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Farm Cash Receipts

Preliminary estimates indicate that during the January-October period of 1980 farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations in all provinces except Newfoundland totalled \$12,867.8 million, up 12.4% from the \$11,450.6 million realized during the same period of 1979.

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

- Ontario, \$3,486.2 million (\$3,241.6 million).
- Saskatchewan, \$2,725.7 million (\$2,335.1 million).
- Alberta, \$2,656.2 million (\$2,303.2 million).
- Quebec, \$1,832.4 million (\$1,667.9 million).
- Manitoba, \$1,164.7 million (\$1,015.0 million).
- British Columbia, \$609.2 million (\$535.7 million).
- Nova Scotia, \$163.0 million (\$141.2 million).
- New Brunswick, \$119.0 million (\$112.8 million).
- Prince Edward Island, \$111.4 million (\$98.1 million).

For further information, order the January-October 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.

Wholesale Trade

Wholesale merchants' sales for October 1980 were estimated at \$7,697.4 million, up 10.2% from \$6,986.8 million reported in October 1979.

For the first 10 months of 1980, total wholesale sales reached \$66,562.0 million, an increase of 10.0% over the accumulated sales of \$60,487.6 million for January-October 1979.

Wholesale inventories were valued at \$13,422.7 million at October 31, an increase of 15.0% from stocks of \$11,676.4 million on hand at the end of October last year.

For further information, order the October 1980 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.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Sept.*	324.70p	318.91p	9.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	Sept.	13,980.1p	13,610.4p	10.9
Persons with Jobs (million)	Nov.*	10.74	10.82	2.2
Unemployed	Nov.*	787,000	759,000	2.1

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Oct.*	3,088.1	2,379.5	4.0
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Sept.	28,271.0p	28,506.8r	14.9
Wholesale (\$ million)	Oct.*	13,422.7	13,421.8	15.0

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Sept.	14,915.5p	12,888.2r	14.7
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Sept.	19,080.5p	18,921.3r	13.4

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	217.3	215.4	10.9
Non-food (CPI) Component	Oct.	200.3	198.2	10.4
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Oct.	121.7	120.2	9.1
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	July	249.9p	248.3r	8.4
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	254.9p	251.6r	12.1

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Sept.	1,414.8p	10,779.7p	1.6
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Oct.	14,224	101,902	-17.3

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Aug.	3 102.5	23 567.9	9.0
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Sept.*	27.3	267.0	3.4
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Aug.	7 092.6	64 876.8	-8.0
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Sept.	7.9p	83.7p	-1.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Oct.*	7,239p	62,163p	16.6
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Oct.*	6,607p	56,606p	11.5

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Nov.*	1 310.9	14 386.4	-0.7
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SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Oct.*	824.1	6,919.4	9.7
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Sept.	14,756.2p	121,128.5p	8.2
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Oct.	1,134.9	9,766.6	-1.5
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Oct.*	7,626.9p	67,185.2	8.3
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Oct.*	7,697.4	66,562.0	10.0

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

Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Gross National Product

During the third quarter of 1979, business investment in plant and equipment rose 1.9% in real terms, as growth continued to subside from the rate of increase recorded in 1979. Higher expenditures on machinery and equipment, particularly of vehicles and agricultural equipment, accounted for most of the increase. Non-residential construction recovered 1.1% from the previous quarter's strike-related decline. Residential construction declined 2.0%, a smaller rate of decrease than in the last three quarters, as there was a large drop in work-put-in-place. Real estate commissions rose strongly in the quarter, as housing demand for new and existing homes recovered.

Personal expenditure on goods and services rose 1.5% in volume in the third quarter, as the short but steep decline of interest rates in the quarter stimulated a 5.5% gain in sales of durable goods. The drop in interest rates fostered some increases in consumer borrowing and a noticeable shift from personal term and savings deposits to chequing accounts. Sharply higher auto sales led the advance. Sales of furniture and major household appliances also grew in response to the firming of demand for housing. Spending on semi-durable and non-durable goods also increased, particularly energy consumption. Demand for services was little changed, as travel abroad by Canadians dropped sharply.

The implicit price index for GNE subsided to a 2.0% rate of growth. Most of this moderation originated in inventories, as prices for final demand continued to rise rapidly; excluding inventories the increase in the GNE deflator was 2.8%. The implicit price index for personal expenditure rose 3.0% this quarter, as there was a sharp acceleration in food prices and continued rapid increases in car prices.

