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Weekly Bulletin

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Statement of Trade

Seasonally-adjusted exports on a balance-of-payments basis increased 5.8% in January to \$5.13 billion following a decrease of 2.1% in December. Imports edged up 0.2% in January to \$4.74 billion after December's 4% increase. January's seasonally-adjusted trade balance: a surplus of \$386 million.

(Recent monthly increases in the export trend show that a peak monthly increase of 4% was reached in October 1978 and diminished to a 3.4% increase in November. The long-term monthly compound rate of increase over nearly four years since the bottom of the trough, reached in April 1975, was 1.4% for exports. Monthly increases in the import trend also peaked in October 1978 at 3.4% declining to a 3.2% increase in November. Since the bottom of the trough, the compound monthly increase in imports has accelerated. Growth in the import trend averaged 0.7% per month over the 14 months to mid-1976, 1.0% for the 20 months until February 1978 and 2.3% over the nine months to November 1978. The monthly increase in the trend of the trade balance appears to be slowing down from an increase of \$46 million in September 1978 to \$40 million in October and \$20 million in November. The average of the trend values of the trade balance for the three periods to November 1978 was just under \$270 million.)

Using — for commodity analysis purposes — the domestic exports concept, i.e. excluding re-exports and balance-of-payments adjustments, the main contribution to the January (seasonally-adjusted) increase came from end products which rose 9.7% after falling 4.2% in December. Exports of communication equipment increased 38% and industrial machinery deliveries were up 12%. Automotive products were down 10% — both passenger car and truck exports were weak in January. The food, feed, beverages and tobacco section was up 10% following a 20% decline in December. Wheat exports, after falling 54% in December, increased 57% in January. Crude materials were up 3.5% in January, metallic ores and natural gas increasing 6.2% and 6.6%.

In terms of percentage changes in trend over the three months up to November 1978, the crude materials section, with a strong recovery in metallic ores exports since mid-summer, has contributed most to

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Nov.	272.38p	272.01r	6.3
Labour Income (\$ million)	Dec.	11,208.2p	11,389.9r	8.9
Persons with Jobs (million)	Jan.	9.81	10.14	4.8
Unemployed	Jan.	977,000	870,000	0.0

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Nov.	2,389.9p	2,416.3p	9.1
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Dec.	20,731.2p	20,316.3p	11.5
Wholesale (\$ million)	Dec.	8,894.8	8,510.9	17.7

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Dec.	11,521.0p	12,475.7p	29.8
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Dec.	13,334.6p	13,179.7p	32.1

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Jan.	182.7	181.3	8.9
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Dec.*	198.0	197.5	10.5
Wholesale Price Index (1935-39=100)	Dec.	643.3	639.9	12.5

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Nov.	977.8	12,014.2	3.9
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Jan.	11,533	11,533	-22.9

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tons)	Dec.*	3,178.9	33,594.9	6.9
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Dec.*	33.9	335.7	6.0
Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.)	Nov.	323.0	3,159.3	-3.3
Petroleum Refining (million barrels)	Dec.	60.8	661.7	0.1

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Dec.	4,587p	52,606p	19.0
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Dec.	4,251p	49,605p	18.0

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand tons)	Jan.	1,518.9	1,518.9	15.9
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SALES

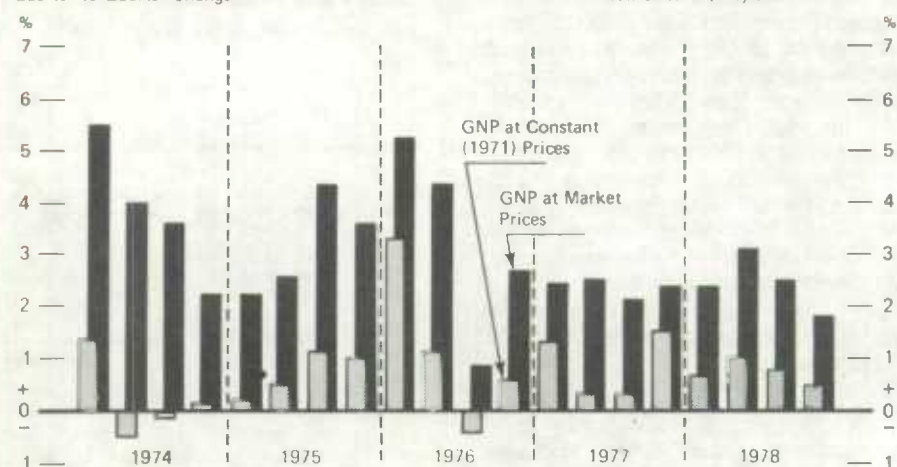
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	1,178.3p	7,667.9p	11.9
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Dec.	11,366.1p	130,352.7p	18.8
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	581.1	9,648.5	12.9
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Dec.*	7,435.8p	68,860.5p	11.6
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	4,952.9p	62,022.7p	11.6

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)

the recent growth in the export trend. The fabricated materials section has also contributed strongly — lumber, pulp, and chemicals being commodities with the highest rate of growth. End products exports have grown less strongly. Truck exports have been very strong with average monthly increases in trend of about 8% in September, October and November. Parts exports also showed strong growth over this period, but the passenger car export trend started to decline in October.

