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Weekly Bulletin

February 8, 1980

## Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Some 562,000 persons qualified for unemployment insurance benefits for the week of November 11, 1979, up 12% from October but down 16% from November 1978. Seven percent of the beneficiaries reported some earnings from employment.

Unemployment insurance benefits in November totalled \$248 million, down 4% from October and 26% less than the \$333 million paid in November 1978. Eleven months' payments: \$3,736 million, down 11% from a year earlier. In both year-earlier comparisons, the decreases were due to fewer weeks of benefit paid — the average weekly benefit remained virtually unchanged.

Claims submitted by applicants for benefits in November totalled 302,000, up 33% from October. For each of the three previous years, claim increases between October and November ranged from 27% to 31%. Compared with November 1978, claims filed fell 3%. Eleven months saw 2,326,000 claims received, down 8% from a year earlier. Provinces and territories all recorded fewer claims, from 4% in Newfoundland to 16% in the Yukon.

For further information, order the November 1979 issue of *Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001p), the *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly), or contact George Fincham (613-992-7461), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

## Railway Operating Statistics

The seven major Canadian railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$20.9 million in September 1979, down 2.9% from \$21.6 million in the corresponding month of 1978. Operating revenue rose 23.0% to \$390.1 million while operating expenses increased 23.9% to \$362.1 million.

Revenue freight ton-miles were up 10.8% in September 1979; freight train-miles increased 6.0%; and freight car-miles rose 8.5%. Average revenue per ton-mile of freight was 2.203 cents compared to 2.105 cents in September 1978. Passenger-miles decreased 7.7% to 143.4 million.

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

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

### EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Nov.	295.34p	296.97r	8.1
Labour Income (\$ million)	Nov.	12,456.5p	12,625.3r	10.3
Persons with Jobs (million)	Dec.	10.39	10.52	3.7
Unemployed	Dec.	779,000	771,000	-9.3

### INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Nov.	2,885.5p	2,938.3p	20.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Nov.	25,110.0p	24,653.3r	24.1
Wholesale (\$ million)	Nov.	10,550.7p	10,463.4p	24.0

### ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Nov.	13,454.2p	14,110.3r	9.3
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Nov.	16,496.1p	16,459.0r	22.3

### PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Dec.	199.0	197.8	9.8
Non-food (CPI) Component	Dec.	184.2	183.6	8.8
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Dec.	113.0	112.4	5.0
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Nov.	230.8	230.3	5.1
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Dec.*	230.1p	228.1r	15.4

### CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Nov.	1,185.0	12,946.7	6.8
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Dec.*	13,188	151,717	-15.1

### ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Nov.*	2 782.9	30 210.5	9.5
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Nov.*	31.0	318.6	5.6
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Oct.	8 827.6	86 135.9	7.3
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Nov.	9.65p	104.11p	8.7

### FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Dec.	5,696.1p	65,326.7p	23.6
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Dec.	4,720.0p	62,452.6p	25.0

### PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Dec.	1 343.13p	15 860.9p	7.0
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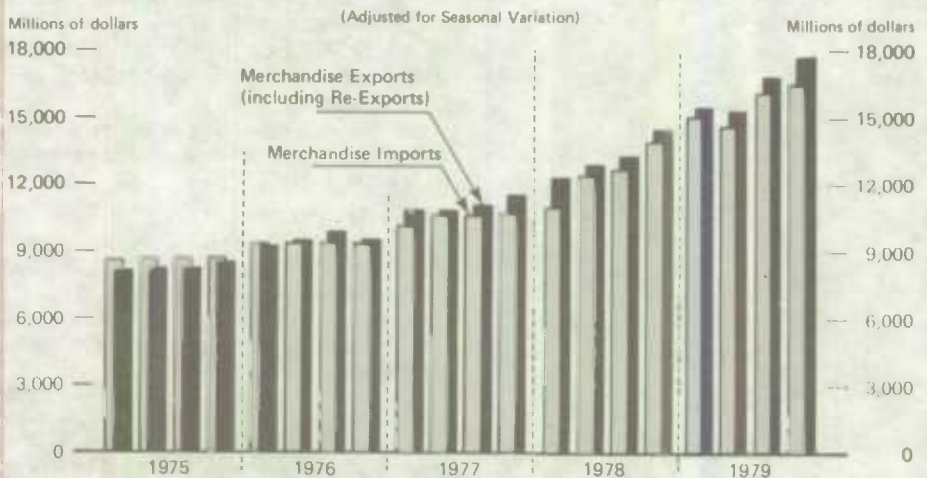
### SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Nov.	920.3p	7,219.2p	11.0
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Nov.	13,417.1p	138,367.0p	17.4
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Dec.*	694.2	11,482.4	19.0
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Nov.	6,991.4p	68,895.7p	12.2
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Nov.	6,429.7p	69,072.9p	21.0

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

## Canadian Merchandise Exports and Imports \*

Quarter-by-Quarter Movements





## International Travel

Preliminary statistics for 1979 show that 31.2 million United States residents entered Canada, down 1.3% from 1978, while visitors from other countries totalled just over 2 million for the first time, up 20% over the preceding year. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. decreased by 7.8% to 34.4 million in 1979 while those returning from countries other than the U.S. numbered 1.8 million, down 2.8% from 1978.

