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Inventories/Shipments/Orders

Manufacturers' shipments in March: \$13,044.3 million, up 13.3% from revised February's \$11,511.8 million. First quarter estimate \$35,988.1 million, up 23.9% from January-March 1978's \$29,047.0 million.

The preliminary estimate of March shipments seasonally adjusted: \$12,444.5 million, up 1.8% from revised February's level of \$12,220.5 million. Durable goods shipments rose 2.4% to \$5,803.8 million from \$5,667.9 million and non-durable 1.3% to \$6,640.7 million from \$6,552.6 million.

New orders in all manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted, were valued at \$13,059.1 million, up 4.6% from \$12,486.6 million. Durable goods new orders rose 7.9% to \$6,387.4 million from \$5,922.0 million and non-durable 1.6% to \$6,671.7 million from \$6,564.6 million.

Seasonally-adjusted unfilled orders in all manufacturing industries: \$15,058.7 million, up 4.3% from \$14,444.1 million.

Total inventory owned, seasonally adjusted, rose 2.8% to \$22,345.4 million from \$21,745.8 million and total inventory held rose 2.2% to \$23,232.8 million from \$22,727.0 million — with increases of 2.2%, 2.9% and 1.7% in raw materials, goods in process and finished products.

The seasonally-adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 1.80:1 in March (1.78:1 for the revised February estimate) and the ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.60:1 (unchanged from the revised February level).

For further information, order the March 1979 issue of *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001, 55¢/\$5.50)*, or contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008), *Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6*.

Eggs

Egg production fell 1.1% to 38.8 million dozen in March from 39.2 million a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1979 issue of *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (23-003, 30¢/\$3)*, or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-1225), *Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6*.

Tobacco Products

April production of cigarettes totalled 5.6 billion against 5.5 billion a year earlier.

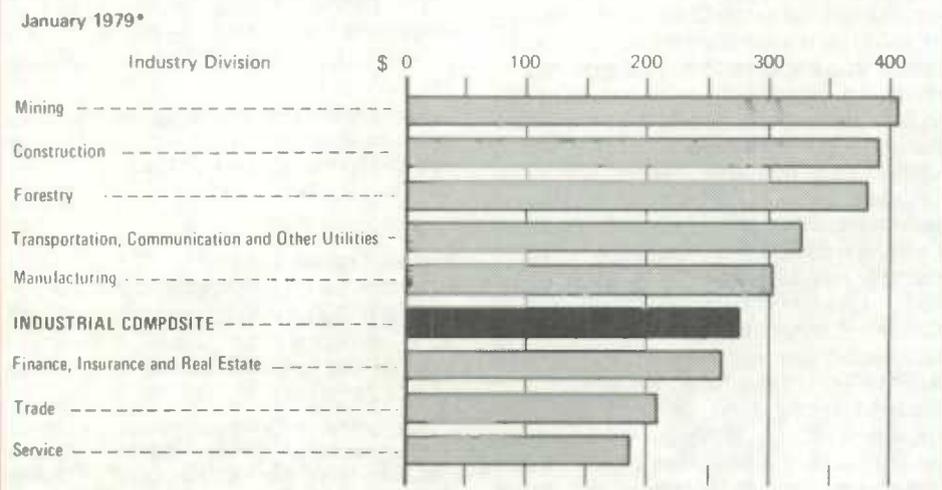
For further information, order the April 1979 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products (32-022, 15¢/\$1.50)*.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