The marginal increase in January imports (on a customs basis, seasonally adjusted) masked more substantial changes at the section level. Imports of crude materials were down 22% following a 13% decrease in December, largely due to declines in crude petroleum imports of 34% in January and 42% in December. Imports of end products were up 3.3% in January following a 7.3% increase in December. The main contributors to the January increase in end products were trucks, automotive parts and communication equipment. But passenger car imports were down 4%.

In terms of percentage changes in trend over the three periods up to November 1978 fabricated material imports contributed most to the growth in total imports, increasing at an average rate of about 4% in each period. Non-ferrous metal imports, for which the trend increased over 13% each month, contributed most to the growth of fabricated materials — gold imports being a prime contributor. Crude materials also increased strongly but showed a declining trend mainly due to a declining trend for crude petroleum imports. End product imports increased steadily at an average of 3% per month. Most of the major commodities in the end product area contributed to the increase — truck and other transportation equipment showing above average increases. One major exception was passenger car imports which have shown a slightly declining trend since September 1978.

Exports to the United States increased 2.9% in January following a 2.6% advance in December and accounted for 70% of total January exports. Deliveries to the European Economic Community countries (excluding the United Kingdom) increased 17% following an 8% decline in December. Exports to Japan rose 2.8% in January after a 21% decline in the preceding month. In terms of changes in trend during the last three months up to November 1978, exports to the U.S. were increasing at an average rate of 3.1% and exports to the E.E.C. (excluding the U.K.) were increasing at an average rate of over 6%. The rate of growth of exports to Japan peaked in September at 4.8% and diminished to 2.9% in November.

Imports from the U.S. increased 8% in January following a 7.2% advance in December and accounted for 77% of total imports in January. The growth of the trend of imports from the U.S. has accelerated during the last few periods from an increase

in the trend of 1.8% in August, to 2.8% in September, 3.8% in October, and 4.1% in November. Imports from the U.K. have shown somewhat similar growth. The strongest growth of all the major trading areas was with the E.E.C. (excluding the U.K.) with a growth in trend of around 6% per period during September, October and November. Imports from Japan have shown a slightly declining trend during October and November.

For further information on area and commodity trade, order the January 1979 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, 40¢/\$4).

Import/Export, Price/Volume Indexes

Rate of increase of both import and export prices accelerated in the fourth quarter. On a fixed-weighted basis the import price index increased 4.5% and export prices rose 5.2%. Increases in the current-weighted indexes were lower because of changes in commodity composition. For the full year the current-weighted import index at 197.8 on a 1971 base was 12.4% higher than 1977. The export price index at 204.6 was up 8.4% on 1977.

Seasonally-adjusted import volume increased 7.2% in the fourth quarter, following a small decline in the third. For the full year import volume increased nearly 4% over 1977.

Export volume increased for the fifth consecutive quarter. The fourth quarter growth rate of 5.8% was the highest this year. Export volume in 1978 was nearly 10% higher than in 1977.

For further information, order the January 1979 issue of the Summary of External Trade (65-001, 40¢/\$4).

Chemical/Mineral Process Indexes

Fourth quarter, third quarter revised and 1978 figures for Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Indexes are available.

For further information, order the February 1979 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, 40¢/\$4), or contact R.J. Lowe (613-995-5757), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Unemployment Insurance

Claimants receiving unemployment insurance benefits for the week of December 3 totalled 779,000, up 18% from November but 7% fewer than a year earlier. Monthly average of beneficiaries in 1978 reached 801,000, up 7% from 1977. Benefits paid in December: \$327 million, down 2% from November but up 2% from 1977. (For 1978: \$4,537 million compared with \$3,909 million in 1977, an increase of 16%.) Average weekly benefit rose 9% to \$109.71 and the number of weeks of benefit went up 7% to 41.36 million.

Some 276,000 claims were filed in December, down 11% from November and 13% from 1977. Claims in 1978 totalled 2,809,000, about the same volume as the previous year.

For further information, order the December 1978 issue of the Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001, 40¢/\$4), or contact George Fincham (613-992-7461), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Provincial Government Finance, 1976

Financial assets of provincial and territorial governments, March 31, 1976 and March 31, 1977 amounted to \$28,332 million and \$32,684 million, an increase of \$4,352 million (15.4%). Liabilities: \$30,924 million and \$35,686 million, an increase of \$4,762 million (15.4%).

For further information, order the 1976 issue of Provincial Government Finance, Assets, Liabilities and Sources and Uses of Funds (68-209, \$2.10), or contact Public Finance Division (613-995-8201), Provincial Government Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V6.

