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Weekly Bulletin

December 14, 1979

Industry Selling Price Index

October's ISPI for manufacturing (1971=100) rose 1.5% to 226.3 from 222.9 (revised) in September and stood 14.5% higher than a year earlier. The long-term trend (as measured by a moving annual average) increased for the 14th consecutive month.

Primary metals rose 5.4% as six of seven component industries registered price increases. Smelting and refining increased 10.3% (46.0% in 12 months). Iron and steel mills rose 3.1%.

The increase of 3.7% in the paper and allied industries index — the largest in 12 months — reflected increases in all component industries. With a 4.3% rise, the pulp and paper mills industry had the most impact.

Following a 13.1% increase in September, the jewellery and silverware index again made a substantial contribution with a rise of 11.6%. The index stood almost two-thirds higher than in 1978.

Wood industries changed direction for the seventh time in 12 months. Although only three of the nine indexes in group fell, a decrease of 3.2% in the largest, sawmills and planing mills, brought the group index down 2.1%.

Price increases by motor vehicle manufacturers and petroleum refiners also contributed to the ISPI rise.

For further information, order the October 1979 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit, *Industrial Prices* (613-995-5738), *Prices Division*, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Housing Starts

Residential building in October in centres of 10,000 population and above was marked by housing starts rising 0.3% to 15,414 from 15,373 a year earlier.

Provincial figures with October 1978 totals in brackets: Ontario 5,431 (6,101), Québec 3,401 (2,973), Alberta 2,829 (3,057), British Columbia 2,081 (1,274), Manitoba 238 (644), Saskatchewan 882 (667), Nova Scotia 239 (221), New Brunswick 233 (290), Newfoundland 32 (117) and Prince Edward Island 48 (29).

For further information, order the October 1979 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$3/\$30), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), *Construction Division*, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Sept.	294.42p	291.88r	8.6
Labour Income (\$ million)	Sept.	12,558.6p	12,294.6r	11.5
Persons with Jobs (million)	Nov.*	10.52	10.59	4.4
Unemployed	Nov.*	771,000	743,000	-8.1

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Aug.	2,442.7p	2,385.0p	17.0
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Sept.	24,506.5p	24,096.2r	23.2
Wholesale (\$ million)	Sept.	10,338.5p	10,282.7r	23.9

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Sept.	13,040.7p	12,794.7r	7.6
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Sept.	16,540.9p	16,574.3r	26.2

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	195.9	194.5	9.3
Non-food (CPI) Component	Oct.	181.5	180.1	8.4
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Sept.	111.4	110.6	4.1
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Sept.	230.3	230.2	6.9
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	226.3p	222.9r	14.5

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Sept.	1,292.7	10,439.7	7.4
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Oct.	15,414	123,265	-17.0

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)	Aug.	7 706.8	70 107.0	7.9
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Sept.	8.12p	84.43p	9.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Oct.	6,248.5p	53,497.0p	24.3
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Oct.	6,111.4p	51,940.6p	27.5

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Oct.	1 392.4p	13 101.9	5.5
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SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Oct.*	740.6p	6,299.1p	11.3
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Sept.	13,111.9p	110,842.2r	18.3
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Oct.	1,145.0	9,912.2	18.8
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Oct.*	6,674.0p	61,905.8p	12.2
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Sept.	6,679.4p	55,786.1p	21.7

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

Canada's Gross National Product (GNP)

Quarter-to-Quarter Change

All Data Seasonally Adjusted



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

Retail Trade

October retail trade: \$6,674.0 million, up 13.1% from a year earlier. Sales increased in all trade groups except general merchandise stores (down 8.1%) and specialty shoe stores (2.3%). Largest sales increases: used car dealers (31.9%), family clothing stores (21.6%) and jewellery stores (20.5%). Sales increased in all provinces, from 24.1% for Alberta to 9.9% for Nova Scotia. Montréal sales rose 11.8%, Toronto 10.3%, Winnipeg 13.1% and Vancouver 11.7%. January - October sales: \$61,905.8 million, up 12.2% from a year earlier.

Seasonally-adjusted sales fell 1.2% to \$6,523.1 million from \$6,603.3 million in September. Sales decreased in 13 of the 28 trade groups. General merchandise stores (11.5%), furniture-TV-radio-appliance stores (6.5%) and household appliance stores (6.0%) recorded the largest decreases; automotive parts and accessories stores showed the largest increase (8.8%). Seven provinces reported decreased sales, from 4.7% for New Brunswick to 0.4% for Québec. Sales increases came in Alberta (4.2%), Nova Scotia (0.2%) and Saskatchewan (0.1%).

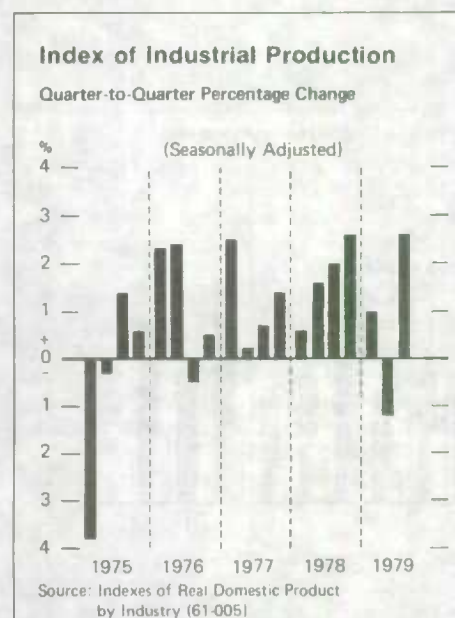
Revised total retail trade, unadjusted, was \$6,292.9 million, up 4.0% from 1978.