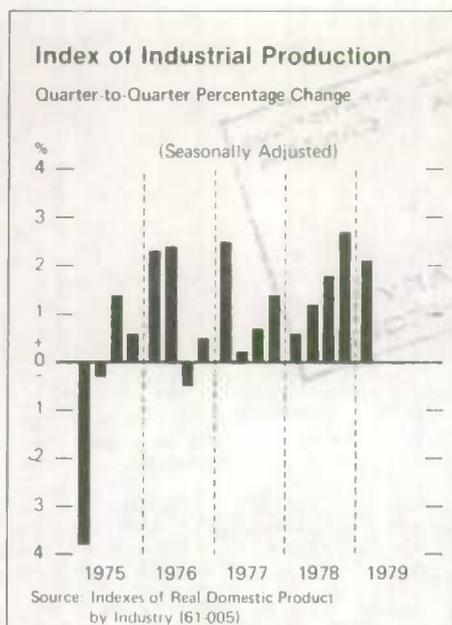
		Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
EMPLOYMENT, INCOME			
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Feb.	278.19p	276.87p 7.5
Labour Income (\$ million)	Feb.	11,241.6p	11,174.7p 9.4
Persons with Jobs (million)	Apr.	10,004	9,956 3.9
Unemployed	Apr.*	943,000	976,000 -4.4
INVENTORIES			
Department Store (\$ million)	Mar.*	2,233.3	2,013.5 21.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Mar.*	22,759.5p	22,065.5r 17.2
Wholesale (\$ million)	Mar.*	10,051.7p	9,603.7p 24.4
ORDERS			
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Mar.*	13,717.3p	11,930.7r 23.2
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Mar.*	15,272.8p	14,599.8r 35.9
PRICES			
Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Apr.*	187.9	186.6 9.8
Non-residential Building Input (1971=100)	Mar.	204.9	203.5 9.5
Residential Building Input (1971=100)	Mar.	205.2	203.3 10.4
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Mar.	208.3p	207.0p 13.0
CONSTRUCTION			
Building Permits (\$ million)	Feb.*	623.5p	1,161.3 4.1
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Mar.	8,134	26,170 -35.4
ENERGY			
Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Jan.	2 879.2	2 879.2 15.6
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Feb.	31.9	66.9 4.8
Natural Gas Production (thousand cubic metres)	Jan.	10 387.2	10 387.2 6.2
Petroleum Refining (million barrels)	Mar.*	61.7p	176.0p 7.8
FOREIGN TRADE			
Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Mar.	5,291p	14,745p 26.3
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Mar.	5,543p	14,785p 39.1
PRODUCTION			
Steel (ingots — thousand tons)	Mar.	1,438.0	4,297.3 8.4
SALES			
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Mar.*	609.7p	1,541.2p 11.4
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Mar.*	13,044.3p	35,988.1p 23.9
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Mar.	1,097.5	2,569.4 24.3
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	5,056.8p	10,064.0p 13.5
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Mar.*	6,282.0p	16,943.4p 24.5

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

Average Weekly Earnings in Canadian Industry



Source: Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002) *First Estimates



Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index increased 0.7% from 186.6 in March to 187.9 in April. The twelve-month rise between April 1978 and April 1979 stood at 9.8%. Food, housing and transportation were largely responsible for the rise. Food advanced 1.0% between March and April, down from 2.5% in each of the previous two months. The all-items-excluding-food index rose 0.6%.

Selected beef cuts and fresh fruit, up on average 2.0% and 4.1%, were largely responsible for the 1.0% increase in the food-at-home index. Other notable contributors: selected cereal and bakery products, chocolate bars, other meat products and poultry. Fresh vegetable prices on average declined — as did prices for selected pork cuts and coffee. The 1.0% increase in the food-at-home index brought this index to 17.8% above its 1978 level. The food-away-from-home index rose 0.9% and 12.3% over 1978.

Higher prices for new cars as well as increased automobile operation and maintenance charges were contributing factors to the 0.6% increase in the all-items-excluding-food index. Other notable factors included increased shelter charges for both rented and owned accommodation, higher prices for household furnishings reflecting in part the re-imposition of the retail sales tax in the province of Québec, plus higher postal rates. Increases were registered for selected clothing items and, in several provinces, tobacco and alcohol products. Exerting a dampening impact on the overall monthly rise were declines in selected air fares and, in the province of British Columbia, the reduction in the provincial retail sales tax. Between April 1978 and April 1979 the index for all-items-excluding food advanced 7.5%, up from the 6.5% registered in the previous twelve-month period. Part of this acceleration in the rate of growth was attributable to the impact of the varying provincial sales tax reductions which affected the April 1978 index level.