Electric Power Statistics, 1978

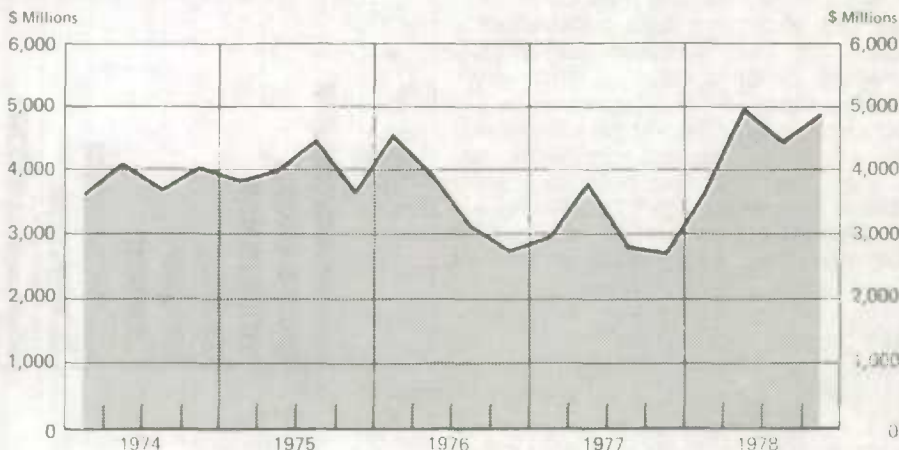
December net generation increased to 33.9 TWh from 32.3 TWh in 1977. Hydro generation increased 4.1%, thermal production 6.5%.

Year-to-date total generation: 335.7 TWh, up 6.0% on 1977.

For further information, order the December 1978 issue of Electric Power Statistics (57-001, 30¢/\$3).

Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

NEW SERVICE FROM BULLETIN

Readers Invited To Share With Interchange of All Matters Statistical

Infomat is introducing a once-a-month expanded issue aimed at going beyond Bureau-originated numbers to keep readers abreast of general developments on the statistics scene.

The type of news items foreseen as adding another dimension to *Infomat* includes appointments, newly-approved Bureau publications and reports on new activities in the statistics world generally — speeches, papers, conferences and seminars that may reasonably be expected to interest statistics users, internationally.

Even though we have four extra pages limited space still won't allow us to report events at any great length but we will offer

Between the monthly feature "Observations" carried in the *The Canadian Statistical Review* and the expanded coverage of *Infomat* there may be found some duplication. The excess is unavoidable, however, if those readers receiving only the one publication are to be served.

timely coverage — and timely coverage of a broad field. We'll refer readers to sources of more detailed information and in the unlikely event that's impossible at least offer all clues available. And we'd very much welcome receiving information regarding potential news items: items of interest could come from any level of government or from the private sector. The aim is to inform, usefully.

Coping With Foreign Currency

As part of its professional development program, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants has devised what it describes as an "executive briefing session" offering the "opportunity to learn more about the new foreign currency translation rules". March will see two such briefings presented, one in Toronto, the other in Montréal, calling on "the first-hand experience of panelists from public practice, industry, tax practice and the foreign exchange market". Panelists, says the Institute, will explain the currency recommendations and their impact... providing solutions to some of the problems involved in applying them.

The Toronto briefing is Monday, March 26, that at Montréal Tuesday, March 27. For further information and registration fee details, contact the Institute of Chartered Accounts of Ontario (416-962-1841), 69 Bloor Street East, Toronto, or the Québec Institute (514-288-3256), 680 Sherbrooke Street West, Montréal.

Science Data Received

Statistical reports recently received at the Bureau (to obtain copies, please contact the indicated source — do not ask Statistics Canada):

United States

Employment Patterns of Recent Entrants into Science and Engineering, NSF 78-310 (Stock number 038-000-00380-1, \$0.80); Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402.

Federal Funds for Research and Development, FY 1977, 1978 and 1979, Volume XXVII (Detailed Statistical Tables — Appendix C), NSF 78-312; Science Resources Studies, National Science Foundation, Washington D.C. 20550.

OECD

Portugal and Preliminary International Tables, International survey of the resources devoted to R and D by OECD member countries, DSTI/SPR/77.37/16; Paris.

Population Projections: Second Generation

The projections model adopted by Statistics Canada for the second generation of population projections is a model, based on the component method, establishing separate projections for each of the components of population change — fertility, mortality and migration.

Such projection results in a slower population growth being foreseen for Canada — during the 25 years between 1976 and 2001 the population is expected to grow by between 22% and 35% compared with a rate of 64% during the period 1951-1976.

In the year 2001, the population of Canada is projected to be between 28 and 31 million.

The projections presented provide a range of choice for the general users. For very specific purposes users may require additional age-sex detail for the published projections or perhaps alternative series of projections based on user-specified input assumptions. Statistics Canada will consider requests for such additional information for the cost of computer time, photocopying and clerical support. Such requests can be sent to J. Perreault, Population Estimates and Projections Division, Census and Household Surveys Field, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1S 5A4.

For further information, order *Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1976-2001* (91-520, \$7.50).

Bonn Envoy Lauds Energy Agency

West Germany's minister of economics, Otto Count Lambsdorff, visiting Toronto, told the Canadian-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce that long-term threats to energy supplies must be taken seriously and given greater consideration in energy policies.

An essential medium of co-operation among the industrial countries is the International Energy Agency set up within the framework of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, he said.

"Market adjustments in the wake of developments in Iran would certainly cause us much more concern if we did not have such an important instrument as the IEA with which to deal with a possible crisis."

