

Statistics
Canada

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Weekly Bulletin

April 18, 1980

Industry Selling Price Index

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing (1971=100) rose 0.7% to 240.1 in February from revised January's 238.4. The year-over-year change of about 15% continued the pattern of 1979's second half.

Largest contributor in February: the food and beverages group, up 1.5% mainly because of poultry, sugar and dairy products (partly offset by lower prices for beef and pork). The 12-month rate of rise was about January's 9%.

The 1.1% increase in the primary metals group was largely due to copper price increases at the primary (23%) and semi-manufactured (14%) products levels. Increase at the major group level was moderated to a considerable extent by decreases in precious metals.

Other major groups to contribute include metal fabricating industries (due to higher base metals prices in recent months), rubber and plastics products industries and chemical and chemical products.

In February there were some offsetting price index movements lessening the impact of the increases noted. Some precious metals prices dropped (particularly silver) causing the jewellery and silverware industry in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries major group to decrease 1.5%.

The wood industries major group moved downwards 0.5% due largely to a decline of 1.6% in sawmills and planing mills (partly offset by a 4.3% increase in the veneer and plywood mills). The latest decrease continued the downward movement since September (interrupted in January) and the major group index stood 1.1% below the level of February 1979.

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35).

Export/Import, Price/Volume Indexes

The fixed weighted export price index increased 2.0% in January, the import price index 1.2%. On a current weighted basis the export and import price indexes increased more substantially, about 5.5%.

Seasonally-adjusted domestic export volume dropped 7.6% following a 4.6% increase in December. The import volume index was virtually unchanged following a 2.6% decrease in December.

For further information, order the March 1980 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3/\$30).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Dec.	293.5	296.62r	8.9
Labour Income (\$ million)	Feb.*	12,379.8p	12,252.7r	11.1
Persons with Jobs (million)	Mar.	10.29	10.24	3.4
Unemployed	Mar.	969,000	949,000	-0.7

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Jan.	2,371.8p	2,175.2p	19.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Jan.	26,415.8p	25,835.3r	23.8
Wholesale (\$ million)	Jan.	11,711.6p	10,609.7p	20.7

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Jan.	13,148.2p	11,959.6r	11.3
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Jan.	17,385.0p	16,745.1r	21.8

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Feb.	201.8	200.1	9.4
Non-food (CPI) Component	Feb.	186.8	185.4	9.2
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Jan.	113.4	113.0	5.6
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Jan.	230.9	230.9	5.1
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Feb.	240.1p	238.4r	15.2

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Jan.	753.8p	753.8p	41.2
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Feb.	6,445	16,934	-6.1

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Jan.	2,596.8	2,596.8	-9.8
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Jan.	35.6	35.6	2.4
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Dec.	10,147.2	105,577.6	6.1
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Jan.	9.75p	9.75p	0.7

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Jan.	5,886p	5,886p	17.8
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Jan.	5,509p	5,509p	17.6

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Feb.	1,302.0	2,695.5	-5.7
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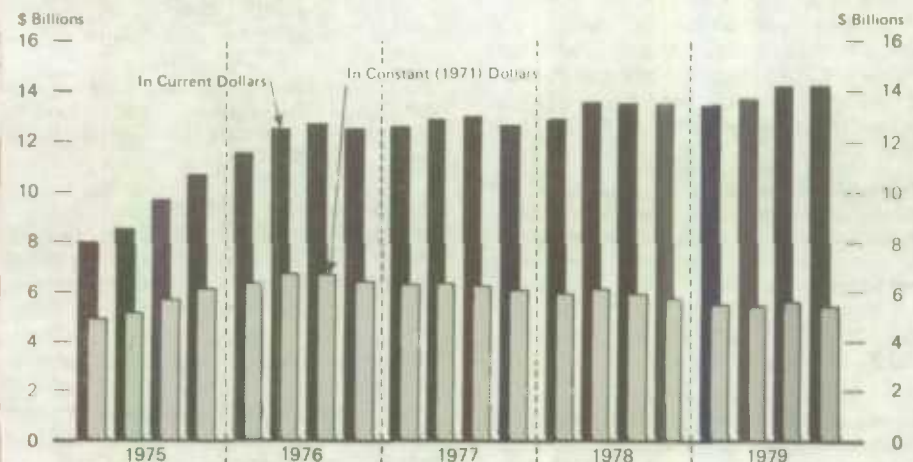
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	521.4p	1,079.8p	16.0
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Jan.	12,508.2p	12,508.2p	11.3
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	885.9	1,654.3	12.4
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	5,762.5	11,403.7	13.6
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Jan.	5,637.4p	5,637.4p	15.5

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

Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Farm Cash Receipts

Farmers' cash receipts from January-February farming operations totalled \$2,786.3 million compared with \$2,227.8 million in 1979. Receipts from farming operations by province with 1979 comparisons in brackets: Prince Edward Island \$25.8 million (\$23.5 million), Nova Scotia \$30.2 million (\$25.8 million), New Brunswick \$21.8 million (\$22.0 million), Québec \$280.9 million (\$265.7 million), Ontario \$636.0 million (\$579.9 million), Manitoba \$237.0 million (\$183.6 million), Saskatchewan \$838.9 million (\$579.3 million), Alberta \$615.4 million (\$463.6 million), British Columbia \$100.3 million (\$84.4 million).

For further information, order the January-February 1980 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact P. Lys (613-995-4895), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Department Store Sales

February sales totalled \$521.4 million. Increased 16.2% from a year earlier, sales were up in all regions.