Viewed in terms of goods and services the price level for goods, including food, advanced 0.8% in the latest month and that for services increased 0.4%. Between April 1978 and April 1979 the price level for goods advanced 11.9% and that for services 6.3%.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the Consumer Price Index advanced 0.8% with a 1.2% increase in the food index and a 0.6% increase in the all-items-excluding-food index.

Consumer prices rose in all 15 cities for which CPIs are produced. Advances ranged from 0.3% in Vancouver to 1.0% in St. John's and Winnipeg. Factors contributing to the differing rates of increases among cities were the general reduction in provincial sales tax in British Columbia, the re-imposition of the provincial sales tax on furniture in the province of Québec, varying rates of price movement for food and new

Apparent per capita food consumption data from 1960 to 1977 now available on CANSIM's cross-classified series — contains complete supply and disposition analyses as well as per capita disappearance data in both retail and product weights. Data are available directly via terminal or on computer print-outs and for information on content contact K.C. Wardley (613-995-4877), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. For information on system access contact the cross-classified section (613-995-7406), CANSIM Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or the Statistics Canada User Advisory Services office in your area.

cars and an increase in the price of alcoholic beverages in Manitoba.

Percentage increases with annual change in brackets: St. John's 1.0% (9.9%), Charlottetown/Summerside 0.5% (8.9%), Halifax 0.8% (8.8%), Saint John 0.7% (9.2%), Québec 0.8% (9.8%), Montréal 0.9% (9.8%), Ottawa 0.6% (9.1%), Toronto 0.4% (9.5%), Thunder Bay 0.9% (8.9%), Winnipeg 1.0% (9.8%), Saskatoon 0.6% (8.1%), Regina 0.5% (7.8%), Edmonton 0.7% (9.3%), Calgary 0.8% (8.7%), and Vancouver 0.3% (7.9%).

For further information, order the April 1979 issue of *Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities* (62-009, 30¢/\$3).

Urban Transit

In March, 58 urban transit systems collected 110,833,462 initial passenger fares with total distance run 34,145,198 miles (54 951 365 km) and operating revenues of \$41,765,980.

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

Education, 1977-78

Declines in student populations beginning in the early 1970s continue. The baby-boom generation has passed beyond the ages of elementary-secondary school attendance. Education, overtaken by social welfare as the main area of government expenditures in 1972, represented in 1970 9.0% of the Gross National Product; in 1976, 7.9%. However, education spending amounted to more than \$15 billion in 1976, an increase of 266% in 10 years. Enrolment at all levels increased only 7.9%, sending average annual expenditure per full-time student from \$690 to \$2,334.

Total full-time enrolment reached a peak of 6,363,900 students in 1970-71 but dropped to 5,988,600 in 1977-78 due to a drop of 8.7% at the elementary-secondary level.

Enrolment in non-university institutions rose 13,000 from 227,200 in 1976-77 to 240,300 in 1977-78. Québec's contribution to this increase was 11,000 students due to the earlier structural change in the province's elementary-secondary system. This produced an exceptionally large number of secondary graduates in the spring of 1977 who entered CEGEPs in the fall of 1977.

On the other hand, full-time university enrolment decreased 0.6% from 376,500 to 374,200. In relation to the 18-24 age group it dropped from 12.4% in 1976-77 to 12.0% in 1977-78.

Full-time teachers increased from 270,600 in 1967-68 to 323,500 in 1977-78. The elementary-secondary teaching force was largest in 1972-73 when it totalled 278,300. By 1977-78, their ranks had dropped to 272,000. But to keep up with enrolment at the post-secondary level, the number of teachers rose from 26,300 to 51,500.