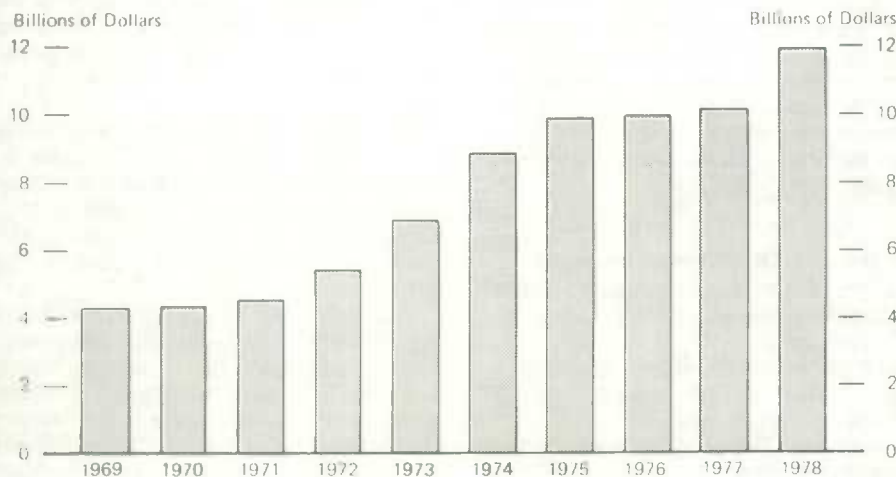
Count Lambsdorff's speech predicted a 3% real growth rate for OECD members in 1979 and forecast world trade — with world economic conditions set for improvement — expanding 5 to 6%.

Appointment

A.J. (Al) De Gagné has been appointed Director-General, Finance, reporting to the Assistant Chief Statistician, Corporate Management. This new position supersedes the position of Director, Financial Services, occupied by Gordon Logan until his recent transfer to the Office of the Comptroller-General.

Mr. De Gagné joins Statistics Canada from the Ministry of Transport where he has been Director General, Financial Policy and Planning.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Source: Farm Cash Receipts (21-001)

Bureau's Marketing Resources Set To Meet Challenges of 1980s

As part of a program being carried out by Chief Statistician Peter Kirkham to reorganize the bureau for its role in the 1980s there has begun a consolidation of some production and dissemination facilities.

Some of the steps that are being taken in this consolidation process include the following:

- Creation in the Marketing Services Field of a new Division to be known as CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) operating under Danny Triandafilou as Director; Jerald G. Stinson, currently Director of Census Data Dissemination Division, will transfer with 28 of his staff to CANSIM as Associate-Director
- Transfer of those personnel from the Census Data Dissemination Division who are identified with general Census inquiries (and with satisfying "off-the-shelf" user requests) to the User Advisory Services Division; these resources will be integrated with the central and regional inquiries staff
- Transfer of the Publications Distribution Section under Jack Boyd from the Administrative Services Division to the User Advisory Services Division as a separate section reporting to the Director, R. Ellis Drover
- Merging of the Business Cycle Analysis Group and the Econometric Section of the Current Economic Analysis Division as a new entity to be designated Current Economic Analysis staff within the Economic Accounts and Integration Field.

Two Spheres Command Resources

The new reporting arrangements for CANSIM and the Publications Distribution Section have been in effect informally since February 1, 1979. These changes will take effect in a formal budgetary sense on April 1, 1979.

Dr. Kirkham's general program of reorganization includes the consolidation of subject-matter resources into two principal spheres — "economic" and "social".

Steps have already been taken towards accomplishing this consolidation — the changes affecting Marketing Services are part of the move.

They are re-assessments essential in a consolidation process that covers those program-related central services principally located at the present time in the Bureau's Marketing Services Field, the Systems and Data Processing Branch, the Field Division and in elements of the

Pubs-on-'fiche re-location

Micromedia Limited, a company reproducing and offering a complete collection of Statistics Canada publications on microfiche, has moved. New address and telephone number: Micromedia Limited, 144 Front Street West, 5th Floor, Toronto M5J 1G2 (416-593-4211).

Addition Of New Commands For Retrieval Of Data Provides Far Reaching Extra Dimension To CANSIM

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System) is Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base which can be accessed via terminal across Canada.

Service from CANSIM is available through Statistics Canada in Ottawa or from the Bureau's regional reference centres.

Access to the CANSIM main base is also provided by Systems Dimensions Limited.

A number of secondary distributors provide access to the CANSIM mini base, a subset of the CANSIM main base.

New features are constantly being added to CANSIM main base. One such is the addition of new commands for the retrieval of data.

It is now possible for users to retrieve selected tables concerning the 1976 Census, labour force survey, international travel statistics, agriculture, electrical and electronic manufacturers, financial flow accounts and the consumer price index.

Each set of tables is stored so that it can be accessed interactively via APL. The tables are updated as soon as the data are updated on the CANSIM main base.

For example, the electrical and electronic manufacturers' command (EEM) provides access to 10 tables containing data which

CANSIM

Secondary Distributors

Computel Systems Limited
Computer Sciences Canada Limited
Comshare Limited
Conference Board in Canada
Datacrown Limited
Data Resources of Canada
Dateline Systems Limited
FRI Information Services Limited
IBM Canada Limited
Industrielle - Services Techniques
IP Sharp Associates Limited
Systems Dimensions Limited

are of particular interest to the manufacturers of electrical products.

These tables contain percentage changes from one period to another for five years of annual and two years of monthly data.