Department store sales by regions, with percentage changes from 1979 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$180.9 million (12.5%)
- Québec, \$94.1 million (9.6%)
- British Columbia, \$97.7 million (27.6%)
- Alberta, \$78.3 million (21.8%)
- Atlantic provinces, \$29.7 million (13.6%)
- Manitoba, \$26.4 million (14.0%)
- Saskatchewan, \$14.3 million (19.9%)

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.50 a year).

Fur Production, 1978-79

Value of pelts sold during the 1978-79 season was \$125,287,217, up 71% from the previous season. Wildlife pelts brought in \$81,747,855 or 65% of the total. Fur farm production accounted for \$43,539,362, up from \$25,563,452 in the 1977-78 season.

For further information, order the 1978-79 issue of *Fur Production* (23-207, \$4.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0L7.

Telephone Statistics

Thirteen major telephone systems' February revenues reached \$440.2 million, up 11.8% from a year earlier. Operating expenses, \$318.7 million, increased 20.8%. Net operating revenue fell 6.5% to \$121.5 million. Toll messages rose 13.6% to 98.2 million.

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$15), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271).

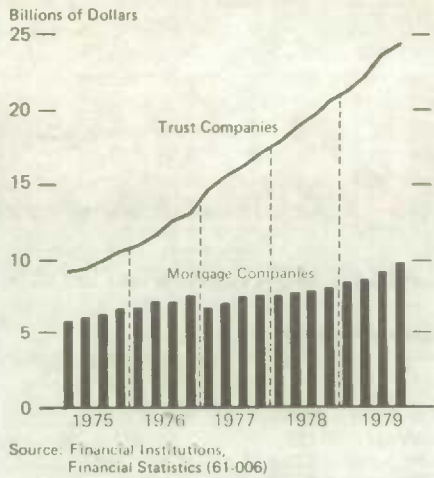
Steel Ingots

Steel ingots production, March, reached 1,388,671 short tons (1 259 781 t) against 1,460,274 (1 324 739) a year earlier.

For further information, order the March 1980 issue of *Steel Ingots and Pig Iron* (41-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact J.L. Barnes (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Trust and Mortgage Companies

Quarterly Statements of Mortgages Outstanding



Retail Trade

February retail trade reached \$5,762.5 million, up 14.6% from a year earlier. Sales increased in all trade groups but household furniture stores (down 2.5%). Largest increases were in used car dealers (38.6%), family shoe stores (31.4%) and sporting goods and accessories stores (29.6%). Sales increased in all provinces, from 22.5% for Alberta to 5.9% for Newfoundland. Montréal sales rose 10.1%, Toronto 18.1%, Winnipeg 8.1% and Vancouver 14.6%. Cumulative sales reached \$11,403.7 million, up 13.6% from January-February 1979.

Seasonally-adjusted sales: \$6,693.0 million, down 0.8% from January's \$6,750.3 million. Decreased sales in 16 of 28 trade groups included household furniture stores (11.6%), variety stores (4.4%) and family clothing stores (4.2%), the biggest losers. Sporting goods and accessories stores (13.9%) and general merchandise stores (7.2%) recorded the largest increases. Seven provinces reported decreased sales over January, from 6.0% for Saskatchewan to 0.1% for Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Sales increased in Manitoba (1.1%), Québec (0.4%) and Alberta (0.2%).

Revised January retail trade, without seasonal adjustment, reached \$5,641.2 million, up 12.6% from 1980.

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304).

Chief Statistician's Office

Federal Supply and Services Deputy Minister Larry Fry has been also assigned Chief Statistician duties pending a permanent appointment. Chief Statistician Peter Kirkham resigned March 31 to join the Bank of Montréal as senior vice president and chief economist.

Mr. Fry was an assistant deputy minister and an acting deputy minister at Health and Welfare Canada before becoming deputy minister (Services) at Supply and Services Canada in 1975.

Canada's Cities

Now available is the publication *Canada's Cities* (catalogue 98-803E, \$1.25 in Canada, \$1.50 in other countries), the fifth and final study in the 1976 Census popular study series.

In the publication, Canada's rise to a place among the most highly urbanized countries in the world is set against a background of fast moving changes — rapid economic growth, technological advances and expanding communications systems. This study outlines: urban growth for Canada and the provinces; recent changes in the size and distribution of the metropolitan population and the larger central cities; and a profile of the metropolitan population.

Some of the highlights of the study include:

- Since the beginning of the century the urban population has increased by 770%, from two million in 1901 to 17.4 million in 1976. During the same period the population as a whole grew by 328% and the rural population by only 65%. Three out of four Canadians now live in urban areas and more than half of the Canadian population lives in 23 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs).
- Almost 60% of Canada's total population lives along the 650-mile-long corridor from Windsor to Québec City; there are 10 CMAs with 8.6 million CMA residents in this region.
- Although almost every metropolitan area increased its population between 1971 and 1976, nine of them recorded declines in their central cities. Montréal and Toronto showed the greatest losses of 134,000 and 79,000 persons.
- The population decline experienced by some of our larger cities indicates that many people are moving from the central cities to smaller centres and to the periphery; city and country boundaries are becoming increasingly blurred. Meanwhile, between the censuses of 1971 and 1976 the rural population increased by nearly half a million people for a gain of 8.8%.

