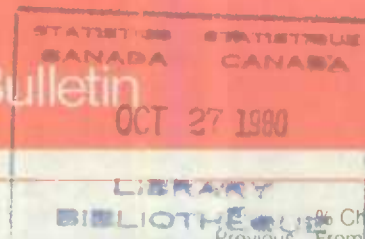


Statistics  
CanadaStatistique  
Canada

# infomat

Weekly Bulletin



October 24, 1980

## Wholesale Trade

Wholesale merchants' sales for August 1980 were estimated at \$6,673.9 million, up 0.9% from the \$6,614.2 million reported in August 1979.

Total wholesale sales for the first eight months of 1980 reached \$51,638.0 million, an increase of 9.6% over the accumulated sales of \$47,101.1 million for January-August 1979.

Wholesale inventories were valued at \$13,562.6 million at August 31, 1980, up 19.0% from stocks of \$11,400.7 million on hand at the end of August last year.

For further information, order the August issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$1.50/\$15), or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-996-9307), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

## Refined Petroleum Products

Preliminary data for the month of August 1980 show that net sales of all refined petroleum products amounted to 8 093.9 thousand cubic metres, a decrease of 7.0% from the year-earlier total of 8 707.9 thousand cubic metres.

Canadian refineries produced 9 609.0 thousand cubic metres of refined petroleum products in the latest month, down 5.5% from 10 167.2 thousand cubic metres in August 1979.

For further information, order the August issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$3.50/\$35).

## Vending Machine Operators, 1979

Total sales through 116,638 vending machines as reported by 585 vending machine operators for 1979 reached \$329.3 million, up 10.9% over 1978. Cigarette machine (30,210 units) sales expanded 7.2% to \$136.5 million; coffee machine (14,560 units) sales increased 14.6% to \$62.4 million; soft drink machine (21,010 units) sales rose 15.8% to \$52.0 million; packaged confectionery, pastry and snack food machine (10,246 units) receipts increased 4.2% to \$30.9 million; and packaged milk and juice machines (2,453 units) expanded sales by 18.1% to \$12.6 million.

Further information will be contained in the publication *Vending Machine Operators, 1979* (63-213, \$4.50), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304 or telex 053-5585), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

### EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	July	316.28p	315.47p	8.8
Labour Income (\$ million)	July	13,462.3p	13,627.9p	9.8
Persons with Jobs (million)	Sept.	10.80	11.11	2.6
Unemployed	Sept.	757,000	833,000	5.3

### INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Aug.*	2,530.7	2,629.9	2.4
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	July	28,068.5p	28,178.5r	19.1
Wholesale (\$ million)	July	13,852.0p	14,121.0p	21.5

### ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	July	13,211.1p	13,444.5r	12.7
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	July	18,761.2p	18,424.8r	11.9

### PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Sept.*	215.4	213.5	10.7
Non-food (CPI) Component	Sept.*	198.2	197.0	10.0
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Aug.	119.8	118.3	8.3
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	July	249.9p	248.3r	8.4
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Aug.	248.6p	246.0r	13.0

### CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	July	1,197.8p	7,829.8p	1.0
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Aug.	10,964	75,826	-20.3

### ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	July*	3 143.6	20 392.0	7.1
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	July	26.8	212.2	3.2
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	June	6 824.1	50 827.1	-6.7
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Aug.*	9.6p	74.9p	-0.7

### FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Aug.	5,408p	48,505p	17.3
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Aug.	4,667p	44,667p	12.0

### PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Aug.	1 223.9p	10 471.0p	0.2
-----------------------------------------	------	----------	-----------	-----

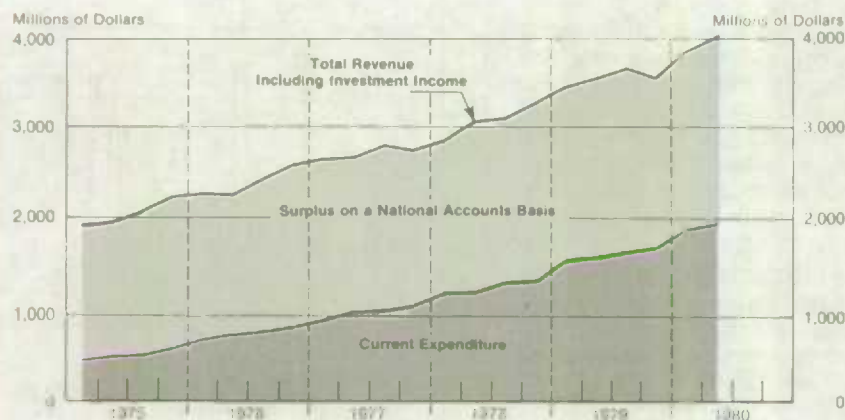
### SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Aug.*	728.7	5,287.7	9.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	July	12,874.7p	93,805.3p	8.9
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	912.9	7,784.8	-1.9
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Aug.	7,155.7p	52,548.0p	7.2
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	July	6,672.9	44,964.1	11.1

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

## Canada Pension Plan

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



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



### Flowers CPI Index for Canada

The flowers consumer price index for Canada (September 1978=100) at a level of 119.1 for the third quarter of 1980 increased by 0.3% from 118.8 in the second quarter of 1980. The 12-month rise between the third quarter of 1979 and the third quarter of 1980 stood at 9.5%. During the same 12 months, the All-Items Consumer Price Index (1971=100) increased by 10.7%.