Non-university institutions granted 54,060 diplomas in 1976-77, more than twice as many as in 1966-67.

From 1966-67 to 1976-77 the number of Bachelor and first professional degrees awarded by universities rose 102% and Master and earned doctorates more than doubled.

The sixth annual edition of Education in Canada, A Statistical Review for 1977-78 (81-229, \$2.10), summarizes major education statistics for Canada and the provinces. Times series of the most important variables are given from 1966-67. More detailed breakdowns of current data are in separate chapters on institutions, enrolment, graduates, teachers and finance. For further information, contact Mrs. Edith Rechnitzer (613-995-9685), Projections Section, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

University Teachers' Salaries

The second edition of *Salaries of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1978-79* is available free of charge.

Contact N.D. Uppal (613-995-1105/6), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Juvenile Delinquency, 1977

The number of juveniles charged under the Juvenile Delinquents Act and dealt with by juvenile courts in 1977 declined slightly from 1976. This downturn follows considerable annual increases in recent years.

Reports published simultaneously this week by Statistics Canada for each year from 1974 to 1977 cover seven provinces and the Yukon. Complete figures for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories were not available.

In 1977, 44,181 juveniles were brought before the courts, a 7.7% decrease in the number of juveniles dealt with in the preceding year. These juveniles faced a total of 91,795 charges.

The rate of juvenile delinquents as a proportion of our declining juvenile population fell by 5.6%, although the overall rate of charges increased slightly.

Total number of charges reported by juvenile courts for 1977 with those for Nova Scotia included: 93,812, a decline of 0.2% from the previous year. The number of charges resulting in a finding of delinquency amounted to 69,282 in 1977 compared with 68,555 in 1976.

About 80% of the charges involved offences under the Criminal Code of Canada. Another 4.6% concerned violations of other federal statutes. Some 15% were made under provincial statutes, nearly all of them being for traffic and liquor offences. The remainder were charges under municipal bylaws or were not specified.

Violent crimes — including sexual offences, homicide, attempted murder, assaults and robbery — increased slightly from 3,337 in 1976 to 3,437 in 1977.

Drug-related charges numbered 2,287, a decline of 5.3% from 1976.

Although the 23,697 charges of theft in 1977 were the most numerous of any kind they showed one of the largest drops for any offence category, almost 13%.

On the other hand, charges of some other offences increased significantly: possession by 36.6% and fraud and forgery by 23.6%.

Charges of breaking and entering, mischief and joyriding numbered respectively 23,622 and 6,676 and 1,609, all about the same as in 1976.

Analysis of the 1977 figures shows that 80.5% of those individuals appearing in juvenile courts were males and 78.4% were between 14 and 17 years of age.

A total of 78.3% of the juveniles charged in 1977 were adjudged delinquent.

Juvenile courts dealt with the charges in the following manner: 1.5% were referred to adult criminal courts, slightly less than 75% resulted in a finding of delinquency and the remaining almost 25% did not lead to convictions.

Of those charges resulting in a finding of delinquency, 7.2% were dealt with by committing the juvenile to an institution, 34.7% by a term of probation and 25.1% by a fine or restitution order. A substantial proportion of the remainder were suspen-

Ontario Has High Proportion Of Artist Population

Almost half of Canadian artists reside in Ontario. British Columbia has relatively few artists, but a high proportion of fulltime artists and fewer fulltime wage earners than the national average. In the Atlantic region, there are fewer fulltime artists and more part-time than the national average. When the percentage distribution of adult population by region is compared with the distribution of artists Ontario still has a relatively high share. The Atlantic region enjoys slightly more artists than its percentage of the population would suggest and Québec has substantially less.

