6% for Newfoundland. Largest sales decrease was in Saskatchewan (0.6%).

Revised July retail trade — without seasonal adjustment — is \$6,360.6 million, up 13.1% from 1978.

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.50/\$35, other countries \$4.20/\$42), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304).

Department Store Sales

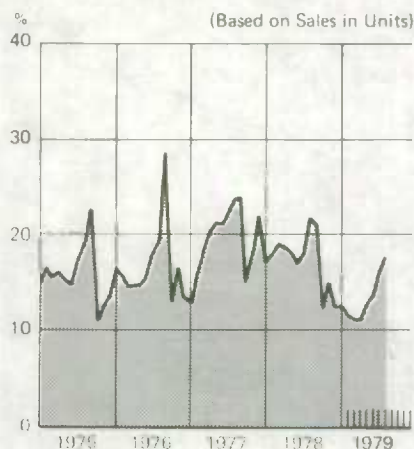
August sales totalled \$705.0 million. Up 15.7% from a year earlier, sales rose in all regions.

Department store sales by regions, with percentage changes from 1978 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$252.1 million (16.3%)
- Québec, \$135.7 million (12.9%)
- British Columbia, \$118.3 million (18.8%)
- Alberta, \$96.5 million (16.5%)
- Atlantic Provinces, \$46.6 million (18.7%)
- Manitoba, \$36.6 million (8.8%)
- Saskatchewan, \$19.2 million (10.7%).

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.50 a year).

Share of
Canadian Passenger Car Market
Held by Overseas Manufacturers



Source: New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007)

Labour Force

The employment level for September was 10,525,000 compared with 10,126,000 a year earlier. Unemployment was 719,000 compared with 844,000. The unemployment rate was 6.4 and the participation rate was 63.3 (7.7 and 62.9 last year). The employment/population ratio: 59.3 against 58.0.

The seasonally-adjusted employment level was 10,435,000, up 36,000 from August. The employment level increased 20,000 for men 15-24, 7,000 for women 15-24 and 14,000 for men 25 and over. Women 25 and over fell by 5,000.

Seasonally-adjusted employment increased in Nova Scotia (3,000), New Brunswick (3,000), Québec (5,000), Ontario (4,000), Manitoba (7,000), Saskatchewan (4,000) and Alberta (2,000). It decreased in Newfoundland (2,000) and British Columbia (3,000).

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment level: 794,000, down 15,000 from August. The level decreased 8,000 for women 15-24, 9,000 for men 25 and over and 2,000 for women 25 and over. For men 15-24: up 4,000.

Seasonally-adjusted unemployment increased in Québec (8,000) and British Columbia (3,000). It declined in New Brunswick (2,000), Manitoba (2,000) and Ontario (18,000). Other provinces showed little or no change.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 7.1 in September, down 0.1 from August. The rate decreased 0.5 to 12.3 for women 15-24, 0.2 to 4.2 for men 25 and over and 0.1 to 6.7 for women 25 and over. For men 15-24 the rate remained at 12.3.

Seasonally-adjusted unemployment declined 0.3 to 14.1 in Newfoundland, 0.4 to 10.6 in Prince Edward Island, 0.3 to 10.2 in Nova Scotia, 0.8 to 10.7 in New Brunswick, 0.4 to 6.1 in Ontario, 0.5 to 5.0 in Manitoba, and 0.1 to 3.7 in Alberta. The rate increased 0.3 to 9.1 in Québec, 0.2 to 3.9 in Saskatchewan and 0.3 to 7.7 in British Columbia.

The unadjusted employment level for returning students in September was 536,000 compared with 459,000 in September 1978. The unemployment level was 63,000 and unemployment rate was 10.5 (66,000 and 12.6 in September a year earlier). The unemployment rate for students 15-19 was 10.6 and 9.8 for students 20-24. The participation rate for the returning students was 34.6 compared with 30.6.

For further information, order the September 1979 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.50/\$35, other countries \$4.20/\$42).

Provincial Government Employment

General government services in provincial and territorial governments (excluding British Columbia) reported gross payrolls for second quarter, 1979, of \$1,363.4 million, down 0.9% from \$1,375.6 million for January-March.

