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Direct Investment Abroad, 1977

Canadian direct investment abroad increased by \$1,942 million to \$13,443 million at the end of 1977. Net capital outflows from Canada of \$740 million, as recorded in the balance of payments, accounted for part of this increase and other factors such as retained earnings and the decline in value of the Canadian dollar also contributed.

Investment in the United States was \$7,027 million at 1977 year-end, accounting for 52% of total direct investment abroad. Direct investment in the United Kingdom increased 36% to \$1,410 million and in the European Economic Community (excluding the United Kingdom) by 16% to \$829 million. In Western Hemisphere countries (excluding the United States) Canadian direct investment rose 11% to \$2,519 million to account for 19% of the total to all countries.

Direct investment in developing countries reached \$3,200 million at 1977 year-end, representing 24% of the total. Such investment in Brazil expanded 21% to \$1,403 million and accounted for 44% of direct investment in developing countries and 88% of the \$1,603 million invested in South and Central America. Caribbean countries enjoyed nearly 29% of the direct investment in developing countries, the Asian countries accounting for 17%.

Direct investment in manufacturing advanced 16% to \$6,485 million. Manufacturing was the largest industrial category for direct investment and represented about one half of the total. The main activities within the manufacturing sector were non-ferrous metals and beverages at \$2,026 million and \$1,428 million.

Investment in utilities at \$1,769 million and petroleum and natural gas at \$1,561 million contributed 13% and 12% of total direct investment. Direct investment in mining and smelting at \$1,394 million grew at an average annual rate of 20% from 1974 to 1977. Investment in finance rose an average of 27% over the four years to \$1,454 million and growth of 13% was recorded in the petroleum and natural gas industry to bring investment there to \$1,561 million by the 1977 year-end.

For further information, contact P.E. Masad (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8, or order the fall issue of Canadian International Investment Position, 1977 (67-202, Canada \$8/\$9.60 elsewhere).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	May	312.39p	310.76r	9.2
Labour Income (\$ million)	May	13,281.1p	12,903.8p	11.0
Persons with Jobs (million)	July*	11.11	10.94	2.1
Unemployed	July*	852,000	887,000	7.4

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	May*	2,783.4p	2,741.6p	12.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	May*	28,128.9p	27,444	21.2
Wholesale (\$ million)	May	14,097.2p	13,635.2r	27.5

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	May*	13,406.4p	13,189.3p	-3.5
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	May*	18,797.7p	18,396.4p	12.9

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	June	209.9	207.6	10.1
Non-food (CPI) Component	June	193.9	192.4	10.2
New House Price Index (1976=100)	May	117.1	116.4	7.1
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Apr.	230.9	230.9	4.9
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	June	244.0p	243.0r	13.0

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	May	1,174.8	5,079.6p	1.2
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	June	11,406	53,745	-20.0

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	May	2,907.6	14,186.6	3.6
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	May	27.5	159.9	3.7
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Apr.	7,742.2	36,370.9	-4.5
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	May	8.54p	46.26p	0.7

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	June	6,366.0p	37,230.0r	19.9
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	June	5,594.0p	34,598.0r	15.1

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	June	1,322.3p	8,062.1p	1.8
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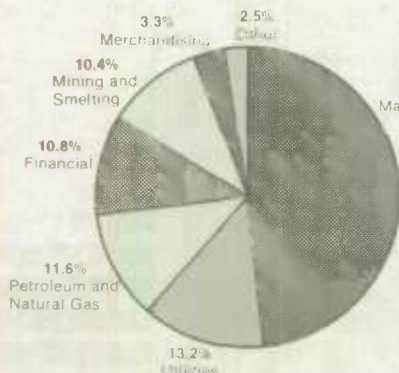
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	June	702.4p	3,850.8p	9.5
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	May*	13,690.8p	67,175.3p	9.8
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	June	1,005.1p	5,868.4p	-2.1
Retail Sales (\$ million)	May	7,319.9p	31,406.6p	8.4
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	May	6,894.8p	31,517.1p	12.9

