

June 13, 1980

## Balance of Payments

In first quarter estimates of the balance of internalional payments. Canada's seasonally-adjusted current account deficit fell $24 \%$ to $\$ 680$ million, its lowest since fourth quarter 1977. Unadjusted, the deficit was $\$ 1.302$ million. Capital movements which are not seasonally adjusted - led to a nel inflow of $\$ 462$ million and the balancing item representing net errors and omissions in the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts was equivalent to a net inftow of $\$ 195$ mitlion. Atter including the effect of a further $\$ 217$ million allocation of Special Drawing Rights. transactions in net official monetary assets to finance the over-all deficit noted above sera valued at $\$ 428$ millioni
Nitin quarterly features:
A ise of $10 \%$ in the seasonally-adjusted Werchandise trade surplus to $\$ 1.755$ million as the rate of growth in the value of aznorts at $4.0 \%$ was one percentage point above thal for imports - growin attributable to price increases as vofumes of exports and imports declined

- Among exparts, preliminary data suggest large increases on a seasonally-adjusted basis for iron ores and concentrates. newsprint. and copper and alloys with major declines for automotive products and lumber with import commodities showing the sleepest climbs being crude petroleum, petroleum and coal products. industrial machinery and non-ferrous metals - automotive products and rolling mill products fell sharply
- A $\$ 53$ million drop in the seasonallyadjusted non-merchandise trade deficit to $\$ 2,435$ million largely reflecting reductions in the deficits on travel and interest and dividend accounts
- A swing of $\$ 1,300$ miltion to a net inflow of $\$ 1.066$ million from capital movements in long-term forms with principal factors a drop of $70 \%$ in the net outflow for Canadian direct investment abroad (parlicularly high in the previous quatter), Acreases in sales of new bond issues (targely in January as interest rates soared in the latter part of the quarter) and in outslanding equities to non-residenlt (concentrated in the stock market upsWhing of January and February) and a drop in the outtlow for the purchase of nev. lureign issues (partly offsetting, a sharp fall in the net inflow for foreign direct


## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

## EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$) ........................ Mar
Labour Income ( $\$$ million) . ............................ . Feb
Persons with Jobs (million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . May ${ }^{*}$
Unemployed ......................................... . May ${ }^{\circ}$
INVENTORIES
Department Store ( $\$$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mar.
Manulacturers' Owned ( $\$$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mar.
Wholesale (\$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mar.

## ORDERS

Manulacturers' New Orders ( $\$$ million) .............. Mar.
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)........... . Mar. PRICES
Consumer Price Index (1971=100) .................. Apr
Non-food (CPI) Component ........................ Apr.
New House Price Index $(1976=100)$............... Mar. 22 -city Composite Wage, Building $(1971=100) \ldots$. . Mar. Industry Selling Price Index $(1971=100)$
CONSTRUCTION
Bulding Permits ( $\$$ million) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mar
Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units) ............. Apr.

## ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand melric tonnes) .......... Feb
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours) . . . . . . . . . . . . . Mar.
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)...... . Feb
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)............ Mar.
FOREIGN TRADE
Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) .. Apr. PRODUCTION
Steel (ingots - thousand metric tonnes) ........... May
SALES SALES
Department Store Sales (\$ million) .................. Apr.
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)................ Mar.
New Motor Vehicle Sales ( $\$$ million).................. . Apr.
Retail Sales ( $\$$ million). ................................. . Apr. ${ }^{*}$
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)
Mar.
Statistics are not seasonally adjusted. p-preliminary.
$30873 p$ 12,3798p 1061 904.000
2.412 .40 26.905 .5 p 12,727.7p $14.1819 p$ $18.384 .9 p$
2052
1902
115.9
230.9
$240.3 p$
1.030 .3 p

$$
9,475
$$

2587.7
34.3
8877.2

994p
6.168 .4 p
$6.439 .8 p$
1418.00
$684.9 p$
14.0 : 5.9 p

1,116.8
$6754.5 p$
$6.432 .7 p$


Canadian Merchandise Exports and Imports*
Quarter-by-Quarter Movements



Source housing Siarts ando Compleitons 54.002)
investment and a swing to a net outflow from "other long-term capital transactions")

- A turnaround of over $\$ 3.6$ billion to a net outflow of $\$ 604$ million from capital movements in short-term forms, mainly due to a swing to a net outlow as Canadian chartered banks decreased their net liability position with nonresidents, and a reversal to a net outflow from "other short-term capital transaclions" (major contrary movement: a shift to a net inflow of over $\$ 1.1$ billion from transactions in money market instruments as a substantial premium on the forward Canadian dollar provided a covered yield differential large enough to encourage a net increase in non-resident investment in these instruments)
- An allocation to Canada by the International Monetary Fund of 141 million Special Drawing Rights, equivalent to $\$ 217$ million
- An over-all deficit on recorded and unrecorded current and capital account transactions of $\$ 645$ million that with the allocation of Special Drawing Rights was financed by net official monetary movements of $\$ 428$ million (reserve assets decreased by $\$ 425$ million and transactions in related liabilities at different exchange rates for the same foreign currency amount produced a residual figure of $\$ 3$ million
- A noon average quarterly value for the Canadian dollar of 85.89 U.S. cents, up from 85.11 U.S. cents in the previous quarter. In January and February there was a marked appreciation of the Canadian dollar which, however, was reversed in March to close the month at 83.60 U.S. cents (average effective exchange rate of the Canadian dollar on a tradeweighted basis also up slightly in the quarter).
For further information, contact D.K. MCAlister (613-995-0743), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.


