## Statement of Trade

Seasonally-adjusted exports on a balance of payments basis declined 8.1 \% in February to $\$ 4.72$ billion following a $5.6 \%$ increase in January. Imports were down $4.1 \%$ to $\$ 4.58$ billion following a slight increase of $0.8 \%$ in January. This resulted in a surplus of $\$ 146$ million in February, down from $\$ 352$ million in January. The pattern of a large surplus alternating with a smaller has been repeated over the six months since September 1978.

Both import and export trends continued to increase but at a slower pace. The rate of increase in trend for exports declined from a peak increase of $4 \%$ in October to $2.9 \%$ in November and $1.6 \%$ in December with imports moving from a peak increase of $3.3 \%$ in October to $2.9 \%$ and $2.1 \%$. The \#tightly more rapid fall off in the export trend ihar the import trend was reflected in the balance, peaking in November at $\$ 303$ million and declining slightly by $\$ 17$ million in December. The rate of increase in the balance peaked last September.

On a Customs basis (seasonally adjusted), the main contributors to the February decline in exports were end projects down $12.3 \%$ or $\$ 235$ million to $\$ 1.68$ billion following a $10.4 \%$ increase in January and fabricated materials which fell $7.8 \%$ or $\$ 145$ million to $\$ 1.69$ billion following a $2.3 \%$ increase in January. Widespread and substantial declines marked end product commodities aparl from cars, up 6\%, and trucks, up $4.4 \%$ following declines of $18 \%$ and $16 \%$ in January. Among fabricated material commodities, lumber fell $31 \%$ or $\$ 108$ million to $\$ 238$ million following a $13.4 \%$ increase in January and woodpulp $27 \%$ or $\$ 72$ million to $\$ 196$ million following an $18 \%$ rise in January. Iron and steel exports were down $8 \%$ to $\$ 123$ million, nonferrous metal exports were up $16 \%$ to $\$ 285$ million and food, feed, beverages and tobacco exports dropped $17.5 \%$ or $\$ 80$ million to $\$ 371$ million ( $11 \%$ increase in January). Wheat exports fell $41 \%$ or $\$ 67$ miltion to $\$ 96$ million ( $57 \%$ increase in A.anvary). Crude materials declined $2.6 \%$ or 32 million following a $4 \%$ increase Increases of $25 \%$ in crude petroleum experts to $\$ 180$ million and of $7 \%$ in natural cas exports to $\$ 218$ million were counterbatianced by a decline of $19.4 \%$ in metallic ore exports to $\$ 220$ million.

The pattern of the trend in end product

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

| Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | Dec | 269.02p | 273.01 | 6.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labour Income (\$ million). | Jan. | 11.182.8p | 11,249.1r | 10.4 |
| Persons with Jobs (million) | Feb. | 9.86 | 9.81 | 4.2 |
| Unemployed... | Feb. | 954,000 | 977,000 | -4.0 |
| INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |
| Department Store (\$ million) | Dec. | 1,930.6p | 2,389.9p | 15.3 |
| Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million) | Dec. | 20,731.2p | 20,316.3p | 11.5 |
| Wholesale (\$ million).. | Jan. | $9.143 .1 p$ | 7,613.5p | 20.1 |
| ORDERS |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million) | Dec. | 11,521.0p | 12,475.7p | 29.8 |
| Manutacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) | Dec. | 13,334.6p | 13,179.7p | 32.1 |
| PRICES |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price Index ( $1971=100)$ | Feb. | 184.4 | 182.7 | 9.2 |
| Non-residential Building Input ( $1971=100$ ) | Jan. | 201.3 | 200.5 | 8.7 |
| Residential Building Input (1971=100) | Feb | 203.3 | 201.9 | 10.2 |
| Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100) | Jan. | 201.4 | 198.4 | 11.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  | -date |
| Building Permits (\$ million) | Dec. | 1,013.0 | 13,138.7 | 5.8 |
| Housing Starts - Urban Centres (Units) | Feb. | 6.503 | 18,036 | -32.5 |
| ENERGY |  |  |  |  |
| Coal Production (thous | Dec. | 3,178.9 | 33,594.9 | 6.9 |
| Electricity Generation (terawatt hours) | Jan.* | 34.8 | 34.8 | 4.5 |
| Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.) | Dec | 356.1 | 3,514.6 | -2.8 |
| Petroleum Refining (million barrels) | Dec. | 60.8 | 661.7 | 0.1 |
| FOREIGN TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| Exporis -- Customs Basis (\$ million) | Feb* | 4.471p | 9,438p | 25.2 |
| Imporis - Customs Basis (\$ million) | Feb.* | $4.441 p$ | 9,221p | 31.0 |
| PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |
| Steel (ingots - thousand tons) | Feb. | 1,429.0 | 2,947.9 | 14.8 |
| SALES |  |  |  |  |
| Department Store Sales (\$ million) | Jan. | 482.8p | 482.8p | 13.1 |
| Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) | Dec. | 11.366.1p | 130,352.7p | 18.8 |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) | Jan. | 675.1 | 675.1 | 17.2 |
| Retail Sales (\$ million). | Jan. | 5.098 .4 | 5,098.4 | 16.4 |
| Wholesale Sales (\$ million) | Jan. | 5,261.1p | 5,261.1p | 26.3 |
| Statistics are not seasonally adjusted. | ary. | - revised. | now this weo |  |

