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Weekly Bulletin

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Trade

On a seasonally-adjusted, balance-of-payments basis, exports rose 12.5% to \$6.03 billion in September following a 4.8% increase in August. Imports declined 0.6% to \$5.39 billion after increasing 5.7% in August. The September trade balance swung to a surplus of \$641 million from deficits of \$60 million in August and \$13 million in July. The surplus, third quarter: \$568 million (following \$450 million and first quarter's \$535 million). For nine months, the trade balance showed a surplus of \$1.55 billion.

The short-term trend cycle for exports advanced 2.6% in July after increases of 1.7% in June and 0.7% in May. The import trend cycle was up 2.1% in July, 1.6% in June and 0.8% in May. The trend cycle for the balance increased from a surplus of \$101 million in May to \$112 million in June and \$143 million in July.

A commodity analysis — on an exports (seasonally adjusted), Customs basis — shows the increase was most important in food, feed, beverages and tobacco and crude materials. Exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco rose 83% or \$321 million to \$706 million; wheat increased over 150% to \$274 million, barley increased 170% to \$149 million and flaxseed, rapeseed and other oilseeds increased almost 100% to \$102 million. Crude material exports rose 33% to \$320 million to \$1.30 billion. Metallic ores were up 31% to \$386 million and unmanufactured asbestos 53% to \$83 million. Exports of energy-related commodities also increased: crude oil 25% to \$239 million, natural gas 5.8% to \$261 million and coal and other crude bituminous substances 11% to \$78 million. Exports of fabricated materials advanced 1.5% or \$31 million to \$2.15 billion. Lumber was up 5.9% to \$365 million, fertilizers 13% to \$100 million, petroleum and coal products 6.2% to \$108 million and exports of non-ferrous metals 18% to \$292 million. Exports declining: pulp 5.7% to \$239 million, chemicals 15% to \$225 million and iron and steel 2.7% to \$121 million. Newsprint exports increased only marginally to \$274 million. End product exports: up 2.8% or \$50 million to \$1.80 billion — industrial machinery advanced 12% to \$176 million, passenger cars 4.4% to \$332 million, motor vehicle parts 26% to \$417 million, aircraft and other transportation equipment 70% to

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

		Aug	Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Aug	291 19p	290.77p	9.0
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)	Aug.	23,876.9p	23,393.5r	22.0
Wholesale (\$ million)	Aug.	10,282.7p	10,421.1r	25.2

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Aug.	12,558.1p	11,684.8r	20.8
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Aug.	16,871.1p	16,508.7r	35.3

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Sept.	194.5	192.8	9.6
Non-food (CPI) Component	Sept.	180.1	178.2	8.6
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Sept.	111.4	110.6	4.1
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	July	230.3	230.3	6.7
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Sept.*	222.1p	218.9r	14.5

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Aug.	1,440.5	9,098.2	7.4
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Sept.	12,742	107,851	-19.0

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Aug.	2 567.1	21 613.5	9.8
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Aug.*	26.8	232.4	5.8
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	June	7 866.4	54 450.0	8.7
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Aug.	10.17p	75.84p	9.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Sept.*	5,627.5p	46,574.6p	21.8
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Sept.*	4,811.6p	45,849.7p	27.5

PRODUCTION

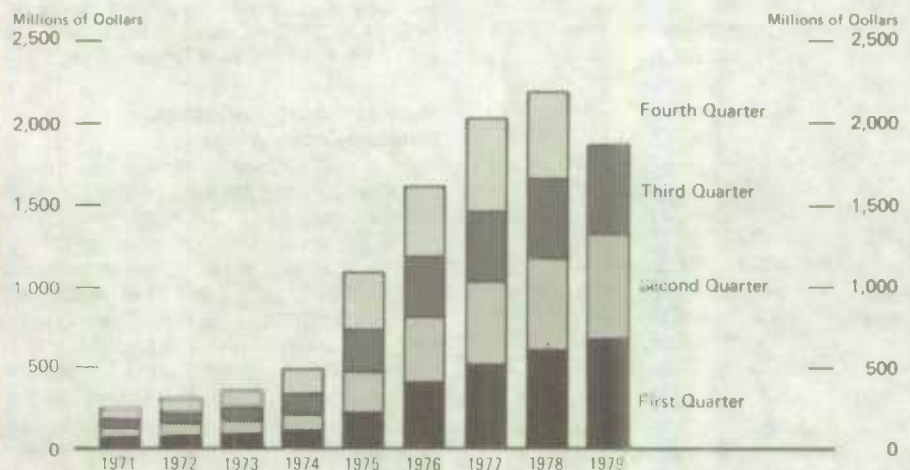
Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Sept.	1 264.1p	11 737.2p	7.7
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SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Sept.*	722.4p	5,558.5p	10.9
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Aug.	12,195.8p	82,105.4r	18.9
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Sept.*	830.2	8,767.1	18.2
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	6,706.5p	48,948.1p	13.2
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	6,698.0p	49,106.7p	21.7

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

Canadian Exports of Natural Gas to the United States



Source: Summary of External Trade (G5-001)

\$213 million and communication and other equipment 23% to \$231 million. Agricultural machinery declined 11% to \$88 million and trucks 18% to \$153 million.