The flowers consumer price index represents the percentage change in price of cut flowers and potted plants at the retail level in Canada. No allowance is made for consumer substitution. The index, which is not seasonally adjusted, includes arranging charges, lowest price container and in-town delivery when applicable for the cut flowers portion of the index.

For further information, contact Larry Murphy (613-995-4877), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Statistics Users' Handbook Aids The Uninitiated

A basic handbook intended to serve as a guide for persons with little or no background in statistics use is available from Statistics Canada's User Services Division.

Entitled *Finding And Using Statistics*, its 60 pages of general directions for people needing to locate and interpret statistical information will be valuable to students, librarians, persons in business, labour organizations, the media and many others.

Its directions for finding statistics indicate how to go about locating information from the enormous collection of data covering all types of subjects that are available from Statistics Canada. Specific directions include:

- how to locate statistics using the *Statistics Canada Catalogue Of Publications*
- how to purchase statistical publications or obtain reference access to them
- how to obtain data via computer terminal
- how to obtain certain data on microfiche or microfilm.

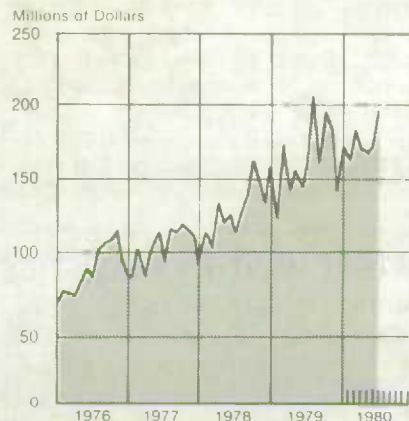
The suggestions for using statistics are useful for interpreting and applying data obtained from Statistics Canada or from any other source.

Included are guidelines for reading statistical tables, making comparisons of statistical data and drawing conclusions from them.

Separate subsections explain statistical standards and classifications structures, basic statistical techniques and statistical precision.

*Finding And Using Statistics* can be obtained through any of the Statistics Canada regional reference centres at a \$1 handling fee per copy.

### Canadian Imports of Communication and Related Equipment



Source: Imports by Commodities (65-007)

### Road Motor Vehicles — Registrations, 1979

Canada's provincial and territorial governments reported 9,632,713 passenger automobile registrations during the 1979 licence year. Registrations of trucks and buses totalled 2,870,330 while those of motorcycles amounted to 323,434 and mopeds were 51,450.

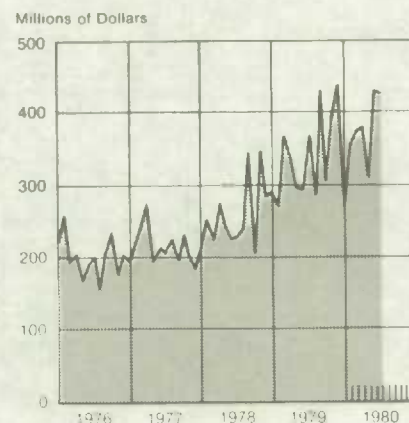
The total number of drivers' licences registered for the 1979 licence year was 13,706,601.

For further information, contact B. Burr (613-995-1976) or C. Canniff (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

### Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tiles

Canadian manufacturers produced 4,175 short tons (3 787 metric tonnes) or 8,194,707 square feet (761 313 square metres) of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles in September 1980, compared to 3,944 short tons (3 578 metric tonnes) or 7,787,098 square feet (723 445 m<sup>2</sup>) in September 1979.

### Canadian Exports to Japan (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Summary of External Trade (65-001)

### Telephone Statistics

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported revenues of \$490.7 million in August 1980, up 15.3% from a year earlier. Operating expenses increased 9.7% to \$319.9 million. Net operating revenue of \$170.8 million showed an increase of 27.5% over August 1979. Telephone toll messages increased 6.8% to 114.8 million.

For further information, order the August issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.50/\$15).

### Workmen's/Workers' Compensation

Workmen's/workers' compensation legislation and the boards established by the legislation provide for most members of Canada's labour force insurance protection against wage loss as well as medical and other related expenditures arising from occupational injury and disease. These boards are autonomous agencies of provincial and territorial governments established under their own authority. In addition, there is federal legislation, the Government Employees' Compensation Act (under which the federal government arranges for compensating its employees through provincial or territorial boards), the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act (administered by the Department of Labour), the Flying Accidents Compensation Regulations (administered by the Canadian Pension Commission pursuant to the Aeronautics Act), and as well a scheme to provide insurance protection for inmates of federal penitentiaries against work injury.

At first workmen's compensation programs were applicable only to industrial employments considered to be most hazardous; but gradually the coverage has been extended even to non-manual occupations, and as a result, a very high percentage of Canada's work force is now covered. In the civilian work force agricultural workers perhaps comprise the largest single groups, for the country as a whole, not covered through legal requirement except in Newfoundland, Ontario and the Territories.

The cost of providing insurance protection for work-related injuries and disease is borne entirely by the employers. Employees may not contribute to the cost of the program. Nor is the government normally expected to make any contribution. Workmen's compensation charges are considered to be a cost of production, and ultimately they are paid for by the consumers.