In December 1979, preliminary data indicate that 1.8 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 13.6% from the same month in 1978. Visitors from other countries increased by 9.6% to 86,000. The number of Canadian residents re-entering from the United States rose 3.3% in December 1979 to 2.3 million, while residents of Canada returning from trips from other countries totalled 91,000, 3.4% less than in December 1978.

The 1979 annual figure for longer-term travellers from the U.S. (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all plane, train and boat entries) was down by 6.4% to 11.3 million. Visitors from countries other than U.S. (excluding same-day entries) increased during 1979 by 18.7% to 1.7 million. Longer-term Canadian resident travellers returning from visits to the U.S. numbered 10.7 million, down 10.3% while Canadians returning from other countries decreased by 2.8% in 1979 to 1.8 million.

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Mike Valiquette (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

## Coal Statistics

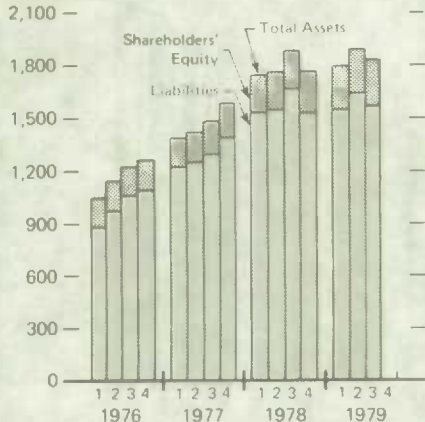
November coal production fell 0.2% from 1978's 2 788 186 tonnes to 2 782 856.

For further information, order the November 1979 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$2.50/\$25), or contact Dave Madsen (613-992-4021), Energy Section, MAPID, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Real Estate Investment Trusts

Quarterly Statement of Estimated Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Millions of Dollars



Source: Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics (61-006)

## New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicles sold in December totalled 80 064 units, up 8.2% from a year earlier. This included 46,002 passenger cars (up 1.4%) and 21,503 commercial vehicles (down 0.8%) manufactured in Canada and the U.S., and 11,440 passenger cars (up 77.8%) and 1,119 commercial vehicles (up 111.9%) manufactured overseas.

Total sales value increased 19.5% to 694.2 million. Canadian and U.S. passenger cars sold for \$351.8 million (up 10.7%) and commercial vehicles for \$251.7 million (up 17.2%). Sales of passenger cars from overseas increased 83.7% to \$82.6 million and those of commercial vehicles increased 128.3% to \$8.1 million. Included in total commercial vehicles sold were 566 units of coaches and buses valued at \$18.8 million.

For the year 1979, total sales reached 1,396,414 units (1,366,544 in 1978), with an accumulated value of \$11,482.4 million. This represented an increase of 19.0% in value over sales for January-December 1978.

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.50/\$25), or contact M. Kwilecki (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

## Restaurant Statistics

Restaurants throughout Canada increased their November receipts a total of 11.4% to \$254.4 million from a year earlier. Breakdown per province: Ontario \$92.9 million (12.4%), Québec \$84.1 million (11.4%), British Columbia, Yukon and Territories \$24.2 million (14.9%), Alberta \$21.5 million (10.3%), Manitoba \$12.8 million (7.5%), Saskatchewan \$8.3 million (9.6%), New Brunswick \$3.4 million (0.5%), Nova Scotia \$5.2 million (5.4%), Newfoundland \$1.6 million (4.7%) and Prince Edward Island \$254,434 (11.4%).

November over November 1978: Canada increased receipts 9.6% to \$2,737.0 million, Ontario \$1,033.9 million (10.1%), Québec \$826.3 million (8.8%), British Columbia, Yukon and Territories \$305.8 million (11.9%), Alberta \$242.8 million (10.3%), Manitoba \$133.0 million (7.7%), Saskatchewan \$73.6 million (7.3%), New Brunswick \$45.2 million (4.4%), Nova Scotia \$50.2 million (9.5%), Newfoundland \$20.3 million (6.6%) and Prince Edward Island \$6.0 million (6.6%).

For further information, order the November 1979 issue of *Restaurant Receipts* (63-011, \$1.50/\$15).

## Urban Transit

In December 1979, 59 Canadian urban transit systems collected 103,974,699 initial passenger fares. The total distance run was 34,533,863 miles (55 576 866 km) and operating revenues amounted to \$43,340,884.