For further information, contact Edward Pryor (613-995-4382), Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

3 200 km Fibre Optic Network

A \$56 million project in Saskatchewan has been described as a milestone in the evolution of telecommunications services in Canada. Federal Communications Minister Francis Fox said the introduction of a planned fibre optic network will rank with major achievements in such other fields as space and two-way TV technologies. The integrated, broadband network for carriage of voice, data and video signals will take four years to complete and extend about 3 200 km.

Fibre optics is a recently-developed technology using laser light guided through hair-thin strands of glass fibre to transmit TV, telephone, data and other communications services.

Private/Public Investment Outlook By Region 1980

In Québec, the level of \$12,792 million (6.1%) represents increases in all industry groups. The largest gain is for the trade-finance-commercial services group (16.4%) to a new total of \$1,520 million. The next ranking increase is in the primary industries group (15.2%) where the total of \$1,175 million reflects in large part an added strength in mining. Manufacturing, at \$1,612 million (9.1%), is showing positive increments in 1980 for primary metals (\$47 million, 36.5%), transportation (\$40 million, 65.4%), paper (\$30 million, 14.1%), non-metallic minerals (\$23 million, 37.1%) and textiles (\$18 million, 37.6%). Smaller increases are reported for electrical products, tobacco, printing and machinery. Except for leather and clothing with marginal increases, all other manufacturing groups show declines, the largest of which is in chemicals (\$45 million, 23.9%). Utilities at \$4,167 million increase only \$103 million or 2.5%, in large part because of reductions in the 1980 program for miscellaneous utilities after a sizeable gain in 1979. Housing at \$2,290 million and the social capital of institutions and governments at \$2,028 million are up 3.6% and 2.3%.

Capital expenditures in Ontario in 1980 are expected to be \$19,232 million or 14.3% above 1979. Manufacturing contributes over half the increase through gains in transportation equipment (\$730 million, 131.5%). Increases are shown in all other manufacturing groups except for non-metallic minerals, printing, rubber products and knitting mills. Total of \$3,104 million for the trade-finance-commercial group represents a gain of \$385 million or 14.2% following a similar increase during 1979. In the utilities group, transportation shows the most significant strength (\$150 million, 18.1%) in parallel with the miscellaneous utilities which include electric power (\$150 million, 8.9%). Primary industries are also up (\$248 million, 14.8%) which reflects added mining activity (\$112 million, 27.2%). In the remaining groups, the social capital of institutions and governments is higher by \$78 million or 3.7% and housing is expected to decrease \$40 million or 1.1%.

In the Prairie Region, all sectors show gains in each of the provinces except for housing in Alberta and Manitoba, and manufacturing in Alberta. The primary industries group dominates the regional gain with a 1980 total of \$7,634 million (\$1,588 million, 26.3%) most of which can be attributed to petroleum and gas activity in Alberta. Utilities are the next ranking group to show strength in a total of \$2,507 million (\$527 million, 26.6%) reflecting larger spending programs in transportation in all three of the provinces, and in miscellaneous utilities in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The regional increase for the trade-finance-commercial group and for institutions and governments is dominated by the gains in Alberta.

In British Columbia, the largest gains included in the 1980 provincial total of

\$8,442 million (17.6%) are in the primary industries group (\$369 million, 29.9%) and in manufacturing (\$362 million, 43.1%) largely as a result of spending plans in mining and in the manufacturing of paper products. In utilities, all three groups of transportation, communications and miscellaneous utilities show increases for the resultant total of \$1,821 million (\$196 million, 12.1%). Notable increases are also indicated for housing (\$186 million, 12.3%) and for the trade-finance-commercial group (\$153 million, 15.6%). Marginal decrease for institutions and governments shows the 1980 total of \$976 million almost unchanged from 1979.

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the total of \$601 million is 9.6% above 1979, almost entirely from activity in the primary industries group (\$47 million, 13.7%) and in institutions and government (\$14 million, 11.6%).

Current estimates of capital expenditures for 1980, 1979 and 1978 replace advance estimates of March 4, 1980. Inclusion of further survey response and information resulted in some minor revisions to the national totals published. Estimates are available from CANSIM data base for industry groups in each of the provinces and nationally, plus provincial and national detail according to private and public categories. Also available are estimates for non-capitalized repairs. All amounts are in current dollars without adjustments for price changes during years covered. For further information, contact Duncan Lusick or Richard Landry (613-995-9013), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The publication Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1980 (61-205, \$6) with a complete set of tables is planned for issue later in April.

Railway Carloadings

Railways loaded 20.1 million short tons (19.7 million t) of revenue freight in February, an 18.0% increase from the 28 days of a year earlier. An additional 1.7 million short tons (1.5 million t) entered from the United States.

Commodities recording notable percentage changes include copper-nickel ores and concentrates (up 1,549.9%), wheat (up 52.6%), gypsum (up 45.5%) and sulphur (up 38.2%).

In two months, rail freight volume loaded increased 9.3% and receipts from the U.S. decreased 0.1% from January-February 1979.

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact W.R. Burr (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Electric Power

January net generation increased 2.4% to 35.6 TWh from 34.8 TWh in 1979. Hydro generation rose 3.8%, thermal production decreased 0.4%.

For further information, order the January 1980 issue of Electric Power Statistics (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-995-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Building Permits

Building permits activity during January saw the authorization of \$753.8 million of building construction representing a seasonally-adjusted total of \$1,485.1 million compared with a revised \$1,205.9 million in December. In January 1979, the value of work authorized was \$533.8 million in actual terms, representing \$1,063.3 million after seasonal adjustments.