In the short term, all sections showed positive growth in July. The food, feed, beverages and tobacco trend cycle increased 3.6% in July, up from 1.7% in June and no growth in May. Fish, barley and wheat showed strengthening growth over the May-July period though flaxseed, rapeseed and other oilseeds showed a lower growth rate in July than in June. The export trend cycle for crude materials increased 3.3% in July (3.0% in June and 2.6% in May). Contributing were metallic ores, crude oil and natural gas: the trend cycle for natural gas increased 4.6% in July and crude oil 1.2%. Coal and other crude bituminous substances were up 2.9% in July following growth of 2.1% in June and unmanufactured asbestos showed fairly stable growth of over 6% per month in the May-July period. The export trend cycle for fabricated materials advanced 4.4% in July following increases of 4.1% in June and 2.5% in May. Newsprint and petroleum and coal products showed strength over the May-July period; pulp, other paper, iron and steel weakened. Lumber advanced 4.4% in July and fertilizers and chemicals over 7% in July following even stronger growth in June. The export trend cycle for non-ferrous metals declined 1.3% in July and 1.6% in June. The end product export trend cycle increased 1.2% in July (0.1% in June and negative growth in May). Passenger cars and communication and other equipment showed some strengthening over the May-July period and motor vehicle parts showed progressively smaller percentage declines. Trend cycles for industrial machinery, trucks and aircraft and other transportation equipment weakened over the May-July period but agricultural machinery increased over 9% per month.

For further information on area and commodity trade, order the September 1979 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3/\$30).

Farm Cash Receipts

Farmers' cash receipts from January-September farming operations rose 17% to \$9,955.6 million compared with \$8,507.3 million in 1978. Receipts from farming operations by province with 1978 comparisons in brackets: Prince Edward Island \$86.1 million (\$72.3 million), Nova Scotia \$124.0 million (\$110.5 million), New Brunswick \$94.3 million (\$87.5 million), Québec \$1,408.4 million (\$1,211.6 million), Ontario \$2,774.3 million (\$2,397.2 million), Manitoba \$877.6 million (\$773.8 million), Saskatchewan \$2,084.8 million (\$1,839.7 million), Alberta \$1,626.1 million (\$2,083.3 million), British Columbia \$388.6 million (\$422.6 million).

For further information, order the January-September 1979 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact P. Lys (613-995-4895), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Industry Selling Price Index

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing rose 1.5% to 222.1 in September from revised August's 218.9 with the index rising 14.5% from a year earlier value of 194.0.

Several major groups and industries recorded larger increases in September than in August and were mainly responsible for the rise in the index exceeding August's 0.5% rise.

A rise in the food and beverage index was largely due to an increase of 5.1% for slaughtering and meat processors stemming mainly from increases in prices for fresh and frozen beef (up 8.7%) and fresh and frozen pork (up 7.9%). The fresh and frozen beef index — although decreasing in June, July and August — is 24.5% up on the past twelve months; the fresh and frozen pork index — declining in July/August — is now 15.7% below its year earlier level. These commodities are the most heavily weighted in a slaughtering and meat processors index that has risen 9.3% since September 1978.

Other industries that had a sizeable effect on the food and beverage index include miscellaneous food processors (up 2.0% due largely to price increases for coffee, pasta and margarine), cane and beet sugar processors (7.0%), the dairy products industry (0.8%) and the feed industry (1.5%).

Price increases for precious metals and refined copper were among principal contributors to the monthly increase of 4.8% in smelting and refining and accounted for a large portion of the September rise in the primary metal index. Over the past year, smelting and refining, iron foundries and iron and steel mills have been the main sources of a 25.5% increase in the primary metal index.

Increases for precious metals are reflected in the jewellery and silverware index — a rise of 12.9% in September brings the index to 48.3% above its year earlier level.

In the wood group, sawmills and planing mills rose 1.9% as hemlock prices increased for the fourth consecutive month and those for Douglas fir and spruce for the fifth.

For further information, order the September 1979 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit, *Industrial Prices* (613-995-5738).

Manufacturing Industries, Sub-provincial Areas

Value of all shipments and other revenue reported by manufacturing establishments for 1976 totalled \$113.4 billion, an increase of 11.0% over 1975. Analysing this increase, the bulk of it may be traced to changes in Ontario (up 12.1% on 52.7% of national total) and British Columbia (up 23.2% on 8.6% of national total). The most significant contributor to the Ontario increase was its Southwestern Region.