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

## Household/Family Projections

Household and family projections newly released take Canada and the provinces to 1991 and — in some instances — to 2001. Prepared on the basis of certain assumptions about future headship rates and population change, highlights from the projections show:

- By 1991, households are expected to reach between 10.1 and 10.5 million, up 2.8 to 3.4 million since 1976 (in relative terms, total growth may range between 39% and 47% — corresponding increase during 1961-76 was 57%)
- Whereas husband-wife households constituted 71% of all households in 1976 this proportion will decline to between 64% and 66% in 1991
- A rising trend in the proportion of non-family households is expected to continue, the proportion to all households increasing from 22% in 1976 to 27% in 1991
- Projections show an increase in the proportion of family households headed by a lone-parent — in 1976, 6% of all households were primary family households headed by a female lone-parent and 1.2% were headed by a male lone-parent — by 1991, these proportions may increase to about 7.1% and 1.5%
- Families are expected to grow at a lower rate than households, the growth to be between 31% and 35%, from 5.7 million in 1976 to about 7.6 million in 1991
- Between 1976 and 1981, close to 42% of an increase in households will be accounted for by the under 35s, but on the other hand, the contribution of the plus 35s to the total growth expected between 1986 and 1991 could reach as high as 88%
- About 20% of the projected increase in the number of households during 1976-81 is expected to occur in households headed by persons 65 years and over and between 1986 and 1991 this proportion may increase to 28%
- Decline in the average number of persons per household will continue — from 3.1 in 1976 to 2.6 in 1991 — mostly due to the declining fertility rate coupled with an increasing proportion of people living alone
- Alberta to have the fastest rate of household growth — from 62% to 72% during 1976-91 — followed by British Columbia and Ontario
- Most important factor responsible for the increase in households to be the increase of the adult population, with changes in headship rates playing only a minor role.

Selected data on households and family projections are available upon request. Requests and inquiries should be addressed to M.B. Ismaily (613-995-7615), Demography Division, Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Honey Production, 1979

Final estimate of the 1979 Canadian honey crop is 72,745,000 lbs. (farm value, \$45.6 million).

For further information, order *Honey Production 1979* (23-007, \$6).



## Statistical Symposia

Two statistical symposia will be held this May in Ottawa.

The International Symposium on Statistics and Related Topics will be held May 5-7, 1980, by the probability and statistics group of the Department of Mathematics at Carleton University.

The symposium will include sessions on robust statistical inference, nonparametrics, sampling theory, linear models, strong convergence, stochastic processes and time series and biostatistics and miscellaneous topics with applications.

Registration fee is \$20. Students will be admitted free. For further information contact Professor A.K. Md. Ehsanes Saleh (613-231-6778), Department of Mathematics, Carleton University, Ottawa K1S 5B6.

The Symposium on Survey Sampling will be held May 7-9, 1980, by the Ottawa chapter of the American Statistical Association in co-operation with Statistics Canada, Carleton University and the Survey Research Methods Section of the ASA.

Topics in survey sampling will include superpopulation models, data collection methods, non-sampling errors, imputation, underenumeration, costs and benefits of survey controls and categorical data analysis in complex surveys.

There will be one joint session with the International Symposium on Statistics and Related Topics.

Registration fee is \$18. Students will be admitted free. For further information contact K. Krotki (613-995-8801), Census Survey Methods, 4-C-7 Jean Talon, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Help Wanted Index

The seasonally-adjusted Help Wanted Index (1969=100) rose to 200 in the fourth quarter of 1979, up 2% from the previous quarter and 7% from a year earlier.

For further information, contact George Fincham (613-995-8445), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

## General Population, Housing, Family, Labour Force Data For Census Divisions, 1976

A new non-catalogued package has been prepared from the 1976 Census showing comparative data for Canada, the provinces and all census divisions. Included are 147 data elements covering essential population, housing, family and labour force variables. Prepared in an informative, highly readable bilingual format and tabulated from microdata to eliminate rounding errors, the package will be of particular interest to researchers, libraries, municipal and regional governments and students. Copies of the profile may be obtained for \$10 each from any of the nine regional offices of the User Advisory Services Division.

## Canadian Vacation Habits

The Canadian Government Office of Tourism has recently released a report entitled *Vacation Travel by Canadians*.

This publication presents trend data on vacation trips and the characteristics of vacation travellers based on a survey carried out in 1978.

It has been expanded from the subject-matter limitations of previous editions to include extra detail on key markets, including travellers who take more than one vacation trip a year and the vacation trends of Canadian women and retired people.

Copies are available at \$6 each through retail outlets and from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull K1A 0S9.

For further information on *Vacation Travel by Canadians* contact B.M. Rusk (613-995-9410), Marketing Research, Canadian Government Office of Tourism, Ottawa K1A 0H6.

## Federal Government Employment (Metropolitan Areas)

General government employees working in metropolitan areas numbered 269,696 in September with a regular payroll of \$386.8 million.

For further information, order the 1979 issue of *Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas* (72-205, \$6), or contact T. Moore (613-995-9894), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Sugar Sales

Refineries reported December sales of 64 509 275 kilograms (142,218,632lbs) of all types of sugar, 63 356 100 kilograms (139,676,316lbs) in domestic sales and 1 153 175 kilograms (2,542,316lbs) exported.

For further information, contact R.E. Ralph (613-992-8619), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Soft Drink Production

Production of soft drinks, December, totalled 28,007 thousand gallons (127,322 kilolitres) (24,323 thousand gallons a year earlier).

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact G. Elliot (613-992-2231), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Tobacco Products

Production of cigarettes, December, reached 4.3 billion compared with 4.6 billion a year earlier. Cigars totalled 27.6 million (30.6 million).