Residential permits, estimated at a seasonally-adjusted \$670.3 million in December, dropped to \$646.4 million, coinciding with the termination of the MURB program. In total, applications for 15,228 dwellings were processed in January (17,586 in December). Drops were registered for single-detached homes, down to 6,719 in January from 7,955 in December, and for multiples (8,509 in January, 9,611 in December).

Non-residential permits (strengthened by several large projects in Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver) reached a record of \$838.7 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with \$535.7 million in December. By category, new industrial projects had an estimated value of \$142.6 million in January (\$94.0 million in December) and commercial construction \$379.7 million (\$323.5 million). Publicly-initiated projects reached an exceptionally high level of \$316.4 million (\$118.1 million in December).

Preliminary February figures indicate continued weakness in residential permits values and sustained strength in non-residential construction intentions.

For further information, order the January 1980 issue of Building Permits (64-001, \$3.50/\$35), or contact J.P. Delsile (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Housing Starts

Residential building in February in centres of 10,000 population and above was marked by housing starts falling 0.9% to 6,445 from 6,503 a year earlier.

Provincial figures with February 1979 totals in brackets: Ontario 1,485 (1,362), Québec 844 (1,421), Alberta 1,436 (2,062), British Columbia 2,140 (876), Manitoba 33 (163), Saskatchewan 238 (470), Nova Scotia 126 (99), New Brunswick 15 (22), Newfoundland 56 (9) and Prince Edward Island 72 (19).

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of Housing Starts and Completions (64-002, \$3/\$30), or contact J.P. Delsile (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Pork Prices Win Out In 1979

Beef consumption dropped 13% in 1979. Pork was consumed in record quantities, up 14% from a year earlier and averaging 65½ lbs. per head.

For further information, order Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada 1978 and 1979, Part I (32-229, \$4.50), or contact E.A. Leckie (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Provincial And Territorial Government Statistical Organizations

This article on QUEBEC is the tenth 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.

The 1912 Act to establish the Québec Bureau of Statistics created an agency responsible for compiling and publishing statistics on Québec.

Since that time, legislative revisions have endowed the Bureau with further powers, better adapted to present conditions.

In particular, it has acquired authority to sign agreements with Statistics Canada and there has been some extension of the areas to which the principle of confidentiality is applied.

Under the existing terms of the Québec Bureau of Statistics Act (R.S.Q., c. B-8), the agency "shall (a) collect, compile, analyse and publish statistical information respecting any matter of provincial jurisdiction; (b) collaborate with the departments of the Government in gathering, compiling and publishing such information; (c) carry out statistical research".

Since 1976, the Bureau has also assumed responsibility for (a) ensuring, in co-operation with government agencies, the avoidance of duplication in collection of information; (b) facilitating integration of social and economic data relating to Québec and its geographic regions; (c) promoting and developing tools for quantitative analysis to meet general research requirements and particular requirements of public agencies; (d) providing government agencies with technical support in the use of statistical methods.

Composed of Five Branches

The Québec Bureau of Statistics is a general agency of the Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism. Five branches comprise the Bureau:

- Economic Statistics
- Social Statistics and Socio-Demographic Analysis
- Econometrics
- Statistical Production
- Dissemination and Technical Assistance.

A further unit, the Secretariat, reports directly to the Office of the Director General of the Bureau.

The Economic Statistics Branch organizes all economic data pertaining to Québec, at both the provincial and the regional level, in order to be able to meet the needs first of Québec Government agencies and secondly of other public institutions or the private sector.

The Branch defines parameters of integration for activities of the various economic sectors and for the principal economic variables; collects data relevant to this task; analyses and publishes the latter and replies to special requests for information.

The Business Enterprise Service is part of the Economic Statistics Branch and is responsible for organizing all information relating to Québec manufacturing companies, transport companies, the wholesale and retail trades, external trade and service industries.

B.E.N. publishes principal statistics relating to each of these fields as well as those relating to the agro-alimentary and dairy industries.

The Service also arranges circulation of these data in response to the many requests for information from the public, para-public and private sectors.

The Financial, Government and Non-Profit Institutions Service — also part of the Economic Statistics Branch — organizes information relating to the various levels of government (federal, provincial and local), non-profit institutions and households.

For each of these sectors, data on sources of revenue, categories of expenditures and methods of financing must be compiled and integrated.

This work also includes organization of information on finance companies and financing in general.

Lastly, the General Statistics Service of the Branch has the task of making available and applying information from any source on labour and manpower, the construction industry, investments and prices.

The Service fulfills its mandate by publishing monthly information reports and annual publications in response to the many requests from government agencies and the general public and by counselling users in the choice of price indexes appropriate to their work.

Social Statistics/Socio-Demographic

Two services make up the Social Statistics and Socio-Demographic Analysis Branch.

The *Demographic Analysis and Forecasting Service* chiefly provides demographic and extrapolated forecasts together with annual assessments of population to satisfy basic government needs for socio-demographic documentation, analysis and forecasting.

Studies of births, marriages and deaths, mobility of households and families and of the entire active population are conducted to provide a more comprehensive data base for forecasting.

This data base is then developed by methodological means as the most recent

socio-demographic documentation is collected and updated.

Lastly, special files are produced in response to occasional specific needs of various public agencies.

The *Social Statistics Service*, in conjunction with the public agencies concerned, organizes the entire public and para-public statistical system in the area of statistics relating to individuals.