For further information, order the October 1979 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Department Store Sales

October saw Alberta's department store sales rise 23% to \$103.4 million. Canada's total was \$740.6 million, with the Atlantic provinces \$47.6 million, up 9.7%, Québec \$133.1 million (4.9%), Ontario \$273.1 million (12.0%), Manitoba \$39.3 million (16.6%), Saskatchewan \$20.6 million (18.7%) and British Columbia \$123.5 million (22.9%).

For further information, order the October 1979 issue of *Department Store Sales By Regions* (63-004, \$1.50/\$15).



New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicles sold in October rose 5.7% to 133,204 from 1978. Automobiles made in the United States and Canada rose 2.1% to 81,935 and Canadian and U.S. commercial vehicles 13.2% to 37,804.

Automobiles from overseas rose 10.4% to 12,464 from 1978 and overseas-made commercial vehicles fell 2.1% to 1,001. Value of the cars rose 18.3% to \$87.1 million and the commercial vehicles 7.7% to \$7.1 million. Value of U.S. and Canadian cars sold rose 14.0% to \$614.8 million; commercial vehicles 42.8% to \$436.1 million.

Sales value of all vehicles increased 23.8% to \$1,145.0 million, including 289 coaches and buses valued at \$6.7 million. Seasonally-adjusted sales of automobiles manufactured in Canada and the U.S. fell 18.9% from September to 63,638 and those of cars from overseas rose 50.1% to 13,394. Commercial vehicles fell 12.1% to 33,238.

For 10 months, sales reached 1,214,656 units (1,196,586 in 1978), value \$9,912.2 million, up 18.8% from 1978.

For further information, see the October 1979 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.50/\$25), or contact M. Kwilecki (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Labour Income

Labour income, September, rose 11.5% to \$12,558.6 million from \$11,267.7 million a year earlier. Total wages and salaries rose 11.5% to \$11,614.7 million from \$10,417.8 million a year earlier.

Breakdowns for wages and salaries (millions of dollars) were: primary industries \$170.4; forestry \$149.8; mines, quarries, oil wells \$316.5; manufacturing \$2,636.1; construction \$919.9; transportation, communication, other utilities \$1,228.6; trade \$1,474.3; finance, insurance, real estate \$768.6; commercial, personal services \$1,074.1; education, related services \$1,142.4; health, welfare services \$715.0; federal administration, other government offices \$411.5; local administration \$270.5; and provincial administration \$337.0.

Supplementary income for September reached \$943.9 million.

See detailed estimates in the September 1979 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$5/\$20), or contact Mrs. G. Gauthier (613-995-8067), Labour Income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Labour Force

The employment level for Canada reached 10,516,000 in November compared with 10,071,000 in November 1978. The unemployment level and unemployment rate were 771,000 and 6.8 compared with 839,000 and 7.7. Unemployment fell 8.1% from a year earlier.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment level: 827,000, down by 16,000 from October. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 7.3 in November, down by 0.1 from October.

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.50/\$35).

International Travel

October visitors increased on a year-to-year comparison and the number of Canadian residents returning decreased.

Preliminary statistics show that 2.2 million United States residents entered, up 4.2% from a year earlier. Canadian residents re-entering from the U.S. numbered 2.8 million, down 1.8%. Residents returning from elsewhere fell 4.1% to 115,000 though visitors from these countries rose 14.6% to 138,000.

Ten months' figures from a year earlier show U.S. visitors at 27.6 million, down 2.8%, other countries' residents at 1.9 million, up 21.1%, Canadians returning from the U.S. at 29.8 million, down 9.1%, and those returning from elsewhere at 1.6 million, down 3.0%.

The January-October cumulative figure for longer-term travellers from the U.S. (including overnight or longer bus and auto traffic, and all plane, boat and train entries) was down 7.1% to 10.4 million. Canadians returning from the U.S. declined 11.7% to 9.5 million, residents re-entering from trips abroad decreased 3.0% to 1.6 million and visitors from these other countries (excluding same-day entries) rose 19.7% to 1.6 million.

For further information, order the October 1979 issue of *International Travel* — Advance Information (catalogue 66-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Mike Valiquette (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Farm Net Income, 1978

Realized net income from farming operations (bar Newfoundland, Yukon and Northwest Territories) rose 15.7% to \$3.125 billion in 1978 from 1977's \$2.702 billion.

Total cash receipts for all provinces except Newfoundland rose 17.9% to \$11,898 billion from \$10,090 billion. Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges: \$8,967 billion, up 18.7% from \$7,555 billion.