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$1.50/\$15), or contact G. Elliot (613-992-2231), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## User Advisory 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 Advisory 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 Advisory Services Halifax office, 1-800-565-7192. Throughout Saskatchewan, the Regina office can be reached by dialing 1-800-867-3524. Throughout Alberta, the Edmonton office can be reached by dialing 1-800-222-6400.

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## Provincial And Territorial Government Statistical Organizations

Central Statistical Services, a division of the Ministry of Treasury and Economics, is the central statistical agency of the Ontario government. The agency administers the Ontario Statistics Act and advises the government on matters of statistical policy. It has authority to: collect, process and disseminate statistics; provide a statistical survey and advisory service; and supply economic accounts data and social statistics, including demographic projections and analyses.

The primary goal of Central Statistical Services is to ensure the provision of an efficient central data and analytical service in support of government policy formulation and program development. A corporate-type service, including demographic forecasts and analyses, economic accounts analyses, as well as liaison and co-ordination in statistical matters, is provided to the government as a whole. The cost of this service is funded through the normal estimates or budgetary process.

As well, CSS provides a highly customized general statistical service encompassing sample survey, data base development, dissemination of computerized data and advisory services of a technical nature valued in all at some half million dollars per annum. These customer tailored services are provided under contract to specific ministries in the government sector or to agencies in the private sector on a "retainer fee" or "fee for service" basis according to customer preference.

### Encompasses Four Operating Units

Central Statistical Services consists of the executive director's office and four operating units. In addition to managing the division, the executive director's office administers the Statistics Act, represents the province at the Federal-Provincial Council on Statistical Policy and ensures delivery of statistical services required by the government.

The liaison and client services unit serves as a contact point for users seeking statistical services. It maintains a continuing liaison with users and generators of statistical data in the Ontario ministries, other government departments and agencies and in local governments. The unit manager chairs Ontario's Interministerial Statistical Committee which advises CSS and serves as an information forum for the ministries on statistical matters. This unit also co-ordinates Ontario's participation in federal-provincial statistical activities and issues the newsletter (*ONSTAT News*). *ONSTAT News* provides a forum for exchange of information in areas such as new statistical activity, organizational and staff changes, meetings and conferences and federal-provincial developments.

The staff of the surveys and advisory services unit provide technical advice on statistical methodology, survey design and data analysis. In addition, statisticians and interviewers conduct ad hoc surveys for clients. This unit also advises users on

**This article on Ontario is the eighth in a series summarizing the roles and responsibilities — particularly in the area of data dissemination — of provincial and territorial central statistical agencies. These statistical agencies are linked, directly or indirectly, as components in the national statistical system.**

standardization and tabulation of administrative data.

### Manufacturing Plant Details Listed

The data management unit co-ordinates data dissemination activities for CSS. This unit is responsible for facilitating manual and computerized retrieval of Ontario data from the Census of Population and Housing and the Census of Manufactures. Listings of manufacturing establishments can also be obtained. Terminal access to information on CANSIM (the Statistics Canada machine-readable data base) and ANSSIR (the National Health and Welfare system) is available to users.

As well as meeting customers' requests for computerized and manually compiled data from the above sources, this unit, through its information services staff, answers numerous requests from government ministries, agencies and the public for statistical information on a wide range of subjects. These include population, prices, business statistics, labour force, mines and energy. In 1979 approximately 2,000 requests for information were processed.

An inventory of statistical files in the Ontario Government has been developed and is updated and published annually. *Ontario Statistics* (the statistical compendium on social and economic life in Ontario) is produced yearly, as is the publication *Consumption of Fuel and Electricity by Ontario Manufacturing Industries*.

The social and economic data unit develops demographic data and social statistics for government planning purposes as well as providing customized services to users.

Current estimates and projections of population and other demographic trends for Ontario, the counties and major municipalities are produced and published. The data on population, vital statistics and migration for Ontario are released in the *Monthly Demographic Bulletin*.

### Social/Economic Trends Analyzed

Specialized contract services are provided in numerous areas — e.g. estimates of population, mortality, fertility or immigration rates, and population projections. Analyses of social and economic trends among specific population groups or for selected geographic areas are carried out.

Detailed economic accounts data are available on an annual and quarterly basis

and current estimates of GPP and GPE are released on a quarterly basis. These data are published in annual and periodic publications and in the *Quarterly Economic Accounts Bulletin*.

Several computerized files are maintained by CSS and by Dataline System Limited. Detailed instructions for access are available from social and economic data staff members. Special tabulations (following strict rules of confidentiality) can be obtained at cost from the following Micro Data Tapes:

- Ministry of Revenue, enumeration tape
- Office of the Registrar General, vital statistics
- Ministry of Transportation and Communications, drivers licence movements
- Department of Manpower and Immigration, Ontario landed immigrants
- Statistics Canada, capital and expenditure survey
- Central Statistical Services, population projections by county, age and sex to 2001
- Central Statistical Services, Ontario Economic Accounts, quarterly 1947 — present.

For further information, write to Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Queen's Park, Toronto M5S 2S3. To contact staff in the appropriate subject area as indicated, telephone: Executive Director (416-965-6566), Liaison and Client Services (416-965-4575), Surveys and Advisory Services (416-965-3792), Data Management (416-965-7078) or Social and Economic Data (416-965-2217).