For further information, contact R. Staveley or G. Welsh (613-992-7328), Special Projects and General Statistics Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Household Facilities/Equipment

A May 1979 survey shows use of electricity as principal heating fuel continues to increase, though the proportion of private households using electric heat (18.1% in May) was still rather low compared with homes using oil (41.5%) and gas (38.3%). Five years earlier, however, electricity was 8.6% against 53.6% (oil) and 35.4% (gas).

One in four households use supplementary heating other than fireplaces: portable electric heaters mostly but wood stoves are also widely used, especially in the eastern half of the country. Fireplaces are found in 21% of Canada's 7,558,000 homes being relatively rare in Saskatchewan and Manitoba (11%) and common in British Columbia (45%).

Other findings of the survey:

- Smoke detectors are found in 38.5% of private dwellings
- Over three-quarters of households now have at least one colour TV (72.3% a year earlier)
- Microwave ovens are also gaining in popularity — 4.7% of households now have one compared with only 0.8% four years earlier
- Cassette tape recorders are found in 45.1% of households (9.9% have reel-to-reel recorders)
- Although 70.2% of homes have at least five rooms more than half were occupied by households of three persons or less
- 63.2% of private dwellings were owner-occupied, no change from 1978.

For further information, order the 1979 issue of *Household Facilities and Equipment* (64-202, \$7).

Electric Power Statistics

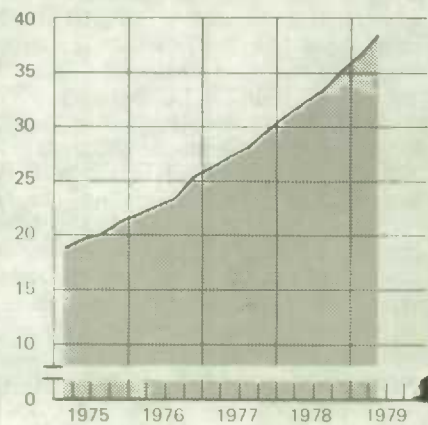
August's net generation rose to 26.8 TW.h from 25.4 TW.h a year earlier. Hydro generation increased 3.4%, thermal production 11.0%. Eight months' generation: 232.4 TW.h, up 5.8%.

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-992-4021).

Trusted Pension Funds

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held

Billions of Dollars



Source: Quarterly Estimates of Trusted Pension Funds (74-001)

Real Domestic Product — Analysis

The seasonally-adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product advanced 0.2% to 139.6 in August from the downward revised level of 139.3 in July. The Index of Industrial Production declined 0.2% in August. Goods-producing industries declined 0.1%, service-producing industries rose 0.2%.

In goods-producing industries, agriculture, mining and construction recorded declines, manufacturing showed no change from the previous month and utilities and forestry/fishing/trapping reported moderate gains in August. The decline in mining was led by a sharp drop in production of mineral fuels, especially crude petroleum and, to a lesser extent, coal. Metal mines output continued to reflect post-strike recovery with increases in the production of silver, copper and nickel. These increases were offset to a degree by a significant drop in output of iron ore mines which had experienced high export shipments in July. Decreased livestock, dairy and poultry production accounted for the drop in agriculture. A decline in both residential and non-residential building activity was responsible for the decrease in construction. Forestry output recovered following a labour-related disruption in July. The gain in utilities was due entirely to increased electric power generation.

Manufacturing output was unchanged from the July level with a 0.7% increase in non-durable manufacturing offset by a 0.6% decline in durable manufacturing. Non-durable manufacturers to record significant increases include: producers of dairy products (two new dairy factories came on stream in August), breweries (experienced growing export demand) and pulp and paper mills (meeting the needs for increased newsprint demand).

In durable manufacturing, the only significant gain occurred in smelting and refining, the result of resuming operations after a prolonged strike. Elsewhere, major declines were reported among manufactu-

rers of transportation equipment which were affected by layoffs and labour disputes.

In service-producing industries, trade, finance/insurance/real estate and community/business/personal services each recorded increases. Transportation/storage/communication was unchanged from July and public administration/defence services declined. In trade, wholesale and retail sectors were up significantly with widespread increases — especially among wholesalers of electrical appliances, farm machinery and petroleum products and among such retailing outlets as department stores, clothing stores and furniture/television/radio/appliance stores. Declines were reported in food stores and motor vehicle dealers. Most of the growth in finance/insurance/real estate services stemmed from increased activity among financial institutions. In community/business/personal services increases were recorded in services to business management and health/welfare services.

In transportation/storage/communication services there was increased output in air, bus and water transport as well as grain elevators and communication services. Railway transport declined sharply reflecting lower car-loadings of coal and automotive products. Elsewhere, truck transport declined slightly due to several minor labour disputes and a decline in pipeline transport of both crude petroleum and natural gas reflected production decreases in those two mineral fuels. Public administration/defence services declined for the fifth consecutive month, federal and provincial administration services accounting for the decrease.