For further information, order the 1978 final issue of *Farm Net Income* (21-202, \$4.50), or contact Michael Trant (613-995-4895), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crude Petroleum/Gas Production

Crude petroleum production, August, average 246 000 cubic metres/day (1,548,300 barrels/day), up 8.8% from 226 100 (1,422,900) a year earlier. Net new production of natural gas averaged 248 600 000 cubic metres/day (8,776,000,000 cubic feet/day), up 2.6% from 242 400 000 (8,557,700,000).

For further information, order the August 1979 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.50/\$25), or contact G. Kitchen (613-992-4021), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Power

September's net generation: 25.7 TWh (25.3 TWh in 1978).

For further information, order the September 1979 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25).

Publications Board Decisions

As a first step in developing any new publications to be released from Statistics Canada each proposal for a new publication must be reviewed and approved by a committee known as the Statistics Canada Publications Board.

Approval from this Board gives the sponsoring division of Statistics Canada the authorization to proceed with the proposed new publication.

However, approval does not guarantee that the proposal will not later be cancelled or postponed.

The selection of recent Publications Board approvals listed below may be taken to indicate what are considered very likely prospects for future publications to be issued by Statistics Canada.

In addition to proposals for new publications, proposals for cancellations of, or changes to existing Statistics Canada publications must be approved.

New Publications

An Investigation of Variance Estimation in Family Expenditure Surveys: An Empirical Study, a new non-catalogued technical report, will be produced by Consumer Income and Expenditure Division.

University Teachers' Salaries and Salary Scales, a new catalogued publication, will be released by Education, Science and Culture Division.

Changes to Publications

Two annual publications, *List of Special Care Facilities* (cat. no. 83-221) and *List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Facilities* (cat. no. 83-201), will be combined into a new publication entitled *List of Canadian Hospitals and Special Care Facilities* with the catalogue number 83-201.

The annual publication, *Travel, Tourism and Outdoor Recreation — A Statistical Digest* (cat. no. 66-202), will become a biennial publication under the same title with catalogue number 87-401.

Discontinued Publications

The annual publication, *Contract Drilling for Petroleum and Other Contract Drilling* (cat. no. 26-207), will be discontinued with the 1976 issue, due to budgetary restraints.

The quarterly publication, *Hospital Indicators* (cat. no. 83-001), has been discontinued with the fourth quarter 1978 issue.

Congress on Education

Montréal has been chosen as venue for the Third International Congress on Education, to be held June 1 — 4 next year. Some 200 papers covering Social Services, research, pedagogy, governance and administration will be heard. For further information/registration, contact Conference Management Associates (416-979-1111), 191 College Street, Toronto M5T 1T7.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS' PROFITS SURVEY ENLARGED

The quarterly survey of corporation profits was initiated in 1951 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in response to the need for up-to-date estimates of profits for use in the quarterly estimates of Gross National Product in the Canadian System of National Accounts (CSNA). (In collecting data for 1951, comparative statistics for the previous year were also surveyed and included in the first edition of the publication.)

Quarterly financial statistics were first published in March 1955. The initial report contained income statement data representing 15 broad industrial groups for the consecutive quarters from first quarter 1950 to third quarter 1954. The predecessor to the present report was entitled *Quarterly Corporation Profits* (Catalogue 6603-501).

The number of published industrial groupings was increased over the years to the 25 which had been published from 1963 until the first quarter of 1978. In the third quarter 1978 edition, data for three more industries was added (construction, real estate rentals and real estate developers), bringing the total number of published industries to 28. The figures for these three industries were published retroactive to first quarter 1977.

Now Includes 47 Groupings

A further development providing for finer industrial detail by expanding the number of industrial groupings from 28 to 47 was introduced with the first quarter 1979 edition of the publication.

In 1962, the survey was expanded to include balance sheet data and a more detailed income statement. At the same time, the universe base year was updated to 1962, and a new sample of approximately 4,000 corporations was selected which was representative of the updated universe. After improving survey coverage and response, resolving inherent conceptual difficulties in the financial reporting of balance sheets for the universe of industrial corporations, and establishing a lengthy series of consistent quarterly data, a new summary publication entitled *Industrial Corporations — Financial Statistics* (Catalogue 61-003, Quarterly) was issued in June 1970. This report revised the previously published income statements for the years 1962-1969 inclusive, and included, for the first time, balance sheet data for the same period.

The original quarterly survey of corporations profits, entitled *Quarterly Corporation Profits*, included financial institutions as well as industrial corporations. However, during the early stages of implementation of the balance sheet survey, marked contrasts of financial structures and accounting principles between the industrial corporations and financial institutions became obvious. Thus, the financial institutions and industrial corporations were divided into separate surveys. Statistics derived from the survey of financial institutions are published in *Financial Institutions — Financial Statistics*, Catalogue 61-006, Quarterly.

Users Requirements Bring Revision

In 1972, a minor revision of the quarterly questionnaire was made to meet the increasing requirements of the data users. In the fourth quarter 1974, changes were made in the presentation of the data for the years 1972 and 1973. A detailed description of these changes, and a linkage table from the old to the present format are contained in the fourth quarter 1974 publication.

The quarterly series remained with the 1962 benchmark until the first quarter 1978, after which they were revised to reflect the more current conditions of the 1974 universe. This updating of the universe necessitated the selection of a new sample of corporations and the restatement of the published statistics; a detailed explanation of these revisions is contained in *Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics*, 2nd Quarter, 1979.