Canada-United States Trade in Automotive Products

and tatritaned matarial zuore wes similar to that for total expurts. End products had peak increases of $3 \%$ in September and Oclober dropping to $1.9 \%$ in December to $\$ 1.77$ billion or $36.5 \%$ of total exports. Fabricated materials had a peak increase of $4 \%$ in Oclober dropping to $1.9 \%$ in December to $\$ 1.77$ billion.
(The trend for passenger car exports peaked in September with a $0.6 \%$ increase and has since declined $1.5 \%$ in October. $2.6 \%$ in November and 2.9\% in December to $\$ 426$ million or $8.8 \%$ of domestic exports. Rate of increase in the trend for aircraft and other transportation equipment exports continued to climb - a $7 \%$ increase in December to $\$ 140$ million followed a $4.6 \%$ increase in October and 6.1\% in November.)
Monthly increases in the crude material export trend peaked in September and gradually dropped off to an increase of 2.2\% in December to $\$ 830$ million or $17.1 \%$ of domestic exports. The metallic ore export trend, peaking in September with an increase of $14.2 \%$ dropped to a $3.3 \%$ increase in December to $\$ 249$ million. Increases in the crude petroleum exports trend started in Seplember with $1.6 \%$ and gradually mounted through October and November to a $6.5 \%$ increase in December to $\$ 142$ million. The natural gas export trend increased $0.7 \%$ in October, $2.1 \%$ in November and $3.0 \%$ in December to $\$ 192$ million.
The food, feed, beverages and tobacco export trend peaked in October and declined $1.2 \%$ in November and $3.3 \%$ in December 10 \$450 million or $9.2 \%$ of domestic exports. The wheat export trend peaked in September and declined $0.2 \%$ in October. $5.5 \%$ in November and $9.5 \%$ in December to $\$ 161$ million

On a Customs basis (seasonally adjusted), main contributors to the decline in February imports were end products down $7.8 \%$ or $\$ 250$ million to $\$ 2.9$ billion following a $5.7 \%$ increase in January - and fabricated materials which fell $10 \%$ or $\$ 90$

## Unemployment Insurance Commission Benefit Payments



[^0] Unemployment Insurance Act 173.001)
million io \$c00 miltion following \& $2 \%$ rise. mudustral machinery decined $16 \%$ or $\$ 70$ million to $\$ 370$ million following a $2 \%$ increase. Other equipment and tools declined $17 \%$ or $\$ 55$ million to $\$ 270$ million following a $9 \%$ increase and communication equipment declined $24 \%$ or $\$ 40$ million to $\$ 130$ million following a $17 \%$ increase. Two exceptions: an increase of 19\% for aircraft and other transportation equipment to $\$ 170$ million following a $5.5 \%$ decline and a $3.1 \%$ increase in automotive parts to $\$ 830$ million following a $16 \%$ increase. Crude material imports rose $16.4 \%$ to $\$ 540$ million folfowing a 20\% decline in January (mostly as a result of a $60 \%$ increase in crude petroleum imports in February to a more normal level of $\$ 320$ million). Food, feed, beverages and tobacco imports fell $8 \%$ to $\$ 310$ million after a $10 \%$ increase.

The trend continued to increase for most major sections and commodities - end products increased $3.4 \%$ in October and November falling off to a $2.8 \%$ increase in December to $\$ 2.95$ billion or $62.5 \%$ of total imports. Fabricated materials peaked in October with an increase of $4.6 \%$ falling off to an increase of $2.3 \%$ in December to $\$ 840$ million or $18 \%$ of total imports. Food, feed. beverages and tobacco increases in trend peaked in October with a $1.3 \%$ increase falling off to $0.6 \%$ in December to $\$ 320$ million or $6.8 \%$ of total imports. Increases in the crude material import trend peaked in August with an increase of $7.6 \%$ and declined to a $1.6 \%$ increase in November and a 0.3\% decrease in December to $\$ 570$ million or $12 \%$ of total imports.

Major exceptions to the pattern of a peak last October were: automotive parts for which the trend increased $2.9 \%$ in October, $4.2 \%$ in November and $4.5 \%$ in December to $\$ 740$ million; cars which declined slightly over the four periods up to November and increased slightly in December to $\$ 327$ million; crude petroleum imports for which increases peaked in August with a $9.5 \%$ increase falling off to a $3 \%$ decline in the December trend to $\$ 325$ million.
For further information on area and commodity trade, order the February 1979 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, 40¢ $\$ 4$ ).

## Real Domestic Product

January's seasonally-adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product rose 0.4\% to 136.5 from 136.0 in December, the Index of Industrial Production advancing $0.6 \%$ to 139.5 (goods-producing industries up $0.5 \%$, service-producing industries $0.4 \%$ ).

Among goods-producing industries, increases were recorded in manufacturing. utilities, forestry, agriculture and mining. Most of the gain in manufacturing came among non-durable goods with major increases in production of food and beverages, paper and allied products and chemicals and chemical products. Durable manufacturing industries were up only slightly, with increases in transportation equipment, machinery and non-metallic mineral products. Wood products, primary
meisls and metal fabricesing declinear increase in logging and purwood activity accounted for the gain in forestry, licreased electric power generation and gas distribution both contributed to the rise in output of utilities. Mining was up only slighely from production of miscellaneous metal mines. Construction continued to decline in January with decreases in both residential and non-residential building activity.

In service-producing industries, trade, finance, insurance and real estate services, and community business and personal services recorded increases. Transportation, storage and communication services were unchanged from December and public administration and defence services declined. The most significant increase came in trade. Wholesale trade advanced $2 \%$ with most of the growth coming from wholesale merchants and wholesalers of petroleum products. Retail trade: up marginally - motor vehicle dealers, clothing stores, hardware stores, and furniture, television, radio and appliance stores showed gains. Food stores and department stores: down substantially. Community, business and personal services enjoyed widespread increases, most of the strength gracing education and related services, health and welfare services and accommodation and food services. A slight increase in finance, insurance and real estate services originated mostly with insurance and real estate services. Transportation. storage and communication servicese unchanged - increases in storage and communications systems were offset declines in air, railway and bus transpon. : decline in public administration and defence services was due to decreases in both federal and local administration services.

For further information, order the January 1979 issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (61-005, 404/\$4), or contact R.W. Collins (613-995-0443), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa kTA OTG.

Canadian Exports of Lumber


Source: Summary of Exiernal Trade $165-0011$

Private/Public Investment, Outlook '79 Total of capital expenditures is now estimaied a! $\$ 54,723$ million, $8.9 \%$ higher tham the $\$ 50,238$ million in 1978. The current neasurement for 1978, marginally higher than the mid-year estimate of $\$ 49,950$ millicn, is now estimated to have been 7.8\% ever the $\$ 46,598$ million in 1977 compared with $7.4 \%$ at mid-year for 1978. The latest totals reflect some minor changes from those released February 26 for utilities, manufacturing and finance.