For further information on these new commands, contact: CANSIM (613-995-7406), Statistics Canada, 23rd floor, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURERS COMMAND

Table	Title
1	Real Domestic Product (1971=100) — Percentage changes of seasonally adjusted figures
2	Employment — Electrical Products Industries (Percentage changes)
3	Industry Selling Price Indexes — Electrical Products Industries (1971=100 Percentage changes)
4	Consumer Price Indexes (1971=100, Percentage changes)
5	Shipments, Inventories and Orders — Electrical Products Industries (Percentage changes of seasonally-adjusted figures)
6	Shipments, Inventories and Orders — Manufacturing Industries (Percentage changes of seasonally-adjusted figures)
7	Demand indicators (Percentage changes of seasonally-adjusted figures)
8	Refrigerators, Freezers, Washing Machines and Televisions (Thousand Units, Percentage changes)
9	Exports and Imports (Thousand Units, Percentage changes)
10	Real Output and Prices — Electric Power, Fuel and Gas (1971=100, Percentage changes)

Administrative Services Division responsible for the production and distribution of publications.

Fusion of these areas and the meshing of their work with that of the projected "economic" and "social" subject-matter fields are seen as the key elements in the computerized system of collection and dissemination which is planned to be in operation in the Bureau's regional offices by 1983.

Range of User Services Increased

Concentration of dissemination activities in Marketing Services Field is part of this fusing process.

An important result will be to increase the range of user services available through Marketing Services Field.

In particular, Marketing Services Field will now offer a considerably expanded service in the automated dissemination of data.

Policy Advisors Confer

A Conference on Canadian Incomes, sponsored by the Economic Council of Canada, will be held in Winnipeg, May 10-12, 1979. The conference will be the first attempt in over a decade to bring together researchers and policy advisors in the incomes field.

The conference organizers see a need in this field for research to assist in the re-evaluation of social assistance policy, strategies and programs, including their direct costs, effectiveness and equity (who benefits and who bears the financing/tax load).

Approximately 75 people will be invited to the conference, with papers given expected to embrace the following topics: language and income earnings inequalities, incidence of taxes, incomes and women and female headed families, social security and income redistribution and distributional and intergenerational aspects of wealth.

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 by the Publications Board.

Construction Price Statistics

Prices Division is planning to cease publication of its *Construction Price Statistics, Quarterly Report* (Catalogue 62-008).

Income and Wealth

Consumer Income and Expenditure Division is planning to publish a new, occasional, catalogued publication with the tentative title, *The Distribution of Income and Wealth, Canada 1976-1977*.

This publication will examine the concept of a family's wealth. A family's wealth will be defined as net worth (i.e., total assets less total debt), will be analysed with respect to income and home ownership status and be tied to age and employment status of the family head.

The report will be based on the supplementary asset/debt data collected during the 1977 Survey of Consumer Finances.

Job Search Activities

Labour Force Survey Division is planning the publication of a research paper to be titled *Persons Not in the Labour Force: Job Search Activities and the Desire for Employment*. This will not be a catalogued publication.

The paper will analyse the work expectations of those individuals who wanted to work and were available for work but who did not actually seek work in the recent past. Having not sought work, such people do not fit into the Labour Force Survey definitions of employed or unemployed.

Data for this paper were obtained from a March 1978 supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

Government Financial Management

Public Finance Division is planning to revise its manual, *The Canadian System of Government Financial Management Statistics* (uncatalogued).

This second edition of the manual is revised to include descriptions of the treatment accorded to changes in Financial Management Systems at all levels of government. These changes relate to the introduction by government of a number of

Fisheries And Oceans/Energy, Mines And Resources Step Into The "Discontinued Publications" Breach

As a result of the recent expenditures reduction Statistics Canada has had to cease publication of some of its data on fisheries and minerals.

The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans, which has been Statistics Canada's main supplier of fisheries data, has agreed to give wider distribution to its existing publications in order to provide users with similar fact to that which was contained in the following discontinued Statistics Canada publications: *Fish Freezings and Stocks* (24-001, monthly), *Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics* (24-002, monthly), *Fisheries Statistics of Canada — Canada Summary* (24-201, annual), *Fisheries Statistics — Newfoundland* (24-202, annual), *Fisheries Statistics — Prince Edward Island* (24-203, annual), *Fisheries Statistics — New Brunswick* (24-204, annual), *Fisheries Statistics — Nova Scotia* (24-205, annual), *Fisheries Statistics — Québec* (24-206, annual), *Fisheries Statistics: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories* (24-207, annual), *Fisheries Statistics — British Columbia and Yukon* (24-208, annual).

For each of the monthly publications listed above, December 1978 was the reference month of the latest and final issue. For each of the annual publications listed above, 1976 was the last year for which data have been published.

The Fisheries and Oceans publications which will be the best available source for the above discontinued Statistics Canada publications are: *Canadian Fisheries — Primary Sector Activities* (monthly), *Canadian Fisheries — Products and Stocks* (monthly) and *Annual Statistical Review of Canadian Fisheries* (annual).

Subscribers to the discontinued Statistics Canada publications have been informed of the cancellations and have been alerted. For further information concerning Department of Fisheries and Oceans publications, contact: Mrs. E. Teske, Information Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Ottawa K1A 0E6.