Seasonally-adjusted Indexes of Real Domestic Product have been revised to January to incorporate revised crop and livestock estimates. For further information, order the August 1979 issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R.W. Collins (613-995-0443), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pension Plans, 1978:

Provincial Distribution Analysis

With some of the largest plans in the country operating within its borders, Ontario had 1,668,897 participants in 1978, the largest membership of any province, representing nearly 40% of the total in Canada. Among the plans operating in Ontario was the federal superannuation plan, by far the largest in the country. Although federal employees were found in every province, 46% were employed in Ontario. This plan together with pension plans for provincial employees, municipal employees, teachers, and those in some of the largest industrial enterprises in the country, combined to make Ontario the locale for the heaviest membership concentration. Québec ranked second in terms of plan participation and, although well below those in its neighbouring province, the 1,117,775 participants made up well over one quarter of the national total. Between them, therefore, Québec and Ontario accounted for two-thirds of all plan members in 1978.

British Columbia, with 490,969 members in 1978, ranked third and recorded the largest percentage increase, 52% above the level reached in 1974. Also up was the membership in Alberta, from 220,133 in 1974 to 307,624 in 1978, an increase of nearly 40%. The other provinces also recorded significant increases over the same period, ranging from 10% for Prince Edward Island to 33% for Manitoba.

The distribution of membership by public and private sectors varied sharply between the provinces. In five provinces membership in private sector plans exceeded membership in public sector plans. Ontario had the highest proportion of private sector members at 61%, followed by British Columbia at 58% and Québec at 54%. Manitoba and Alberta had more private sector members but the proportions were only slightly over 50%. In the other five provinces membership in public sector plans was most pronounced, particularly in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland where the proportion of these members was 73% and 68% respectively.

Abstracted from *Pension Plans in Canada, 1978* (74-401, Canada \$7/Other Countries \$8.40).

Quarterly Estimates of Income and Expenditures of Trusteed Pension Funds



Source: Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds (74-001)

Frozen Meat Products

Meat in storage at October 1: 83.0 million pounds compared with 88.7 million last month and 88.6 million a year earlier.

For further information, order the October 1979 issue of *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (32-012, \$2.50/\$25), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4859), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Quarterly Bulletin Caters To Survey Methodologists

The Bulletin of the Methodology Divisions of Statistics Canada — a quarterly — contains brief articles on activities of interest to those involved in the development and operations of statistical surveys.

These articles, usually one or two pages long, describe ongoing or recently completed projects, giving an outline of the methods used and results of interest and indicating technical reports that are available.

Other publications or seminars of relevance are also occasionally reported.

Copies of *The Bulletin* are available in limited quantities. For copies or for further information, contact J.H. Gough (613-995-9924), Census and Household Survey Methods Division, Statistics Canada, 6th Floor, Station C2, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Catalogue Of Sources Of Municipal Statistics

At a meeting of the Intergovernmental Conference on Local Government Information Development held in Québec in 1978 Statistics Canada undertook to co-ordinate and standardize the statistical information on municipalities provided by each province or territory and to publish such information in catalogue form. The results of this undertaking are now consolidated in the form of a non-catalogued publication entitled *Statistical Information on Municipalities Available from Provincial and Territorial Governments*, recently released by the Bureau's Public Finance Division.

Approximately 180 sets of statistics or items are arranged by originating department within each province or territory. A brief description of each item includes the title, a short abstract of the contents, the scope of coverage, a contact point and information relating to published materials.

Information contained in this publication has been provided by provincial departments of municipal affairs or their equivalents in co-operation with other departments or agencies.

Copies are available for reference purposes at all User Advisory Services regional reference centres.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND INVENTORY DATA ON CANSIM

Data on sales and inventory for department stores from 1968 to present are now available on CANSIM. The unadjusted data are contained in Matrix 112, classified into 40 departments, as published in the monthly *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$2.50/\$25, \$3/\$30 in other countries).

It is expected that these data will also be available soon in seasonally-adjusted form.

Drug Usage Data Files In Machine-Readable Archives

The Public Archives of Canada is acting as a central repository for machine-readable data on the use of drugs. This role came about largely because of a 1975 proposal from the non-medical use of drugs directorate of Health and Welfare Canada.

Recommending that the Archives should serve as a national coordinating mechanism to collect data from various sources across Canada, the proposal was put forward in response to an initial recommendation from the LeDain commission of inquiry into the non-medical use of drugs.

It is a function of the Archives to provide archival services for computerized material of long-term value (See *Infomat*, August 10).

The drug use data files that were available as of July 1978, are catalogued and summarized in the Archives booklet titled, *Drug Use Files*. Since then many more data have been recorded on file.