Capital expenditures for total construction are now expected to reach $\$ 34,816$ million in 1979, \$32,261 million in 1978 and $\$ 30,130$ million in 1977 . These amounts represent an increase of $7.9 \%$ of 1979 over 1978 and $7.1 \%$ of 1978 over 1977. Totals for the non-residential portion are estimated at $\$ 23,101$ million for 1979 (up 10.6\%), $\$ 20.886$ million for 1978 ( $9.5 \%$ ) and $\$ \$ 9,065$ million for 1977. Residential construction estimates are unchanged from the first release on February 26 with totals of $\$ 11,715$ million, $\$ 11,375$ million and $\$ 11.065$ million for the same three years and represent increases of $3.0 \%$ in 1979 and $2.8 \%$ in 1978. The totals for machinery and equipment are $\$ 19,907$ million in 1979 ( $10.7 \%$ ), $\$ 17.978$ million in $1978(9.2 \%)$ and $\$ 16,467$ million in 1977.
The new totals for 1979 and 1978 for total business capital spending show little change from the levels reported in February. The current year 1979 remains $11.6 \%$ higher than 1978 which in turn was $9.6 \%$ above 1977. Totals for the three years are $\$ 34.565$ million, $\$ 31.254$ million and $\$ 28.505$ million. The new totals for outlays of social capital of instifutions and governments are shown at $\$ 8,143$ million for 1979 (7.0\%). $\$ 7.609$ million for 1978 (8.3\%) and $\$ 7,028$ million for 1977.

Total non-capitalized repairs for existing structures and machinery are estimated al $\$ 15.340$ million in 1979 , a level $8.4 \%$ above the 1978 total of $\$ 14.145$ million. Repairs to structures amount to $\$ 6,699$ million, up $9.4 \%$ from $\$ 6,124$ million last year; repairs to machinery and equipment at $\$ 8,641$ million are $7.7 \%$ higher than the $\$ 8.021$ million recorded in 1977. Adding the repair activity to that of capital spending represents total potential construction activity of $\$ 41.515$ million, an increase of $8.2 \%$ above the 1978 level, and a machinery-related program of $\$ 28,548$ million that is up by $9.8 \%$ over 1978.

Capital expenditure programs are expected to be higher in 1979 than 1978 in all the provinces and territories (in current dollars). increases are projected as follows: Newfoundland $29.3 \%$; Alberta 11.5\%; Yukon and Northwest Territories 10.3\%; Ontario $10.1 \%$ British Columbia $9.7 \%$ : Saskatchewan 8.8\%; Québec 5.9\%; Nova Scotia 4.4\%; New Brunswick 4.2\%; Prince Edward Island . 4.18 : and Manitoba $0.7 \%$. (The tollowing deteli by province reflects a ranking of increases or decreases according to dollar amounts accompanied by the percentage change represented.)
The Atlantic Region as a whole shows
some strength with an increase of $\$ 342$ million or $10.0 \%$ over 1978. Most of the gain originates in Newfoundland where higher capital expenditures are expected for the primary industries group ( $\$ 94$ million, $92.7 \%$ ), manufacturing ( $\$ 36$ million, $83.9 \%$ ), utilities ( $\$ 39$ million, 27.4\%), institutions and governments ( $\$ 39$ million, $16.0 \%$ ), and for housing ( $\$ 40$ million, $28.8 \%$ ). The only exception is the trade-finance-commercial group which is projected to be lower ( $\$ 20$ million, $18.1 \%$ ). In the other three provinces of the region, gains are registered for the primary industries group, and institutions and governments, with Nova Scotia also showing notable strength for manulacturing ( $\$ 24$ million, $25.1 \%$ ) and for the trade-finance-commercial group ( $\$ 17$ million, $13.8 \%$ ). Offsetting declines are expected for the utilities group in Nova Scotia (\$36 million, $12.9 \%$ ), and in New Brunswick ( $\$ 24$ million, $5.9 \%$ ). Housing is projected to be marginally lower in all three provinces.

The increase of $\$ 649$ million or $5.9 \%$ in Québec reflects gains in most sectors except for housing which is projected to be lower by $\$ 85$ million or $3.9 \%$. The most notable total gain is for the utilities group of transportation ( $\$ 110$ million, 27.8\%), communications ( $\$ 37$ million, $6.9 \%$ ), and miscellaneous utilities, including electric power ( $\$ 169$ million, $6.4 \%$ ). Manufacturing is up by $\$ 138$ million or $9.9 \%$ mostly as a result of programs for primary metals (\$108 million. $69.8 \%$ ), food and beverages ( $\$ 51$ million, 41.9\%), and transportation equipment (\$39 million, $99.0 \%$ ). Increases for these and other industries more than offset declines for chemicals ( $\$ 100$ million, $32.9 \%$ ), paper products ( $\$ 30$ million, $11.8 \%$ ) and metal fabricating ( $\$ 13$ million, $22.0 \%$ ). In the rest of the business sector, the trade-financecommercial group shows higher capital outlays ( $\$ 92$ million, $8.6 \%$ ) as does the primary industries group ( $\$ 82$ million, $9.5 \%$ ) where mining and agriculture account for most of the increase. In the social capital group of institutions and government departments, the increase of $\$ 105$ million or $5.5 \%$ reflects higher expected spending by provincial government departments (\$64 million, $12.0 \%$ ) and for hospitals and schools ( $\$ 62$ million, $19.3 \%$ ) with an offsetting decline for federal government departments ( $\$ 33$ million, $12.6 \%$ ).