Due to the fact that a large number of revisions were made it was not possible to publish a 1978 second quarter report. The revised statistics (1975-1978) were published for the first time in the third quarter 1978 edition of this report.

For further information, refer to the description of methodology in *Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics* (61-003 quarterly, \$10).

Measuring Nutritional Value Of The Canadian Diet

Data are now being released by Statistics Canada to indicate in more detail the nutrients available for consumption by each Canadian on average each day.

These data represent the nutritional value of apparent per capita food consumption.

Nutrition data have previously been available only for three nutrients — protein, fat (lipids) and carbohydrates.

Beginning December 1979 data are available for apparent per capita food consumption for these three nutrients plus iron, vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, ascorbic acid, calcium, phosphates, folate. The total food energy available will also be

covered.

Nutrient factors will be featured to indicate the nutritional values associated with each individual food item for which apparent per capita consumption is published.

Detailed nutritional data first became available on CANSIM's cross-classified module on December 7. They will be published in late December in the next issue of the annual publication, *Apparent per Capita Food Consumption in Canada* (cat. no. 32-226).

For further information or to obtain detailed nutrition data, contact a Statistics Canada regional reference centre or Ms K.C. Wardley (613-995-4877), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Provincial And Territorial Government Statistical Organizations

This article on the Northwest Territories is the sixth 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 Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics is a recently established unit within the Northwest Territories Government. Before its formation, responsibility for the central statistics agency function rested with the Statistics Section of the former Department of Planning and Program Evaluation.

The Bureau of Statistics is responsible for providing statistical information and analysis to assist the government to set priorities, to plan and to budget. This central accountability for statistics involves data collection and development as well as the interpretation and dissemination of statistical information required for planning and policy activities. Other aspects of the Bureau's responsibilities include the provision of consultative services to territorial government departments and representation of the government on statistical matters.

The Bureau staff — under the management of the territorial statistician, Dr. Ralph Joyce — includes three statistics professionals with backgrounds in a broad range of subject-matter and methodological areas. Subject-matter specialization is distributed among staff members although statistical analysis and applications remain a shared responsibility of all members acting as a team.

The statistics environment in the Northwest Territories provides a challenging and essential role for the Bureau. The lack of reliable historical series and the comparatively limited level of federal statistical services provided to the north had led the Bureau to undertake a program to develop a comprehensive base of demographic, economic and social statistics. During the past two years the focus of statistical activity has been upon the development of accurate population information for the north. At present, the Bureau has shifted its focus to the economic and social areas with a particular emphasis upon indicators of economic activity and an economic forecasting capability.

The statistical information requirements of the Northwest Territories Government are being met through a program of data collection and development. A considerable part of this effort has involved the production of required statistics from administrative records maintained by the territorial government and by federal government departments and agencies. Due to the small and dispersed population of the Northwest Territories (about 46,000 persons living in more than 60 communities) and the need for statistical information with considerable geographic detail an effort has been made to avoid the use of sample survey methodology.

Activity has included the preparation of community population figures, community estimates of age, sex and ethnicity, migration estimates and community income. Administrative records employed include health care records, social assistance files, student records, vital statistics, personal income, family allowance and old age security.

Although primary emphasis is placed upon internal government needs, the Bureau also provides statistical information to the public and industry. The scope of this dissemination activity ranges from relatively simple information retrieval to more sophisticated statistical analysis required for policy and planning activities. The data development emphasis of the Bureau of Statistics has limited its dissemination activities. Nevertheless, the Bureau does prepare and distribute a small set of publications. This list includes annual population figures, population projections, methodological reports, community age, sex and ethnicity estimates, summaries of community income, historical migration statistics and summary reports on information obtained from administrative records.

New work in the dissemination field includes the preparation of a comprehensive statistical abstract of the Northwest Territories — to be released in February 1980 — and a quarterly statistical publication.

For further information, contact Statistics Bureau (403-873-7147), Government of Northwest Territories, Yellowknife X1A 2L9.

Information On Markets For Food

The *Handbook of Food Expenditures, Prices and Consumption* is produced by Agriculture Canada as an aid to researchers in the general area of food demand and price analysis. It is a compendium containing 175 statistical tables and a set of related notes and definitions.

Data presented in the book are drawn from numerous sources including Statistics Canada, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United States Department of Commerce. They are organized into separate sections on:

- population
- income and food expenditures
- family expenditures
- retail food price indexes
- supply and disappearance quantities
- selected tables from the United States
- selected tables for the world, the OECD and developing countries.

Updated from time to time, the most recent available issue of *Expenditures, Prices and Consumption* is March 1979.

The Food Market Commentary is an occasional publication issued by Agriculture Canada for the first time in September.

It is intended to provide continuous commentary on food prices, expenditures, consumption and related topics.

Its content includes discussion of food prices, food expenditures and income, current concerns, news and miscellaneous articles. There is also a statistical appendix.

For copies of these Agriculture Canada publications, or for further information, contact André Trempe (613-995-9554), Policy, Planning and Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa K1A 0C5.

The *Canadian Index of Agriculture and Food Markets Information Services*, produced by Market Information Services of Agriculture Canada, provides an extensive catalogue of information services from which agricultural and food markets data are available.