The *Drug Use Files* booklet gives capsule summary descriptions of data produced from investigations across Canada, especially the work of the LeDain Commission.

For copies of this booklet or for further information, contact Documentation and Public Service Section (819-997-3080), Machine Readable Archives, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa K1A 0N3.

Paper Deals With Measurement Problems In Changing Pattern Of International Transactions

A paper by Bower Carty and Keith McAlister of Statistics Canada entitled *Measurement Problems in the Changing Pattern of International Transactions with Particular Reference to Canadian Experience* was presented at the Sixth General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth which was held in Portschach, Austria, August 19-26, 1979. A copy of this paper is available for reference purposes at each of the Statistics Canada User Advisory Services regional reference centres.

For those interested in obtaining their own copy the text of the paper will be featured in the November issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review* (Cat. 11-003E, \$3.50/\$35, Other Countries \$4.20/\$42).

Statistics On Operations Of Federal Business Development Bank

The Federal Business Development Bank (FBDB) compiles detailed statistics on its own activities in providing financial and management services to small business in Canada. Primary function of the bank is to extend financial assistance to business that is not available from other sources.

Statistics compiled by the Bank on its own operations include loan approvals classified by new or existing borrowers, by size, by province and by type of business. Also available is the provincial distribution of accounts for numbers of customers and dollar amounts outstanding.

This and more information is available in the FBDB annual report. The Bank also publishes quarterly press releases on its activities.

For further information, contact Information Office (514-283-4221), Federal Business Development Bank, P.O. Box 6021, Montréal, Qué. H3C 3C3.

Statistics From The Bank Of Canada

A considerable volume of original statistical data is produced by the Bank of Canada. These data are available in addition to related financial statistics from other sources in the monthly *Bank of Canada Review* and in a weekly release titled the *Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics*.

Types of statistics available in the *Bank of Canada Review* include banking statistics:

- chartered bank selected assets
- chartered bank liabilities
- chartered bank general loans
- capital markets and interest rates:
- money market statistics
- Government of Canada direct and guaranteed securities
- financial institutions other than banks:
- trust and mortgage loan companies
- investment funds
- general economic statistics:
- national accounts
- consumer price index
- external trade and international statistics:
- exchange rates
- Canadian balance of international payments.

The *Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics* release contains data on subjects such as Bank of Canada operations, Government of Canada securities outstanding, chartered banks, interest rates and exchange rates.

Primary sources of these statistics include Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Department of Finance, Supply and Services Canada, Statistics Canada and the Bank of Canada.

Many of the time series published in the *Bank of Canada Review* are available on Statistics Canada's CANSIM system and are identified in the *CANSIM Series Directory*. Series maintained by the Bank of Canada have a "B" prefix, those

maintained by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation have an "H" prefix and those maintained by Statistics Canada a "D".

Subscriptions for the *Bank of Canada Review* are \$10 per annum or \$25 for three years. Subscriptions are available at half price for public libraries, libraries of the federal, provincial and municipal governments and educational libraries.

The *Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics* release is available free.

To obtain copies of either publication or for further information contact the Bank of Canada (613-563-8111), Ottawa K1A 0G9.

Survey Data Supplemented By Administrative Data From Tax Records

For the 1978 calendar year, about 200,000 financial statements attached to the income tax returns of small businesses have been analyzed for statistical purposes.

Tax records are accessed on a sample basis by Statistics Canada. The extracted statistical data are used as a substitute for some of the information customarily collected by mailing questionnaires to small businesses. This tax-derived information is used to produce statistics on both incorporated and unincorporated businesses.

Data extracted from tax records are not published separately by Statistics Canada but are used to supplement those obtained from surveys. The two are then analyzed in tandem to produce regularly published statistics for the agriculture, construction, merchandising, manufacturing and transportation industries.

The first step in obtaining data from some 300,000 incorporated firms is the selection of a random sample — stratified by industry — using the T-2 tax form numbers assigned to each firm.

The T-2s selected for the sample are drawn automatically as they are processed by Revenue Canada.

For those returns drawn there is an initial confirmation of the previous year's industry classification using information filed in support of the return.

The required data elements are then abstracted, key-punched and entered on computer tapes.

Unincorporated Total About 700,000

For unincorporated businesses, numbering about 700,000, the procedures are necessarily somewhat different.

A sample must be drawn from among approximately 12 million tax returns categorized by Revenue Canada as either business, investor, wage earner, farmer, fisherman, professional or on commission.

Returns from some of the business group are selected for the sample, drawn automatically, then the required statistical data are extracted from them.

For further information on procedures used to access tax records for statistical information, contact Frank McNeil (613-995-9335), Tax Record Access Subdivision, 8th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Provincial And Territorial Government Statistical Organizations

This article on Newfoundland is the fifth in a series summarizing the roles and responsibilities — particularly in the area of data dissemination — of provincial and territorial central statistical agencies. These statistical agencies are linked, directly or indirectly, as components in the national statistical system.