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

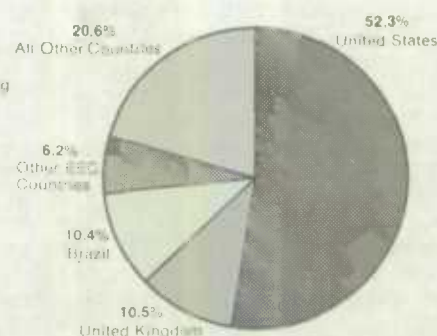
Canadian Direct Investment Abroad, 1977

By Industry Group



Total
\$13,443,000,000

By Location of Investment



Total
\$13,443,000,000

Source: Canada's International Investment Position (67-202)

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Part II — Unions, 1978

Labour union membership in Canada increased to 2,907,639 in 1978, an increase of 85,595 or 3.0% over 1977. National and government employee unions accounted for 85% of the membership increase and international unions 15%. The sectors reporting the largest increases in union membership were public administration and services, with the following five unions contributing significantly: the Quebec Teachers (10,007), the Canadian Union of Public Employees (9,874) and the Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia government employee unions with increases of 12,202, 9,467 and 8,313 members respectively. The most significant sectoral decrease in union membership occurred in the construction sector with the Carpenters, Labourers and Plumbers unions reporting decreases in membership of 3,748, 3,569 and 908 members respectively. The largest union operating in Canada continues to be the Canadian Union of Public Employees (C.U.P.E.), with a membership of 252,496, followed by the United Steelworkers of America with a Canadian membership of 183,585.

International unions continued to lose ground to the national and government employee unions with 52.5% of the total Canadian union membership, down more than one percentage point from 1977. International unions encompassed 66.8% of the total Canadian union membership in 1962 and peaked at 67.1% in 1965 but this percentage has been gradually eroded because of the faster growth of the Canadian unions. If present trends continue, Canadian unions and international unions will soon share equally the total Canadian union membership.

The government employee unions have out-paced the international and national unions in terms of membership growth in recent years. Since 1971, for example, government employee unions have increased their membership by 66.8% and national unions grew by 33.8%. The international unions registered a growth of 7.9%. Numerically speaking, out of a total growth in Canadian union membership of 532,000 since 1971, only 112,000 or approximately one in five unionized workers joined the ranks of the international unions.

In 1978, 116 out of 178 labour organizations in Canada were affiliated with the Canadian Labour Congress (C.L.C.), encompassing 2,196,849 union members or 75.5% of all unionized workers in Canada, a decrease of 0.6% since 1977. The decrease in the percentage of unionized workers affiliated with the C.L.C. can be attributed to the significant membership growth in unions having no affiliation. Of the total membership increase in 1978, 40.3% was reported by unions having no affiliation.

The highest percentage of unionized workers to paid workers occurred in the public administration sector, with 73.8% unionized, an increase of 4.7% over 1977.

All remaining major industry groups with the exception of services and finance reported a decrease in the percentage of paid workers unionized, caused both by reduced numbers of workers unionized and a more rapid growth in the number of paid workers than in the number of workers unionized during the year. Overall, the percentage of all unionized workers to total paid workers decreased during the year from 32.6% to 31.9%.

The dominance of male union members continued to decline in 1978 as the female proportion of total union membership increased by 1.0% to represent 28.7% of all unionized workers in Canada. In 1962, women represented only 16.4% of all unionized workers. The proportion of women increased in every province and territory in 1978 with the most improvement (1.9%) occurring in the province of Quebec. Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Northwest Territories continue to maintain the highest proportion of women union members to provincial membership with Newfoundland having the lowest. Nationally, the Canadian Union of Public Employees (C.U.P.E.) reported the highest number of women members in 1978 with 107,262, followed at a distant second by the Public Service Alliance of Canada with 57,517.

Three union mergers occurred during 1978. The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Train, Chaircar, Coach Porters and Attendants merged with the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Tobacco Workers International Union merged with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America. These two mergers involved international unions. A third merger involved a national union, the Union of Canadian Retail Employees, which merged with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, an international union.