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has taken over all minerals surveys that were previously carried out by Statistics Canada. EMR will publish all minerals monthly data starting with the January 1979 survey. The monthly publications cancelled by Statistics Canada are: *Asbestos* (26-001), *Copper and Nickel Production* (26-003), *Gold Production* (26-004), *Iron Ore* (26-005), *Production of Canada's Leading Minerals* (26-007), *Silver, Lead and Zinc Production* (26-008) and *Salt* (26-009).

Statistics Canada will continue to publish the annual data, which will be provided by EMR. The format and titles of the new publications to be produced by EMR have not as yet been decided.

For further information about the monthly minerals data contained in the publications listed above, contact John T. Brennan (613-995-9351), Minerals Policy Section, Information Systems Division, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, 580 Booth Street, Ottawa K1A 0E4.

Standard Geographic Classification Made Official Umbrella For All Bureau Catalogued Publications

A new policy came into effect on February 1 making the Standard Geographic Classification (SGC) the official classification for dissemination purposes for all Statistics Canada catalogued publications. It will enable users to relate geographically referenced data in different statistical series with minimal adjustments.

In many instances, the Classification will also ease the publication of data at a finer level of geographical detail. SGC identifies location by a seven-digit code. The first two digits represent the province or territory; the next two, the census division; and the last three, the census subdivision. It has been a widely recognized classification for a number of years, used by provincial government departments, private firms and researchers.

Although the new policy is limited to dissemination purposes, the Standards Division will also study over the next few months the application of geographic coding to the collection and processing of data.

new programs with new types of financial activities.

Tea, Coffee, Cocoa

Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division is introducing a quarterly publication titled *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa*.

This publication will carry information from two quarterly publications that it was earlier announced would be discontinued.

These are *Miscellaneous Food Preparations* (Catalogue 32-018) and *Biscuits and Confectionery* (Catalogue 32-016).

Mortality from Cancer

Health Division is planning the publication of a research paper to be titled

Mortality From Cancer of the Large Bowel in Canada, 1950-1973.

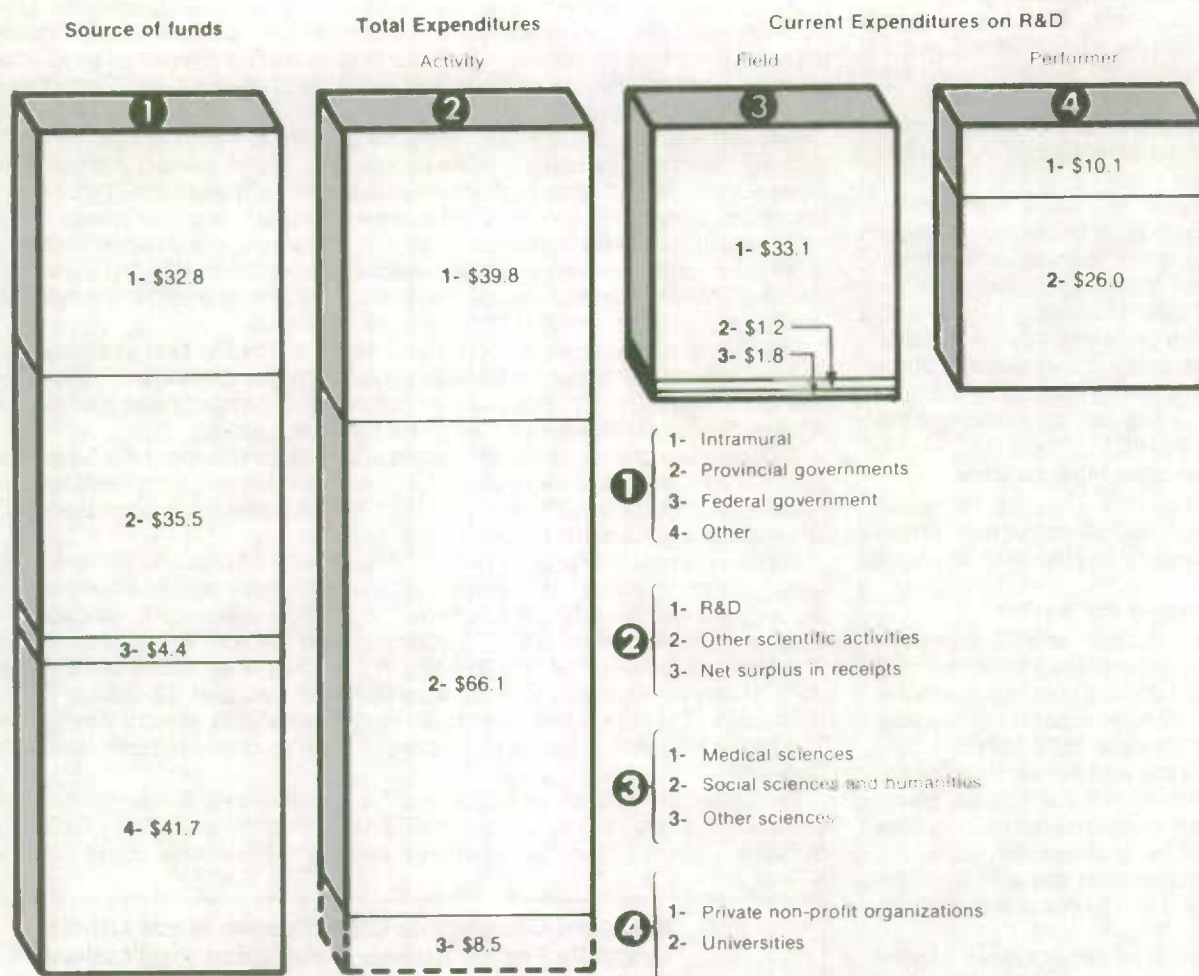
This will not be a catalogued publication.