## Retall Trade

April retail trade reached $\$ 6.574 .5$ million. up $9.1 \%$ from 1979. Sales were higher in all 28 trade groups. Largest gains posted: personal accessories stores (19.4\%), household appliance stores (19.2\%) and automotive parts and accessories stores ( $19.1 \%$ ). Sales advanced in eight provinces, from $18.8 \%$ for Alberta to $6.7 \%$ for Newfoundland. Sales decreased $2.9 \%$ for Prince Edward Island and were unchanged for Nova Scotia. Montréal sales increased $6.6 \%$, Toronto sales $10.7 \%$. Winnipeg sales $6.5 \%$ and Vancouver sales $8.3 \%$.

Seasonally-adjusted sales fell $0.9 \%$ to $\$ 6.618 .2$ million from $\$ 6.679 .3$ million in March. Sales were lower in 10 of 28 trade groups with jewellery stores ( $5.4 \%$ ) motor vehicle dealers ( $4.8 \%$ ) and florists (2.7\%) falling most. The biggest gainers: all other food stores ( $13.2 \%$ ), household appliance stores ( $10.3 \%$ ) and personal accessories stores $(9.2 \%)$. Seven of the provinces had decreased sales from March, ranging from $3.6 \%$ in Manitoba to $0.7 \%$ in Ontario. New Brunswick. Québec and Alberta reported increased sales of $2.4 \%, 1.2 \%$ and $0.1 \%$.

Revised March retail trade - without seasonal adjustment - reached $\$ 6,130.9$ million indicating no change from a year earlier. Cumulative retail sales, four months, 1980, totaled $\$ 24,096.6$ million, up $8.6 \%$ from 1979.
For further information, order the April 1980 issue of Retail Trade (63-005, $\$ 3.50 / \$ 35$ ), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OV4.

## Estimates OP Population

Canada's population at April 1. 1980. reached $23,869,700$, with figures for the provinces and Territories as follows: Ontario 8.558.200, Québec $6,298,000$. British Columbia $2,626,400$, Alberta $2,068,800$. Manitoba 1,027.100, Saskatchewan 967,400, Nova Scotia 851,600, New Brunswick 705,700. Newfoundland 578,200, Prince Edward Island 124,000, Northwest Territories 42,800 and the Yukon 21,400.

These postcensal estimates, to be published in the next few weeks in catalogue 91-001 - Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces - are available from CANSIM. Current quarterly figures on immigration and interprovincial migration can also be retrieved from CANSIM. For further information on population estimates, contact Miss G. Caron (613-995-2213), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa Kla Otf.

## Urban Transil

April saw 62 urban transit systems collect 107,481.537 initial passenger fares with total distance run $33,601,497$ miles ( 54076368 km ) and operating revenues of $\$ 44,306.891$.
For further information, order the April 1980 issue of Urban Transit (53-003, $\$ 1.50 / \$ 15$ ), or contact the Head (613-9951976), Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OV1.

## Experimental Consumer Price Index: Low Income Units

 Differences in index levels between the official CPI and the CPI for low income households for the period observed can only be described is being fractional. . In interpreting the results of this experimental study it should be realized that there are limitations... the prices used to calculate the low-income index are the price series that are used in the official Canada CPI. These prices may not necessarily be representative of the prices paid for purchases made by low-income families and individuals. . . it is quite possible that low-income groups purchase some goods and services in different types of retail outlets than those in which prices are collected for the official CPI; the changes in prices in these outlets may be different from those used in the official CPI. Also, the lowincome group might purchase commodities which are different in quality or unit of quantity. In addition, changes in subsidized prices for such elements of the low-income budget as rents and pharmaceuticals may differ from changes in the market prices for the same items collected for the official CPI. Lastly, the family expenditure sample surveys from which the low-income weights are derived are not specifically designed to yield low-income expenditures: the margin of error is thus likely to be greater. Although it is felt that these limitations do not invalidate the results of these experimental indexes, the fact remains that the magnitude of the impact of these limitations is an unknown one.The Prices Division of Statistics Canada plans to continue its developmental work in the area of lowincome CPIs. Resources permisting, it is hoped that such work will incorporate refinements which will lessen the limitations previously mentioned.

Abstracted from the Supplement to the January-March 1980 Consumer Prices And Price Indexes (62010, $\$ 6 / \$ 24$. Outside Canada $\$ 7.20 / \$ 28.80$ ).

## Steel Ingots and Pig Iron

May steel ingots production reached $1,563,114$ short tons ( 1418033 t ) agains? 1.530.056 (1 388 044) a year earlier. Piy iron production: $1,065,105$ short tons, (966 247 t), down from 1.083.82 (983 229)

For further information, order the May 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 OT6.