Dues and assessments paid by Canadian union members amounted to \$221.6

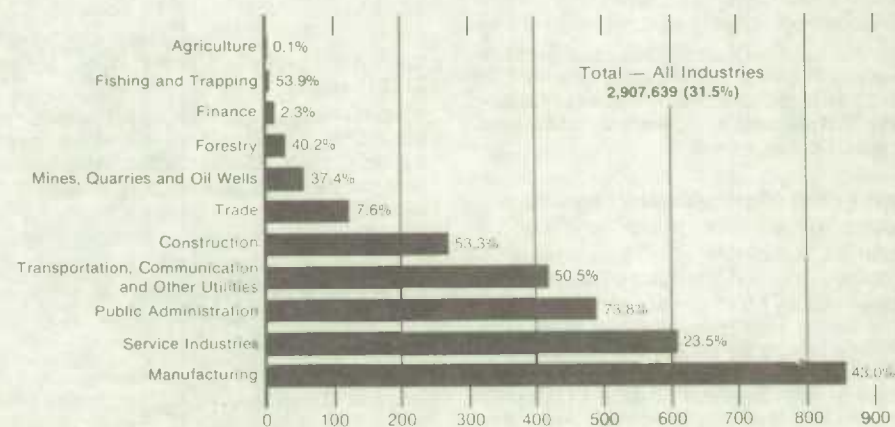
million in 1978, an increase of 11.7% over 1977. Of this amount \$82.5 million or 37.2% was paid to the United States headquarters of international unions. Direct payments to the Canadian membership by the international unions on behalf of salaries, strike payments and pension and welfare payments amounted to \$48.3 million in 1978, an increase of 61.6% over the payments made in 1977. Costs incurred by international unions for administration, conventions, publications and other such costs attributable to the Canadian membership are not reported under the Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act.

Investment patterns of labour unions have changed over the years, most notably within the national and government employee unions. In 1962, for example, national and government employee unions held investments in Government of Canada and provincial and municipal securities amounting to 21.9% (national unions) and 22.4% (government employee unions) of total assets. By 1970, this proportion of assets had fallen to 13.5% and 4.0%. A further decline had occurred by 1978, with the national unions reporting investments in federal, provincial and municipal securities on only 5.3% of assets. These investments had fallen to less than one percent of total assets in the government employee unions. Canadian unions are now investing in term deposits and guaranteed investment certificates of Canadian financial institutions as their primary investment instrument. The international unions, on the other hand, have slightly increased their level of investments in federal, provincial and municipal securities, reporting 4.2% of assets in these investments in 1978 against 3.9% in 1962.

For further information, order the Report for 1978, Part II — Labour Unions, Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (71-202, Annual, \$7.00), or contact the Labour Unions Returns Section (613-995-9804), Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Degree of Union Organization by Industry, 1978

Number of Paid Workers Unionized (Thousands)



Source: Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (71-202)

International Travel

June's visitors rose 16.8% from 1979 with larger numbers from both the United States and other countries. Residents re-entering from international journeys rose 3.0%; slight gain in re-entries from the U.S. was partially offset by resident travel elsewhere falling. Preliminary statistics show that 4.3 million U.S. residents entered, up 16.9%; visitors from countries other than the U.S. increased 5.3% to 298,000; Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 3.1 million, up 3.2%; and residents returning from other countries fell 11.0% to 103,000.

For six months 15.8 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 30.5% from a year earlier. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. increased 10.3% to 792,000. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. reached 16.0 million, up 1.2%, but residents returning from elsewhere numbered 863,000, down 6.5%.

Longer-term entries from the U.S. (including overnight or longer bus and auto traffic and all boat, train and plane entries) fell 1.5% to 4.0 million for the first half of the year. Residents of countries other than U.S. (excluding same-day entries via the U.S. by land) increased 11.2% to 682,000. Longer-term Canadian re-entries from the U.S. numbered 5.1 million in the first six months of 1980, a 2.6% increase, but residents returning from other countries decreased 6.5% to 863,000.

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

Farm Cash Receipts

Farmers' cash receipts from January-June farming operations totalled \$7,151.1 million compared with \$6,636.1 million in 1979. Receipts from farming operations by province with 1979 comparisons in brackets: Prince Edward Island \$66.1 million (\$65.1 million), Nova Scotia \$93.1 million (\$80.9 million), New Brunswick \$66.9 million (\$67.9 million), Québec \$973.9 million (\$916.6 million), Ontario \$1,842.7 million (\$1,863.7 million), Manitoba \$646.5 million (\$558.4 million), Saskatchewan \$1,634.1 million (\$1,433.9 million), Alberta \$1,526.1 million (\$1,387.7 million), British Columbia \$301.7 million (\$261.9 million).