Details noted for each service are: organization responsible, form or media, frequency and lag, distribution, sources and comments.

Among the organizations listed as sources of data are:

- Agriculture Canada
- Statistics Canada
- Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
- Anti-Inflation Board
- Canadian Wheat Board
- Canadian Livestock Feed Board
- Canada Grains Council
- United States Department of Agriculture
- All the provinces of Canada
- Industry organizations

Limited copies of the October 1978 edition of the Index are available from Market Information Services (613-995-5880), Agriculture Canada, Sir John Carling Building, Ottawa K1A 0C5. An updated version will be published in 1980.

International Civil Aviation Statistics

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations with 144 member states in 1979, operates an extensive statistical system which generates a large amount of unique data on aviation operations throughout the world. Statistics are obtained by questionnaires sent to member states.

The principal statistical publication of the ICAO is a statistical yearbook entitled *Civil Aviation Statistics of the World*, (U.S. \$15/annum) and containing summary data for most statistics published by the organization. More detailed data are released in a series of quarterly and annual *digests* and *circulars* which can each be purchased by subscription.

A good summary description of the ICAO statistical system, with lists of individual statistical digests and circulars released and their contents, is contained in Appendix D of the 1978 *ICAO Statistical Yearbook*. A fully detailed description of the system can be found in the *Manual on the I.C.A.O. Statistical Program*.

Structure And Content In Detail

The statistical program covers four principal subject categories: scheduled airlines, non-scheduled air transport carriers, international airports and national civil aviation statistics. Within these categories there are a number of separate areas as indicated in the following listing of the structure and content of the statistical program in 1978.

A. COMMERCIAL AIR CARRIERS

1. *Traffic* — Measures of: Aircraft activity, and passenger, freight and mail traffic by type of service.
2. *On-Flight Origin and Destination* — Passenger, freight and mail traffic carried between all international city-pairs on scheduled services.
3. *Traffic by Flight Stage* — Monthly flows between cities on flight stages of international scheduled service. Data include: number of flights, aircraft capacity, and traffic (passengers, freight and mail).
4. *Fleet and Personnel* — Number, capacity and utilization of aircraft by type. Number of personnel, and, for scheduled airlines, expenditure for personnel, by category.
5. *Financial Data*
 - Profit and Loss of airline giving revenues and expenditures
 - Assets and Liabilities of airline by item at end of year
 - Retained earnings of airline
 - Summary of profit and loss, assets and liabilities for non-scheduled operators.
6. *Traffic (Small Scale Carriers)* — Measures of: passenger, freight and mail traffic.
7. *Fleet (Small Scale Carriers)* — Number and utilization of aircraft by type.

B. AIRPORTS AND ROUTE FACILITIES

1. *Airport Traffic* — Monthly traffic: passengers, freight, mail and aircraft movement data by type of flight.
2. *Airport Financial Data* — Annual revenues, expenses and net capital investments of international airport(s).
3. *En Route Facility-Financial* — Annual revenues, expenses, and net capital investments for en-route air navigation facilities and services for international civil aviation.
4. *En Route Facility — Traffic* — Number of flights moving through a flight information region and/or upper flight information region for which flight plans have been filed with the area control or flight information centres.

C. OTHER CIVIL AVIATION SERIES

1. *Civil Aircraft on Register* — Number of civil aircraft on register of State at end of year by type of aircraft and type of operator.
2. *General Aviation Activities* — Number of departures and hours flown of aircraft engaged in these activities.
3. *Civilian Pilot Licences* — Number of valid licences by pilot category and by instrument rating.
4. *Aircraft Accidents* — Number of accidents, fatalities and injuries involving aircraft on register of State and size of aircraft, type of flight and operator.

For further information on the ICAO statistical program, or to order any of the ICAO statistical publications, contact International Civil Aviation Organization, (Attention: Distribution Officer), P.O. Box 400, Succursale Place de l'Aviation internationale, 1000 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal, Québec H3A 2R2.

Handbook Of Ontario Statistics, 1979

The 1979 edition and fifth annual issue of *Ontario Statistics* has recently been released by the Ontario Central Statistical Services agency. Its 600 pages provide current and historical statistics on Ontario and Canada.

As a statistical overview of Ontario, it provides coverage for a wide range of subjects with sub-provincial, inter-provincial and international comparative data and information to permit identification of trends over time.

The publication is divided into two parts: social data in Part I, and economic data in Part II. Sources for its statistical content include provincial ministries, federal departments such as Statistics Canada, banks, industrial corporations and non-governmental regulatory agencies.

Copies are available at \$15 from Ontario Government Bookstore (416-965-2054), 880 Bay Street, Toronto M7A 1N8.

Census Non-catalogued Working Papers Now Available

The following census working papers are now available in limited quantities from all User Advisory Services reference centres:

The 1981 Canadian Census Tract Manual, by R.W. Mitchell (Geography Series, No. 1 — GEO 78). This manual summarizes the nature of the Canadian Census Tract Program and the role of the local Census Geostatistical Area Committee within this program, provides guidelines for the delineation and/or revision of census tracts and outlines the possible uses of census tracts and their data.