Family Food Expenditure, 1978
Fxpenditure on food purchased for preparaiton at home per family increased $15.4 \%$ between 1976 and 1978 (19.0\% on a per rbon basis). Reductions in quantity chased were reported for a number of categories particularly in those groups for which the Consumer Price Index had iegitured very large price increases such as beef, fresh fruit and vegetables, coffee and tea. Of these, the most significant reduction was for beet - the quantity per family dropped $153 \%$ ( $12.7 \%$ on a per person basis).

The share of lood and non-alcoholic beverages in eating places in the food dollar continued its upward trend, from $26.6 \%$ in 1976 to $29.5 \%$ in 1978 (for the comparable eight cities) encouraged to some extent by the smaller increase the prices of meals during this period. The food-away-from-home component registered less than hall ( $13.0 \%$ ) the increase for lood purchased for preparation at home.

For families with Iwo or more adults, the average weekly food expenditure ranged from $\$ 50.80$ for the iwo-adult tamilies to $\$ 101.07$ for the "other" family category, for which average size was 5.8 persons. Food expenditure varied with lamily size and composition; all-adult families registered higher expenditures than families of the same size with children although this feature is in large measure influenced by income Expenditure per person, on the ther hand decreased as lamily size reased. Two-adult families averaged sekly expenditures per person of $\$ 25.40$ compared with $\$ 14.07$ for the two-adult farnily with four or more children.
The one-adull families with children were mainly characterized by a much lower family income The expenditure per person was appreciably lower than in other family types of a comparable size but compositional considerations may be a factor here.

## Unattached Individuals' High Outlay

Unattached individuals reported the highest expenditure per person. As a group. individuals were far from homogeneous. Within the broad age groups considered. the proportion of males in the total declined with increasing age. For the under 45 age group about $43 \%$ were males. This propor tion dropped to around $39 \%$ for the $45-64$ age group and to about $24 \%$ for the 65 and over age group. The striking distributional feature for the one-adult group is that $45.2 \%$ of total food expenditure was spent in eating places. This is seen to represent a balance between two extremes - one of $62 \%$ registered in that category by unattached males under 45 years and one of $12 \%$ by unattached females of age 65 years or acue
Weekly expenditure on total lood per milly increased as family income rose. m an average of $\$ 27.48$ in the lowest mily income decile group to $\$ 93.88$ in the highes, However, since family size also incrant:ed in each of the successive income classes increases in income exerted a very limited effect on per person
food expenditures. For the highest decile group per person expenditures averaged $\$ 24.07$, about $29 \%$ higher than that reported in the lowest decile group. Between the third and the sixth decile classes no signilicant advance was recorded, nor from the seventh to the ninith.

Changes in the pattern of food expenditure by income group mainly reflected the increasing proportions taken by food and non-alcoholic beverages in eating places, as family income increased. The importance of this group in total food expenditure rose from $18.8 \%$ in the lowest family income decile group to $38.2 \%$ in the highest income group

Abstracted from Urban Family Food Expenditure (62-548, \$10/Other Countries \$12).

## Food By Quantity <br> Used In Canada

A residual approach is used in calculating quantities of food available for human use. Starting point is preparation of annual balance sheets to show supply and disposition of each food item. To obtain gross supply, imports and beginning stocks are added to production estimates. This figure minus exports and ending stocks produces net supply. . Approximate amounts of foods available for human consumption are found by subtracting seed requirements, manufacturing inputs, livestock feed and waste where applicable from the net supplies. . Per capita values do not represent total food supplies actually consumed by an individual or specific group of individuals but provide data on what is available for consumption on the average by the total Canadian population as of July 1. The population figures used are $23,499,000$ for 1978 and $23,690,000$ for 1979... Measurement of per capita retail weight values in other forms such as sugar content, fresh equivalent weight, milk solids and nutritional value involves the use of average conversion factors. No information about the nutritional adequacy of food consumption of individuals or specitied groups is provided by the nutritional data. Each nutritional value is calculated by multiplying the appropriate nutrient factor by the per capita disappearance of the commodity concerned in pounds per year retail weight. If the per capita disappearance is not available in retail weight the commodity weight in pounds was used.

Abstracted from the introduction to Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part J. 1979 (32-229, $\$ 4.50$ O Oher Countries: $\$ 5.40$ ). For further information, contact Horticulfural Crops Unit (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division. Statistics Canada, Olfawa K1A OT6.

Construction, 1978-80
Construction volumes for 1978 and 1979 totalled $\$ 38,1902$ million and $\$ 42,370.7$ million, with expectations for 1980 10 $\$ 46,418.4$ million. The construction program anticipated exceeds 1979 by $\$ 4.047 .8$ million ( $9.6 \%$ ) which compares with increases of $6.7 \%$ and $10.9 \%$ realized in 1978 and 1979 (the increase of 1979 is higher than the $8.2 \%$ that was anticipated last year for 1979 and amounts in terms of constant dollar volume to an increase of 2.0\%).

An analysis of the total value of work to be put in place in 1980 by the various industries reveals some significant variations over 1979 - the mining sector shows the largest percentage increase ( $31.3 \%$ ) followed by agricuiture and tishing (16.2\%) and utilities ( $11,3 \%$ ). Forestry shows a small decrease ( $1.8 \%$ ).