In Ontario, the increase of $\$ 1.547$ million or $10.1 \%$ is dominated by the utilities group ( $\$ 504$ million, $16.9 \%$ ) which in turn reflects gains for miscellaneous utilities, including electric power ( $\$ 368$ million, $23.1 \%$ ), transportation ( $\$ 104$ million, $15.0 \%$ ), and communication ( $\$ 33$ million, $4.8 \%$ ). The projected rise in housing activity of $\$ 375$ million or $10.2 \%$ is followed by that of the trade-finance-commercial group which increases by $\$ 308$ million or $14.1 \%$. In manufacturing ( $\$ 194$ million, $6.1 \%$ ), transportation equipment is the strongest element with a gain of $\$ 245$ million or $69.5 \%$. followed by food and beverages with an increase of $\$ 54$ million or $22.8 \%$. The advances by these and other manufacturing industries in Ontario are partly offset by
a change in size of the programs for chemicals, including heavy water ( $\$ 125$ million, $18.1 \%$ ) and for petroleum refineries ( $\$ 115$ million, 59.5\%). The total for institutions and government departments is higher as a result of institutions advancing by $\$ 26$ million or $7.3 \%$ and governments by $\$ 37$ million or $22 \%$. Capital spending by provincial government departments is projected to be $\$ 61$ million or $10.4 \%$ higher but federal departments are expected to spend $\$ 49$ million or $16.6 \%$ less than in 1978 in Ontario.

The Prairie Region is showing a gain of $\$ 1.293$ million or $9.4 \%$, targely as a result of a significant gain for Alberta ( $\$ 1,063$ million, $11.5 \%$ ). In that province the small decrease for manufacturing ( $\$ 6$ million, $0.8 \%$ ) has little impact on the large gains for the primary industries group ( $\$ 370$ million, $11.7 \%$ ), for the trade-finance-commercial group ( $\$ 368$ million, $34.5 \%$ ), for utilities ( $\$ 164$ million, $15.3 \%$ ) and by institutions and governments ( $\$ 134$ million, $13.1 \%$ ). Housing is also up by $\$ 32$ million or $1.4 \%$. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan increases are also shown for primary industries, for the trade-finance-commercial group and for institutions and governments. Manitoba is projected as having $\$ 32$ million or $6.8 \%$ more capital spending in the primary industries, $\$ 80$ million or $35.3 \%$ more in trade-finance-commercial activity and \$30 million or $10.4 \%$ more for institutions and governments. However, utilities show a decline of $\$ 78$ million and housing is projected at a level of $\$ 63$ million lower. Saskatchewan on the other hand shows increases of $\$ 79$ million or $8.2 \%$ for the primary industries group, $\$ 49$ million or $25.7 \%$ for the trade-finance-commercial group and $\$ 57$ million or $14.4 \%$ for institutions and governments with only minor increases for utilities and housing.

In British Columbia, an increase of $\$ 602$ million or $9.7 \%$ represents a wide range of increases, the largest of which is in utilities ( $\$ 153$ million, $11.0 \%$ ). Mining and petroleum and gas development contributes to most of the gain of $\$ 139$ million or $14.6 \%$ for the primary industries while the manufacture of wood products, primary metals and nonmetallic minerals provides most of the impetus for the additional $\$ 132$ million or $22.3 \%$ in over-all manufacturing. The trade-finance-commercial group is also expected to advance ( $\$ 119$ million, $15.9 \%$ ). In housing and social capital, housing is projected to be $\$ 48$ million higher ( $3.1 \%$ ), and institutions are shown higher by $\$ 18$ million or $7.3 \%$, while governments are expected to be lower by $\$ 7$ million or $1 \%$ through lower federal government spending ( $\$ 33$ million, $21.6 \%$ ).

For further information, contact Duncan Lusick or Richard Landry (613-995-9013), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawe K1A OT6. The publication Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1979 (61-205, \$1.05) contains tables accompanying this advance data and is planned for April issue.

## NEW SERVICE

Infomat is bringing out a once-a-month 8 page issue aimed at going beyond Bureauoriginated numbers to keep readers abreast of general developments on the statistics scene. News items foreseen as adding to Infomat's coverage include appointments, newly-approved publications and reports on activities in the statistics world generally - speeches. papers, conferences and seminars that may reasonably be expected to interest statistics users, internationally. Send items 10: George Dufour, 4N. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture. Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Publications Board Decisions

As a first step in developing any new publications to be released from Statistics Canada each proposal for a now 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.

## Publications To Be Discontinued

Justice Statistics Division is discontinuing the annual publication of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences (Cat. No. 85-201).
The last publication was released in 1978 covering data for 1973. Statistics for 1978 will be published later this year in the form of a service bulletin. It has not been decided yet whether this will be a catalogued item.
Manutacturing and Primary Industries Division will discontinue publishing Leather Glove Factories (Cat. No. 33-204) and will include information on the leather glove industry in the annual publication Miscellaneous Clothing Industries (Cat. No 33218).

## Change of Pubilcation Title

Health Division is changing the title and
moditying the contents of the publication New Primary Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Canada (Cat. No. 82-207). The new title will be Cancer in Canada and bear the same catalogue number.

Agriculture Division is changing the title and contents of the monthly publication Production of Eggs and Poultry (Cat. No. $23-003$ ) to reflect the inclusion of data from the discontinued Stocks of Dairy and Frozen Poultry Products (Cat. No. 32009).

Starting with the January 1979 issue, the new title will be Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry. The catalogue number will remain the same.

## New Publications

Education, Science and Culture Division is planning the publication of two annual reports:

- Government Expenditures on Culture 1976-77 (Cat. No. 87-680) will provide information by department or agency and economic classification such as wages and salaries, goods and services, current operating expenditures and capital expenditures. Information will also be available by function and economic classification.
- Culture Statistics - Radio and Television 1978 (Cat. No. 87-630) will analyse and present statistical tables on the consumption (viewing) and production of broadcasting in Canada.


## Design Canada Survey

Merchandising and Services Division will produce an occasional non-catalogued publication to be titled Industrial Interior and Graphic Designers in Canada, 1977.

The publication will contain information on employees, revenue expenditures and sources of revenue based on a survey sponsored by Design Canada, a branch of the Department of Industry. Trade and Commerce.

## Labour Force Survey

Labour Force Survey Division is planning to publish an occasional document titled Guide to Labour Force Survey Data (Cat. No. 71-528).

A two-part publication describing the questionnaires used in the Labour Force Survey, the Guide will also describe methodological background and possible applications of data produced from the survey.