*Workmen's/Workers' Compensation* is one of a new series of reports on provincial social security programs. It contains program description and statistics covering the years 1975-1977. Data on claims and compensation are analyzed in relation to the labour force, general population, the provinces, characteristics of claimants and other variables. Statistics on assets and liabilities of the workmen's compensation boards are also included.

Order *Workmen's/Workers' Compensation, 1977* (catalogue 86-501, \$6 in Canada, \$7.20 in other countries).



### The Consumer Price Index

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada (1971=100) increased by 0.9% in September to a level of 215.4, up from 213.5 in August. As a result of this latest monthly advance, the 12-month rise between September 1979 and September 1980 stood at 10.7%, unchanged from the 12-month increase registered in August. Just as was the case in August, this most recent monthly increase was largely attributable to the food index. The food index rose by 1.6% between early August and early September, a period when this index has decreased in three of the last five years. The index for all items excluding food rose by 0.6% between August and September, down from the 0.8% advance registered in each of the three previous months.

Notably higher prices for beef (+4.6%), pork (+9.9%) and poultry (+7.1%), as well as for dairy (+3.3%), cereal (+5.3%) and bakery (+3.8%) products were, in a large measure, responsible for the 1.9% increase in the food-for-home-consumption index. Other notable contributing factors included higher prices for sugar and sugar-based products such as soft drinks, and for processed fruit and vegetables. Seasonally lower prices for fresh fruit, particularly for apples, and for fresh vegetables partially abated the impact of these price increases. In September, the food-for-home-consumption index stood 14.2% above its level of September 1979. The food-away-from-home index advanced by 0.6% in September, up 8.6% over the corresponding month in 1979. As a result, the total food index stood 13.0% above its level of September 1979.

Higher telephone charges in the provinces of Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario, as well as increased prices for furniture and appliances were major contributing factors in the 0.6% rise in the index for all items excluding food. Other notable factors included increased owned accommodation charges, higher prices for men's and seasonal women's wear, some increases in automobile insurance rates and higher prices for tobacco products. Lower air fares resulting from a "seat sale" on selected domestic routes partly dampened the impact of these increases. Between September 1979 and September 1980, the index for all items excluding food advanced 10.0%, down from the 10.6% rise observed in August.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level of goods advanced by 1.0% in the latest month while that for services increased by 0.6%. As a result, between September 1979 and September 1980, the price level for goods advanced 12.0% while that for services rose by 8.7%.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the All-items CPI rose by 1.3% between August and September; this comprised a 2.9% increase in the food index and a 0.7% rise in the index for all items excluding food.

### City Highlights

Between August and September consumer price indexes rose in all cities for which CPIs are produced with increases ranging

from 0.4% in Winnipeg to 1.2% in Edmonton. The major factor accounting for the variation in city price movements was the differing rates of movement for food prices which ranged from no over-all change in Montreal to a 2.9% increase in Calgary. Higher telephone charges also had a notable impact in cities located in the provinces of Newfoundland, Quebec and Ontario.

For further information, order the September 1980 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact Sandra Shadlock or Suzanne Lavoie (613-995-4078), Consumer Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Education Price Index, 1979

Inflation has recently been affecting school boards somewhat less than the average consumer, according to the 1979 Education Price Index (E.P.I., 1973=100) for elementary-secondary schools, which shows an 8.4% increase over 1978, compared with the 9.1% rise in the Consumer Price Index during the same period.

This reversed the trend of earlier years when prices in education rose at a faster rate than over-all consumer prices.

In another switch from past E.P.I. patterns, the contribution of salaries and wages to the increase dropped last year, while the proportion of other costs such as school facilities and supplies grew.

Quebec faced the highest jump in educational prices and Ontario the lowest in 1979. Although teachers in Newfoundland received the greatest increases from 1973 to 1979, their median salary remained the lowest in the country.

This marks the second year that Statistics Canada has released the Education Price Index. For further information, see the *Education Statistics Service Bulletin* (81-002, \$1.50/\$15), Vol. 2, No. 7, or contact Yves Dupuis (613-995-9795), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Papermakers' and Other Felts

During the third quarter of 1980, Canadian manufacturers shipped 144 829 kilograms (319,293 pounds) of woven and needled papermakers' felts and jackets valued at \$7,078,241 to Canadian mills. In the July-September 1979 period, totals were 156 190 kilograms (344,339 pounds) and \$6,310,332.

For further information, order the third quarter 1980 issue of *Papermakers' and Other Felts* (47-003, \$2.50/\$10).

### Decorative Laminate Sheet

Domestic shipments of 1/8-inch high pressure laminate sheet during the July-September quarter of 1980 totalled 19,032,448 square feet (1 768 172 square metres) with a value of \$9,127,213. In the same three months of 1979, totals were 17,762,999 square feet (1 650 236 m<sup>2</sup>) and \$8,156,187.

For further information, order the third quarter issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$2.50/\$10).

### Market Research Handbook

*The Market Research Handbook*, 1980 (Catalogue 63-224, \$25 in Canada, \$30 elsewhere), is still available in limited quantities. The 800-page Handbook, with 231 tables, provides the most comprehensive array of Canadian marketing information published in a single volume. Key economic data are supplied on the nation, the provinces and territories, 23 metro areas, and 35 other population centres.