Expenditures in all provinces excepl New Brunswick are expected to increase in 1980. Notable advances: $17.7 \%$ in Alberta, $15.0 \%$ in British Columbia, $14.3 \%$ in Saskatchewan and $10.5 \%$ in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick, expenditures are expected to drop by $4.5 \%$. Nationwide new construction is estimated to rise $9.4 \%$ and the repair share shows an increase of $10.5 \%$. The proportion of the complete program to be pertormed under contract during 1980 will be $805 \%$. Value of engineering-type construction at $44.2 \%$ of the total expected volume for 1980 is up $14.3 \%$ over 1979 but building activity ( $55.8 \%$ ) is up only $6.1 \%$ from a year earlier Strength of engineering group structures is primarily due to projects classified under gas and oil facilities and electric power construction. Building construction's largest dollar volume increases lie in comnercial buildings such as offices, stores and warehouses plus residential buildings.

For additional information concerning construction expenditures by sectors, provinces and by contract - own account breakdown, contact M. Hartiey (613-9958423). Construction Census Section, Construction Division, Statistics Canade, Ottawa K1A OT6. The publication Construction in Canada, 1978-1980 (64-201, \$6) is scheduled for release soon.

## Department Store Sales

Department store April sales reached $\$ 684.9$ million, up $12.7 \%$ from a year earlier.

Sales by regions (with percentage increases from 1979 in brackets):

- Ontario, $\$ 2423$ inillion ( $10.7 \%$ )
- Québec. $\$ 127.6$ million ( $12.1 \%$ )
- Brilish Columbia. \$116.8 million (17.5\%)
- Alberta, $\$ 97.7$ million ( $17.5 \%$ )
- Atlantic Provinces. $\$ 44.9$ million (10.9\%)
- Manitoba, $\$ 36.8$ million ( $5.4 \%$ )
- Saskatchewan. $\$ 18.8$ million ( $8.6 \%$ ).

Data usors: figures for British Columbia also include those for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories - see the April 1980 issue of Department Store Sales by Regions (63-004, \$1.50/\$15).

## 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 canceilations of, or changes to existing Statistics Canada publications must be approved by the Publications Board.

## New Publications

A catalogued occasional publication entitled Retail Trade - Historical Statistics will be produced by Merchandising and Services Division.

A non-catalogued occasional publication entitled Psychiatric Discharges from Non-psychiatric Wards Of General Hospitals, 1975 will be produced by Health Division.

The following three annual publications will be produced by Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division to replace publications that have been discontinued

- Quarries And Sand Pits (cat. no. 26-225) to replace two publications which have been discontinued Sand And Gravel Pits (cat. no. 26215) and Stone Quarries (cat. no. 26-217)
- Non-Metal Mines (cat. no. 25224) to replace seven discontinued publications - Asbestos Mines (cat. no. 26-205): Coal Mines (cat. no. 26-206): Peat Industry (cat. no. 26-212): Gypsum Mines (cat. no. 26-221): Feldspar And Quartz Mines (cat. no. 26-208): Salt Mines (cat. no. 26-214); Potash Mines (cat. no. 26-222).
- Metal Mines (cat. no. 25-223) to replace five discontinued publications - Gold Quartz And Copper-Gold-Silver Mines (cat. no. 26-209); Iron Mines (cat. no. 26-210); Nickel-Copper Mines (cat. no. 26-211): Silver-Cobalt Mines And Silver-Lead-Zinc

Mines (cat no. 26-216): Miscellaneous Metal Mines (cat. no. 26. 219).

A non-catalogued occasional publication entitled Statistical Information on Transportation Available from Federal and Provincial Governments will be produced by Transportation and Communications Division.

## Changes to Publications

Advance Information, Therapeutic Abortions, Canada (cat. no. $81-211 \mathrm{P}$ ) will no longer be published. Beginning with the 1979 data, a new publication will be available entitled Basic Facts On Therapeutic Abortions, Canada (cat. no. 82-215). The publication Therapoutic Abortions, Canada (cal. no. 82-211) will continue to be published.

Information published in Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption In Canada (cat. no. 32-226) and in Estimates Of Production And Disappearance Of Meats (cat. no. $32-220$ ), both of which are being discontinued, will now be released under the single title Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption In Canada. This publication will be organized in two parts, with each of the parts carrying a separate catalogue number - 32-229 for Part I and 32-230 for Part II.

The Industrial Commodity Classification Manual (cat. no. 12-541). a working manual for the application of the Standard Commodity Classification (SCC) in the field of industrial commodity statistics, will become a non-catalogued publication.

The title of the annual publication, Provincial Government Finance, Assets, Liabilities, Sources And Uses Of Funds (cat. no. 68-209) has been changed to Provincial Government Finance - Assets, Liabilities, Sources And Applications Of Funds. The catalogue number remains the same.

To order these or any other Statistics Canada publications, please send requests to:
Publications Distribution,
Statistics Canada,
Ollawa K1A 0T6.