## Input-Output Structure

Input-Output Division is planning the publication of a new report to be titled The
The 1978-79 Statistics Canada catalogue of publications has just been released. This
edition includes all titles available as of December 31, 1978. Its most important addition is
inclusion of a revised title/subject index. This provides more efficient and accurate access
to material available. Included for the first time is the complete integration of Census and
non-Census index terms. Additionally listed: all publications from the 1976 Censuses of
Population, Housing and Agriculture. Single copies of the catalogue are free, available at
any of these User Advisory Services' offices: Viking Building, Crosbie Rd.. St. John's, Nfid.
A1B 3P2 (709-726-0713); 1500 Atwater Ave., Montréal, Qué. H3Z 1Y2 (514-283-5725): 266
Graham Ave., Winnipeg. Man. R3C OK4 (204-949-4020); 10025 106th St., Edmonton, Alta.
T5J 1G9 (403-425-5052); 4-0 R.H. Coats 8Idg., Ottawa. Ont. K1A OT6 (613-996-5841);
1256 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. B3J 1Y6 (902-426-5331); 25 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto,
Ont. M4T 1M4 (416-966-6586); 530 Midtown Centre. Regina, Sask. S4P 286 (306-569-
5405); 1145 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 188 (604-666-3695).

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Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices 1961-74 (Cat. No. 15-509).

Contents will be similar to The InputOutput Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant 1961 Prices 1961-71 (Cat. No. 15-507) and will include tables in constant 1961 and 1971 prices. The 1961 based tables presented constitute revisions of the data presented in Cat. No. 15-507.
(Relationships between the 1961 -based tables and the 1971-based tables will be fully explained.)

## Quarlerly Covers Vessel Traffic

Transportation and Communications Dission will be producing a new quarterly catalogued publication to be titled International Vessel Traffic Statistics.
This publication will consolidate international traffic information now carried in four separate annual publications which were either discontinued or modified.

A separate annual publication will also be produced as a companion to the quarterly publication.

## industrial Commodity Classification

A new edition of the Industrial Commodity Classification Manual will be printed as a non-catalogued publication to be available in separate English and French editions.
The Industrial Commodity Classification is the application of the Standard Commodity Classification in the field of industrial commodity statistics. An Industrial Commodity Classification Manual catalogued 12-541 - was first published in 1973, with two updating supplements since then.

## Department Stores Supplement

Merchandising and Services Division plans a simultaneous release of a special noncatalogue supplement to Department Stores in Canada, 1923-1976 (Cat. No 63-530). The supplement will provide those data for 1977 which became available a": Department Stores in Canada, 19231976 had gone to print.

For further information on the publication dates of these new issues, order the Statistics Canada Daily Bulletin (11-001E, \$25 annual. ly). Advance information from each publication is Irequently issued in The Daily before the publications themselves are released.

## Federal-provincial Exchange of Data - Conlidentiality

at prosent, information collected by Statisyics Canada is shared freely with only those provirices that have, one, a statistical agen y and, secondly, the regulations necessary to govern the confidentiality of Jata on persons and corporations. These provinces are Newfoundland, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

In cases where provinces do not meet such requirements information identifying a specific respondent can still be shared with them if the respondent does not object in writing.

A recent report to the Ontario Royal Commission on Freedom of Information and Individual Privacy indicated that few Ontario residents have exercised their right to withhold federally collected data from the provincial government.

The findings are contained in the $\mathrm{Re}-$ search Publication 5 by David Flaherty, titled. Research and Statistical Uses of Ontario Government Personal Data.

This report and the other research publications prepared for the Commission, as listed below, may be obtained at the Ontario Government Bookstore in Toronto or by mail order through the Publications Centre, 880 Bay Street, 5th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 128.

- The Freedom of Information Issue: A Political Analysis by Donald V. Smiley, Frolessor of Political Science, York University, Toronto, Ontario
- Freedom of Information and Ministerial Responsibility by Kenneth Kernaghan, Professor of Politics and Administration, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario
- Public Access to Government Documents: A Comparative Perspective by Donald C. Rowat, Professor of Political Science, Carleton University. Ottawa, Ontario
- Information Access and The Workmen's Compensation Board by Terence G. Ison, Professor of Law. Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario


## Appointments

Guy A. Lavigueur, president, Federal Business Development Bank, announces the appointments of M.F. Clooney as vicepresident, public affairs and secretary, and of E.A. Duddle as vice-president, management services, at head office, Montréal.

Previously, Mr. Clooney was vicepresident, management services, and Mr. Duddle was deputy general manager at the bank's B.C. regional office, Vancouver.

FBDB, a Crown corporation, assists the gro:eth and creation of small- and mediumtige business enterprises across Canada y providing them with financial assistance - chiefly in the form of term loans and aguliy financing - and with management services of counselling and training. Head office is located at 901 Victoria Square, Montréal, Qué. H3C 3C3 (1-514-283-5904).

## Statistics Canada

 Revolving Fund to be ReplacedThe Statistics Canada Revolving Fund that has been used for five years as a budget mechanism whereby the agency could receive funds from statistics users for special statistical services has been replaced with a new budget arrangement for use in the 1979-1980 fiscal year.

Under the Revolving Fund Slatistics Canada had been receiving payment for services from provincial and other federal departments and agencies.

As an alternative arrangement for the 1979-1980 fiscal year Statistics Canada has authority to provide cost-recoverable services with a tentative limit of $\$ 2.9$ million,

Some $\$ 2.1$ million will be for service to other federal departments and agencies and $\$ 800,000$ for mon-federal users.

The estimates of $\$ 2.1$ million and $\$ 800,000$ should not be seen as a constraint on the volume of costrecoverable business.

Essentially, the procedures for using this service will be the same as those of the Revolving Fund.

## Budget Cuts and

 The Distribution of
## Statistics Canada Publlcations

Recent budget cuts will be felt in the free distribution of Statistics Canada publications but the impact is to be less than previously anticipated.
Pierre De Bané, Minister of Supply and Services, has announced a change in plans for reducing free distribution expenditures for all federal publications.
New plans were made after reassessment of an earlier proposal that had caused considerable concern when it was reviewed by the library community in Canada.
Mr. De Bané says that the necessary reduction - $\$ 2$ million - will be accomplished in two ways.