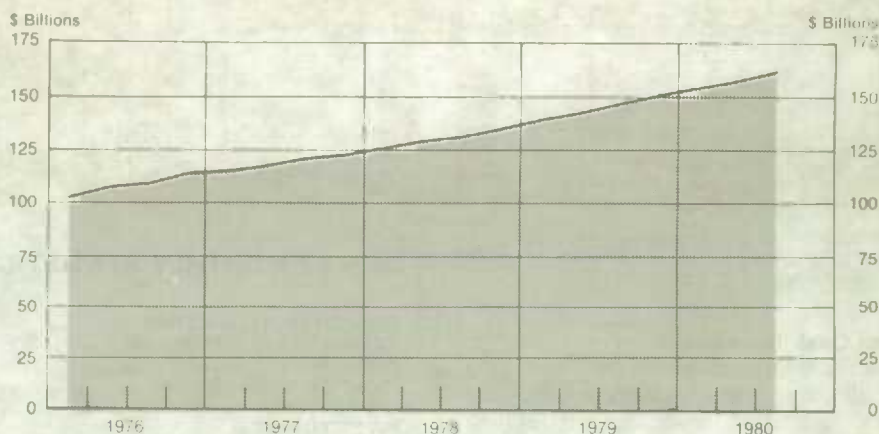
The nominal balance of trade in goods and services registered a record improvement of \$4.1 billion in the quarter. About three-quarters of this increase occurred in the merchandise trade surplus, as exports rose 3.5% while imports fell 1.0%. An upturn in American demand for automotive products and lumber led the increase, as these commodities revived from their large declines in the first half of 1980. Demand for imports was weak for a wide array of goods. The volume of merchandise imports fell 3.7% in total, the fourth consecutive quarterly decline. The nominal service account balance also improved, as the deficit decreased by about \$1.0 billion, in part reflecting the further decline in net travel expenditure abroad.

Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income grew 2.7%. Personal income rose 3.4%, aided by increases in net farm income and government transfers. Personal disposable income advanced 3.9% as income tax collections were little changed. With personal expenditure up 4.5%, the personal savings rate dropped to about 10%.

Corporation profits before taxes were

Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

virtually unchanged this quarter, despite a \$1.5 billion increase in the inventory valuation adjustment. The share of corporate profits in GNP has dropped about one percentage point from its cyclical peak to 12.8% in the third quarter.

For further information, order the third quarter 1980 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001, \$6/\$24)*.

Estimates of Employees

Monthly summary data are released on a regular basis in the *Statistics Canada Daily*, while detailed monthly information is published in catalogue 72-008, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*. For further information, contact G. Mahoney (613-995-6868), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1979

The ten provinces and two territories in Canada reported that hospitals with therapeutic abortion committees performed 65,135 therapeutic abortions in 1979, an increase of 2,784 or 4.5% over the 62,351 performed in 1978.

This figure represents the smallest annual increase in the number of therapeutic abortions in Canada since 1976. Previous yearly increases were as follows: 10.5%, in 1975-1976; 5.7%, in 1976-1977; and 8.2% in 1977-1978.

Canadian residents accounted for 65,043 therapeutic abortions or 99.9% of the total in 1979. The total performed on Canadian residents in 1979 represents an abortion rate of 11.6 (number of therapeutic abortions per one thousand females of ages 15-44 years). This amounts to an increase of only 2.7% over the rate of 11.3 for 1978, the smallest annual increase since 1976. The 1978 abortion rate for Canada (11.3) was slightly less than the rate for England and Wales (11.4); only 40% of that of the United States (28.2); and somewhat higher than that of Scotland (7.0). The legal abortion rates for some other countries are: Finland, 15.8; Tunisia, 16.5; Norway, 18.4; Sweden, 19.4; Denmark, 22.3; Cuba, 52.1; and Bulgaria, 68.3.

Provincial Abortion Rates

The 1979 therapeutic abortion rates for the provinces and territories were: British Columbia, 21.1; Yukon, 19.5; Ontario, 15.2; Alberta, 13.9; Northwest Territories, 13.7; Saskatchewan, 8.0; Nova Scotia, 7.8; Manitoba, 7.0 and less than 7.0 for each of the remaining four provinces. Relative to 1978, the rate in 1979 remained unchanged for Alberta, decreased for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, and increased slightly for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the two territories.

Details regarding the selected demographic and medical characteristics of women who obtained therapeutic abortions were available for 64,569 cases or 99.2% of the total of 65,043 cases for Canadian residents. Information indicated that 64% were single; 24.7%, married; and the remaining 11.3%, either separated, divorced, widowed or living common-law. At pregnancy termination, 30.5% were under twenty years of age; 31.5%, between twenty and twenty-four years of age; 30.6%, between twenty-five and thirty-four years of age; and the remaining 7.6%, over thirty-four years of age. In terms of the number of deliveries prior to the therapeutic abortion, 61.7% of the women had no previous deliveries; 15.5%, one previous delivery; 13.3%, two previous deliveries; and 7.3% had three or more previous deliveries. For slightly more than 2% of the cases, the number of previous deliveries was not reported. At the time of abortion, 85.8% of patients were under thirteen weeks pregnant, and the remaining 14.2%, thirteen weeks or more.