Perhaps the most significant survey finding was that approximately three quarters of Canadian artists were engaged in some form of labour force activity in addition to their work as practising visual artists. . . . necessity of additional income is borne out by the fact that only 20% of all artists earn more than \$5,000 in direct art sales. All part-time artists, 90% of fulltime wage earners, and 70% of fulltime artists earn \$5,000 or less.

Included in these figures is the 17% of artists who worked at least eight weeks producing art, but earned no income from direct art sales. Approximately one quarter of fulltime wage earners and the same proportion of part-time artists also indicate no art sales. The corresponding figure for fulltime artists is 13%.

Looking at direct art sales, the average for those reporting sales was \$6,241. Fulltime artists averaged \$8,798

accounting as a group for 83% of total art sales. Fulltime wage earners had an average of \$3,072, and part-time artists, \$1,648.

Art sales do not tell the whole story in terms of artist's incomes. Salaries and wages provide a principal source of income for fulltime wage earners and a significant one for fulltime artists. The average salary for fulltime wage earners is \$17,604, with three quarters of this group securing over \$10,000 from this source. The corresponding average for fulltime artists is \$5,230 with 83% reporting income in this category.

Only 7% of part-time artists report any salary, the average being \$1,365. The question arises as to how these artists manage to live since their art sales, salaries and grants combine to make an average of only \$5,920. Part of the answer lies in the fact that three quarters of this group shares regular living expenses with someone. This compares to 65% of fulltime artists and slightly over half the fulltime wage earners.

Artists were asked to select the most important factor in limiting their success. For fulltime artists high cost of dealer commissions proved to be an important problem followed by the high costs of imported materials and equipment. For part-time artists, high costs of material was predominant followed by a lack of interested dealers.

Abstracted from *Culture Statistics Service Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (87-001, \$1.40 a year). Survey: Oct. 1978.

ded or adjourned without further action.

During the period 1974 to 1977, the Juvenile Delinquents Act operated throughout Canada except in Newfoundland, where juvenile offenders were dealt with under the Welfare of Children Act. For the purposes of the Act the minimum age of a juvenile was seven all across Canada. The upper limit was under 16 years of age in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, under 17 in Newfoundland and British Columbia, under 18 in Québec and Manitoba and under 18 for females and 16 for males in Alberta.

Copies of the reports and further information are available from the project manager (613-995-0855), Juvenile Courts Section, Justice Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Factory Production

Production of creamery butter fell 10.3% in April to 8 379 metric tonnes from 9 341 metric tonnes a year earlier.

For further information, order the April 1979 issue of Dairy Factory Production (32-002, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact C.M. Riach (613-995-1225), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Sugar Sales

Refineries' April sales: 88 596 582 kilograms (195,322,062lbs) of all types of sugar with 76 708 390 kilograms (169,113,081lbs) in domestic and 11 888 192 kilograms (26,208,981lbs) in export sales.

For further information, contact T.P. Sterling (613-992-8619), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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Fur Production, Season, 1977-78	23-207	70¢	Office Furniture Manufacturers, 1977	35-212	70¢
The Dairy Review, March 1979	23-001	40¢/\$4	Particle Board, March 1979	36-003	15¢/\$1.50
BUSINESS FINANCE					
Cheques Cashed, March 1979	61-001	30¢/\$3	Poultry Processors, 1977	32-227	70¢
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Building Permits, Annual Summary, 1978	64-203	\$1.40	Primary Iron and steel, February 1979	41-001	40¢/\$4
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Summary of External Trade, March 1978	65-001	40¢/\$4	Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, March 1979	47-004	15¢/\$1.50
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Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, January 1979	72-008	40¢/\$4	Scrap Iron and Steel, 1976	41-212	35¢
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Dairy Factory Production, March 1979	32-002	15¢/\$1.50	Vol. 7: No. 12, Pack of Processed Apricots, 1978; No. 14, Pack of Processed Beets, 1978; No. 19, Pack of Processed Blueberries, 1978		
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1979	43-005	15¢/\$1.50	32-223 / \$1.40		
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