### Statistics On Telecommunications

Statistics on the Canadian telecommunications industry are available in two major publications produced by the federal Department of Communications. The *1978-79 Annual Report*, available free of charge, includes original statistics on radio station licences issued annually by category of licensee and the value of licences, number of radio stations by service category and number of licences by category.

A statistical handbook entitled *Financial Statistics on Canadian Telecommunication Common Carriers* provides a compilation of data taken from the annual reports to shareholders of major Canadian telecommunication carriers and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Although this publication is primarily intended as reference material for use within the department it is also available to other organizations and individuals interested in telecommunications.

The computer data base from which the tabulations in the handbook were extracted is accessible for both simple retrieval and programmed analysis.

For further information and for copies of the publications contact Statistical Information Services (613-995-7079), Telecommunications Economics Branch, Department of Communications, Ottawa K1A 0C8.



### Customer-specified Output Available From Structural Models Of The Economy

Special tabulations of input-output data and other data associated with structural economic models are available from Statistics Canada's Structural Analysis Division. These include time-series data extending from 1961 to 1974 in both current and constant dollars. Future plans call for updates to time-series to lag the current period by three years.

These models, developed and maintained by the division, serve as tools for performing economic analyses and as frameworks for intergrating and analysing data. The division will provide services on a cost-recovery basis for analytical studies and model development on behalf of or in co-operation with customers.

In addition to offering these special services, tailored for individual customers, the division has available copies of more than 28 documents presenting various economic analyses, data output and model design. These at present are available free of charge and include working papers, papers presented at conferences and manuals and guides for the division's models.

#### Static Input-Output Models

Four input-output models are maintained, each serving to produce comparative static or partial impact analysis and each using the input-output tables for Canada as an accounting framework and the principal source of data for estimating coefficients.

The national input-output model traces the propagation of demand throughout a national economy that is disaggregated by industry and commodity. Its uses include calculating, for a particular final demand, the level of activity in each industry, employment, imports, government revenue and household income. It is also used to disaggregate forecasts of Gross National Expenditure and to analyse structural change in the Canadian economy.

The price model, conversely, traces the propagation of factor prices throughout the national economy. It is used to analyse the impact of changes in wage rates, import prices, or selected commodity prices; on industrial prices, GNE deflators and the Consumer Price Index under the hypothesis that each industry sets its prices in such a way that changes in costs are passed through to the purchasing sector.

The interprovincial input-output model extends the national input-output model by adding a provincial dimension to the industry and commodity accounts. This model is currently implemented for 1966, with a new version employing 1974 data expected for early this year.

The energy input-output model extends the national input-output model to include the impact of energy requirements by type of fuel in physical quantity and thermal units. The energy data base upon which this extension is based consists of an energy balance for each of fourteen fuel types. The energy model permits the calculation of the

### How The Statistics Were Collected . . .

Standards Division has recently produced a set of microfiche containing the 1,582 survey questionnaires with administrative forms and respondent instruction material used by Statistics Canada to collect statistics as of June 30, 1979. The set of fiche is available at \$300 per copy and includes an *Index to Microfiche of Statistics Canada Surveys, 1979*. The *Index* lists the questionnaires and materials by subject-matter division responsible for the survey and indicates where they may be found within the fiche. The *Index* — included free of charge with an order for the microfiche — may be purchased separately for \$10. Of particular interest to researchers, libraries and provincial and municipal government departments and agencies, the set or the *Index* may be ordered through the User Advisory Services Division or any of its nine regional offices.

energy content of production. These energy intensities can, in turn, be used to perform net energy analyses.

#### Time-structured Physical Flow Models

Two time-structured simulation type models have been implemented.

The long-term stimulation model provides a computational framework within which long-term trends in major demographic and economic variables can be analysed in terms of feasibility and internal consistency. The emphasis is on tracing the flows of labour, materials and energy required to meet human needs in a way that is consistent with the resource base and transformation technologies.

The household model is an elaboration of the residential sector of the long-term simulation model that is intended for use as a stand-alone model as well as a block in the long-term model. The household model keeps track of the stock of residential dwelling units differentiated by type of unit, period of construction, type of space conditioning equipment and thermal archetype. It calculates the amount of energy by type of fuel required for space heat and appliances.

It calculates, as well, the number of new dwelling units required to meet the needs of an expanding population and for replacement. The model provides a tool which can be used to simulate a variety of energy conservation strategies in the residential sector including thermal retrofitting, thermal building standards and measures to increase the efficiency of space heating equipment and energy using appliances.

For further information and to obtain services and products associated with these models, contact Structural Analysis Division (613-995-0635), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### CRTC Statistics On Broadcasting

The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission produces and disseminates a substantial volume of statistics on broadcasting in Canada. Through its annual reports the Commission regularly releases statistical data and analysis of developments and miscellaneous reports and special studies released from time to time by the Commission provide a further source of statistical data and analysis.