The above-noted information is from the publication *Basic Facts about Therapeutic Abortions, Canada, 1979* (82-215) to be released in early 1981. For further details, contact S. Wadhwa, Head, Therapeutic Abortions or C. Nair, Chief, Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5 (613-995-0861 or 613-995-0862).

Retail Trade

Seasonally adjusted retail sales for October 1980 were \$7,222.5 million, a decrease of 1.0% from the \$7,296.6 million recorded in September.

Total retail trade without seasonal adjustment reached \$7,626.9 million, an increase of 13.7% over October 1979. Sales advanced in all trade groups with the largest increases for household appliance stores (26.8%), specialty shoe stores (26.0%) and personal accessories stores (23.5%). Sales were higher in all provinces, gains ranging from 19.9% for British Columbia to 6.8% for Prince Edward Island. Montreal sales rose 14.4%; Toronto, 14.5%; Winnipeg, 12.3%; and Vancouver, 23.9%.

Revised total retail trade, without seasonal adjustment for September 1980 was \$7,040.5 million, up 11.7% from September 1979.

Cumulative sales for January to October 1980 for Canada were \$67,185.2 million, an increase of 8.3% over the same period last year.

For further information, order the October 1980 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Federal Government Employment

Employees of the Federal Government (including members of the Canadian Armed Forces) and government enterprises numbered 586,042 as of September 1980, an over-all increase of 7,977 from September 1979. General government employees increased by 5,304 over the 12 months and those in government enterprises by 2,673. The growth in general government employment was due primarily to increased casual employment in a number of departments.

Gross payrolls (including overtime and retroactive payments) for July-September 1980 totalled \$3,185.7 million, an increase of \$379.6 million over the corresponding quarter in 1979.

The July-September issue of the publication *Federal Government Employment* (catalogue 72-004, \$5/\$20), will be released at a later date. Questions pertaining to the data should be directed to T. Moore (613-995-9894), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Provincial Government Finance

The financial assets of provincial and territorial governments March 31, 1979 amounted to \$45,225.1 million, an increase of \$7,468.1 million or 19.8% from \$37,757.0 million a year earlier. Their liabilities amounted to \$46,882.0 million, up \$6,449.5 million or 15.6% from \$40,432.5 million at March 31, 1978.

For further information, order the 1978 issue of *Provincial Government Finance — Assets, Liabilities and Sources and Uses of Funds* (68-209, \$8), or contact P.A. Blouin (613-995-8201), Provincial Government Section, Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CORPORATIONS AND LABOUR UNIONS RETURNS ACT REPORT FOR 1978, PART I — CORPORATIONS

The leading 500 non-financial enterprises in Canada accounted for 53 per cent of sales, 66 per cent of profits, 66 per cent of assets and 72 per cent of payments to non-residents in 1978. The foreign-controlled sector was dominant within the leading 500, in financial terms, and accounted for 274 enterprises.

Differences between Canadian- and foreign-controlled enterprises were particularly evident in the leading 25 enterprises. Within this group, which accounted for 22 per cent of total sales, 31 per cent of assets, and 27 per cent of profits, the foreign-controlled sector had a turnover ratio (sales/assets) over twice as high as its Canadian counterpart and was more profitable.

The figures are contained in the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act Report for 1978, Part I — Corporations*, tabled in Parliament by the Hon. Jean-Jacques Blais, Minister of Supply and Services and Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. The report covers the activity of 264,940 non-financial enterprises.

Some of the highlights of the report:

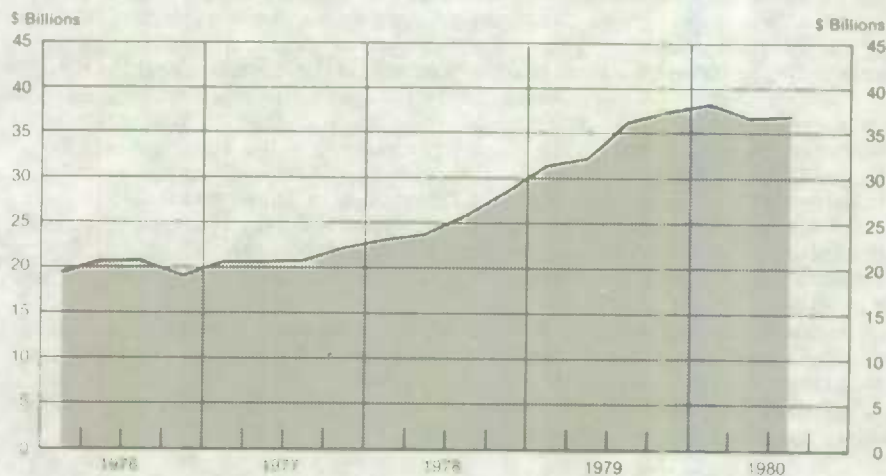
- In 1978, assets of foreign-controlled non-financial corporations rose by 7.0 per cent to \$99.2 billion while those of Canadian-controlled corporations advanced 15.5 per cent to \$231.1 billion. The share of total assets held by the foreign-controlled group declined by 1.5 percentage points to 28.9 per cent.
- Foreign-controlled, non-financial corporations reported sales in 1978 of \$136.0 billion, up 10.6 per cent from 1977, while sales of Canadian-controlled corporations increased 16.7 per cent to \$244.3 billion. The foreign-controlled share declined by a full percentage point in 1978 to 33.8 per cent.
- Profits earned by foreign-controlled corporations rose by 7.4 per cent in 1978 to \$9.8 billion while those of corporations identified as Canadian-controlled rose by 47.6 per cent to \$15.7 billion. The share of profits of foreign-controlled corporations, at 37.2 per cent, was down by 7.6 percentage points from 1977.
- Within the foreign sector, corporations classified to United States control maintained their dominant position in 1978, accounting for 74.2 per cent of the assets, 78.4 per cent of the sales and 83.7 per cent of the profits of foreign-controlled, non-financial firms.
- Payments to non-residents totalled \$4,899 million in 1978, up \$881 million from 1977: interest payments increased by \$126 million to \$1,008 million; dividend payments rose by \$400 million to \$1,860 million and business service payments were up \$353 million to \$2,030 million.
- Takeovers, acquisitions, mergers, amalgamations and other corporate re-organizations had a significant impact on the extent of foreign control in several industries in 1978. The most notable of these was Petro-Canada's acquisition of Pacific Petroleum Ltd.

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Report for 1978, Part I — Corporations (catalogue number 61-210) is available for \$15 from Publications Distribution, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V7.

Further information: Peter Blitt or Ross Vani (613-995-9804), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z6.

Corporation Profits (Before Taxes)

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



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

QUALITATIVE DATA ON BUSINESSMEN'S OPINIONS SUPPLEMENT QUANTITATIVE DATA FOR SHIPMENTS, INVENTORIES AND ORDERS

Qualitative data on the opinions of executives in manufacturing establishments regarding their current levels of orders and inventories and their current sources of production difficulties are available from Statistics Canada's quarterly attitudinal Survey of Business Conditions.

These data have been released quarterly since 1976 and are based on responses to five separate opinion questions:

- (Question) — Expected production, next three months compared to last three . . . Higher? . . . Lower? . . . About same?
- (Question) — New orders level . . . Rising? . . . Declining? . . . About same?
- (Question) — Unfilled orders backlog . . . Higher than normal? . . . Lower than normal? . . . About normal?
- (Question) — Finished product inventory . . . Too high? . . . Too low? . . . About right?
- (Question) — Sources of production difficulties (shortages) . . . Working capital? . . . Skilled labour? . . . Unskilled labour? . . . Raw materials? . . . Other difficulties? . . . No difficulties?

Answers to each of these questions are weighted to reflect the importance of the respondent's opinions in depicting the condition of an industry. The weight assigned to each response is the value of shipments reported by the responding establishment to the annual census of manufactures. These weighted replies are summed and expressed as percentages of all weighted responses to that question. For example, if in one industry management of each of three establishments, A, B, and C indicated that they had experienced rising, declining and unchanged levels of new orders respectively, unweighted results for each of the possible responses would show equal proportions, indicating on balance a stable over-all condition for that industry. However, if A's shipments were \$90 million annually, B's \$9 million and C's \$1 million, the weighted response would show 90% of the industry with rising orders, 9% with orders declining and an unchanged or stable condition for only 1% of the group. In this way, weighting reflects the impact of each response.

Because respondent participation in the Business Conditions Survey is voluntary, there is no guarantee that responses will be received from all establishments in the sample. Presence or absence of high weight responses might cause an undue distortion of trends were they shown for individual industries at a low level of aggregation. This necessitates that industrial detail in published tabulations is held to the all-industry total for Canada and six broad economic or end-use classification — durable consumer goods, machinery and equipment, construction materials and supplies, other intermediate goods and export-based industries. In none of these groups does the weight of any single establishment predominate.

The Business Conditions Survey covers about the same sample of 10,000 manufacturing establishments as the monthly Shipments, Inventories and Orders Survey. However, these surveys are quite different in nature. The Business Conditions Survey is a quarterly attitudinal survey that provides information based on businessmen's opinions regarding production, stocks and order levels and impediments to production in the Canadian manufacturing industry. The Shipments, Inventories and Orders Survey, on the other hand, is a monthly quantitative survey that provides dollar value estimates of shipments, inventories and orders in more detailed industrial and geographical classifications than those available in data from the attitudinal survey. Used together, the two sets of data can assist analysts in interpreting sensitive economic indicators related to the manufacturing industry.