More particularly, it compiles and updates a comprehensive table of supply and demand vis-à-vis social statistics in government, taking stock of present and future needs and exploring sources of available statistics.

It acts as official point of contact in the area of population and housing surveys and ensures that Québec — whether alone or in conjunction with the other Québec agencies concerned — is represented whenever federal-provincial consultation takes place.

This service arranges for circulation of results of the national Census and replies to more than 1,000 annual inquiries from a clientele distributed throughout the public, para-public and private sectors.

Econometrics Provides Three Services

The *Forecasting Studies Service of the Econometrics Branch* establishes a foundation for projections of economic variables, develops new tools for use in this field and adapts forecasts produced elsewhere for use in Québec.

It replies to all requests for information about the most recent trends in the Québec economy and about its immediate future. Forecasts are published periodically in report form.

The work of the *Structural Studies Service* and of the *Special Studies Service* is channelled to meet the specific needs of Québec government departments and agencies. An intersectoral model of Québec's economy and other tools for quantitative analysis are set up, developed and applied by these services.

The task of the Statistical Production Branch is to ensure that top-quality statistical data are readily available at minimum cost and in the format best suited to respondents and to the needs of those using such data.

The Branch develops and maintains a network of systems and basic survey procedures.

Special surveys are conducted as required to meet the needs of other services within the Bureau.

The *Data Collection and Processing Co-ordination Service* organizes and co-ordinates all surveys conducted by or on behalf of the Bureau and offers its services of survey organization and co-ordination to public and para-public agencies.

The *Dissemination and Technical Assistance Branch* provides technical assistance adapted to users' needs in the fields of dissemination publication, information processing, statistical methods and standardization.

Its **Dissemination Service** provides a general information service complete with supporting documentation.

This Service is also charged with directing statistical inquiries to the unit of the Bureau most likely to provide a satisfactory response.

Almost 10,000 clients distributed approximately equally throughout the public, para-public and private sectors used these services in 1979 and almost 15,000 requests for information were processed.

The Service is also responsible for ensuring the availability and circulation of statistical data available from CANSIM and from the geographical code file.

The **Publishing Division** of this Service prepares and assembles documentation in order to produce synthesized publications such as the *Québec Year Book*, the *Statistical Review* and — as required — various other publications.

Each year, this Division organizes publication of some one hundred and fifty titles as well as numerous questionnaires, forms, circulars and publicity folders.

It is also responsible for conducting inquiries into the data user market.

The Division also performs certain tasks in the areas of promotion and public relations and arranges distribution of Bureau publications by supervising stock control and updating lists of users benefiting from free distribution.

The duties of the **Information Processing Service** are to design, activate, maintain and make available information processing systems meeting the Bureau's administrative needs.

The **Methods Service** provides the Bureau and other agencies with assistance in the fields of survey methodology, statistical analysis of data and standardization of codes and terminology.

For further information concerning the activities, programs and publications of the Québec Bureau of Statistics, please contact the Québec Bureau of Statistics Secretariat (418-643-5031), 710 Place d'Youville, Québec (Québec) G1R 4Y4. Alternatively, contact Bureau units at the following numbers (area code 418):

- Economic Statistics Branch (643-6839)
- Social Statistics and Socio-Demographic Analysis Branch (643-5207)
- Econometrics Branch (643-2621)
- Statistical Production Branch (643-5128)
- Dissemination and Technical Assistance Branch (643-5116).

The Bureau maintains a Montréal office at the following address: Québec Bureau of Statistics (514-873-4722), 1 Place Ville-Marie, Montréal, Québec H3B 3Y1.

New Quarterly Publication Offers Statistics On Northwest Territories

The first issue of *Statistics Quarterly*, dated December 1979, is now available from the Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Included in this publication are data assembled from many sources including departments and agencies of the Govern-

Publications Board Decisions

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

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

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

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

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

New Publications

Retirement and Mortality — an Examination of Post-Retirement Mortality in a Group of Canadian Pensioners (cat. no. 83-521), an occasional publication, will be produced by Health Division.

Engineering and Scientific Services, 1978 (cat. no. 63-537), an occasional publication, will be produced by Merchandising and Services Division.

Discontinued Publications

Law Enforcement, Judicial and Correctional Statistics-Service Bulletin (cat. no. 85-001) has been cancelled because of budgetary restrictions.

The annual publication, *Advertising Agencies* (cat. no. 63-201) has been cancelled because of budgetary restrictions.

ment of the Northwest Territories, federal government departments and the private sector.

Contents of *The Quarterly* present a wide range of data including statistics on population, education, health, social services, crime, alcohol, employment and income, prices, business activity, transportation and communications, energy and mining.

Copies are available — but for reference purposes only — at Statistics Canada regional reference centres. For further information or to order subscriptions, contact Bureau of Statistics (403-873-7147), Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife X1A 2L9.

Changes to Publications

The title of the publication, *Production of Biscuits and Cones* (cat. no. 32-026), will be changed to *Production of Selected Biscuits* effective April 1980. The release of data on cones is to be discontinued in order to avoid disclosure of information on individual firms in this relatively small industry.

The periodicity of *Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers* (cat. no. 46-001) will be changed from monthly to quarterly at the request of the sponsor paying the survey and printing costs.