## State:

Title of report
Month, quarter or year of issue
Catalogue number
Please enclose money order or cheque made payable to the order of: Receiver General for Canada.

Analytical Papers Prepared On Economic Modelling Studies
An extensive collection of analytical papers dealing with a variety of economic issues i available from Statistics Canada's Structy ral Analysis Division.

The division is primarily concerned w developing and maintaining economit: models (see summary headed. "CustumerSpecified Output Available From Structiri! Models Of The Economy", Informat (Feb. 8 , 1980) and its analytical papers focus on information derived from these models.

The following titles illustrate the range of analytical material that is available.

- Structural Change in the Canadian Economy 1961-71
This paper analyses changes in the structure of the Canadian economy as reflected in the Input-Output tables for the years 1961 to 1971. in 1961 prices. It traces the separate contribution of changes in final demand and changes in lechnology to the overall variations in the supply of domestically-produced and imported goods and services. The structure of production is examined from the point of view of changes in the forward linkage of industries and in the commodity-mix of inpuis used in the process of production.
- The Process Encyclopedia, Introduction and Feasibility
Intended as a first "fleshing out" of the concept of a process encyclopedia, this paper defines and characterizes th concept, then proceeds to discu relevant topics such as teasibility an cosi, the siructure of the information system in which such a data base wowl reside and the expected uses of the encyclopedia.
- Energy Futures: Scenarios and Periurbations - A Demonstration of the Statistics Canada Long Term Simulation Model.
This document outlines the philosophy and operation of the long term simulation model, emphasizing its capability as an energy demand model. The bulk of the paper is concerned with demonstrating the two major modes of use of the modelscenario construction and perturbation analysis.
- An Energy Analysis of Canadian External Trade, 1966.
This paper provides an analysis of the impact on the Canadian energy resource base of external trade for the year 1966 coupled with an introduction to the methodology and terminology of energy analysis, the theoretical considerations pertaining to the treatment of external trade in energy analysis and the mathe. matical results which clarify and explair. the quantitative calculations.
- Space Heating Scenarios for Ontal A Demonstration of the Statis: Canada Household Model.
The Household Model provides a simuletion framework and related data base lof the analysis of Canadian housing stocks, residential construction and end-use
anargy consumption in the residential eector.
- Canadian Inter-regional Input-Output Tables, Sources and Methodology. his pener describes the various sources daia relevant to an inter-regional inpututput system and suggests a methodology ithat allows the reconciliation of the ine-provincial movements of goods with the supply and use constraints of each commodity at the provincial level.
- Calculating the Cost-Push Effects of Increasing the Domestic Price of Crude Oil Towards the International Price Using the Statistics Canada Price Model.
The recent tendency in Canadian public policy to push oil prices towards internafional levels and the concurrent rises in international prices provide the motivation for this study. After dealing with the methodological problems of modelling the oil import price equalization subsidy. and of estimating the major financial flows for the "current" input structure of petroleum refineries, the paper describes the simulation of a variely of pricing scenarios for domestic and international (il. showing the price impact on GNE, exports, the aggregate CPI and selected components of the CPI .
In addition to this particular selection, the Structurat Analysis Division has available, free of charge, more than 20 other documenis, including working papers, papers esartied at conferences and manuals and des for its models.

For m:ther information, or to obtain copies of pluwers or consultative services from the Division, contacl the Structural Analysis Division (613-995-0635. Stalislics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. For reference purposes, those analylical papers that have been described above are accessible in Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

## Facts From The Banks

Nationai and provincial stalistics on the charlered banks are availabie in an annual publication entilled Factbook issued by the Canadian Banker's Association. Included in each issue are: numbers of bank employees in Canada; numbers of Canadian and non-resident shareholders; numbers of deposit accounts and personal savings accounts in Canadian currency; cheques cashed against savings and current accounts; asset-liability figures by province; number and amount of business loans by size: mortgage loans on residential property; loans to farmers
Primary data are obtained from the Bank of Canada Review. Department of Finance, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporathen and Statistics Canada.

For tree copies of the Factbook, contacl he Euradian Bankers' Association (416-(22-6092), P.O. Box 282. Toronto Dominion ntie. Toronto M5K 1 K2, or 1801 McGill Ollage Avenue, Suife 720, Montreal 13.4 2N4 (514-282-9480)

Cupies of the 1979/1980 Factbook are avalable for reference purposes at Statistics Canada regional reforence contres.

## Provincial and Territorial Government Statistical Organizations

This article on the Yukon Territory is the twelfth and last in a serles 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.

Within the Government of Yukon, the primary responsibility for statistical work is concentrated in the Economic Research and Planning Unit of the Department of Tourism and Economic Development.

The unit's mandate covers a broad range of economic research and planning activity. In addition to the provision of a statistical service, in-house research and planning services are provided for government, the private sector and the general public. Service to the government is focused on providing analytical reports and proposals for action on matters pertaining to the Yukon's future, particularly in the areas of mining, energy and economic development.