For further information, order the January-June 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.

Farm Prices/Agricultural Products

The index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for June increased 1.1% (2.7 index points) to 244.3 from May's 241.6.

The index, a measure of prices at the farm gate, is available on CANSIM (matrix 176) or in *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (catalogue 62-003, \$1.50/\$15). For further information, contact Peter Lys (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Average Earnings

Average weekly earnings rose 9.2% to \$312.39 in May from \$286.11 in 1979. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing reached \$8.02 (from \$7.38), in construction \$11.58 (\$10.95) and in mining \$10.61 (\$9.56).

Provincial breakdowns show average weekly earnings were highest in British Columbia (\$356.95) and followed by Alberta (\$332.36), Québec (\$312.64), Ontario (\$306.05), Saskatchewan (\$301.35), Newfoundland (\$285.28), New Brunswick (\$283.03), Manitoba (\$278.35), Nova Scotia (\$264.68) and Prince Edward Island (\$223.30).

Average weekly earnings by industry division were: construction \$446.39; mining \$461.38; forestry \$402.25; transportation, communications and other utilities \$374.72; manufacturing \$335.68; finance, insurance and real estate \$296.93; trade \$238.10 and service \$208.85.

For further information, order the May 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.

Air Carrier Operations, 1979

Canadian transcontinental and regional air carriers travelled 2,986 million ton-miles (4 360 million t.km) in 1979, for operating revenues of \$2,570 million and \$2,419 million operating expenditures. Net income after taxes: \$87.4 million. Comparable data for 1978: 2 672 million ton-miles (3 901 million t.km), operating revenues of \$2,167 million, \$2,018 million operating expenditures and net income after taxes \$84.3 million.

For further information, order the December 1979 issue of *Transcontinental and Regional Air Carrier Operations* (51-001, \$3/\$30), or contact J. Bekooy or R. Lortie (819-997-1385), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0N9.

Alcoholic Beverage Sales, 1978-79

Sales of alcoholic beverages to March 31, 1979, rose 9% to \$4,374 million from \$4,015 million a year earlier. Volume remained at 2,364 million litres mainly due to lower beer sales in Western Canada during brewery workers' strikes.

Imports increased to \$295 million from \$224 million and exports went to \$345 million from \$313 million. Provincial government revenues from sales rose 11.5% to \$1,397 million.

Further information will be contained in the *Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, 1978* (63-202, \$4.50). Advance details can be obtained from R.C. Sauriol (613-995-8201).

Steel Ingots

July's steel ingots production reached 1,311,151 short tons (1 189 456 t) compared with 1,382,898 (1 254 543 t) a year earlier.

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

Export (Domestic)/Import, Price/Volume Indexes, Customs Basis

On a fixed weight basis, export prices were virtually unchanged in May following an average increase of 2.2% a month during the previous three months. May import prices were also virtually unchanged following average increases of 2.4% a month during the previous three months. On a current weighted basis, May export prices declined 0.3% and import prices declined 2.1%.

The seasonally-adjusted domestic export volume index decreased 10% following a 2.9% decrease in April and a 4% increase in March. Import volume dropped even more with a 13% decrease in May following a 5% increase in April and a 3.4% increase in March.

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

Railway Carloadings

Revenue freight loaded totalled 23.6 million short tons or 21.5 million t in June, up 0.9% from a year earlier. The carriers received an additional 1.6 million short tons (1.4 million t) from the United States, a decline of 21.2% from 1979. Commodities showing notable percentage changes: alumina, bauxite and other aluminum ores (up 1,003.0%), copper-nickel ores and concentrates (up 179.8%), wheat (up 79.9%), sulphur (up 60.3%) and iron and steel — primary and manufactured (down 22.0%). For six months, loadings in Canada registered a 5.7% increase from 1979 and receipts from connections declined by 9.7%.

For further information, order the June 1980 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (53-001, \$1.50/\$15). For seasonally-adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact W.R. Burr (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Telephone Statistics

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported June revenues of \$465.9 million, up 10.2% from a year earlier. Operating expenses increased 18.3% to \$335.7 million. Net operating revenue at \$130.2 million showed a decrease of 6.5%. Telephone toll messages increased 8.6% to 110.4 million.