The publication titles *Vital Statistics — Volume I, Births* (cat. no. 84-204) and *Vital Statistics — Volume II, Deaths* (cat. no. 84-206) will be discontinued and, beginning with the issues of the 1978 data year, data on births and deaths will be released under two new publication titles. *Births and Deaths*, assuming the catalogue number 84-204 (previously used for the discontinued *Vital Statistics — Volume I, Births*), will contain socio-demographic data on both births and deaths: *Mortality — Summary List of Causes*, assuming the catalogue number 84-206 (previously used for the discontinued *Vital Statistics — Volume II, Deaths*), will contain epidemiological data on mortality using the abbreviated list of causes.

The monthly publication, *Restaurant Statistics* (cat. no. 63-011), will be discontinued with the December 1979 issue and be replaced by a monthly publication covering restaurants, caterers and taverns.

The periodicity of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (cat. no. 63-208) will be changed from annual to occasional.

There will not be a separate issue of *Motion Picture Production* (cat. no. 63-206) for the release of the 1977 data. Data for 1977 will be published in the same issue with the 1978 data.

Guide To Mail Surveys Helps Researchers

A general guide entitled *Mail Surveys: Improving Response Rates* is available free of charge from the Federal Statistical Activities Secretariat of Statistics Canada.

This booklet is intended for researchers who have a need to use mail questionnaires to collect data. Seven different methods reported as successful in improving response rates are outlined in the guide, plus a bibliography for each of the methods.

Copies of the guide are also available at any of the Statistics Canada regional offices.

Changes In Publication Program Summarized

The 1980 edition of the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* is now available listing all recent titles available for sale from the department as of January 1, 1980.

The *Catalogue* is the principal source of information on printed publications from Statistics Canada and the usual first reference in any search for statistical data.

It is presented in three main sections. The first presents general introductory material, including summary lists of changes in the publication program since the last issue of the *Catalogue* which was released in early 1979.

The second section lists the titles, catalogue numbers, contents, frequency of release and other information for all current Statistics Canada publications bearing catalogue numbers.

The third section is a detailed Index combining titles, subjects and commodities to assist users in locating required information within Statistics Canada publications. It lists over 10,000 subject references and includes cross-references based on the Library of Congress subject headings.

Single copies of the *Catalogue* or sets (one English and one French copy) are free. There is, however, a charge of \$5 for each additional copy or set. Copies of the *Catalogue* can be obtained from the User Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or from any of the Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Tourist Attractions Index To Be Monthly Trend-spotter

An index is being maintained by Deloitte, Haskins and Sells Associates (management consultants) to develop data on trends for major attractions in the Canadian tourist industry.

Included as specific aims of the Index are:

- providing current information on attendance and revenue of tourist attractions so that comparison can be made with previous performance on a monthly basis
- encouraging co-operation within the attractions sector of the tourism industry
- improving general awareness of the importance of attractions in the tourism industry
- developing compatible data to allow analyses by city or province, by sectors (e.g. animal attractions, art galleries, museums) and by other classifications such as rural or urban, indoor or outdoor.

The data are collected monthly from participating attractions. At present, Index reports are prepared for Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria and one province — New Brunswick. Others will follow. Reports have been established for animal attractions, art galleries and museums.

For further information, contact Frank Wolman (416-863-1315), Deloitte, Haskins & Sells Associates, 3200 Royal Trust Tower, P.O. Box 283, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto M5K 1K4, or Don MacArthur (604-682-8781), Deloitte, Haskins & Sells Associates, Box 11114, Royal Centre, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6E 3P8.

U.K. Reserves Rise Against Strengthening U.S. Dollar

Despite a dollar rise vs. sterling, United Kingdom official reserves of gold and foreign currencies rose US\$204 million from February to March to US\$24,139 million, a London Treasury spokesman announced.

International Travel

Substantial increase in United States entries first noted late 1979 continued during February, again large gains being recorded by U.S. automobile same-day entries all across Canada. Sizeable increases in traffic were recorded for all U.S. residents entering by all modes and for all length of stays. It should be noted that the extra day in February of this year accounted for only 3%-4% of the increase in traffic between the U.S. and Canada.

February saw 1.8 million U.S. visitors enter, up 42.1% from 1979. Residents of countries other than the U.S. increased 40.4% to 58,000. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 2.1 million, up 8.3%. Residents re-entering from countries other than the U.S. increased 2.4% to 147,000.

For two months, the travel patterns were U.S. residents up 37.7% to 3.4 million, visitors from countries other than the U.S. (107,000) up 27.5%, residents re-entering from the U.S. (4.4 million) up 5.9% and residents returning from other countries (331,000) down 1.3%.

Longer-term travellers from the U.S. (including overnight or longer auto and bus traffic and all plane, boat and train entries) increased 10.6% to 667,000 in January-February. Tourists from other countries (excluding those arriving by land via the U.S. and entering and leaving in the same day): 97,000, 24.2% above 1979. Residents returning from longer-term visits to the U.S. increased 4.5% to 1.3 million and Canadians re-entering from countries other than the U.S. totalled 331,000, down 1.3%.

For further information, order the February 1980 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-002, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact Mike Valiquette (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Census Analytical Studies

Canada's Farm Population, by Paul Shaw, 99-750E, 284 PP, March 1979, Price \$2.80 in Canada, \$3.40 elsewhere.

The Frequency of Geographic Mobility in the Population of Canada, by Leroy O. Stone, 99-751, 131 PP, December 1978, Price \$1.40 in Canada, \$1.70 elsewhere.