Business Conditions Survey data are not contained in any Statistics Canada catalogued publication or on CANSIM. They are published in *Informat* and the *Statistics Canada Daily*, generally within four weeks of the questionnaires being mailed. Only results at the Canada level are published. A review is currently underway to determine if provincial results should be included in future releases.

For further information on the Business Conditions Survey or on the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Survey, contact the Shipments, Inventories and Orders Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Shipments, inventories and orders data are available in the Statistics Canada monthly publication *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries*.

Non-loan files of Business Conditions Survey data are available in regional reference centres for reference purposes only.

Statistics on Federally Sponsored Job Training

Industrial and institutional training activities are summarized in the Department of Employment and Immigration's *Annual Statistical Bulletin* of the Canada Manpower Training Program.

The *Bulletin* presents detailed data describing various activities under the program and is primarily intended to serve federal and provincial government departments and post-secondary institutions in developing and improving training programs.

Data in 62 separate tables describe institutional training in various types of educational establishments across Canada and industrial training taking place in settings where instruction may be given on the job, in a classroom or special training area, or as a combination of these two methods.

Different sections present tabulated statistics under the titles: institutional and industrial training summary; institutional training summary — by province; industrial training summary — by province; institutional trainee characteristics — by province; industrial trainee characteristics — by province; and trainee occupation and industry analysis — by province.

For further information or for copies of the *CMP Annual Statistical Bulletin*, contact the Analysis and Information Directorate (Training), Employment and Immigration Canada, Place du Portage, Hull, Que K1A 0J9. Copies are available for reference purposes at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Telecommunication Statistics

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported revenues of \$91.0 million for the third quarter of 1980, down 4.4% from the corresponding period in 1979. Operating expenses at \$60.9 million showed a decrease of 14.6%. Net operating revenue was \$30.1 million, compared with \$23.9 million for July-September 1979.

For further information, order the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics, Third Quarter 1980* (56-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), *Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1*.

Electric Power Statistics

Net generation of electricity in September 1980 increased to 27.3 TW.h from 25.7 TW.h in September 1979. Hydro generation rose 7.1% while thermal production was up 3.8%.

Total generation for 1980 to date at 267.0 TW.h showed an increase of 3.4% from the January-September 1979 period.

For further information, order the *September 1980 issue of Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-996-3139), *Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6*.

STATISTICS ON SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS FROM HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA

Statistics on the Canada Pension Plan, Family Allowances and Old Age Security are available from Health and Welfare Canada, the federal department administering these programs.

Statistics on the operation of the Canada Pension Plan are released in a quarterly publication entitled *Canada Pension Plan Statistical Bulletin*. Included are selected statistical data on the CPP account, the CPP investment fund, number of beneficiaries, benefit payments, average benefit amounts, beneficiaries by age and sex, size of pensions and causes of disability.

General statistics on the Canada Pension Plan are also published in the annual report entitled *Canada Pension Plan*. Included are the number of beneficiaries for the year, total beneficiaries by type of benefit, social insurance cards issued, revenue and expenditures, investment fund, investment by province, number of beneficiaries by type of benefit and by province.

Family allowance statistics are available in the annual report entitled *Family Allowances*. These include the number of beneficiaries and children, family allowance payment comparisons by

province, and comparative statements of family allowance payments between the month of March of the reporting fiscal year and March of the previous year.

Statistics on the operation of the old age security program are available in the *Annual Report on the Administration of the Old Age Security Act*. Included are numbers of old age security payments recipients, comparison of old age security payments by province, number of pensioners receiving guaranteed income supplement, and number of spouses receiving spouse's allowance.

To order publications on the Canada Pension Plan, Family Allowances and Old Age Security, contact the Information Directorate (613-996-4950), Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa K1A 0K9.

Important facts and figures, on the basic features of selected federal government social security programs are available in a booklet entitled *Basic Facts on Social Security Programs*. This booklet offers an overview of social security in Canada. More exhaustive descriptions of particular programs are available in other source documents published by departments sponsoring

these programs.

To order copies of *Basic Facts on Social Security Programs*, contact the Information Dissemination Unit, Policy Planning and Information Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa K1A 0K9.

Non-loan copies of all publications referred to in this article are available for reference purposes at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

For a more detailed discussion of social security, readers should consult the following Statistics Canada publications:

- *Social Security (National Programs)*, 1978 (catalogue 86-201)
- *Social Security Provincial Programs*, 1980; *Workmen's/Workers' Compensation* (catalogue 86-501)
- *Social Security (Provincial Programs)*, 1980; *Criminal Injuries Compensation* (catalogue 86-502).

In these report, program profiles describing historical development, eligibility and benefits are discussed. Also, key statistics are related to various demographic, socio-economic and macro-economic variables to provide program-related indicators.