Sections include: selected economic indicators; government revenue, expenditure and employment (federal, provincial and local); merchandising and services; population characteristics; personal income and expenditure; housing, motor vehicles, household facilities and equipment; metropolitan area data; and census agglomeration data.

This edition of the Handbook offers detailed demographic data from the 1976 Census of Population. New features include: an index of the major subjects for which data are available and lists of Census Metropolitan Areas and selected Census Agglomerations with their component parts.

For further information, contact D. Van Loven (613-995-4198), Analysis and Development Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

### New Motor Vehicle Sales

National and provincial statistics on sales of new motor vehicles in Canada are presented in this monthly bulletin. These statistics are obtained from a survey of Canadian automobile manufacturers (for both Canadian and United States produced vehicles) and importers of vehicles manufactured elsewhere. Respondents to the survey provide consolidated totals of their dealers' monthly reports on sales of new motor vehicles. The value of sales reported by respondents is the estimated selling price to consumers.

In this report, the term "passenger vehicles" is used to refer to all passenger-carrying vehicles, including those used for commercial purposes, i.e., taxis, auto rentals and other fleets. "Commercial vehicles" include trucks and buses, regardless of the use for which they are intended. "Overseas manufactured vehicles" include only those imported (some by Canadian and United States manufacturers) in a fully assembled state from countries other than the United States; for Statistics Canada purposes, "foreign" cars and trucks assembled on this continent are considered as Canadian and United States' manufactured vehicles.

For further information, order the monthly report *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.50/\$25).



## Publications Board Decisions

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

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

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

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

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

### New Publications

A non-catalogued publication entitled *Higher Education — Hired?* has been produced by Education, Science and Culture Division in co-operation with the Department of Labour's Women's Bureau.

A non-catalogued publication entitled *The Declining Labour Force Participation Rate of Men Age 55 and Over: An Examination of Possible Causes* is being produced by Economic Characteristics Staff, Census and Household Statistics Branch.

### Changes to Publications

The periodicity of *Principal Vital Statistics by Local Areas* (cat. no. 84-207) is being changed from annual to five-yearly, because of data gathering difficulties. The last annual publication released contained 1976 data.

### Scientific Publications

Among statistical reports received at the Science Statistics Centre recently are the following (this section is intended to alert readers: for reports that may interest them, please contact the indicated source. Statistics Canada cannot provide copies):

#### Ireland

*Science Budget: State Investment in Science and Technology in 1980 — Analysis and Commentary*, National Board for Science and Technology, Dublin, May 1980.

#### Japan

*"La recherche industrielle au Japon", Le progrès scientifique*, No. 204. *Délégation générale à la recherche scientifique et technique*, Paris.

#### U.S.A.

"National R & D Spending Expected to Reach \$67 Billion in 1981", *Science Resources Studies Highlights*, NSF 80-310, 23 May 1980. National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

*National Patterns of Science and Technology Resources, 1980*, NSF 80-308. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. \$3.75.

## Health Data Catalogued

Health data available from Statistics Canada on a wide range of subjects from social security programs to tuberculosis have now been catalogued for easy reference in *The Directory of Health Division Information*, released last month.

Included in the *Directory* is information on: statistics available in regular printed releases or on microfiche; statistics available by special request only; analytical reports; statistics available in the form of computer tape packages; and statistics available through CANSIM — Statistics Canada's on-line machine-readable data base system.

Gathered from administrative returns of hospitals and health authorities and through survey questionnaire returns, health data are essential for the work of health planners, medical researchers, students and others.

The *Directory* enables data users to complete a quick comprehensive search for available information on medical and public health subjects with the assurance that they have reviewed virtually all the data available from Statistics Canada in the single reference. Subject areas listed include the following:

#### Vital Statistics

- births
- deaths
- still births
- marriages
- divorces

#### Illness Information

- hospital admissions and discharges
- therapeutic abortions
- notifiable — communicable diseases
- cancer, tuberculosis
- renal failure
- primary care
- Victorian Order of Nurses — home nursing services
- mental health

#### Health Institutions

- hospitals — beds, services, personnel, financial information
- special care facilities

#### Health Manpower

- registered nurses
- physiotherapists
- dental hygienists
- radiological technicians
- annual salaries of hospital nurses and public health nurses
- physicians and surgeons

#### Social Security

- health related areas of federally administered social security programs

For further information, contact Research and Analysis, Health Division (613-995-7808). Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5. Copies of *The Directory of Health Division Information* can be ordered through Statistics Canada regional reference centres for a handling fee of \$2.00 a copy.

### Climatological Data Sources Listed

Numerous periodicals, microfiches, computer tapes and other sources available to users of climatological data have been listed by the Canadian Climate Centre of Environment Canada.

The *Handbook on Climatological Data Sources* catalogues data sources in five main categories:

- Current climatological data periodicals are listed as publications providing data tabulations on a weekly, monthly or seasonal basis and generally released as soon as possible after compilation.
- Historical climatological data periodicals contain official weather records for specific places and times. As these data are edited for quality control, they may not be published until several weeks after the close of each data period.
- Statistical and special data publications are listed as documents giving average or mean conditions, extremes, frequencies above and below certain thresholds, durations, etc., over periods of years or decades.
- Abstracts and tabulations listed include long-term, near continuous data series of computer printout or of microform records.
- Standard observing forms and charts included show original tabulations of data recorded by the observer or autographic charts penned by meteorological instruments.