For further information, order the June 1980 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Labour Force Survey

July's unadjusted employment level for Canada was 11,112,000, a 2.1% increase from last July's 10,879,000. The unemployment level increased 7.4% from 793,000 to 852,000. The unemployment rate in July: 7.1 against 6.8 a year earlier.

For further information, order *Labour Force Information for the week ended July 19, 1980* (71-001p, N/C), or contact Henry Pold (613-992-9543), Labour Force Survey, Social Statistics Field, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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.

year format, data for the earliest year are final actual (as opposed to intentions) data, data for the second year are preliminary actual data and data for the most recent year are data on intentions.

For the 1977 data, the publication was released in a slightly different format identified by a single title year. This became necessary when the preliminary and intentions surveys were cut for budgetary reasons. However, these surveys have now been reinstated making it possible for the publication format to be revised back to the full three-year time span of data with the 1978-1980 issue.

The monthly publication *Refined Petroleum Products* (cat. no. 45-004) has been expanded to include cumulative data for 13 months. Prior to its January 1980 issue, the publication provided only data for the current month with no cumulative figures for previous months.

CANSIM Main Base Series Directory (cat. no. 12-203) — a working manual used to identify retrieval codes — will become a non-catalogued publication. CANSIM is Statistics Canada's computerized statistical data base system with which it is possible to retrieve and process data in machine-readable form.

New Publication

A non-catalogued working paper entitled *Selected Thematic Maps of Man's Activities in Canada's Watersheds* will be produced by the Office of the Senior Advisor on Integration.

Discontinued Publications

The annual supplement *Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries* (cat. no. 31-001S) will no longer be published. Its content will be included in the revised monthly publication *Inventories, Shipments*

and *Orders in Manufacturing Industries*, cat. no. 31-001.

The quarterly publication *Selected Meat and Meat Preparations* (cat. no. 32-020) will be discontinued due to a decision by the private sector not to support the survey in 1980-81. The last issue was for December 1979.

Changes to Publications

The publication *Construction in Canada* (cat. no. 64-201) will revert to the three-year time span of data in which it was formerly published. In the three-

Private Firms Secondary Distributors For 1981 Census Data

It was announced in a statement this May from Donald Johnston, then minister responsible for Statistics Canada, that information from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing will be made available to the private sector on substantially the same basis as in 1976 and 1971. This reversed an earlier plan that machine-readable products and other compilations of 1981 information would not be sold to marketing firms, planning consultants and others for repackaging and resale to end users of Census data.

Implementation of the earlier plan would have obliged such users to deal with Statistics Canada, with each request being handled as a separate order. This move had been planned as part of a broader cost-recovery strategy under which particular segments of the user community were, in effect, being called upon to underwrite the costs of collecting Census information of special interest to them.

"We received strong expressions of concern from the private sector about this policy which would have changed earlier practice," noted Mr. Johnston, "and there seems to be considerable merit in their argument that market research firms and others provide a useful service for the end user by acting as secondary distributors of Census information." Mr. Johnston cautioned, however, that cost-recovery remained a very important objective for Statistics Canada, not just for the 1981 Census, but

for all of the agency's products and services.

A marketing strategy is being worked out by Statistics Canada in consultation with the private sector and others for advice as to what is a feasible approach. In any case, prices for 1981 Census products will be higher than those for their 1976 counterparts and serious consideration is being given to a system of royalty charges on secondary distribution.

Classification Structures Given For Diseases And Medical Procedures

Since 1946, the World Health Organization has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing and maintaining the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injury and Causes of Death* (ICD-9). The sixth decennial revision of the ICD was begun in that year and regular revisions have followed up to the 9th and latest revision known as ICD-9. Its purpose is to provide categories for the grouping of "morbidity entities" according to established criteria.

The ICD-9 was adopted by Canada in 1979 for the classification of diseases and causes of death for health statistics. It consists of two volumes. Volume 1 is divided into seventeen chapters and two supplementary classifications and offers a tabular list of categories and subcategories with descriptions of their inclusions. Volume 2 provides an alphabetical index.