Statistics Available on Income Tax Returns

Statistics derived from income tax returns are released by Revenue Canada's taxation branch in its annual publication entitled *Taxation Statistics*. The 1980 edition is currently available and contains statistics compiled from over 14 million individual income tax returns filed for the 1978 taxation year.

Included in this publication are more than 30 separate tables providing data for taxable returns, all returns, child tax credits, income change, and more. Characteristics identified in cross-classifications include occupation, age, sex, marital status, income class, etc. Many data are available separately for the provinces and more than 100 cities.

Taxation Statistics offers in-depth analysis of the taxpaying public but does not disclose any confidential information on particular individuals. To assist users in interpretation and analysis, some details of collection methods, definitions, etc. are described in the publication.

Revenue Canada will also provide additional (unpublished) data on request, from which it is possible to identify finer occupational detail, smaller geographic areas, etc.

To order copies of *Taxation Statistics* (\$8 within Canada, \$9.60 elsewhere), contact the Canadian Government Publi-

shing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9.

To request more detailed, unpublished income tax data, contact the Statistical Services Division (613-995-5617), Revenue Canada — Taxation, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L8.

The publication *Taxation Statistics* and detailed lists of unpublished taxation data are available for reference purposes only at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Corporate taxation data are *not* available from Revenue Canada but can be obtained from a variety of Statistics Canada publications.

Statistics on the Health Professions from Health and Welfare Canada

Basic data on the health professions are released annually in an inventory entitled *Canada Health Manpower Inventory* published by Health and Welfare Canada. Included are numbers employed, ratio to population, number of graduates by year and school of graduation. Cross-classifications by sex are available for some, but not all data.

Some particular professions included are audiologists and speech therapists, biomedical engineers, chiropractors, dentists, nurses, physicians, etc. Original sources of

data include the national associations of various professional groups, Statistics Canada and certain commercial organizations.

For further information or to order copies, contact the Information Dissemination Unit, Policy Planning and Information Branch, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa K1A 0K9. Non-loan copies are available for reference purposes at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Additional data on health manpower are available from the Health Manpower Statistics Section (613-995-9551), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Statistics on Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship

Statistics on the principal characteristics of persons granted Canadian citizenship are available in a Secretary of State publication entitled *Canadian Citizenship Statistics*.

Eight separate tables provide counts by province of residence, sex, age, marital status, year of immigration to Canada, country of former allegiance, country of birth and other characteristics.

For further information, contact the Citizenship Registration Branch, Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M5.

Non-loan copies are available for reference purposes at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Farm Net Income 1979

Realized net farm income in Canada (excluding Newfoundland and the Northern Territories) is estimated to have reached \$3.6 billion in 1979, up 15% from the revised 1978 level of \$3.1 billion.

Realized gross income — the sum of farm cash receipts and income-in-kind — increased by almost 18% to \$14.3 billion in 1979.

Total farm cash receipts for all provinces except Newfoundland were an estimated \$14.1 billion in 1979, up 18% above the revised 1978 level of \$11.9 billion. Crop receipts were up approximately 19% in 1979 and receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products increased by 22%.

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges increased in 1979 to \$10.7 billion, or approximately 18% above the revised 1978 level of \$9 billion. Large cost increases were recorded for fertilizer, feed and interest payments on farm business debt.

Adjusting realized net income by \$36 million, to account for the value of change in 1979 farm inventories, results in a total net income for the year of \$3.6 billion, about 8% higher than the \$3.4 billion estimated for 1978.

For further information, contact Mike Trant (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or order the 1979 issue of *Farm Net Income* (21-202, \$4.50).

Phonograph Records/Tapes

Canadian manufacturers produced 8,777,800 phonograph records in October 1980, down from 9,195,529 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes declined to 2,526,231 in the latest month from 3,084,806 in October 1979.

For further information, order the October 1980 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

PAPER DESCRIBES MEASURE OF ACCURACY FOR AGRICULTURE FORECASTS

A working paper on Theil's root mean square prediction error has been released from Statistics Canada's Agriculture Division as the first in a series on agriculture statistics. Very briefly described, root mean square prediction error is an objective numerical way of expressing the quality or "predictive performance" of a forecast. It can be equally valuable for expressing the accuracy of an advance (preliminary) release of any statistic which may be subject to revision as additional information becomes available.

Entitled *A description of Theil's RMSPE method in agricultural statistical forecasts*, the paper will assist users of agriculture statistics in estimating the extent of later revisions to data and in comparing the relative accuracy of several different forecasts. The first of its two main parts describes traditional concepts of accuracy, precision and bias in statistical theory and serves as a general introduction. The second part introduces and explains RMSPE and demonstrates how it can be applied.