The 1978-79 *Annual Report* offers statistics on broadcasting and telecommunications including CRTC decisions and applications for licences, licensed broadcasting stations by province and type, originating and rebroadcasting stations by province, type and network affiliation and financial statistics of telephone companies.

A large volume of broadcasting statistics covering the period 1968 to 1978 is assembled in the *Special Report on Broadcasting in Canada*. The second volume of this report is composed of statistical data on subjects such as television, cable television, radio, audience patterns, foreign ownership and economics.

Two other special reports containing statistical analysis are *Ownership of Private Broadcasting*, an economic analysis of structure, performance and behaviour (October 1978), and *Canadian Ownership in Broadcasting*, a report on the foreign divestiture process.

For copies of publications from the CRTC or for further information on the statistics it releases, contact Information Services (613-997-0313), Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, Ottawa K1A 0N2.

### The National Harbours Board

The National Harbours Board is a federal Crown corporation responsible for the administration of port facilities at a number of Canadian harbours. Its operations include 13 harbours, two grain elevators and the Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges connecting the island of Montréal to the mainland.

Statistical data available from the NHB are released in its publication called the *Quarterly Summary of Port Traffic*. This report presents data on cargo tonnages by general type of cargo and data on numbers of vessels arriving and being loaded or unloaded. Data are available for all NHB harbours as a group and for each harbour separately.

Copies of the *Quarterly Summary of Port Traffic* are available for reference purposes at any Statistics Canada User Advisory Services reference centre.

Further information on statistics produced by the Board can be obtained from John Lauria, Policy Planning and Development, National Harbours Board, Transport Canada Building, Ottawa K1A 0N6.



## 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.

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

*The X-II-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method*, a new catalogued publication, will be published by Seasonal Adjustment and Time Series Analysis Staff.

*Expenditure Patterns and Income Adequacy for the Elderly, 1969-76*, a new occasional, catalogued publication, will be released by Consumer Income and Expenditure Division.

### Changes to Publications

Sections of the annual publication, *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada 1978* (cat. no. 32-226) will be expanded to accommodate information on the consumption of nutrients and the addition of nutrients to food. (See *Infomat*, Dec. 14, 1979.)

The annual publications, *Selected Financial Statistics of Religious Organizations* (cat. no. 61-211) and *Selected Financial Statistics of Charitable Organizations* (cat. no. 61-212) will become occasional publications.

### Discontinued Publications

The service bulletins, *Fabricated Metal Products Service Bulletin* (cat. no. 41-009), *Electrical Products Service Bulletin* (cat. no. 43-007) and *Chemical Service Bulletin* (cat. no. 46-004) will be cancelled. This change will be made because of an improvement in the timeliness of Census of Manufactures data which permits the regular publications of Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division to serve as the source for data formerly released separately in each of these publications.

The publications, *Mineral Service Bulletin* (cat. no. 41-010), *Metals Service Bulletin* (cat. no. 41-018) and *Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants* (cat. no. 63-205) will be discontinued due to budgetary restraints.

## Psychiatric Discharges from General Hospitals, 1975

The medico-demographic characteristics of patients admitted to and discharged from a broad range of psychiatric facilities are collected and published by the Health Division of Statistics Canada. In recent years, the increasing availability of psychotropic drugs and the emphasis on the "community-oriented" approach to the care and rehabilitation of the mentally ill have made the treatment of psychiatric patients in general hospitals more feasible.

In 1975, a total of 140,349 psychiatric patients were discharged from general hospitals — 80,700 from the regular medical or surgical wards ("non-psychiatric wards") and 59,649 from specially organized psychiatric units. Unlike other types of reporting institutions that treated psychiatric disorders in 1975, general hospitals discharged a significantly higher proportion of females than males. The median age at discharge from general hospitals was 41 years — 37 years from psychiatric units and 44 years from the non-psychiatric wards.

The most predominant psychiatric diagnoses for persons discharged from general hospitals were neuroses (36.9%), alcoholism (20.4%), affective psychoses (10.7%) and schizophrenia (9.6%). Striking sex differences prevailed in the two major disorders, however. Almost one-half of all females receiving inpatient treatment had a diagnosis of neuroses compared to less than one-quarter of the males. In contrast, five times more males than females were assigned a primary diagnosis of alcoholism. The more severe forms of mental illness were cared for in the demarcated psychiatric units. This is evident by the fact that psychotic conditions accounted for 40.8% of the population in the psychiatric units compared to only 20.4% in the general and surgical wards.

A comparison of the length of stay patterns in the non-psychiatric wards and the psychiatric units of general hospitals yielded some interesting results. The non-psychiatric wards provided very short-term care for the milder forms of mental disorders in 1975. Over 78% of all discharges from these wards belonged to the broad diagnostic category "neuroses, personality disorders, and other non-psychotic mental disorders", and of these, 59% were discharged within one week and 97.0% were discharged within one month of admission. Twenty-three percent of the patients discharged from psychiatric units had a length of stay exceeding one month while only 4.3% of the total discharges from non-psychiatric wards belonged to this "long-stay" category. The median lengths of stay for discharges from non-psychiatric wards and psychiatric units were five days and 16 days, respectively.