## Activilies in 1979

During 1979, studies were undertaken in a wide range of areas, including impact of mining and the economy. population projections, feasibility studies on decentralizing vocational education in the territory, changing the organization of the Liquor Corporation, employment and unemployment and economic indicators. The unit has also been actively involved in monitoring specific large-scale development projects and assessing their effect on population and labour force. The development of analytical tools, such as the Yukon Economic Impact Simulation Model, has given the unit the capability of generating long-term development strategies for Yukon.

## Plans For 1980

Plans for 1980 include implementation of two Federal/Territorial agreements on energy. One, the Canada/Yukon agreement on an Energy Conservation Incentive Program for Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Establishments, is to encourage and assist energy conservation in business. The other, the Canada/Yukon Renewal Energy and Energy Conservation Agreement, will encourage and assist energy-saving and demonstration projects.

The unit also hopes to launch a Business Development Assistance Program this year in an effort to diversify Yukon's resource-oriented economic base.

## Publications Available

Based on data obtained from statistical collection activities conducted by the unit and from Statistics Canada, a number of regular statistical reports are published. These include: The Yukon Rent Survey, The Yukon Price Survey, The Yukon Real Estate Survey, Yukon Labour Statistics and The Yukon Economic Reviow.
For further information and to obtain copies of statistical publications from the Government of Yukon contact the Economic Research and Planning Unit (403-667-5470), P.O. Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Y1A 2C6.

## Conferences / Exhibilions

"Through the '80s: Thinking Globally, Acting Locally". Under that theme title, the fifth annual conference of the Canadian Association for Future Studies this year plays host to the third general assembly of the World Future Society, in Toronto, from July 20 until July 25. For further details, write: Canadian Association for Future Studies, 302-100 Gloucester Street. Ottawa K2P OH4 (613-236-9712), or World Future Society, 4916 Elmo Avenue, Washington. D.C 20014. U.S.A

Québec is the city of choice this summer for the 15 th annual conference of the Society for College and University Planning, August 3-6. The SCUP 15 organizing committee may be contacted at L'Universi-
té du Quéhec (418-657-2266), Ste-Foy, Québec J1V 2 M 3.

During August 19-21, The Education and Communication Exhibition is being held at Holland Park School, Airlie Gardens, London W8, England, and further details are available from the EDTECH80 olfice, 43 Charbert Street. London, England. NW8 6.JN.

The following month, the Organization For Economic Co-Operation And Development will sponsor a three-day conference on Institutional Management In Higher Education (September 8-10), in Paris. Further details from Paul LeVasseur, IMHE Program, CERI-OECD. 2 rue André-Pascal. 75775 Paris, France.

## From The Local To The Regional To The National

## PUBLICATION TAILORED FOR MARKET RESEARCH

The 1980 Market Research Handbook - where else, in a single volume, could you expect to find statistics on the value of annual fresh grape imports, the value of retail sales of household furniture in Nova Scotia, the seating capacity of motion picture theatres in Winnipeg and the number of people belween the ages of 20 and 34 living in Thunder Bay?

The 1980 Handbook contains more than 230 tables of statistics needed for market research. As the mosi comprehensive array of Canadian marketing information available in a single volume, it can be used for analysis of market areas of all sizes ranging from the local or regional to national in scope

It brings together in a single publication a wide selection of the data most needed by market specialists for sound decision-making. Although it cannot be expected to contain all the data needed to solve every specific marketing problem, it provides an excellent source of general marketing statistics and offers directions on where to look for more detailed information that may be needed.
In order that trends can be identified, the Handbook includes data for previous years tabulated with the most recent statistics. Where possible, projections of population growth and school enrolment are included.
An index of major subjects is provided to assist in locating needed data from the 813 pages in the Handbook. Definitions of terms and special notes allow users to make accurate interpretations of tabulated data.

As an aid to those seeking more detailed data, there is a special sub-section on sources of information.

For further information, contact Statistics Canada regional reference centres. Copies of the Markef Research Handbook (cat. no. 63-224) can be purchased for $\$ 25$ in Canada ( $\$ 30$ elsewhere). Orders should be sent to: Publications Distribution. User Services Division, Statistics Canada, Oltawa K1A OT6. Cheques should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada.

## Secretary Of State <br> A Partner in <br> Survey Of Writers

Professional writers are now being surveyed as part of the jointly-sponsored cultural statistics program of Statistics Canada and the Department of the Secretary of State.
This undertaking is being conducted as the second phase of the survey of creative and performing artists, the first phase having focused on the visual artists.

Survey content has been formulated in consultation with various writers' associations.
A sample of approximately 2,100 writers has been designated from the membership lists of these associations.
The primary objective of the survey of writers is to assess the financial well-being of Canadian writers who are attempting to earn all or part of their income from their writing
At the same time, basic background characteristics are being investigated including training and demographic variables.

It is anticipated that the information gathered will be compatible with that from
the first phase examining visual artists and that these two groups and subsequent groups of creative and performing antists can be studied in terms of their similarities and differences.

## Data Users Varied

Data from the survey will be used for a general statistical analysis to be published by Statistics Canada and will probably prove valuable for a variety of different purposes.

Information on the income of writers as a group and the type of writing being done will be useful to writers' associations and similar organizations.

Researchers in universities, government and elsewhere will find the data valuable for investigations in fields such as economics, sociology, arts and culture.