The role of the Newfoundland Statistics Agency is to assist provincial departments and agencies with their statistical needs. Though the provincial government is the main client, assistance is also provided to federal departments and agencies, industry, universities and the general public.

Functions of the Agency

In carrying out its role the Statistics Agency performs the following functions:

- Co-ordinates the collection, processing and distribution of statistical information for the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Assists provincial departments in the design of questionnaires, sample design, sample selection, coding, processing and analysis of data
- Consults with departments when they are setting up or changing administrative files so that they may be of maximum benefit to Government
- Keeps departments and agencies of Government aware of statistical activities within the Government
- Receives copies of all publications of Statistics Canada and all statistical and economic reports written by or for the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
- Obtains copies of all census publications, user summary tapes and documentation. It also processes provincial government requests for census information from publications, computer tapes and through direct contact with Statistics Canada
- Provides timely economic indicators in the statistical *Flashsheet* and the *Labour Force Flashsheet*
- Provides continuing data by updating the *Historical Statistics of Newfoundland and Labrador* and develops other series as data become available
- Represents the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador at meetings on statistics.

The Statistics Agency has a permanent staff of nine persons. Five of these are statisticians and four are support staff. Each statistician disseminates data and provides advice on gathering and analyzing data in his areas of responsibility.

Governing Statutes Delineate Responsibilities

To assist the agency in its functions a cabinet directive was issued in 1976 requiring all provincial government departments and agencies to consult with the Statistics Agency when undertaking surveys of more than 10 respondents or when implementing or changing administrative files. Based on this consultation a newsletter is published three to four times a year giving information on projects being undertaken.

In 1978 a further step was taken when the Statistics Act was proclaimed and a Statistics Agency designated in the Cabinet Secretariat of the Executive Council. This Act gives the Agency the power to collect statistics, provides penalties for disclosure of information and allows for exchange of information with Statistics Canada.

Publications Serve Users

To provide users with up-to-date information two monthly flashsheets are issued. One of these flashsheets contains labour force information and is issued on the day of Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release. The other — keyed to the release of the Consumer Price Index — contains information on the main economic indicators.

There are, as well, two other publications. One, the *Chartbook*, contains 28 charts and tables on the Newfoundland economy. The other — *The Historical Statistics of Newfoundland and Labrador* — is a large volume containing over 150 tables on Newfoundland accompanied by descriptive notes and sources.

Electronic Dissemination By Computer

A further capability is available through a computer terminal which provides a link to CANSIM (the Statistics Canada data base), ANS-SIR (the Health and Welfare system) and Newfoundland and Labrador Computer Services. As well as providing information these systems offer the means to manipulate and analyze data.

For further information, contact Newfoundland Statistics Agency (709-737-2913), 3rd Floor, Confederation Building, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Study Released On Travel To Work Patterns

In 1971, for the first time, the Census asked people where they worked. Their answers — coded at the municipal level — became the basis for *Poles And Zones Of Attraction*, 138 pages long, bilingual (99-754, \$2.10).

The "zones of attraction" are centres of widely-differing sizes and the study measures the influence they exert — in a workplace sense — over their periphery. The zones are depicted on a series of detailed maps. A hierarchy of centres is also established that leads to the creation of an urban system.

Two sub-systems are identifiable — one circling Montréal and the other encompassing Toronto's peripheral landmass (leaning toward a linear arrangement). Poles and zones outside these two sub-systems are scattered, sometimes showing a total absence of hierarchy.

Existence of these zones of attraction, their development and multiplicity, appears to be governed by the degree of prosperity enjoyed by various regions.

For further information, contact Dr. Françoise Ricour-Singh (613-995-8301), Statistics Canada, 4th Floor, C-6, Jean-Talon Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Copies are available from Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or may be ordered through any of the User Advisory Services reference centres across Canada.

Campus Book Stores, 1978-79

Preliminary estimates show 1978-1979 retail sales of 207 campus book stores increased 8.8% over the previous year to \$100.9 million. Employment of 1,475 personnel during the last week of November 1978 was 2.9% more than a year earlier and payroll expanded 10.5% to \$14.3 million. Textbooks accounted for 64.1% of total sales with other books 10.6%, stationery and supplies 15.6% and miscellaneous items 9.6%.

Further details will be published in *Campus Book Stores, 1978-1979* (63-219), or contact Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division (613-996-9305 or Telex 053-3585), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Catalogued Publications

Order through:

Publications Distribution
Room 1405, Main Building
Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Sexism Checks Female Litigants?

Women sue and are sued far less than men. The reasons may lie in social and economic disparities say two sociologist authors of a Statistics Canada study of 13,815 civil litigations.