Another less comprehensive catalogue of climatological data sources entitled *Selected Publications in Climatology and Applied Meteorology* lists interpretative texts, authored monographs, climatic maps and atlases. Three editions of *A Bibliography of Canadian Climate* with more than 3,500 citations from 1763 to 1976 are also available.

For users requiring data in machine-readable form, the circular *Assessing Digital Data in the Canadian Climatological Archive* is a useful reference.

To order copies of these reference guides, or to obtain climatological information and data, contact the Canadian Climate Centre, Climatological Services Division, 4905 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario, M3H 5T4, or the nearest regional office of the Atmospheric Environment Service located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax.

Copies of the *Handbook* and of *Selected Publications in Climatology* are available for reference purposes only at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.



## Labour Canada Statistics

A wide range of statistical data are available in publications from Labour Canada.

Included are data on major contract negotiations and settlements; wage and other provisions in collective agreements; occupational wages, hours of work and selected working conditions; strikes and lockouts; and labour organizations.

Listed below with brief summaries of their contents are publications containing statistical data and related analysis.

- **Wage Rates, Salaries and Hours of Labour, October 1979 (Annual)**

A series of reports on wage rates and standard hours of work for a large number of cross-industry and specific industry occupations, obtained from an annual survey of establishments having 20 or more employees in most Canadian industries.

- **Wage Developments Resulting from Major Collective Bargaining Settlements (Quarterly)**

Contains data on base rate increases from major bargaining settlements during the quarter and the trend in base rates for all major agreements in force.

- **Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1979 (Annual)**

Includes statistics on numbers of strikes and lockouts, employees involved and time lost in person-days, and a listing of the main work stoppages.

- **Working Conditions in Canadian Industry, 1978 and 1979 (Annual)**

Includes data on hours of work, paid holidays, vacations with pay and some other benefits by province and industry.

- **Collective Bargaining Review (Monthly)**

Contains details on major collective bargaining settlements during the month.

- **Base Rate Increases (Quarterly and Annual)**

Contains tabulations by percentages and cents per hour of increases in base rates resulting from major collective bargaining settlements, excluding construction.

- **Calendar of Expiring Collective Agreements, 1980 (Annual)**

Contains listings of major collective agreements expiring during the year showing expiry date, names of employers and unions, and number of employees covered; includes the construction industry.

- **Cost-of-Living Allowance Provisions in Major Collective Agreements, 1977, 1978 and the first half of 1979**

Contains data on the frequency and characteristics of cost-of-living allowance (COLA) provisions in current collective agreements, excluding construction.

- **Wage Developments, 1979 (Annual)**

A review of increases in base rates resulting from major collective bargaining settlements, excluding construction.

- **Work Stoppages (Monthly)**

Contains statistics on work stoppages due to strikes and lockouts and a listing of the major stoppages.

- **Directory of Labour Organizations in Canada, 1980**

Includes statistics on union membership and a directory of national and international unions, independent local organizations and labour congresses.

Other titles available from Labour Canada include:

- **Provisions in Major Collective Agreements Covering Hospital Employees in Canada, May 1977**

- **Provisions in Major Collective Agreements Covering Employees in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1979**

- **Provisions in Collective Agreements Covering Employees in Canadian Mining Industries, 1979**

- **Provisions in Collective Agreements Covering Municipal Employees in Canada, September 1976**

- **Provisions in Major Collective Agreements Covering Employees in Certain Transportation, Communications, Trade, Utilities, and Service Industries in Canada, 1978**

- **Union Growth in Canada in the Sixties, by J.K. Eaton.**

For further information or to order Labour Canada publications, contact Labour Data Branch (819-997-1748), Labour Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0J2. Many of the Labour Canada publications listed above are available for reference purposes in Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

## Statistics on Metric Conversion

For those interested in the process of metric conversion in Canada, there are figures available from Metric Commission Canada, the federally established organization overseeing the switch to the use of metric measurements in Canada. Data include summary statistics in the annual reports of the Commission and more detailed data in the *Reporter*, its quarterly publication.

Most recent of the annual reports is entitled simply the *Sixth Report*, dated March 1979, and includes a summary table showing the extent to which the metric conversion process has been completed in 10 major industry groups. It indicates, for example, that implementation of the plans for converting the construction industries were 71% complete in March 1979 but that the process for converting the textile industries was only 18% complete. For all industries in Canada, conversion was 39% complete. More recent information will be available in the *Seventh Report*, expected to be released shortly.

More detailed data in the quarterly *Reporter* indicate percentage completions of particular activities of conversion plans for specific industries within each of the 10 major industry groups.

For further information or to order copies of the annual reports of the Metric Commission, or its quarterly *Reporter*, contact Metric Commission Canada (613-996-4000), P.O. Box 4000, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 5G8.

## Co-ordinating Environmental Statistics

Three discussion papers focusing on the synthesis of ecological and economic concerns in a co-ordinated national statistical system are presented in a Statistics Canada publication co-authored by David Rapport and Anthony Friend, and entitled *Towards a Comprehensive Framework for Environmental Statistics: A Stress-Response Approach* (catalogue 11-510).

The first paper discusses the need for environmental information from historical and economic perspectives and includes comments on technical aspects, decision-making, public information, mapping, modelling, and the nature of a possible national system of environmental accounts.