Occupational Composition of Canadian Migration, by Leroy O. Stone, 99-752E, 121 PP, February 1979, Price \$1.40 in Canada, \$1.70 elsewhere.

Canadian Households and Families, by Sylvia T. Wargon, 99-753E, 146 PP, March 1979, Price \$2.10 in Canada, \$2.55 elsewhere.

Poles and Zones of Attraction, by Francoise Ricour-Singh, 99-754 Bilingual, 138 PP, August 1979, Price \$2.10 in Canada, \$2.55 elsewhere.

Income Distribution and Inequality in Canada, by Roger Love, 99-755E, 124 PP, March 1979, Price \$2.10 in Canada, \$2.55 elsewhere.

Off-farm Work by Farmers, by Ray D. Bollman, 99-756E, 214 PP, March 1979, Price \$2.80 in Canada, \$3.40 elsewhere.

Socio-economic Correlates of Fertility in Canadian Metropolitan Areas, by Evelyn Lapierre-Adamcyk, 99-757E, 101 PP, March 1979, Price \$2.10 in Canada, \$2.55 elsewhere.

An Analysis of Earnings in Canada, by Walter Haessel and Peter Kuch, 99-758E, 212 PP, March 1979, Price \$3.50 in Canada, \$4.20 elsewhere.

Patterns of Fertility in Canada, by T.R. Balakrishnan, G.E. Ebanks and C.F. Grindstaff, 99-759E, 269 PP, December 1979, Price \$3.50 in Canada, \$4.20 elsewhere.

Employment and Earnings of Married Females, by Alice Nakamura and Masao Nakamura, 99-760E, 168 PP, December 1979, Price \$2.80 in Canada, \$3.40 elsewhere.

Factors in the Adjustment of Immigrants and Their Descendants, by Anthony H. Richmond and Warren E. Kalbach, 99-761E, 481 PP, January 1980, Price \$7.50 in Canada, \$9.00 elsewhere.

Language Use in Canada, by J. de Vries and F. Vallee, 99-762E, 176 PP, February 1980, Price \$2.80 in Canada, \$3.40 elsewhere.

The Demand for Housing in Canada, by Marion Steele, 99-763E, 205 PP, December 1979, Price \$2.80 in Canada, \$3.40 elsewhere.

Gold Production, 1979

Production of gold from gold quartz and base metal mines in 1979 totalled 49 175 000 grams (\$543,068,000) against 1978's 53 966 927 grams (\$382,423,117).

For further information, order the April 1980 issue of *Minerals from Information Systems Division, Mineral Policy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Ottawa K1A 0E4*, or contact John Brennan (613-995-9351), Mineral Policy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources.

Labour Force

March's employment level reached 10,299,000 against 9,956,000 a year earlier. The unemployment level and unemployment rate were 969,000 and 8.6 compared with 976,000 and 8.9.

Seasonally adjusted, the employment level was 10,618,000, virtually unchanged from the February estimate of 10,613,000. For women 15 to 24 and those 25 and over the level increased by 6,000 and 12,000. The level for men 15 to 24 decreased by 10,000. For men 25 and over there was little change.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment level was 854,000 (853,000 in February). For men and women 15 to 24 the level increased by 18,000 and 5,000. In contrast, for men and women 25 and over the level declined by 17,000 and 5,000.

On a provincial basis, the seasonally-adjusted unemployment level increased in New Brunswick (4,000), Ontario (14,000) and British Columbia (5,000). The level declined in Québec (13,000) and Alberta (4,000) and there was little or no change in other provinces.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for Canada remained at 7.4 in March, unchanged since January. The rate increased 1.0 to 13.8 for men 15 to 24 and 0.3 to 12.7 for women 15 to 24. The rate declined 0.3 to 4.5 for men 25 and over and 0.2 to 6.6 for women 25 and over.

By province, the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.3 to 10.5 in Prince Edward Island, 1.3 to 11.1 in New Brunswick, 0.3 to 6.9 in Ontario and 0.4 to 7.7 in British Columbia. The rate decreased 1.1 to 13.3 in Newfoundland, 0.6 to 9.5 in Nova Scotia, 0.3 to 9.5 in Québec, 0.2 to 5.6 in Manitoba and 0.4 to 3.5 in Alberta. The rate remained at 3.9 in Saskatchewan.

For further information, order the March 1980 issue of *Labour Force* (71-001, \$3.50/\$35), or contact Rick Baxter (613-992-9543), *Labour Force Survey*, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

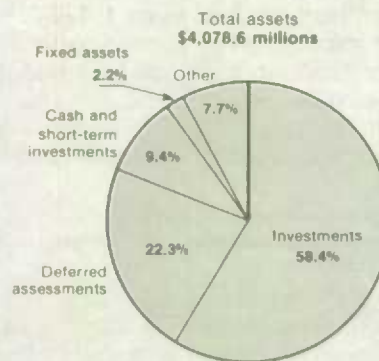
Canada Needs Strong Government Focus For Data Revolution, Report Says

The Communications Research Advisory Board says that — in the face of an information revolution — Canada will see a decade of "dangers and opportunities".

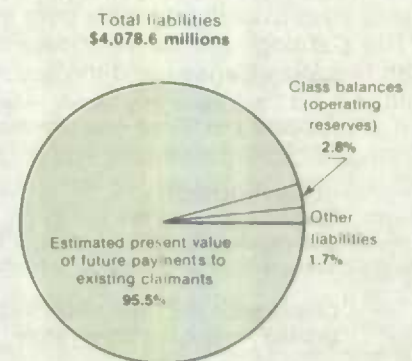
"Policy makers at all levels of government must come to grips with questions — such as optimum industry structure, consumer interest, vulnerability, employment, energy and industrial and cultural sovereignty — that relate to a communications and information revolution," says the Board's 1979 report.