Working papers to follow in this series will provide similar reports on methodology and data quality for agriculture statistics. Some will introduce new and often experimental data relating to agriculture in order to generate discussion for development of on-going series. Also to follow will be issue-oriented analytic reports using Statistics Canada data related to agriculture.

Copies of *A description of Theil's RMSPE method in agricultural statistical forecasts* can be obtained free from Ray Bollman, Research Economist (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Copies will be free until current supplies are exhausted. Following that, specially produced copies will be sold at a price that has yet to be determined. Non-loan copies are available for reference purposes only at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Railway Operating Statistics

The seven major railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$36.7 million in September 1980, an increase of 70.6% from a year earlier. Operating revenues at \$430.4 million were up 10.3% from September 1979.

Revenue freight ton-miles were down 7.5% in September 1980; freight train-miles showed a decrease of 6.2%; and freight car-miles dropped by 6.8%. Average revenue per ton-mile of freight was 2.64 cents compared with 2.20 cents a year earlier. Passenger-miles increased by 4.2% to 149.8 million in the latest month.

For further information, order the September 1980 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.50/\$25), or contact W.R. Burr (613-995-1976) or C.S. Canniff (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

Department store sales were \$824.1 million in October 1980, an increase of 11.3% over October 1979. Sales were higher in all departments except women's and misses' coats and suits (-4.4%). The largest increases were in plumbing, heating and building materials (+26.9%) and women's and misses' sportswear (+20.1%). Sales advanced in all provinces, gains ranging from 16.6% for British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories to 3.4% for Newfoundland. Sales and percentage increases for metropolitan areas were: Montreal, \$94.3 million, 18.8%; Toronto, \$119.0 million, 6.6%; Winnipeg, \$38.1 million, 10.2%; and Vancouver, \$87.4 million, 15.8%.

The selling value of stocks held in October 1980 at \$3,088.1 million showed an increase of 4.0% over October 1979. Inventories increased in 28 of the 40 departments.

For further information, order the October 1980 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$2.50/\$25), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

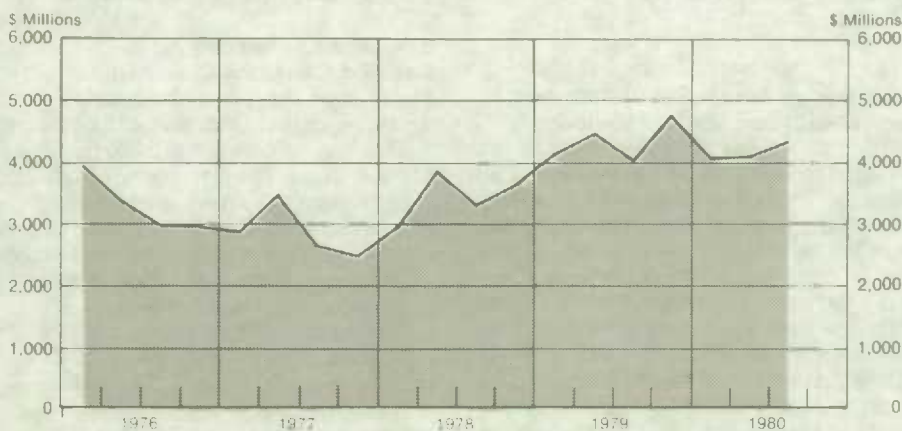
Sugar Sales

Canadian sugar refineries reported total sales of 70 514 004 kilograms of all types of sugar for November 1980. Domestic sales totalled 69 369 525 kilograms and export sales were 1 144 479 kilograms.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the November 1980 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

WORLD SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION: TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS, 1960-2000

in contrast to Canada, where classrooms stand empty and teachers are unemployed, less developed countries will have to struggle during the next 20 years just to provide a basic education for their burgeoning school-age population, according to a report recently released by Statistics Canada.

World School-Age Population: Trends and Implications, 1960-2000, prepared for UNESCO by Zoltan Zsigmond and Mary Sue Devereaux of the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada, examines world population projections that will affect education planning for the next 20 years. Some of the United Nations data in the report, especially the new school-age population projections, have never been published before.

Population Growth

By the year 2000, the world's population is expected to increase by more than half its present size from 4 billion to at least 6 billion people. Most of this increase will occur in the less developed regions. At present they have nearly 75% of the world's population, around 80% of the school-age population (ages 6 to 23 years), but less than 20% of the world's income. By contrast, the more developed regions have little more than a quarter of the total population, yet around 80% of the world's income. By the end of the century the population gap will have widened, with nearly 80% of the total and 85% of the 6-23 age group in the less developed regions.

A higher birthrate in developing countries is the main reason for their faster population growth. During the last quarter of the century, the number of children aged 6 to 11 years in developing countries is expected to increase by 206 million — almost the present population of the United States. Africa outstrips all other regions in population growth; its total will more than double between 1975 and 2000.