For further information, contact Brenda Cardillo (613-995-0861), Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Census Analytical Study

*Language Use in Canada*, by John de Vries and Frank G. Vallee (Catalogue 99-762, \$2.80 in Canada, \$3.40 elsewhere) analyses the linguistic make-up of Canada's population as revealed in the 1971 Census for the purpose of identifying the demographic and sociological constraints within which policies and programs must operate.

The study describes variations in the prevalence of bilingualism, and analyses language maintenance and shift, patterns of language use, and patterns of linguistic and ethnic intermarriage.

Among some of the findings of the report were the following:

- There was an increase in the percentage of Canadians that were able to speak both English and French during the 1960s; by 1971, a little over 13% of Canada's population could speak both official languages and about one in 13 of these bilingual persons could speak at least one other language; the province of Quebec and the bordering counties in New Brunswick and Ontario contained more than 86% of all Canadians able to speak both English and French while Montreal metropolitan area alone contained 35%; a higher proportion of males could speak the two official languages than of females; some 35% of persons with five or more years of university could speak both English and French compared to 13% of persons aged five years and over who had less than a Grade 4 education.

### Railway Carloadings

Railways loaded 19.3 million short tons (17.6 million t) of revenue freight in December, down 0.4% from 1978. An additional 1.8 million short tons (1.7 million t) entered from the United States.

Commodities recording notable change in volume included copper-nickel ores and concentrates (up 1,045.3%), grain other than wheat (up 30.9%), lumber (down 24.2%) and coal (down 25.3%).

For 1979, rail freight volume loaded increased 8.4% from 1978 and receipts from the U.S. rose 0.4%.

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$1.50/\$15).

*Infomat* is bringing out a once-a-month 8-page issue aimed at going beyond Bureau-originated numbers to keep readers abreast of general developments on the statistics scene. News items foreseen as adding to *Infomat's* coverage include appointments, newly-approved publications and reports on activities in the statistics world generally — speeches, papers, conferences and seminars that may reasonably be expected to interest statistics users, internationally. Send items to: George Dufour, 4N, Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



### Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing (1971=100) rose 0.9% to 230.1 in December from its revised November level of 228.1 and was 15.4% higher than in December 1978. The preliminary annual average for 1979 of 217.8 showed an increase of 14.4% over the annual average of 1978.

The primary metals group index increased 2.6% in December and was up 30.8% from December 1978. Prices in the smelting and refining industry increased 6.0% and were up 53% from a year earlier. At a higher stage of processing are the aluminum, copper and copper alloy and metal n.e.s., rolling, casting and extruding industries which increased by 1.3%, 2.9% and 0.2%, respectively, and showed 12-month increases of from 25% to 33%. Price movements of more highly finished metal goods — as depicted by movements of the indexes for iron and steel mills, steel pipe and tube mills and iron foundries — had a moderating influence on the group, showing little or no change in December and increasing from 12.0% to 16.0% over the latest 12-month period.

The food and beverages group index rose 0.8% in December. Higher fresh and frozen beef product prices, offset in part by continued declines in fresh and frozen pork product prices, moved the slaughtering and meat processors industry index upwards by 2.3%. The feed industry and the cane and beet sugar industry indexes increased by 1.5% and 4.7%, respectively. Industry indexes to decrease were those for biscuit manufacturers (down 1.8%) and vegetable oil mills (down 3.0%).

The only major group index to decline in December was the wood industries, which decreased 3.8%. This marked the third consecutive month of decline for the index and it stood only 2.5% above its level of December 1978.

The jewellery and silverware industry index registered its largest monthly percentage change of 18.1% in December and was up almost 100% in the latest 12-month period. (This increase was due mainly to the price rise in precious metals, particularly silver.)

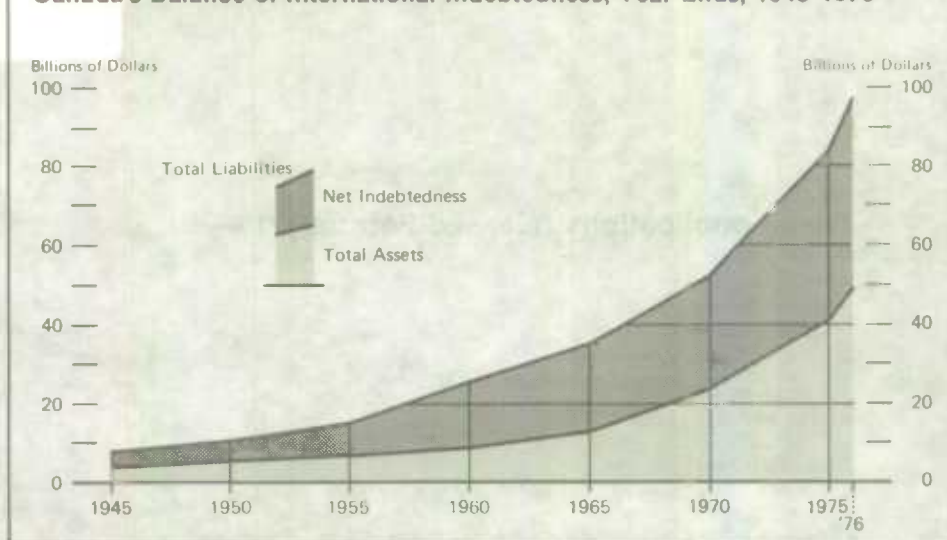
Data users should note that indexes for the most recent six months are subject to revision. For further information, order the December 1979 issue of Industry Price Indexes (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit, Industrial Prices (613-995-5738), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

### Data Available on the Special Trades Contracting Industry, 1978

Now available free of charge is an information bulletin — for the 1978 reference period — showing selected financial and operational ratios for a sample of 2,438 establishments in the Special Trades Contracting Industry.