A volunteer panel of Canadians representing a variety of perspectives on the communications scene, the Board has issued its review under Department of Communications auspices, and copies may be requested from the Information Branch (613-995-8185), D.O.C., Ottawa K0A 0C8.

Assets and Liabilities of Workmen's Compensation Boards, Canada, 1977



Source: *Workmen's Workers Compensation* (86-501)



Average Earnings

Average weekly earnings rose 8.6% to \$299.72 in January from \$276.08 in 1979. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing reached \$7.78 (from \$7.15), in construction \$11.65 (\$10.78) and in mining \$10.28 (\$9.30).

Provincial breakdowns show average weekly earnings were highest in British Columbia (\$340.52) and followed by Alberta (\$321.74), Québec (\$296.80), Ontario (\$294.66), Saskatchewan (\$288.12), Newfoundland (\$282.89), Manitoba (\$268.44), New Brunswick (\$270.96), Nova Scotia (\$258.09) and Prince Edward Island (\$218.47).

Average weekly earnings by industry division were: construction \$431.64; mining \$451.91; forestry \$393.42; transportation, communication and other utilities \$353.85; manufacturing \$326.18; finance, insurance and real estate \$287.45; trade \$227.22 and service \$200.68.

For further information, order the January 1980 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$4/\$40), or contact R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), *Labour Division*, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Help-wanted Index

In first quarter 1980 the seasonally-adjusted Help-wanted Index (1969=100) advanced 4% to 205 from fourth quarter 1979. Regional indexes rose 2% to 14% bar that for the prairie provinces (down 6%). Against first quarter 1979 the Index rose 16%, with British Columbia gaining 41%, the prairie provinces 25%, Ontario 23% and Québec 2%. The Atlantic provinces dropped 5%.

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

New North Sea Oil Find Confirmed

An estimated 300 million barrels of recoverable reserves lie in a major new oilfield confirmed in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea — London Press Service.

New Social Security Series

Workmen's compensation provides most members of the labour force with insurance against wage loss and medical and related expenditures arising from occupational injury and disease. Death benefits are provided as well. The programs, provincially based, are operated by autonomous agencies established by provincial legislation.

In 1977 over a million compensation claims were settled. Of these 0.1% were for fatalities. The balance was split — 56% for cases needing medical aid only and 44% for cases requiring both wage loss compensation and medical aid.

Available data indicate that 90% of all wage loss cases were for a duration of less than 10 weeks. About 80% of claims were for a duration of less than four weeks and 45% for less than one week. Ten percent of claims were for a wage loss duration of more than 10 weeks. Payments for treating and compensating work injuries and occupational diseases amounted to nearly \$900 million.

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

Workmen's/Workers' Compensation, 1977 (catalogue 86-501, \$6 in Canada, \$7.20 in other countries). For further information, contact the Social Security Section (613-995-9544), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.



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These publications released April 11 — 16**AGRICULTURE**

Field Crop Reporting Series — No. 2, March Intentions of
Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1980
The Dairy Review, February 1980

Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
22-002	\$15	
23-001	\$2 50/\$25	\$3/\$30

CONSTRUCTION**SERVICE BULLETINS**

Construction Statistics — Vol. 3, No. 1, Annual Expenditures
in Housing; No. 2, Quarterly Investment in Housing

64-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
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CONSUMER INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Urban Family Food Expenditure, 1978

62-548	\$10	\$12
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EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE**SERVICE BULLETIN**

Education Statistics — Vol. 2, No. 2, Labour Force Experience
of 1976 University and College Graduates

81-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
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HEALTH

Vital Statistics, October-December 1979

84-001	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
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MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Cement, February 1980
Clay Products Manufacturers from Imported Clays, 1978
Consumption of Purchased Fuel and Electricity by the Manufacturing,
Mining, Logging and Electric Power Industries, 1977
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1980
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, February 1980
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, February 1980
Electric Lamps (Light Sources), February 1980
Mineral Wool, February 1980
Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers, 1978
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of
Rockies, January 1980
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in
British Columbia, January 1980
Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, Quarter Ended
December 31, 1979
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, March 1980
Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills, 1978

44-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
44-216	\$4.50	
57-206	\$6	\$7.20
36-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
43-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
43-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
43-009	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
44-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
42-212	\$4.50	
35-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
35-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
32-020	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
32-012	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
34-209	\$4.50	

MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES

Retail Trade, January 1980

63-005	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
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PUBLIC FINANCE

Federal Government Employment, October-December 1979

72-004	\$5/\$20	\$6/\$24
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User Services

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

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

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1256 Barrington St. Halifax, N.S. B3J 1Y6 (902-426-5331)	530 Midtown Centre Regina, Sask. S4P 2B6 (306-569-5405)
1500 Atwater Ave. Montréal, Qué. H3Z 1Y2 (514-283-5725)	10025 106th St. Edmonton, Alta. T5J 1G9 (403-420-3027)
Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6 (613-992-4734)	1145 Robson St. Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B8 (604-666-3695)
25 St. Clair Ave. E. Toronto, Ont. M4T 1M4 (416-966-6586)	