In those cases (3,603) involving individuals alone, women figured amongst the plaintiffs only 34% of the time, men 75.5%.

Women appeared as defendants in only 16.4% of the cases involving individuals, men in 74.8%.

Readiness to launch and defend court actions varied considerably across the country.

Of all cases — involving either individuals or institutions — suits brought by women alone ranged from 14.5% in Québec to 1.6% in the Northwest Territories.

The proportion of male plaintiffs differed between 31.2% in Québec and a low of 14.4% in Nova Scotia.

Québec also led the country in the proportions of women appearing alone as defendants — 8.1% against a low of 3.5% in the Yukon. The Atlantic provinces showed the highest levels of men as lone defendants with Prince Edward Island leading at 78.9% of cases versus 45.2% in British Columbia.

The findings of the study — based on 1971 civil court data and more recent divorce data — are somewhat similar to those for criminal cases, where women figure even less proportionately.

The two male sociologist authors com-

ment:

"We would argue that the frequency with which women are found in civil or criminal court cases across the nation is possibly an indicator of their less-than-full participation as a class of persons in mainstream activities in society."

"This under-participation in social affairs is a product of culture (the accretion of habits, ways of doing things, socialization and notions of what behaviour is appropriate for men and women) and of law (the inbuilt bias in favour of men being property holders and manipulators)."

The types of cases brought by women vary considerably in volume from those brought by men.

Contract and property cases account for about 56% of actions brought by men but only 28% of those brought by women.

Cases brought by women tend more often to be concerned with injuries they have suffered. Most notable of these injury cases are those resulting from traffic accidents.

Traffic injury cases account for about 28% of the total action brought by women alone and about 55% of the total of actions brought by men and women together. Males alone, however, brought this type of action to the extent of about 19% of the total of cases.

One prominent source of variation is the extent to which actions brought by women are concerned with matters of family law (excluding divorce). These total 22.9% of actions brought by female plaintiffs acting alone against 2.2% of actions brought by men.

The almost total absence in family-related cases for any other type of plaintiff but women acting in their own right strongly suggests that women plaintiffs are associated with cases where their grievance is rooted in physical injury, or economic and social vulnerability stemming from marital discord.

For further information, contact Craig McKie, Justice Statistics Division (613-995-0711). *Women in the Civil Courts* is available free from Justice Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

User Advisory Services

When amplification of news reports concerning the Key Economic Indicator series would be helpful, single copies of the current edition of *Infomat* are available at no charge from the Statistics Canada regional information centres at the addresses listed alongside.

Additional statistical information is available by telephone from these centres and from the Bureau's central inquiries service in Ottawa (613-992-4734). Also, toll free access to statistical information within the New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia region is available by direct dialing the User Advisory Services Halifax office, 1-800-565-7192. Throughout Saskatchewan, the Regina office can be reached by dialing 1-800-667-3524. Throughout Alberta, the Edmonton office can be reached by dialing 1-800-222-6400.

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A Family Affair, '70-'76

By 1976, families were much smaller than ever before and more economically active — plus being more ready to disband if things were not working out between husband and wife. Lone-parent families had started to increase but marriage was proving to be more popular than ever.

Canada's Families reveals these salient features, among others:

- Between 1971 and 1976, families increased 13.4%, the population only 6.6% (there are now about 5.75 million families in Canada)
- British Columbia and Alberta had the largest percentage increases in families over the 1971-76 period: 18.4% and 18.0% (Saskatchewan had the smallest — 5.0% — increase)
- In 1976, 64.2% of those aged 15 years and over were married against 52.0% in 1901 with the average age at marriage in 1976 being 25 for grooms and 22.7 years for brides (in 1941 the average age was: grooms 27.6 years and brides 24.4 years)
- Since the 1968 Divorce Act divorces have quadrupled but remarriages are on the increase and most people do not remain divorced for long
- Lone-parent families increased by almost 82,000 between 1971 and 1976 with 83% of such parents women
- Average siblings per family — 1.9 in 1961 — by 1976 stood at 1.6 per family (families living in rural farm areas — 2.1 — had a higher average number of children than urban families — 1.5)
- Canada's families were better off in 1976 than in 1971, the proportion of families in the higher income group of \$15,000 and up being 58.5% against 17.1
- Food and shelter absorb over half the budgets of families with average incomes under \$6,000 but only a quarter of the budget of families with incomes above \$35,000
- The family — says *Canada's Families* — is expected to remain a fundamental social unit in Canadian society and by 2001 there could be between 8.1 and 9.1 million.

Canada's Families (98-801E, \$1.25 in Canada, \$1.50 elsewhere) is the second of a popular studies series based on the 1976 Census and other relevant Statistics Canada data. Intended for use mainly at the high school and community college/university levels, this series is deliberately non-technical and is produced in a popular journalistic style with art-work, simple graphs and summary tables.