Consisting of a thorough analysis of colonic and rectal cancer by geographic unit including provinces, census divisions and selected municipalities, the paper's emphasis will be on differences in mortality by geographical location.

For further information, order *The Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin* (11-001E, \$25 annually). Advance information from each publication is frequently issued in *The Daily* before the publications themselves are released.

Selected Data for Private Non-profit Organizations, 1976

Millions of dollars



A permanent endowment fund expected to provide an average of close to \$30 million a year for medical research is to be set up by Alberta. Most recently published figures show national expenditures on research and development in 1976 totalled \$1.8 billion. The \$300 million of natural gas and oil revenues set aside by Alberta for future medical research endowment will counter cutbacks forced on a hardpressed private non-profit sector of scientific research and experimental development. The private non-profit sector (above) is the smallest of those used in calculating total national expenditures in this field, but, though performing less than 1% of the total, it has probably been funding nearly 20% of the R and D carried out in the health field in the universities. For further information on R and D statistics, contact Eleanor Bouliane, Science Statistics Centre (613-995-3014).

Estimates of Population

As of January 1 estimates, Canada has a population of 23,597,000. The breakdown by province: Newfoundland 572,900, Prince Edward Island 122,300, Nova Scotia 845,400, New Brunswick 699,200, Québec 6,289,600, Ontario 8,479,900, Manitoba 1,029,900, Saskatchewan 952,500, Alberta 1,985,200, British Columbia 2,555,800, (Yukon Territory 21,800 and Northwest Territories 43,100).

To obtain estimates of interprovincial and international migration for the fourth quarter of 1978 or other information on the population estimates, contact Miss G. Caron (613-995-2213), Population Estimates and Projections Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Carloadings

Railways loaded 18.8 million short tons (17.0 million t) of revenue freight in January, up 2.4% from a year earlier. Carriers received an additional 1.6 million short tons (1.5 million t) from the United States, up 17.9%. Commodities showing notable percentage gain in volume include wheat (36.4%), other grains (29.0%) and coal (9.3%). Loadings of copper-nickel ores and concentrates were down 92.6%.

For further information, order the January 1979 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, 30¢/\$3), or contact L.E. Robbins or M. Vallières (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Job Vacancies

Preliminary estimates of the average number of jobs vacant on a daily basis during the three-month period ended January 31: 41,400, down 19% from the previous three-month period. Compared with a year earlier, vacancies increased 4,500 or 12%.

Vacancies for full-time jobs decreased 17% to 37,400 and jobs unfilled for more than four weeks decreased 6%.

For every 1,000 existing jobs five were vacant, a decrease of one from August-October and an increase of one from a year earlier.

This is the last release of job vacancy data as the survey has been discontinued due to budgetary restraints previously announced.

Balance of Payments, 1978

The 1978 current account deficit reached \$5,285 million compared with \$4,150 million in 1977. Capital movements produced a net inflow of \$3,758 million with the balancing item (net errors and omissions in recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) equivalent to a net outflow of \$1,772 million. The deficit led to a \$3,299 million net decline in reserve assets.

A rise of \$552 million in the merchandise trade surplus to \$3,468 million was more than offset by a jump of \$1,687 million in the non-merchandise trade deficit to \$8,753 million.

Irregular factors accounted for some \$550 million of the increase in the current account deficit, reflecting not only the special dividend payments of the fourth quarter but also the aid granted to certain developing countries in the first quarter of the year through the forgiveness of loans to those countries.

A drop of over \$1.1 billion to \$3,453 million in the net capital inflow in long-term forms — due largely to a net outflow of \$215 million from foreign direct investment in Canada — reflected a number of acquisitions of controlling blocks of foreign-controlled Canadian companies.

A fall of almost \$600 million in the net short-term capital inflow mainly resulted from reduced net inflows through the Canadian banking system, including transactions associated with the recording of the use by the government of its standby credit facility.

Net official monetary assets of \$3,299 million declined, reflecting a decrease in reserve assets of \$184 million and an increase in related liabilities of \$3,115 million.

A 7.7% drop in the external value of the dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar to 84.33 U.S. cents at the end of the year saw most of the depreciation concentrated in the third quarter. Much sharper falls were recorded against most major overseas currencies.

In the fourth quarter, the current account deficit, seasonally adjusted, rose to a record \$1,808 million, up from \$1,394 million in the previous quarter.

Unadjusted for seasonal variations, the deficit in the fourth was \$1,907 million.