For copies or additional information, contact R.Z. Dubeau (613-995-8192), Construction Census Section, Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Canada's Balance of International Indebtedness, Year Ends, 1945-1976



### Local Government Finance, Actual '77

Actual general revenue raised by local governments in 1977 from their own sources — real property and other taxes, sales of service, licences, permits and other charges — increased 14.1% to \$10,103 million from 1976. Transfers from other governments amounted to \$9,552 million or 48.6% of total general revenue. Significant were the specific purpose transfers from provincial and territorial governments amounting to \$8,367 million, representing an increase of 16.9% from 1976. Total general revenue at \$19,655 million increased \$2,600 million or 15.2%.

General expenditure at \$20,988 million rose 13.4% over 1976. Education expenditure at \$9,002 million increased 15.5%, representing 42.9% of the total expenditure. Expenditure on transportation and communications represented 11.6% of the total general expenditure with fiscal services representing 9.4%, environment 8.8%, protection of persons and property 7.4% and other functions of expenditure slightly smaller percentages.

For further information, order *Local Government Finance, Actual, 1977* (68-204, \$6), or contact G.A. Marr (613-995-9897), Local Government Section, Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Phonograph Records/Tapes

Manufacturers produced 10,213,675 phonograph records in November, down from 10,401,286 in 1978. Production of pre-recorded 8-track cartridges and cassettes increased to 3,198,403 from 2,761,174.

### Electric Power Statistics

November net generation increased to 31.0 TWh from 29.2 TWh in 1978. Hydro generation increased 9.0%, thermal production 0.7%. Year-to-date total generation: 318.6 TWh, up 5.6% from a year earlier.

For further information, order the November 1979 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-992-4021), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

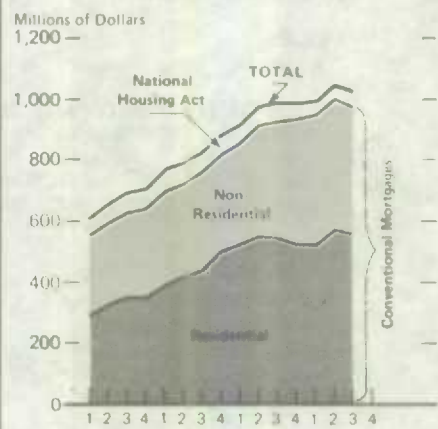
### Washing Machines/Clothes Dryers

Production of automatic washing machines in December 1979 totalled 34,354 units. Production of electric clothes dryers amounted to 28,351 units.

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J. Pell (613-992-8619), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Real Estate Investment Trusts

Quarterly Statement of Mortgages Outstanding



Source: Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics (61 006)



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## These publications released February 1 — 6

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, January 1980	32-012	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
<b>DEMOGRAPHY</b>			
Estimates of Families for Canada and the Provinces, 1977 and 1978	91-204	\$6	\$7.20
Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces, October 1979	91-001	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
<b>EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE</b>			
Culture Statistics — Performing Arts, 1978	87-610	\$6	\$7.20
Enrolment in Community Colleges, 1978-79	81-222	\$4.50	\$5.40
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>			
Imports — Merchandise Trade, Commodity Detail, 1978	65-207	\$35	\$42
<b>LABOUR FORCE SURVEY</b>			
Historical Labour Force Statistics — Actual Data, Seasonal Factors, Seasonally Adjusted Data, 1979	71-201	\$10	\$12
<b>MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES</b>			
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly November 1979	32-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1979	45-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Coffin and Casket Industry, 1978	35-210	\$4.50	
Construction Type Plywood, November 1979	35-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Corrugated Box Manufacturers, 1978	36-213	\$4.50	
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1979	43-005	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Gas Utilities, October 1979	55-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Mineral Wool, December 1979	44-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1979	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds — Quarterly, Quarter Ended June 30, 1979	32-004	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1979	43-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
The Sugar Situation, December 1979	32-013	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>SERVICE BULLETIN</b>			
<b>Fruit and Vegetable Preservation</b> — Vol. 8, No. 11: Pack of Processed Peaches, 1979	32-023	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES</b>			
Wholesale Trade, November 1979	63-008	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>PRICES</b>			
Construction Price Statistics, January 1980	62-007	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
<b>OFFICE OF THE SENIOR ADVISER ON INTEGRATION</b>			
Language Use in Canada, by John de Vries and Frank G. Vallee	99-762E	\$2.80	
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
International Air Charter Statistics, April-June 1979	51-003	\$5/\$20	\$6/\$24