Some descriptive data from the survey may be of general interest to members of the public who are concerned about various forms of cultural expression.

For further information, order Preliminary Statistics on Writers, a service bulletin (87. $001 . \$ 1.50 / \$ 15$ ) to be issued in the fall of 1980, or contact Brian Reagan (613-593-6862), Education, Science and Culfure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OTG.

## New Handbook Portrays Canada in Pictures

The current Canada Handbook describes our economic, social and cultural life, 352 pages giving a broad picture of government services and the physical environment of the country. Studded with 263 illustrations, including photographs, charts and maps, the book is available in either English or French editions at $\$ 6.00$ from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Qué., K1 A os9.

Merchandising Businesses Survey, 1978
In this latest survey, the 4.557 establishments operating as agents and sionatis reported $\$ 463.9$ million gross com!zissions earned on handling a total volume of tray amounting to $\$ 16,285$ million. Compar with the results of the previous: surv conducted in 1976 of this secment of wholesale trade (merchants are the othen) the number of establishments declined $3.2 \%$ from 4.707 but gross commissions earned increased $20.2 \%$ from $\$ 386$ million and the volume of trade expanded $22.1 \%$ from $\$ 13.334$ million.

Trade in farm products, petroleum products, food, and apparel and dry goods accounted for $65 \%$ of the total volume of trade during 1978, an appreciable decrease from the $70 \%$ share held by this group of businesses in the previous survey.

Provincially, there was an overall decrease since 1976 of 150 operating establishments spread across all provinces except Québec where the numbers of agents and brokers grew by 61 . Establishments located in Québec and Ontario conducted $47 \%$ of the total volume of trade and earned $52 \%$ of the gross commissions in the latest year.

Since 1976 there have been aboveaverage increases in the volume of trade in Nova Scolia, Québec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, matched by comparable above-average increases in gross commissions earned, except in Ontario whera they rose only $15.7 \%$ since the prevto: survey. In Newfoundland the 5\% dearad in earnings since 1976 reflects tha shri kage of $24.3 \%$ in the volume of trade ove this period.
In this survey there were 159 establishments that reported a volume of trade over $\$ 10$ million each and 158 establishments with volumes between $\$ 5$ and $\$ 10$ million each. Another 1.770 establishments reporled amounts between $\$ 1$ and $\$ 5$ million. The remaining 2,470 establishments ( $54 \%$ ) had volumes under $\$ 1$ million each during 1978.

Abstracted from Merchandising Businesses Survey (Agents/Brokers). 1978 (63602, $\$ 6 /$ Oiher Countries $\$ 7.20$ ).

## Railway Carloadings

April revenue freight loaded totalled 22.6 million short tons ( 20.5 million I), up 10.7\% from a year earlier. Carriers received an additional 1.7 million short tons ( 1.6 million 1) from the United States, down 9.2\%.
Commodities showing notable change: copper-nickel ores and concentrates (up $1,637.2 \%$ due to the 1979 strike at Inco). wheat (up $118.7 \%$ ), lumber (down $31.6 \%$ ) and coal (up 12.0\%)
In four months, total loadings rose 83 (receipts from U.S. connections decined $4.3 \%$ ).

For further information, order the Ap 1980 issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001 \$1.50/\$15), or contact W.R. Burr (613-9951976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OV1.

## Trade

On a seasunally-adjusted balance of prymonts basis, exports fell $3.1 \%$ or just under $\$ 200$ million to $\$ 6.16$ billion. Imports raasac $8 \%$ or $\$ 457$ million $10 \$ 6.17$ on. As a result, the merchandise trade ance svas reduced to a deficil of \$7 million in A pril from a surplus of $\$ 649$ million in Miarch.

A trading partner analysis (Customs basis, seasonally adjusted) shows exports to all major trading areas declined in April. Exports 10 the United States fell $6.4 \%$ or by $\$ 260$ million to $\$ 3.810$ million in April following a 3\% decrease in March. Exports to the United Kingdom dropped $12 \%$ to $\$ 245$ million in April and exports to "Other EEC" countries declined $5.4 \%$ to $\$ 585$ million. Exports 10 Japan were down $0.7 \%$ to \$375 million, to "Other OECD" countries $18 \%$ to $\$ 215$ million and to "Other America" countries $4.3 \%$ to $\$ 290$ million.

Imports from the U.S. increased $62 \%$ in Aprit, up $\$ 250$ million to $\$ 4,360$ million. Imports from both the U.K. and "Other EEC" countries increased after falling about 18\% each in March. Imports from the U.K. increased $14.2 \%$ to $\$ 175$ million and imports from "Other EEC" countries were up $21.5 \%$ to $\$ 335$ million. Imports from Japan were up 2.1\% $10 \$ 215$ million. Imports from "Other OECD" and "Other America" countries declined in April following increases the previous month. Imports from "Ointer OECD" countries declined $27 \%$ to 5 milion while imports from "Other whe" countries dropped $18 \%$ to $\$ 350$ ici.

Bor further inlormation on area and commodity trade, order the April 1980 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, \$3/\$30).