Census Consolidated Subdivisions Origin, Definition and Application, by Françoise Singh (Geography Series, No. 2 — GEO 78). This paper introduces a new statistical area used for the first time in the 1976 Census — the census consolidated subdivision. The origin, properties and utility of the area are described as well as the difficulties involved in its application.

1976 Census Geographic Coding, by Census and Household Surveys Field (Geography Series, No. 3 — GEO 78). Describes the 1976 Census Geographic Master File (CGMF). The CGMF is a census product in the form of a computer tape which contains selected types of information about the census geographic base.

Provincial Census Tracts Program, by Michel B. Séguin (Geography Series, No. 5 — GEO 78). This study reviews briefly the background of the provincial census tract program, examines the changes made to provincial census tracts between 1971 and 1976, assesses the 1976 program and describes the plans for 1981.

Census Agglomerations — Revision of the Limits for the 1976 Census, by Robert F. Parenteau (Geography Series, No. 6 — GEO 78). This paper discusses the following points: redefinition of urbanized cores, removal of census agglomerations from the 1971 list, additions to the 1976 list, major changes to the components of the CAs and the general characteristics of census agglomerations.

Census Metropolitan Areas — Revision of the Delineation Criteria and Limits for the 1976 Census, by Robert F. Parenteau (Geography Series, No. 7 — GEO 78). This study describes the various surrogate methods developed for use in the absence of "place of work" data and the "place of work" method used in the delineation of census metropolitan areas for 1976.

Statistics From The National Farm Products Marketing Council

A considerable amount of statistical data not published elsewhere on the marketing of eggs and turkeys are available in the annual reports of the National Farm Products Marketing Council.

These data are gathered by the Council in the process of supervising the operations of two national marketing agencies for which it is responsible — the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency (CEMA) and the Canadian Turkey Marketing Agency (CTMA).

The statistics include:

- monthly provincial cost of production for large size eggs, grade "A"
- number of regulated and unregulated egg producers by province
- egg marketing levy orders approved by the Council
- provincial levy paid by egg producers by month and province
- interprovincial movement of live turkeys
- egg quota allowed into Canada by monthly and quarterly volume
- egg marketing monthly hen inventories
- provincial number and percentage of egg producers by production output strata
- turkey growers and allocations by province
- heavy turkey producers by province by production output strata
- number of chickens (broiler and roaster) by size, groups and provinces.

Further information and free copies of the current annual report can be obtained from National Farm Products Marketing Council (613-995-2297), Second Floor, Centre Building, Place de Ville, 330 Sparks Street, Ottawa K1A 0N5.

University Student Information System User Manual

A guide has been prepared by Statistics Canada's Post-secondary Education Section enabling the vast amount of information available in the University Student Information System to be exploited to the maximum. Included are students registered (and active) in Canadian universities, affiliates and degree-granting colleges.

Copies of this manual are available free of charge by contacting Claude Dulac (613-995-1105/6), Statistics Canada, Education, Science and Culture Division, Post-secondary Section, R.H. Coats Building, 16-J, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

A Technical Paper On Computer Graphics

Technical Paper No. 43, entitled *Graphic Presentation of Statistics Information* (S/N 003-024-01637-1), is available for \$3.25 (U.S.) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, U.S.A.

This paper covers such topics as:

- graphical statistical methodology in the automation area
- automating statistical graphics
- assessing the efficacy of visual displays.

TRADE — A COMMODITY ANALYSIS EXAMINES IMPORTS

October imports rose due to strong growth in fabricated materials. The other three major sections showed declining imports (seasonally adjusted, on a Customs basis). Fabricated materials rose 19% (\$192 million) to \$1.20 billion due to an advance of almost 250% in imports of non-ferrous metals — mainly gold — to \$413 million. Chemicals imports rose 7.5% to \$276 million. Wood-paper and textiles declined over 5% to \$76 and \$110 millions. Iron-steel imports fell 2.7% to \$156 million and hardware 8.6% to \$80 million.

Imports of food-feed-beverages-tobacco declined 2.1% (\$8 million) to \$359 million, fruits-vegetables 16% to \$116 million but meat advanced 30% to \$34 million and cocoa-chocolate-coffee-tea 17% to \$61 million. Crude material imports fell 9.8% (\$83 million) to \$759 million, coal declining 19% to \$59 million and crude oil imports 7.6% to \$370 million. End product imports slipped 0.9% (\$29 million) to \$3.12 billion with industrial machinery down 6.9% to \$484 million and agricultural machinery 16% to \$183 million.

Communication equipment imports fell 7.6% to \$150 million but computers and office machines advanced 26% to \$124 million. Automobiles declined 13% to \$376 million, trucks advanced 16% to \$195 million, motor vehicle parts advanced 18% to \$710 million and other transportation equipment rose 11% to \$194 million. Apparel imports fell 4.0% to \$93 million and household goods imports 3.4% to \$106 million.

On a short-term trend cycle basis, all sections showed fairly strong and accelerating growth over the June-August period except for end products which showed moderate and stable growth. The fabricated material trend cycle increased 3.7% in August following 3.1% in July and 2.0% in June. The trend cycle for non-ferrous metal imports accounted for this strong growth, advancing 22% in August and 18% in July (the influence of large imports of gold in October). Wood-paper, textiles and iron-steel showed some weakening over the June-August period though the trend cycle for iron-steel was still growing at about 4% in August. Chemicals showed some strengthening; there was virtually no growth in hardware.