For further information, order the Provincial Government Employment, April-June 1979 (72-007, \$1.05), or contact Mr. A. G. Kerr, Public Finance Division (613-995-8201).

International Travel

August's visitors from countries other than the United States continued to increase. Residents returning from these countries declined. Decreases were also recorded for U.S. visitors and residents returning from the U.S.

Preliminary statistics count 5.1 million U.S. visitors, down 3.1% from a year earlier. Residents re-entering from the U.S. numbered 4.0 million, a drop of 12.8%. Those returning from other countries decreased by 1.1% to 228,000. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. numbered 361,000, up 21.6%.

From January to August, 22.3 million U.S. visitors fell 4.1%; visitors from elsewhere (1.5 million) rose 21.6%; residents returning from these countries fell 3.1% to 1.3 million; residents returning from the U.S. numbered 24 million, down 10.5%.

Long-term travellers from the U.S. (including overnight or longer bus and auto traffic and all plane, boat and train entries) were down 7.7% over the eight months to 8.5 million. Residents returning from the U.S. declined 13.6% to 7.8 million. Those returning from other countries fell 3.1% to 1.3 million. Visitors from these other countries (excluding same-day entries) rose 20.4% to 1.3 million.

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002), or contact Mike Valiquette (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost in 1978 amounted to \$210,192 million, up 10.9% from revised 1977's \$189,475 million.

Companion preliminary estimates show personal income (Canada) amounted to \$189,014 million, up 10.4% from \$171,195 million.

For further information, contact Germain Cousineau (613-995-0611), Gross National Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Telephone Statistics

Thirteen major telephone systems revenues reached \$425.5 million in August, up 11.0% from 1978.

Operating expenses rose 14.8% to \$291.6 million and net operating revenue was \$133.9 million, up 3.6%. Toll messages increased 9.7% to 107.5 million.

For further information, order *Telephone Statistics, August 1979* (56-002), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Energy Supply Demand, 1977

Production of energy in Canada in 1977 rose 3.5% over 1976 to 7,642 trillion BTUs. Consumption of energy (final form) rose 2.4% to 6,225 trillion BTUs.

For further information, order the 1977 issue of *Detailed Energy Supply and Demand in Canada* (57-207), or contact Al Findlay (613-992-4021), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

System of National Accounts — Analysis

In Canada, the National Accounts have been developed since the close of the Second World War in a series of publications relating to their constituent parts. These have now reached a stage of evolution where they can be termed a "System of National Accounts". For purposes of identification, all publications that make up this system now carry the term "System of National Accounts" as a general title.

The annual and quarterly Income and Expenditure Accounts were — historically speaking — the first set of statistics to be referred to with the title "National Accounts" (National Accounts, Income and Expenditure). The Balance of International Payments data in their more summary form are also part of the System of National Accounts and they, in fact, pre-date the Income and Expenditure Accounts.

Greatly expanded structural detail on industries and on goods and on services is portrayed in the Input-Output tables of the system. The Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry provide "constant dollar" measures of the contribution of each industry to Gross Domestic Product at factor cost. Inputs and outputs are related in Productivity Studies.

The Input-Output tables and Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry use the establishment as the primary unit of industrial production. Measures of financial transactions are provided by Financial Flow Accounts. Types of lenders and financial instruments are the primary detail in these statistics and the legal entity is the main unit of classification of transactors. Provision is made in the system for incorporation of balance sheet (wealth) estimates when such data are sufficiently developed.

The System of National Accounts provides a conceptually integrated framework in which the various parts can be considered as interrelated sub-systems. At present, direct comparisons between the parts using the establishment as the basic unit and those using the legal entity can be carried out only at highly aggregated levels of data. Statistics Canada is continuing research on enterprise-company-establishment relationships; it may eventually be feasible to reclassify the data which are on one basis to correspond to the units employed on another.

In broad outline, Canada's System of National Accounts bears a close relationship to the international standard described in the United Nations publication, *A System of National Accounts (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3, Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York 1968)*.

Eggs

Egg production increased 2.6% to 39.0 million dozen in August 1979 from 38.0 million a year earlier.