Firstly, those organizations able to purchase publications from their own resources will cease to receive free ordering privileges (organizations and individuals affected include departments of the federal government, special interest groups and senior public servants).

Secondly, the subsidization of subscription prices for Parliamentary documents will cease entirely.

## The Response Burden

Statistics Canada has recently taken a number of steps aimed at reducing the response burden carried by the business community, including implementing measures that have cut the past's 4.5 million annual responses by $38 \%$ to 2.8 million. Reductions followed the elimination of 110 surveys and the simplification of another 50. (Assuming a cost of $\$ 15.00$ per hour for time taken to complete forms, one estimate would have these reductions saving the business community $\$ 25$ million a year.)

Also in preparation is the re-designing of employment surveys that require some 1.2 million responses a year from employers some 53,000 - with 20 or more employees and employers - 37,000 - with under 20 employees. This is expected to incorporate methods that ensure firms are exempt from reporting over much longer intervals. Tests have shown that a rotation program leading to the complete elimination of questionnaires for a given firm for several years at a time will reduce burden more effectively than a program of continual, though infrequent, surveying.

It is also intended to prepare information packages to inform firms in advance that they are to be included in the survey for a specific period of time. This and an increased use of the telephone interview for data collection are expected to reduce the irritation factor for business respondents.

## Voluntary Surveys

Statistics Canada has initiated action intended to lead to legislative amendments that will permit the taking of voluntary surveys, a flexibility not enjoyed by the Bureau under current legislation.

A plan to implement the voluntary survey technique to the greatest extent possible will be developed compatible with protecting the integrity of a vital economic

## statistical system.

The process is expected to take time since it represents a fundamental change in the manner in which Statistics Canada collects information.

Because surveys must be re-designed wider use must be made of administrative data and follow-up procedures changed.
It is intended that the voluntary nature of such designated surveys will be clearly stated on questionnaires, in all supporting documentation and at the commencement of an interview with a respondent.

## Administrative Data

Statistics Canada will increasingly see all survey divisions using to a much greater extent administrative data as a means of decreasing the burden of statistical reporting on the business community.
The Bureau has adopted the general principle that smaller firms should bear a smaller response burden.

Systems will be developed to co-ordinate sample selection to minimize the number of questionnaires received by each respondent.
Questionnaires will be adapted to mesh with the record-keeping practices of the business community with means devised where possible to introduce direct transmission of data from company records.

## Information Sharing

Through its Federal Statistical Activities Secretariat the Bureau has generally promoted information sharing activities within and outside the Bureau - as a means of reducing respondent burden.
Flowing from this initiative proposed amendments to the Corporations and Labour Unions Return Act (CALURA) contain provisions potentially exempling 80,000 firms from reporting plus allowing for wider sharing of all information that is collected.

## Pared Budget of 1981 Census Should Not DIminish Quality

Though recent budget reductions have had their impact on the 1981 Census plans it is firmly intended that the Census will be as detailed and its quality will be as good as any of the past decennial censuses.

To date, lopics have been approved and the questionnaires involved await presentation to Cabinet for final approval.

As in the past, the 1981 Census plans to make use of a short and a long form of the questionnaire.

The short form will contain the basic demographic questions and the long form will ask more detailed economic and sociodemographic questions.

There will be questions on housing stock. housing characteristics, shefter cost, citizenship, country of birth, period of immigration, ethnic groups, mother tongue, language at home, education, fertility, nuptiality, labour force activity, occupation. industry, place of work. class of worker and income.

## Sample Reduced to 1 In 5

A significant difference between the 1981 Census and the 1971 Census is the size of the sample to which the long forms will be sent. The sample is being reduced from 1 in 3 to 1 in 5 - the size used in previous decennial censuses before 1971.

Statistics Canada expects to achieve significant reductions in cost through the revision of the sample size and also through changes in the processing and dissemination programs.

## Conference on Strategies <br> and Plans in <br> Atantic Canada

The Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, the Atlantic Development Council and Statistics Canada are jointly sponsoring a two-day conference on Strategies and Plans in Atlantic Canada to be held at the Admiral Beatty Hotel in Saint John, New Brunswick, from April 30 to May 1, 1979.

This conference is open to anyone who has a particular concern for and an interest in the regional economy during the next decade. Specific sessions will cover financial and economic policy and planning in both the private and public sectors.

Registration tee is $\$ 80.00$ per person. This includes two luncheons. For further information in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, call Cathy MacNutt at 426-5331, or, outside the Halifax-Dartmouth area, call Cathy MacNult at 1-800-565-7192 (in Newfoundland, Dave Courtney at 709-726-0713).

## Publishers Hear Of Readers' Mores

An analysis of the newspaper reading habits of Canadians was presented in a March 6 speech by Yvon Ferland of Slatistics Canada to the annual meeting of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
Mr. Ferland, Assistant Director, Education. Science and Culture Division, based his analysis on the results of the February 1978 survey on selected leisure time activities.
He told the publishers that the two socioeconomic factors largely determining newspaper reading habits are age and education. Other factors, he showed, are much less significant.

In the course of his analysis, newspaper reading habits were examined in some detail and he commented on the type of readership associated with particular sections of daily newspapers - national news, the arts, entertainment and similar specializations.
The February 1978 survey on selected leisure time activities constifuted part of a program concerning the leisure activities of Canadians. The program is being conducted in concert with the Office of the Secretary of State, the Departments of Health and Welfare/Transport and the Canadian Government Office of Tourism. Federal government activities concerned with leisure statistics have been described in an article by Mr. Ferland published in the February 1979 LeisureNewsletter (Vol. VII, no. 1). The newsletter is the official publication of a research group on leisure formed under the aegis of the International Association of Sociology.