The crude material trend cycle increased 9.0% in August after increases of 7.7% in July and 4.4% in June. Crude oil increased 5.1% in August — up from previous months — but the coal trend cycle weakened over the June-August period. The end product import trend cycle advanced 0.7% in both July and August, up from 0.4% in June. The trend cycle for industrial machinery advanced 2.7% in August (agricultural machinery rose 4.0%, computers-office machines 2.0% but communication equipment and other equipment showed small declines).

The import trend cycle for automobiles rose 1.9% in August, stronger growth than in July or June, though both trucks and motor vehicle parts declined 1.1%. The trend cycle for other transportation equipment was up 2.0% in August, those for apparel and household goods showed small declines. The import trend cycle for the food-feed-beverages-tobacco section advanced 1.8% in August, up from 1.5% in July, 0.9% in June. The trend cycle for coffee rose 2.4% and fruits-vegetables 1.3% in August; the meat trend cycle declined 2.7%.

Exports to the United States increased 1.4% in October (\$54 million) to \$3.83 billion following a 1.2% increase in September. Exports to the United Kingdom also increased, 1.2% to \$302 million. Exports to other geographic areas declined in October — to Japan by 44% to \$274 million (after a large increase the previous month), to "Other EEC" by 14% to \$378 million, to "Other OECD" by 12% to \$177 million and to "Other America" by 18% to \$236 million.

The trend cycle for exports to the U.S. was up 1.9% in August following increases of 1.8% in July, 1.2% in June. The trend cycle for exports to the U.K. and as "Other EEC" grew by 11% and 3.9% in August, both somewhat lower than in July. Other export trend cycle showed accelerating growth over the June-August period — Japan up 2.1% in August, "Other OECD" up 6.9% and "Other America" up 4.4%.

Imports from the U.S. increased 6.9% in October (\$263 million) to \$4.09 billion following a 3.6% decline in September. Imports declined 16% to \$153 million from the U.K., by 21% to \$158 million from Japan, by 11% to \$153 million from "Other OECD" and by 23% to \$222 million from "Other America". Imports from "Other EEC" increased 1.3% to \$301 million.

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

New Handbook Portrays Canada In Pictures

The Canada Handbook 1979 edition, an illustrated volume published by Statistics Canada that describes the economic, social and cultural life of Canadians, is now available for purchase through government outlets and retail book stores. The book's 352 pages give a broad picture of government services at both federal and provincial levels, of the physical environment of the country and of how Canadians live, work and spend their leisure time.

The textual material is studded with 263 illustrations, including photographs, charts and maps. There are more than 240 photographs in full colour. Price of the book, available in either English or French editions, is \$6.00.

To order from government outlets, write to Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Qué., K1A 0S9.

Hospital Demand By Elderly To Rise Steeply

Demand by the elderly for health care facilities will probably more than triple within the next half century. If the projected need is met by providing new hospital space annual operating spending on hospitals could more than double to over \$11 billion in terms of 1976 constant dollars. This amount could gradually be reduced if patients not requiring full hospital services were transferred to less sophisticated facilities or provided with home care.

Exploiting hospital capacity to the maximum and using substitutes such as nursing homes or non-institutional care could delay the necessity of more hospital beds until the mid-1990s. Before the turn of the century, however, the need for institutional care will inevitably outstrip present accommodation and after 2000 demand will accelerate.

By 2031, patient-days are expected almost to double from the present 43 million to 84 million. Those for persons of 65 or over will multiply by over threetimes, from 16 million (38% of the current total) to 55 million (65% of the projected 2031 total).

Establishment of less-acute level care implies a potential saving on hospital operating costs of \$27 billion over the next 50 years. For instance, if from the early 1980s efforts to build nursing homes are intensified perhaps 30% of projected patient-days by the end of the projected period could be spent in nursing homes rather than in hospitals. A nursing home patient-day is about one-fifth as expensive as a hospital patient-day — \$25 versus \$125 in 1976.

Not only are nursing homes cheaper to operate but they are also less expensive to construct. In the mid-seventies, excluding land, the capital cost per bed of a general hospital ranged from \$40,000 to \$80,000. Available data suggest that the 1975 average was well over \$50,000. To build nursing homes, the capital investment per bed is about 60% of that for hospitals.

These findings are published in *A Prognosis for Hospitals: The Effects of Population Change on the Need for Hospital Space, 1976-2031*, co-authored by L.A. Lefebvre, Z. Zsigmond and M.S. Devereaux (83-520E, \$7 in Canada/\$8.40 elsewhere). Copies may be ordered from Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull K1A 0S9 or a authorized government agents, other booksellers. For further information, contact Louis A. Lefebvre (613-995-7808), or Zoltan Zsigmond (613-995-9685).

IT ALL BEGAN WITH 1912 MORSE TAPPER

Now Survey Covers Telesat, Teleglobe And Don't Tip The Messenger Ltd.