The second paper sketches the elements of a proposed environmental information system known as the Stress/Response Environmental Statistical System (STRESS). Its approach is predicated on a geographic division of the country into discrete units and subcomponents based on the criteria of environmental/ecological similarity.

The third paper deals with possible frameworks for environmental statistics and cites some recent experiences of Statistics Canada. It reviews some of the issues underlying the introduction of environmental factors in the System of National Accounts and the development of an alternative Material-Energy Balance Statistical System. It further elaborates the taxonomy of the Stress-Response Environmental Statistical System.

STRESS is currently being examined by Statistics Canada and the Department of Environment, as well as by various international statistical bodies, for its suitability as an over-all framework for organizing statistics relevant to environmental analysis and assessment.

For further information concerning *Towards a Comprehensive Framework for Environmental Statistics: A Stress-Response Approach*, contact The Office of the Senior Adviser on Integration, Statistics Canada, 25th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Copies can be ordered from Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa (Canada \$1.05; other countries \$1.25) and are also available from Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

## Catalogued Publications

### Order through:

Publications Distribution  
User Services Division  
4th Floor, R.H. Coats Building  
Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V7.

### State:

Title of Report  
Month, Quarter or Year of Issue  
Catalogue Number.

Please enclose money order or cheque made payable to the order of: Receiver General for Canada.



### Farm Cash Receipts

Preliminary estimates indicate that during the January to August period of 1980 farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations in all provinces except Newfoundland totalled \$9,706.4 million, up 12.5% from the \$8,626.6 million realized during the same period of 1979.

Total estimates include: cash receipts from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops; cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada; and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. No deduction is made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

Cash receipts by province for January-August 1980 were as follows, with 1979 figures in brackets:

- Ontario, \$2,568.8 million (\$2,465.9 million).
- Saskatchewan, \$2,137.5 million (\$1,796.9 million).
- Alberta, \$1,999.7 million (\$1,741.6 million).
- Quebec, \$1,398.4 million (\$1,229.3 million).
- Manitoba, \$867.3 million (\$745.3 million).
- British Columbia, \$437.8 million (\$364.8 million).
- Nova Scotia, \$125.1 million (\$113.1 million).
- New Brunswick, \$89.2 million (\$89.2 million).
- Prince Edward Island, \$82.6 million (\$80.5 million).

For further information, order the January-August 1980 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact George Beelen (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Farm Wages in Canada

The Farm Wages in Canada series provides quarterly estimates of average cash wages to hired farm labour by province (excluding Newfoundland) as of a particular date. For comparative purposes, the wage rates are published along with the corresponding figures for the previous two years. In all cases, wage rates are published with and without board provided by the employer and the wages reported purport to reflect the average of the wages paid to all hired farm help regardless of age, sex, type of work or skills required.

The chief value of the data is a measure of seasonal and annual trends in wage rates rather than a measure of absolute wage levels. An increase in the wage rate is consequently not always a function of higher wages but may be a reflection of a greater proportion of skilled workers in the labour force since farming employs people with a variety of skills from tractor operators to apple harvesters. Seasonal changes also can affect wage rates, by causing a change in the mix of labour skills. For instance, skilled managers and livestock employees tend to be retained during the winter while unskilled labour is usually laid off, increasing the proportion of skilled labour in the agricultural labour force.

### International Air Transport Statistics

Statistical and economic information and related services for the commercial air transport industry are available from the Industry Research Division of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). IATA is a voluntary association of airline companies whose membership comprises 108 scheduled airlines flying flags of 82 countries.

IATA publications and services are described in its *Services Information Bulletin*, published twice yearly with supplementary "new release" notices circulated as required to highlight new publications.

Some recently announced IATA publications containing statistical data on the commercial air transport industry are listed below:

— **World Air Transport Statistics** (US \$25/annum), an annual compendium of key air transport facts and figures. Providing the most recently available data and including historical trend analysis, it serves as one of the most authoritative reference documents in the industry and is divided into four main sections:

- Development of World Air Transport provides a five-year historical picture of all commercial air transport: scheduled, non-scheduled, international and domestic.
- IATA Members' Summary Statistics, covers the key parameters of traffic capacity, hours and kilometres flown, aircraft departures, revenues and financial results. This section also includes such information as aircraft fleet, employee and safety statistics.
- IATA Members International Regional Statistics presents the main statistical data available for 23 regions of the world. Also included are very detailed information on such items as fare type use, seating capacity, load factors and consumer price index comparisons together with monthly scheduled and non-scheduled traffic by direction, for the Atlantic Routes.
- IATA Members' Individual Statistics provides an invaluable reference tool, including all the main operational, financial and general information currently available for each IATA member airline.

Other statistical publications produced regularly are individual monthly and cumulative summary reports for each of the Atlantic routes — north, mid and south — under the generic heading *Traffic and Capacity Statistics* (TCS). These summaries provide the most condensed form of information, covering both passenger and freight. At the end of the year an annual summary is issued as part of the summary subscription. Annual subscription to the North Atlantic TCS is US \$75, while subscription to Mid and South Atlantic TCS is US \$50 each.

Periodic analytic reports include:

— **North Atlantic Passenger Traffic Report** — an annually prepared time series analysis of all available North Atlantic passenger traffic data published in three separate sections as follows:

- Review of the North Atlantic passenger traffic capacity and load factor trends, 1975-1979.
- Analysis of the North Atlantic passenger traffic and capacity by quarter and direction, 1975-1979.
- Analysis of North Atlantic passenger traffic by carrier and country, 1972-1979.