Unlike the continuous increase in the developing regions, the school-age population in the more developed countries climbs and sinks in waves. In North America, for instance, the baby boom, which flooded primary schools in the 1950s and 1960s, began to subside by 1970 because of increased family planning. From its lowest point in the early 1980s, the 6-11 year age group is expected to expand once more, as the baby boom generation raise their own families, and reach another (but lower) peak sometime in the mid-1990s. Similar waves will affect the 12-17 and 18-23 age groups several years later.

School Enrolment

Less than half the world's school-age population is in school, reflecting the low enrolment rate in most developing countries. Since education at the first level is usually compulsory in the more developed regions, nearly all children aged 6 to 11 years attend school. Most of the less developed nations, on the other hand, still have a long way to go in providing universal primary education, since less than two-thirds of the 6-11 age group are in school. Africa, with the fastest growing population, finds it hardest to educate its children: only half of 6-11-year-olds are in school.

The gap widens at higher education levels. In North America, roughly 95% of 12-17-year-olds and a large proportion of 18-23-year-olds attend some type of educational institution, compared with one-third of the 12-17 group and well below 10% of the 18-23 group in Africa. Moreover, many of the 18-23-year-olds in school in developing countries are still at the secondary, or even primary, level.

In the more developed regions, the roller coaster pattern of the school population disrupts education systems as enrolment alternately climbs and falls. When enrolment drops, classrooms start to empty and few new teachers are hired, resulting in higher costs per student. But it may be necessary to cut back on teachers and facilities now only to expand them later.

Although the less developed countries will have to struggle simply to maintain their current enrolment rate, most hope to raise it. To fulfill United Nations hopes of 75% enrolment for the 6-11 age group by the year 2000, primary schools in less developed regions will have to absorb more than 200 million additional children. Yet even if the United Nations goal is achieved, the actual number not in school will grow from 125 million to 130 million by the end of the century. Keeping children in school is another problem; more than half drop out before Grade 5.

The authors recommend that countries use appropriate projections to set long-range education and social priorities.

This study has been prepared by Statistics Canada in collaboration with the UNESCO Office of Statistics, but the views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of Statistics Canada or UNESCO.

The publication is available from the Projections Section, Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. For further information, contact Zoltan Zsigmond or Mary Sue Devereaux (613-995-9692 or 613-995-9685).

Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

The index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for October 1980 decreased 0.2% to 269.4 from the revised September level of 269.9.

The index, which measures (as closely as can be determined) prices received by producers at the farm gate, is available on CANSIM (matrix 176) or in the Statistics Canada publication *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (catalogue 62-003, \$1.50/\$15). For further information, contact George Beelen (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Apparent Per Capita

Food Consumption in Canada

The second issue of *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada* for 1979 and 1978 is now available. This issue contains data in both Imperial and metric units on fruits, vegetables, potatoes, poultry, eggs, fish, oils and fats, dairy and beverage products and their related nutrition values.

These data may be obtained by ordering *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, 1979* (catalogue 32-226, \$7), or by contacting L.A. Murphy (613-995-4877), Horticultural Crops Unit, Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Production of Soft Drinks

Total monthly production of soft drinks for November 1980 was 21,974,000 gallons (99 896 kilolitres), down from 33,087,000 gallons (150 415 kilolitres) a year earlier.

For further information, order the November 1980 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Brian Preston (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Oil Pipe Line Transport

Canadian oil pipe lines received 381 708 cubic metres daily of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum products in September 1980, down 1.3% from 386 751 m3D a year earlier. Receipts of domestic petroleum and products decreased 3.2% to 348 393 m3D, while those of imported petroleum and products increased 24.1% to 33 315 m3D.

For further information, order the September 1980 issue of *Oil Pipe Line Transport* (55-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact George Kitchen (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots/Pig Iron

Preliminary estimates of steel ingots production for the month of November 1980 was 1,445,017 short tons (1 310 897 t), down from 1,515,220 short tons (1 374 584 t) a year earlier.

Pig iron production declined to 1,003,761 short tons (910 597 t) in the latest month from 1,043,523 short tons (946 668 t) in November 1979.

For further information, order the November 1980 issue of *Steel Ingots and Pig Iron* (41-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact G. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



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	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
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Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, November 1980	32-012	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
The Dairy Review, October 1980	23-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
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Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part I — Corporations, Report for 1978	61-210	\$15	\$18
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Minority and Second Language Education, Elementary and Secondary Levels, 1979-80	81-257	\$6	\$7.20
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Education Statistics — Vol. 2, No. 9, Education Price Index, Elementary-Secondary Level: Some Applications, 1973-79	81-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
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Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, November 1980	41-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, October 1980	41-006	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
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Construction Price Statistics, November 1980	62-007	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
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Transcontinental and Regional Air Carrier Operations, March 1980	51-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
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