Further information on statistics describing reading habits and other leisure activities is available by contacting Yvon Ferland (613-995-9688), Assistant Director, Education, Science and Cullure Division, 16 th Floor, Statistics Canada, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Merchandising/Services Census

A census of business establishments in the merchandising and services industry is being planned for the early 1980 s. It will probably take a different form from the 1971 census of merchandising and services Objective will be to provide a picture of the structure of the retail, wholesale and service trades, keeping in mind the need for comparability with previous censuses. In developing a picture of this structure, Statistics Canada will gain the latest information necessary 10 maintain the principal statistics used for calculating items such as Real Domestic Product, Input-Output computations, Gross National Product and other series.

[^1]
## Availability Of The 1881 Census Records

in view of the growing public interest in genealogical research, as of March 1 the individual records of the 1881 Census or Canada have been made available ior public reference purposes from the Public Archives of Canada.

The 1881 Census of Canada was the first of its kind to cover all regions of the country as it was then constituted.

The records will supplement those already available from the 1871 Census of Canada, plus the 1851, 1861 and other preConfederation censuses.

Release of the 1881 records follows a decision to make historical Census records routinely available for public access after a suitable lapse of time to ensure that no violation of the privacy rights of living persons is likely 10 result.

Records will be available under the same terms and conditions as the earlier material, but subject to the written consent of the Dominion Archivist when publication of information derived from the records is planned.

For further information, contact André L.J. Lamalice, (613-992-9359), information Services Division, Public Archives, Ottawa K1A 0N3.

## New Name For Main Base

March saw formal Consumer and Corpe rate Affairs approval given the new name choice covering a merger of two computar companies closely associated with tha Canadian Socio-Economic information Management System (see New Commands For Retrieval of Data, Infomat oi March 9, 1979).

Systems Dimensions Ltd has been the CANSIM main base for some two years, with Datacrown one of CANSIM's 12 secondary distributors.

Now the companies will go by the name of Datacrown incorporated, localed at 770 Brookfield Road, Ottawa K1V $6 J 5$ (613-731-6910).

CANSIM main base, the data bank on which many of the most important time series are maintained on a current basis for access by statistics users, now has Datacrown outlets al the following offices:

- 1500 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6G 226 (604-689-8994)
- Suite 902. 441 - 5th Avenue. S.W. Calgary. Alberta T2P 2V1 (403-264. 4520)
- Suite 210, 10055 - 106th Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2 Y2 (403-429-2086)
- 650 Mc Nicholl Avenue, Willowdale. Ontario M2H 2E1 (416-499-1012)
- Les Terrasses, Suite 660, 1810 McGill College Avenue, Montréal, Québec H3A 1 Z5 (514-842-8621)
- 875 Charest Blvd., W., Québec, Quehac G1N 2C9 (418-683-3645).
For further general information on tha Canadian Socio-Economic information thlsnagement System contact: CANSIM (613-995-7406), Statistics Canada, 23rd floor, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A $0 Z 8$.



## Foreign Trade

Automotive Products, 1978
Automotive exports to the United States in 1978 increased more strongly than imports, $21.6 \%$ to $\$ 12$ billion against $14.5 \%$ to $\$ 12.5$ billion. As a result the deficit in automotive trade was almost halved to $\$ 538$ million from $\$ 1,080$ million in 1977.

The reduction in deficit was mainly due to irede in motor vehicles. Exports of cars rose I. $1 \%$ to $\$ 4.72$ billion compared with a rise mitiports of $6 \%$ to $\$ 2.99$ billion bringing an increase of $\$ 522$ million in the surplus on cars to $\$ 1.74$ billion. Exports of trucks and other motor vehicles increased $30.2 \%$ to $\$ 2.56$ billion compared with an increase of $18.2 \%$ in imports to $\$ 1.33$ billion - the trucks and other motor vehicles surplus increase: $\$ 389$ million to $\$ 1.23$ billion. The increase in the combined surplus for vehicles was $\$ 911$ million to a level of $\$ 2.97$ billion. The increase in the vehicle surplus was partly offset by a $\$ 441$ million increase in the parts deficit to $\$ 3.57$ billion; parts exports increased $21.4 \%$ to $\$ 4.52$ billion and imports increased $18.1 \%$ to $\$ 8.09$ billion.

Exports of automotive products to other countries increased less than imports. Imports rose $38.7 \%$ to $\$ 1.3$ billion. Exports rose $26.4 \%$ to $\$ 1.04$ billion. The deficit with overseas countries increased $\$ 145$ million $10 \$ 256$ million. Much of the deterioration arose from a $50.6 \%$ increase in imports of foreign cars to $\$ 801$ million compared with a $33.7 \%$ increase in exports to $\$ 460$ million (increased car deficit: $\$ 153$ million to $\$ 341$ million). Exports of trucks and other motor vehicles declined $7 \%$ to $\$ 251$ million. un;orts increased $53.3 \%$ to $\$ 92$ million (a 35 . million decline in surplus to $\$ 159$ million. A $\$ 41$ million deficit in parts hanged to a $\$ 52$ million surplus in 1978 exporis of parts up by $61 \%$ to $\$ 314$ million and imports by $11 \%$ to $\$ 262$ million. Deficit on lifes and tubes increased $\$ 32$ million to reach $\$ 135$ million in 1978.

Automobiles imported from the U.S.
declined $5.9 \%$ but their average price rose $12.7 \%$ yielding a $6 \%$ rise in value. The U.S. share of car imports fell to $74.1 \%$ from $77.5 \%$ in 1977. Japan and West Germany went to $17.4 \%$ and $5.5 \%$. Japan exacted the largest increase in average unit value, then West Germany, France, the United Kingdom (much appears to have been related to appreciation of these countries currencies against the dollar, though new car lines, basic price increases and changes in composition of imports can also affect average unit values)

For further information, contact David Caldwell (613-995-6115), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Provinces' Enterprises, 1976

Sales of goods and services of 105 provincial and territorial government enterprises rose $21.1 \%$ from 1975 to $\$ 10,056$ million.

For further information, order Provincial Government Enterprise Finance, 1976 (61204, \$1.40), or contact R.C. Sauriol (613-9958201), Public Finance Division.

## Electric Power Statistics

January net generation increased to 34.8 TW.h from 33.4 TW.h in 1978. Hydro generation increased $2.6 \%$, thermal production 7.3\%.