Basically there are two types of telecommunications carrier — telephone systems and those that began with telegraph systems operated by railways . . . including the satellite system Telesat Canada, this part of the telecommunications industry is described as Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 545: Telegraph and Cable Systems . . . Where telephone systems provide telephone and other telecommunications services to business and residences . . . the other type of carrier will in addition provide services and other communication facilities to other carriers: Telesat leases channels on its Anik satellites for domestic use to telephone systems and Teleglobe Canada provides international links to domestic telecommunication carriers . . . Because accounting systems in the telegraph industry evolved from the railway classification of accounts (the Standard Industrial Classification system still preserves historical differences between telephony and telegraphy) the data relating to these two activities are included in two different reports. Telephone statistics are published in Catalogue 56-203 and the statistics of other telecommunications carriers in Catalogue 56-201. Telegraph statistics had been collected since 1912. In 1972 the title was changed from *Telegraph and Cable Statistics* to reflect changes in technology since railway communications began.

Some 1978 statistical highlights (1977 data in brackets): total cost of property and equipment before allowing for depreciation increased by \$132 million (\$52 million) during the year to \$1,161 million (\$1,030 million). The largest increases were reported by Telesat Canada \$62 million (\$16 million), Teleglobe Canada \$33 million (\$18 million) and CNT \$33 million (\$18 million).

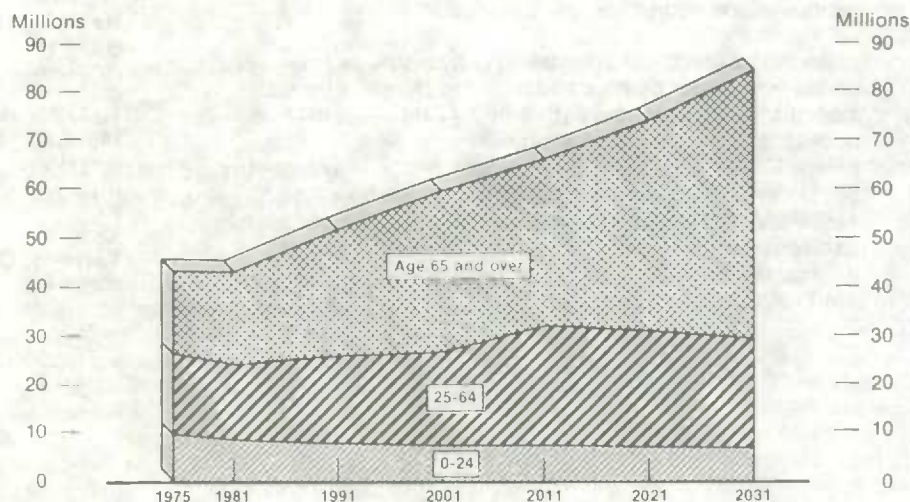
Eighty-seven million dollars (\$62 million) was invested in new construction and \$24 million (\$17 million) was spent on alterations, repairs and maintenance. This does not include construction costs of Telesat which are not available. This was \$32 million more than the amounts expended on construction and repair work in the previous year. New construction and repair expenditures were for CNT \$64 million (\$53 million), CP \$15 million (\$12 million) and Teleglobe Canada \$31 million (\$13 million) or 99% (99%) of the total.

Operating revenue increased by \$46 million (\$24 million) to \$348 million (\$302 million), a gain of 15.3% (8.5%). Operating expenses increased by \$37 million (\$13 million) to \$263 million (\$226 million), a gain of 16.3% (5.9%). The most significant items of operating revenue were telephone services at \$90 million (\$72 million) and leased circuits at \$83 million (\$72 million).

Telegrams transmitted decreased by 5.1% (17.9%) to 2.4 million (2.6 million). Cablegrams transmitted decreased by 1.1% (+22.0%) to 11.2 million (11.3 million). The value of money transfers within Canada increased by 2.9% to \$23.7 million (\$23.0 million) compared to a decrease in the previous year of 16.4%. The value of money transfers between Canada and foreign countries was \$41.6 million (\$35.6 million) an increase of 16.9% compared to an increase in the previous year of 0.4%.

This survey includes 10 telecommunication carriers: Telesat Canada, Canadian National Telecommunications (CNT), Canadian Pacific Ltd. (Telecommunications Branch) (CP), Teleglobe Canada, Northern Alberta Railways Company (Communications), North American Telegraph Co., Commercial Cable Company, Ontario Northland Railway (Communications), Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company and Don't Tip the Messenger, Limited. For further information, order the 1978 issue of *Telecommunications Statistics* (56-201, \$4.50/Other countries \$5.40).

PROJECTED HOSPITAL PATIENT-DAYS CANADA





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These publications released December 7 — 13

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
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EXTERNAL TRADE			
Imports by Commodities, August 1979	65-007	\$5/\$50	\$6/\$60
Summary of External Trade, September 1979	65-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
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Oil Pipe Line Transport, July 1979	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	
Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended September 1979	32-025	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
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Computer Service Industry, 1978	63-222	\$4.50	\$5.40
Department Store Sales by Regions, October 1979	63-004	\$1.50/\$15	
Restaurant Statistics, October 1979	63-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Railway Operating Statistics, May 1979	52-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Railway Transport, Part VI, Employment Statistics, 1978	52-212	\$4.50	\$5.40
Urban Transit, October 1979	53-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18

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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