These reports are issued from March to July (each section appearing as data become available) at US \$25 per section.

— **Analysis of International Air Passenger Travel Between the United States and Europe** — a quarterly report which analyzes data collected by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Reports are issued in February, May, August and November (subject to availability of data) at US \$500 per calendar year.

— **Analysis of International Air Passenger Travel between the United States and the Caribbean Islands** — a quarterly report based also on U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service statistics. It is available at US \$1,000 per calendar year.

Survey reports:

— **North Atlantic In-Flight Survey — Industry Executive Summary** — the on-going results of a passenger survey started in 1973, giving information on North Atlantic passengers — why they travel, where they live, what fares they use, and so on. These summary reports are issued in March, August and December at US \$25 per issue.

Forecasts and economic reports and other ad hoc studies are also available.

For further information on the IATA statistical program, or to order the Services Information Bulletin or other publications, contact the Publications and Promotions Co-ordinator, Industry Research Division, International Air Transport Association, 26 Chemin de Joinville, P.O. Box 160, 1216 Cointrin-Geneva, Switzerland.

No attempt has been made to have the wage rate series reflect such perquisites as quality of housing accommodation, fuel, electricity and certain food supplies which, under some conditions of living are supplied by employers to their hired farm labour.

Order *Farm Wages in Canada* (21-002, \$2.50/\$10), or contact Michael Trant (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Tobacco Products

Canadian production of cigarettes for the month of September 1980 was 6.1 billion, up from 5.2 billion a year earlier.

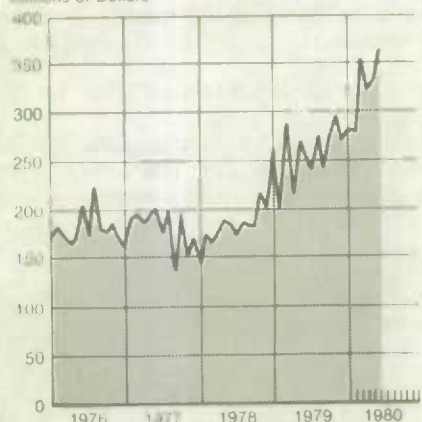
Production of cigars for the latest month totalled 39.1 million, down marginally from 39.2 million in September 1979.

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



### Canadian Domestic Exports of Wood Pulp

Billions of Dollars



Source: Exports by Commodities (65-004)

### Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Sub-provincial Areas, 1978

The value of all shipments of goods of own manufacture reported by manufacturing establishments in Canada for 1978 came to \$129.0 billion, up 18.5% over the 1977 total of \$108.9 billion.

After the provinces the next smaller geographic areas for which manufacturing statistics are compiled are the economic regions. The six largest economic regions in terms of the value of shipments of manufactured goods in 1978 as follows:

- Central Ontario region with shipments of \$44.1 billion in 1978, up 17.7% over 1977;
- Montreal region in Quebec with shipments rising 18.5% to \$22.7 billion in 1978;
- Southwestern Ontario region with shipments of \$13.8 billion in 1978, for a gain of 16.9% over the previous year;
- Lower mainland region in British Columbia with a gain of 20.6% to \$6.2 billion in 1978;
- Eastern Ontario region, up 15.8% to \$4.0 billion in 1978;
- Edmonton-Lloydminster region in Alberta with 1978 shipments of \$3.7 billion, up 22.9% over the previous year.

Tables are now available showing 1978 data by economic region and major industry group, by census metropolitan area for the total of all industries; by census division (county) and component municipalities for the all-industry total; and for all publishable (non-confidential) municipalities again for the total of all industries. Other county and municipal tables will become available over the next few months.

For further information, contact R. Staveley or G. Welsh (613-992-7328), Special Projects and Regional Statistics Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Sub-provincial Areas, 1978* (Catalogue 31-209).

### Travel to Work Survey

Estimates from the November 1979 survey indicate that there were 6.6 million persons in Canada travelling to work in 5.5 million automobiles. There were also 1.3 million persons who rode to work by public transportation. A further 1.0 million commuters walked to work or used other means of transportation such as a taxi, a motorcycle or a bicycle. In addition to these 8.9 million commuters, there were 1.6 million other employed persons in Canada in November 1979. Of these, 0.9 million reported that they travelled zero miles to work each day and 0.7 million indicated that the distance to work varied from day to day.

The proportions of commuters using each major mode of transportation changed little between 1973 and 1979, with consistently close to 74% riding by automobile, 15% using public transportation and 10% walking. For 10 selected large census metropolitan areas (CMA's) the modal split in November 1979 was not dramatically different from the five preceding years at 66% for automobile riders, 25% for public transportation users and 8% for walkers. The CMA's recording the highest rates of public transportation usage were Toronto (31%), Ottawa-Hull (28%), Montreal (27%) and Winnipeg (26%). Of the 10 largest CMA's Quebec City at 81% and Hamilton at 79% had the largest proportions of automobile riders. The smaller CMA's and other areas of Canada recorded automobile ridership at 80% or more.