For further information, order the January 1979 issue of Electric Power Statistics (57001, 306/\$3), or contact David Madsen (613-992-4021).

## Off-Farm Milk Sales

January saw 489099 kilolitres of milk sold off farms, up 4.4\% from 1978.

For further information, order the February 1979 issue of the Dairy Review (23-001, 40 (\$4).

## Canadian Domestic Exports of Wood Pulp



## Survey of Dental Hygienists

An agreement on the survey of dental hygienists has been formalized between Statistics Canada and the Canadian Dental Hygienists Association.
This agreement is expected to allow both parties to meet their statistical requirements and at the same time reduce costs and respondent burden.

Under provisions of Section II of the Canada Stalistics Act, the information collected from this survey may be shared between the two parties unless a respondent - who must be notified of the sharing agreement at the time of collection objects in writing.

## RECONCILIATION OF 1977 U.S.-CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS

Reconciled figures establish that Canada had a surplus of $\$ 1,649$ million (U.S.) in merchandise trade with the United States in 1977, up from the reconciled surplus of $\$ 696$ million in 1976. Reconciliation of the two countries' merchandise trade statistics was carried out by the U.S.-Canada Trade Statistics Committee.

Published Canadian trade statistics had shown the 1977 balance (converted to U.S. dollars) as $\$ 1,200$ million, nearly $\$ 500$ million less than the reconciled figure, while published U.S. trade statistics had shown a Canadian surplus of $\$ 3,620$ million, almost $\$ 2$ billion higher than the reconciled figure. Differences in the published figures of the two countries arise for a number of reasons: these include non-receipt of export documents, differences in the definition and valuation of trade, inclusion of transportation charges, and differences in timing and in the systems of crediting trade to partner countries. The reconciliation process allocales the statistical discrepancy in published figures to these various causes based on balance of payments principles.

The reconciliation program began in 1971 and has produced yearly reconciled figures, beginning with the year 1970, and quarterly figures since 1974. Though final reconciled figures appear with some time-lag (usually six months to a year), estimates of the reconciliation adjustments are incorporated into each country's balance of payments figures on a current basis.
The most significant reconciliation adjustment for 1977 was an addition of almost $\$ 2$ billion for non-receipt of U.S. export documents (the corresponding adjustment to Canadian exports was $\$ 303$ million). Other large adjustments made to the figures include a reduction of $\$ 648$ million from U.S. imports to remove transportation charges. under trade definition, an addition of $\$ 613$ million to U.S imports representing natural gas drawn off a pipeline usually used for trans-shipping Canadian gas through the U.S.: and a reduction of $\$ 364$ million from Canadian imports representing goods priced above transaction value. These and a number of other adjustments were made to published figures to achieve reconciliation.

For further information, contact David Caldwell (613-996-6247), International Reconciliation Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

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## AGRICULTURE

Dairy Factory Production, January 1979
Dairy Factory Production.
February 1979
Grain Milling Statistics, January 1979
Stocks of Dairy and Frozen Poultry Products. March 1979
Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables,
March 1, 1979

## CENSUS

Agriculture: Graphic Presentation,
1976 Census of Canada
Canada's Farm Population by Paul Shaw
Income Distribution and Inequality
in Canada by Roger Love
Population: Geographic Distributions, Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomerations - Population and Housing Characteristics, 1976 Census of Canada
Population: Geographic Distributions, Municipalities 5,000 Population and Over - Population and Housing Characteristics, 1976 Census of Canada Provincial Census Tracts: Population and Housing Characteristics, Atlantic Provinces, 1976 Census of Canada
Provincial Census Tracts: Population and Housing Characteristics, Ontario, 1976 Census of Canada Provincial Census Tracts: Population and Housing Characteristics, Quebec, 1976 Census of Canada Provincial Census Tracts: Population and Housing Characteristics, Western Provinces and the
Territories, 1976 Census of Canada Provincial Census Tracts: Reference Maps, Ontario. 1976 Census of Canada

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## EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports by Countries, January
December 1978

## Constructive Tips For Contractors

Latest User Advisory Services' production in a series of free booklets designed mainly for small businesses is called. How A Contractor Can Profit From Facts.

The first booklets, one directed to manufacturers, the other to retailers, were released during 1977 and 1978.

Like the first two, the contractor booklet illustrates through case studies how statistics can be put to work, to estimate the size of a potential market; to find out more about residential customers - where they live, what sort of houses they have, and when these houses were built; to determine trends in the industry, to compare a contractor's costs with those of his industry.
A limited number of copies of the first two booklets in this series may still be had through any of the regional offices of User Advisory Services and they will also accept advance orders for the How A Contractor Can Profit From Facts.

Catalogue

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Tuberculasis Statistics, Morbidity and Mortality, 1977

## INDUSTRY PRODUCT

Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry. December 1978

MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding, 1977
British Columbia Sawmills and
Planing Mills, January 1979
Construction Type Plywood.
January 1979
Copper and Copper Alloy Rolling.
Casting and Extruding, 1977
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers,
February 1979
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Electric Power Statistics,
Volume II, Annual Statistics, 1977
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Fisheries Statistics, December 1978
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on Hand of Sawmills East of the
Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and
Prince Edward Island, December 1978
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products.
March 1979
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Merchandising Inventories,
December 1978
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[^0]:    Source: Statistioal Hepurt un the: Operation of the

[^1]:    Statistics Canada has been co-operating with the Customs and Excise Division of Revenue Canada to help ease the burden on businessmen faced with completing the B-3 entry form for imported goods and the B-13 Canada Customs Export Declaration for exported goods. These forms serve a dual purpose: recording Customs and Excise duties collected and providing a source for import and export statistics. Form-filling required of importers and exporters will be considerably reduced from July on when the value of shipments requiring a B-3 entry form will be raised $10 \$ 500$ from $\$ 200$. The threshold for the $\mathrm{B}-13$ forms goes from $\$ 200$ to $\$ 500$ at the same time. It is expected also that the commodity coding of these forms will be more rigorously maintained enabling Statistics Canada to continue publishing import data at the seven digit commodity level despite a reduction in the number of Customs documents available for statistics collection purposes.