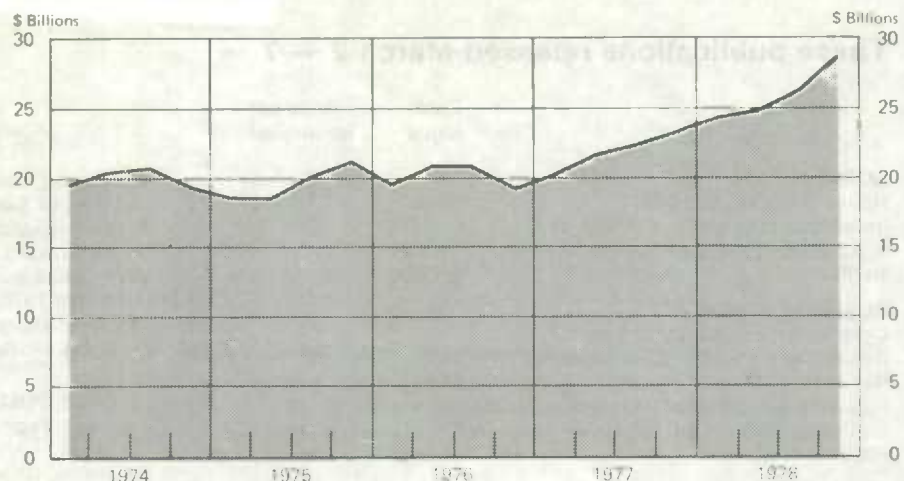
Capital movements, which are not seasonally adjusted, resulted in a net inflow of \$806 million with the balancing item equivalent to a net inflow of \$1,406 million.

The surplus led to a net increase in official monetary assets of \$305 million.

A 10% increase brought the seasonally-adjusted merchandise trade surplus to \$758 million as the values of exports and imports grew at a common pace. About two-thirds of the export growth was due to volume increases compared with less than one-fifth for imports. Among exports, large increases were recorded on a seasonally-adjusted basis for automotive products, lumber, crude petroleum, wood-pulp, iron ore, meat and fish but substantial declines were recorded for wheat, barley

Corporation Profits (Before Taxes)

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

and coal. Import commodities that rose the most were automotive products, crude petroleum, non-ferrous metals (particularly the gold component), industrial machinery, coal and civil aircraft.

A \$481 million increase took the seasonally adjusted non-merchandise trade deficit to \$2,566 million. The increase was more than accounted for by a \$500 million rise in the net deficit on interest and dividend transactions. Payments of dividends in the fourth quarter were irregularly high as many companies availed themselves of the opportunity to distribute to shareholders the tax-paid surplus accumulated before 1972. (Out of such payments of over \$350 million some \$215 million were in the form of stock dividends and therefore are also included as an inflow in the capital account, largely as direct investment.) A partly offsetting movement was a \$77 million decline in the travel deficit to \$373 million.

A swing of \$400 million to a net outflow of \$63 million from capital movements in long-term forms constituted the first such quarterly outflow since the third quarter of 1974. Principal factor in this swing was the turnaround to a net outflow of \$735 million for foreign direct investment which reflected purchases of controlling blocks of foreign-controlled Canadian companies. A partly offsetting change arose from increased inflows of \$941 million from the sale of Canadian new issues abroad, due largely to a federal government issue placed in New York.

A net inflow of \$869 million resulted from capital movements in short-term forms — a swing of \$1,943 million from the previous quarter mainly due to turnarounds of almost \$1.5 billion and \$250 million as chartered banks and other residents reduced their foreign currency claims on non-residents after building them up substantially in the previous quarter.

For further information, contact D.K. McAlister (613-995-0743), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Biggest Piece of the Business Action Carved by Top 500

Five hundred enterprises accounted for 53% of all Canadian sales and 64% of profits of non-financial corporations in 1976. The group represents less than one quarter of 1% of all such companies operating in Canada.

The figures are released in the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Report for 1976, Part I, tabled in Parliament. The report covers the activities of 230,262 non-financial companies.

Prepared by Statistics Canada, the report shows the 500 enterprises were responsible for 65% of total assets, 67% of equity and 79% of payments made to non-residents.

The foreign-controlled sector was dominant, with 275 of the 500.

Differences between Canadian and foreign-controlled enterprises were particularly evident in the leading 25 — of these, 16 were Canadian and nine foreign-controlled.

Within this class — which accounted for 21% of sales, 30% of assets, 24% of profits and 27% of equity — the foreign-controlled sector had a turnover ratio over two times higher than its Canadian counterpart and was more profitable.

Of 68,429 enterprises for which ownership information is available (all corporations with assets of over \$250,000 or annual sales of \$500,000), the foreign-controlled totalled 3,630 and Canadian-controlled 64,462 private and 337 public companies.

The 3,630 entities classified to foreign control accounted for 34.9% of all Canadian sales, 31% of assets, 46% of profits and 80.4% of payments to non-residents.

The 64,462 enterprises classified to Canadian control in the private sector accounted for 53.4% of sales, 46% of assets, 43% of profits and 19.6% of payments to non-residents.

For further information, order Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Report for 1976, Part I — Corporations (61-210, no charge).



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When amplification of summaries would be helpful, additional information can often be obtained from the regional User Advisory Services staff of Statistics Canada or from its Central Inquiries Service, Ottawa (613-992-4734)

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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