The most dramatic change in commuting habits identified from Travel to Work surveys over the past four years has been in the size of automobile driven to work. Whereas the total number of private automobiles reported as driven to work in the survey week in November 1979 had risen by 4% from the previous year and by 12% from 1976, the largest automobiles (size group 4 — formerly identified as standard), had declined by 13% in one year and 34% since November 1976.

For further information, order the *Culture Statistics Service Bulletin* (87-001, \$1.50/\$15), Vol. 3, No. 7, *Travel to Work*, November 1979.

### Public Libraries, 1978

Two types of statistics are given and analyzed: annual survey results and related ratios. The survey results focus on the income and expenditures reported by public libraries. The ratios reflect various service and expenditure indicators (on) public library performance.

An examination of the reported 1978 income and expenditures for public libraries revealed: an increase of income and expenditures compared to 1977, an overall balanced budget, the provincial concentration of financial resources in Ontario and the allocation of such resources into those libraries classified as urban.

The primary source of reported public library income was local taxes... 68% of total income. By comparison, 24% was in the form of provincial grants and 8% came from other sources. Whereas the public libraries in each province received income from each of the three types of sources indicated, the public libraries in the Yukon and Northwest Territories obtained their income primarily from the Territorial government involved.

Service ratios provide additional aspects of public library performance. The average provincial population served by each full-time professional librarian, for example, was 14,279 persons. Québec's librarians, who served an average of 47,885 persons, most exceeded the national average, while those in the Yukon Territory served the lowest average of 7,333 persons.

Expenditure ratios reflect selected relationships between expenditures and other items during 1978. Results for the first ratio indicated that Canada's public libraries spent an average of \$1.22 on books per person. The largest expenditure on books per person was \$4.69 by the Yukon Territorial library service whereas the smallest was that of \$0.62 by New Brunswick's public libraries.

Abstracted from *Culture Statistics* (87-001, \$1.50/\$15) Vol. 3, No. 6. This bulletin presents summary statistics on public libraries by province for the year 1978.

### Perspectives Canada III, 1980 Publication Available

*Perspectives Canada III* is designed to provide Canadians, particularly those in business, education, journalism and public administration with a usable package of social statistics which describes the quality of life experienced by Canadians and highlights the major social trends affecting our society.

The material in the 320 pages of *Perspectives Canada* is organized around broad areas of social concern. Included are sections dealing with health, education, population, family, work, leisure, income and consumption, social security, crime and justice, energy, and environment. Special chapters feature socio-demographic profiles of all 23 Canadian Census Metropolitan Areas, the native Indians of Canada, the results of a national survey assessing the attitudes of Canadians towards different aspects of their lives, and a comparison of selected Canadian and American statistics.

But *Perspectives Canada III* does more than simply describe Canadian society. Analysis is provided which outlines the roots of changing social conditions as well as their effect on other social phenomena.

*Perspectives Canada III*, 1980 (catalogue 11-511E, \$9.95 in Canada, \$11.95 elsewhere) may be ordered from Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



1010761551

## These publications released October 17 — 23

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
<b>AGRICULTURE STATISTICS</b>			
Farm Wages in Canada, August 1980	21-002	\$2 50/\$10	\$3/\$12
<b>INDUSTRY PRODUCT</b>			
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, July 1980	61-005	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
<b>LABOUR</b>			
Employment, Earnings and Hours, June 1980	72-002	\$4/\$40	\$4.80/\$48
<b>MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES</b>			
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, August 1980	33-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1979	43-005	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment, 1978	43-207	\$4.50	
Miscellaneous Chemical Industries, 1978	46-216	\$4.50	
Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1980	32-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, August 1980	47-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, August 1980	25-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Specified Chemicals, August 1980	46-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1980	43-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, September 1980	41-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES</b>			
Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1980	63-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1980	53-007	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
Air Carrier Operations in Canada, October-December 1979	51-002	\$6/\$24	\$7.20/\$28.80

## User Services

Single copies of the current edition of *Infomat* are available at no charge from the Statistics Canada regional information centres at the addresses listed alongside. Also, orders for publications may be directed to these offices or to Publications Distribution, User Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. State the title, month, quarter or year of issue plus catalogue number, and make money order or cheque payable to the order of the Receiver General for Canada.

Additional toll free telephone access to statistical information within the New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia region is available by direct dialing the User Services Halifax office, 1-800-565-7192. Throughout Saskatchewan, the Regina office can be reached by dialing 1 (112)-800-667-3524. Throughout Alberta, the Edmonton office can be reached by dialing 1-800-222-6400.

Viking Building  
Crosbie Rd.  
**St. John's, Nfld.**  
A1B 3P2  
(709-726-0713)

1256 Barrington St.  
**Halifax, N.S.**  
B3J 1Y6  
(902-426-5331)

1500 Atwater Ave.  
**Montréal, Qué.**  
H3Z 1Y2  
(514-283-5725)

**Ottawa, Ont.**  
K1A 0T6  
(613-992-4734)

25 St. Clair Ave. E.  
**Toronto, Ont.**  
M4T 1M4  
(416-263-8538)

266 Graham Ave.  
**Winnipeg, Man.**  
R3C 0K4  
(204-949-4020)

530 Midtown Centre  
**Regina, Sask.**  
S4P 2B6  
(306-359-5405)

11010 101st Street  
**Edmonton, Alta.**  
T5H 4B9  
(403-420-3027)

1145 Robson St.  
**Vancouver, B.C.**  
V6E 3W8  
(604-666-3695)