## A Report, 1976 Census

An administrative report of the 1976 Census has been produced in four parts:

- Part I (99-850, \$3) examines the period leading up to the early stages of the Census.
- Part II (99-851, \$1.50) contains information on various aspects of regional and head office processing and the budget for the Census.
- Part III (99-852, \$1.50) outlines the Census data processing. data evaluation and publication programs and also gives information on dissemination.
The Administrative Report Supplement is the final part (99-853, \$7). Reproductions of the various forms used in carrying out the Census. eterailed explanations tor the particuter content of the main questionvaires and a list of basic procedural Cainitions are included.

Zncter copies of the Administrative Sivurt through any Statistics Canada rejional reference centre.

Census Working Paper Prepared Now available is A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Mobility Status, No. 4-DSC-79 (1976 EVAL.) by H.A. Puderer, reviewing the basic mobility status concepts and definitions used in the 1976 Census of Population as well as the questions asked and the collection and processing methods employed in deriving the data on residential mobility. It provides information on the historical comparability of the census mobility data as collected in the past, with special emphasis on the evaluation of the 1976 data collection and processing procedures and their data quality implications.

Order coples of the working paper through any Statistics Canada local reference centre.

1981 CENSUS CONTENT APPROVED
Sequential lynchpins in the massive 1981 Census preparations are falling into place.

- The content of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing was given final approval by Cabinet on March 8, 1980.
- Two questionnaires will be used.
- A short one will contain questions to be asked of all Canadians.
- A longer one asking additional questions will be sent to a randomily-selected $20 \%$ of households.

The actual variables (subject items) that will be contained in this Census are summarized as follows:

- Items for which information will be asked in every household.

Population: Household relationship, Age (date of birth), Sex, Marital status, Mother tongue.

Housing: Household maintainer, Tenure (Owned or rented). Type of dwelling.

- ltems for which information will be sought in 20\% of households.

Population: Birthplace, Citizenship. Year of immigration, Ethnic group, Religion, Home language, Official language, Level of schooling (elementary, secondary, university, other). Degrees, certificates or diplomas obtained, School attendance, Place of residence 5 years ago (mobility status), Fertility (children ever born), Date of first marriage. Hours worked last week, Temporary lay-oft or absent status. Arrangements to start new job. Looked for work in last four weeks, Reasons unable to start work, When last worked, Place of work. Industry, Occupation, Class of worker, Weeks worked, Weeks worked full-time or part-lime, Amount of income in 1980 by source.

Housing: Period of construction, Length of occupancy. Number of rooms, Number of bathrooms. Type of heating (equipment), Fuels used (for dwelling heating), Fuels used (for water heating). Need of repairs. Costs of fuels and municipal services, Cash rent. Owner costs for mortgage and property taxes, Market value, Condominium status.

## Federal Government Employment

Employees of the federal government (including military personnel) and government enterprises numbered 575,660 by first quarter's end. General government employees decreased by 7.202 and those in government enterprises increased by 3,362, a fall of 3,840 from March 1979. Gross payroll (including overtime and relroactive payments) for January-March 1980: $\$ 2.874 .0$ million, up $\$ 237.1$ million from 1979.

For further information, contact T. Moore (613-995-9894), Public Finance Division, Statistics Carlada, Ollawa K1A OT6.

## Local Government Employment

Municipalities employed 267.214 persons in general government services at the end of March, almost unchanged from 267,301 employees al the end of 1979.

Gross payrolls, first quarter: $\$ 984.597 .000$. down $5.9 \%$ from $\$ 1,046,777.000$, fourth quarter 1979.
For further information, order the JanuaryMarch 1980 issue of Local Government Employment (72-009, \$4/\$16), or contact Local Government Section (613-995-9897).

## Dalry Review

March saw 56: 385 kilolitres of milk sold off farms, up $6.9 \%$ from a year earlier (year-todate: 1555017 kilolitres. up $6.7 \%$ ).

For further information, order the April 1980 issue of the Dairy Review (23-001, \$2.50/\$25).

## School Enrolment 1978-79

The long-range outlook for elementary-secondary education in Canada is that the enrolment boom of the 1960s will not be repeated in the foreseeable tuture.
Highlights:

- Total enrolment in all levels of education in 1978-79 was 5,286,169
- Enrolment in the pre-elementary level decreased (0.9\%) to 377.025 in 1978-79 from 380,264 in 197778
- Enrolment in the elementary level decreased $(2.3 \%)$ to $2,364.842$ in 1978-79 from 2,420.462 in 1977-78
- Enrolment in the secondary level decreased $(2.3 \%)$ to 2.543 .013 in 1978-79 from 2.602.281 in 1977-78
- In 1978-79, 7\% of Canada's enrolment was in the pre-elementary level, $42 \%$ in the elementary level. 47\% in the secondary level and 4\% in special education
- Public school enrolment continues to decline (by $10 \%$ from 1971-72) while private school enrolment is increasing (by $37 \%$ from 1971-72)
- Twenty-two per cent of Canada's total population was enrolled in elementary and secondary schools in 1978-79.
Abstracted from ElemonlarySecondary Schoul Enrolment, 1978-79 (81-210, \$4.50/Oiner Countries $\$ 5.40$ ).

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