Urban Transit

September saw 58 urban transit systems collect 99,202,041 initial passenger fares with distance run 31,549,091 miles (50 773 340 km) and operating revenues of \$41,648,464.

For further information, order the September 1979 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.50/\$15), or contact the Chief (613-995-1976), Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicles sold in September fell 11.2% to 96,957 from 1978. Automobiles made in the United States and Canada fell 8.9% to 57,678 and Canadian and U.S. commercial vehicles rose 1.4% to 28,138.

Automobiles from overseas fell 39.0% to 10,200 from 1978 and overseas-made commercial vehicles fell 30.7% to 941. Value of the cars fell 26.1% to \$73.9 million and the commercial vehicles 16.4% to \$6.7 million. Value of U.S. and Canadian cars sold rose 1.5% to \$427.2 million; commercial vehicles rose 31.3% to \$322.4 million.

Sales value of all vehicles increased 7.2% to \$830.2 million, including 439 coaches and buses valued at \$12.5 million. Seasonally-adjusted sales of automobiles manufactured in Canada and the U.S. rose 11.2% from August to 78,498 and those of cars from overseas decreased 23.7% to 8,925. Commercial vehicles fell 25.1% to 37,830.

For nine months, sales reached 1,081,452 units (1,070,597 in 1979), value \$8,767.1 million, up 18.2% from 1978.

For further information, see the September 1979 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.50/\$25), or contact M. Kwilecki (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section.

International Travel

September saw 3.1 million United States visitors, up 2.2% from a year earlier. Canadian residents re-entering from the U.S. numbered 3.0 million, down 2.8%. Residents returning from elsewhere fell 1% to 170,000 and visitors from these countries rose 21.7% to 238,000.

Nine months' U.S. visitors: 25.4 million, down 3.3%. Visitors from other countries: 1.7 million, up 21.7%. Canadians returning from the U.S. fell 9.7% to 27.0 million and residents returning from elsewhere fell 2.9% to 1.5 million.

For further information, order the September 1979 issue of *International Travel* — Advance Information (66-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Mike Valiquette (613-995-0847), International Travel Section.

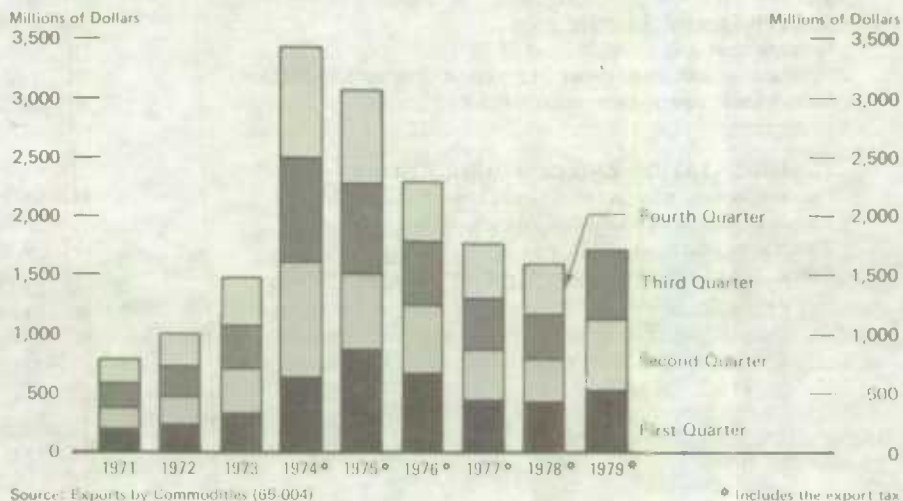
Canada's Mosaic

Our last Census in 1976 enumerated 23 million people. Among population giants, Canada occupies 31st place. China has 852 million people, India 610 million, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 257 million and the United States 215 million. Canada represents 0.6% of the world population of 4 billion. In land area Canada is second only to the U.S.S.R. (about 10 million square kilometres). Average density of population is therefore merely 2.3 persons per sq. km., making Canada one of the most sparsely populated countries, concentrated along a 4,000-mile southern border. Censuses plus other data provide a great deal of information. We learn many things about our population:

- This century has seen the greatest growth in Canada's population, from 5.4 million in 1901 to 23 million in 1976
- The components of growth are births, deaths and migration and, of these, births constitute the single most important factor
- Proportions of elderly are growing and the proportions of young children are declining
- The 1976 Census recorded for the first time more females than males
- Almost two-thirds of Canada's population live in Ontario/Québec
- Over three-quarters live in urban areas and almost seven million live in Toronto/Montréal/Vancouver.

Canada's Population: Demographic Studies is published by the Social Statistics Field and the Information Division as part of a program to supplement 1976 Census statistical reports. Under catalogue number 98-802E, the price will be \$1.25, \$1.50 in other countries.

Canadian Exports of Crude Petroleum to the United States





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