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (23-003), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4853), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Canada Year Book 1978-79 Available At Our "Old" Prices

The latest *Canada Year Book*, a publication that draws on a wide variety of sources to provide an in-depth review of economic, social and political developments in Canada, is still available at pre-October 1, 1979, prices.

Material for the book comes from government departments and agencies at the federal, provincial and territorial levels and from private organizations as well to make this book a valuable and unique reference work giving facts and figures on virtually every facet of life in Canada.

Budgetary pressures arising from rising prices, plus federal government initiatives to effect general spending reductions, have forced Statistics Canada to conclude that, henceforth, the *Canada Year Book* (catalogue 11-202E) will be published every second year rather than annually. Every effort is being made to ensure that with the co-operation of contributors, each issue will provide a complete picture of the Canadian scene.

The 1978-79 *Canada Year Book* is available at \$15.00 (other countries \$18.00), and the price for the eventual publication of the 1980-81 issue will be \$25 in Canada, other countries \$28.

The Classroom In 1980

Demand for up-to-date information on all phases of education has increased with the expansion of educational services in the past decade. *Advance Statistics of Education, 1979-80*, which is part of Statistics Canada's response to this demand, assembles data on important variables at all levels of education. The edition presents a time series from 1977-78 to 1980-81 for provincial figures and to 1981-82 for most national figures. It contains actual statistics for 1977-78, preliminary statistics for 1978-79, estimates for 1979-80 and forecasts for 1980-81 and 1981-82. Financial statistics are shown for 1976-77 to 1980-81 in current dollars. To put the amounts in perspective, education finance is related to several socio-economic variables. However, no attempt was made to extend these indicators beyond 1978.

Highlights:

- Enrolment in elementary and secondary schools declines by more than 100,000 students from 5.28 million to 5.16 million and the downtrend is expected to continue (projected 1981-82 enrolment is 4.95 million — a drop of more than 200,000)
- Kindergarten enrolment rises from 376,900 to 383,400 because a higher percentage of young children attend
- Reduction of elementary and secondary teachers is about 3,700 — from 271,100 to 267,400 (even assuming a slightly lower student/teacher ratio the decrease is expected to continue so that by 1981-82 the projected total is 258,700, or about 8,800 fewer teachers than this year)
- After more than two decades of steady growth full-time enrolment in non-university institutions declines slightly from 248,800 to 248,200; enrolment projected for 1981-82 is 243,800, or a loss of 4,400
- Full-time non-university teachers increase from 19,800 to nearly 20,000 although in subsequent years their

numbers are projected to reflect dropping enrolment

- The decline in full-time university enrolment, which began two years ago, continues, the 1979-80 drop being almost 6,000 students — from 368,000 to 362,100 and by 1981-82 353,600
- As with enrolment, the number of full-time university teachers falls but only from 32,600 to 32,500 (1981-82: 32,300)
- Part-time university enrolment stable at around 212,000 in the last two years with 1979-80 bringing the first decline since the early 1970s (1981-82: projected total 209,800)
- First drop in the annual number of Bachelor degree graduates since early 1950s is projected for 1979 — from 89,300 in 1978 to slightly less than 89,000 (87,400 by 1981)
- More Masters will be awarded in 1979 than in 1978 — almost 13,000 as opposed to 12,600 — with another increase expected in 1980 but the projection for 1981 is below 1979's total
- Doctorates, earned, increase from 1,800 in 1978 to about 1,880 in 1979 with little change projected for the next two years
- Expenditures are expected to rise to \$19.7 billion in 1979 from \$18.5 billion last year (1980-81 projection: close to \$21 billion)
- Elementary-secondary expenditures rise from \$12.3 billion in 1978-79 to \$13.1 billion in 1979-80
- Post-secondary spending increases from \$5.0 billion to \$5.4 billion
- More than a quarter of combined municipal and provincial budgets is spent on education
- Education expenditures amount to about 8% of the Gross Domestic Product.

For further information, order *Advance Statistics of Education* (81-220, 70¢), or contact Z. Zsigmond or E. Rechnitzer (613-995-9685), Projections Section, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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