For the specialized field of the classification of neoplasms (tumors), Chapter 2 of the ICD-9 has been expanded to produce a separate but related classification known

as the *International Classification of Diseases For Oncology* (ICD-O). The ICD-O is completely compatible with the ICD-9 and provides supplementary detail.

A further classification system in use for Canadian health statistics is the *Canadian Classification of Diagnostic, Therapeutic and Surgical Procedures* (CCP). (See "Classifications Redesigned for Medical Records" May 9, 1980, *Infomat*). Produced by Statistics Canada's Nosology Reference Centre, this classification manual can be obtained through Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

For further information on the ICD-9, ICD-O, CCP or other medical classification systems, contact Nosology Reference Centre (613-995-9544), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

To obtain copies of the ICD-9 or ICD-O manuals, contact Canadian Public Health Association, Suite 210, 1335 Carling Avenue, Ottawa K1Z 8N8.

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FILLING OUT THE PICTURE CLARIFIES CAPITAL SPENDING INTENTIONS

For data on actual and intended investments in Canada, the most comprehensive single source is Statistics Canada's Capital Investment Survey. Smaller, more specialized surveys conducted by other organizations provide similar or related data that can be used in company with Statistics Canada's to fill out a more complete picture on capital spending in the economy.

Two of the most important of these investment surveys are the Survey of Business Attitudes and Investment Spending Intentions, an attitudinal survey conducted by the Conference Board in Canada, and the Capital Investment Intentions Survey of Large Corporations conducted by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Data on capital spending intentions provide important indicators of market conditions for the economy as a whole and for particular industries. Because capital investments account for such a significant proportion of gross national expenditures, data on the size and content of the investment program provide important information about demands to be placed upon the productive capacities of the economy.

They give some indication of the views held by management on prospective market demands in relation to present productive capacity.

Capital Investment Survey

The Statistics Canada Capital Investment Survey is by far the largest survey dealing with spending intentions and the source of the most comprehensive and detailed data.

Conducted three times a year by questionnaires mailed to 24,000 business establishments and other spending agencies, it provides forecasts of investment expenditures for current year, preliminary estimates for the year just past and final estimates for the year before that.

Its data output includes detailed measurements of both capital and repair expenditures for both Canada and the provinces for all standard industrial classifications according to:

- construction/machinery split
- detail by types of structure for new and repair construction
- contract/own-account split of total expenditures on construction
- labour/material content of own-account construction put in place.

Response to the Capital Investment Survey also supplies detailed supplementary measurements of:

- public vs. private categories
- manufacturing sub-industries capital and repair expenditures

- exploration and development expenditures for mining and exploration companies

- additional breakdowns in the petroleum and natural gas and allied industries

- estimates for 15 major metropolitan areas for manufacturing.

The same detailed measurement is provided for non-capitalized repair expenditures as is available for capital expenditures.

Data from the Capital Investment Survey are released in the Statistics Canada annual publications *Private and Public Investment in Canada — Outlook* (catalogue number 61-205, \$6) and *Private and Public Investment in Canada — Mid-year Review* (catalogue number 61-206, \$6). Detail by types of structure for new and repair construction are published in the annual publication *Construction in Canada* (catalogue number 64-201, \$6).

Survey of Business Attitudes

The quarterly Survey of Business Attitudes and Investment Spending Intentions is conducted by the Conference Board, an independent, not-for-profit research institution with facilities in Canada, the United States and Europe. It is an attitudinal survey for which questionnaires are mailed to the chief executive officers of approximately 240 Canadian business organizations.

Data from the Survey are presented in the standard format used for most attitudinal surveys, showing numbers of respondents and percentage of all respondents indicating a particular attitude or opinion in response to a particular question. This contrasts with the quantitative data from Statistics Canada's Capital Investment Survey that show dollar values for actual and intended spending.

The business organizations surveyed in the Conference Board Survey comprise a sample designed to reflect broadly the relative importance of different industries in historical patterns of investment spending as reported in Statistics Canada's Capital Investment Survey data. Representing a high proportion of the largest 200 companies in Canada, this sample is intended to provide a good indication of the attitudes and perceptions of senior business executives concerning the overall economic environment and the factors influencing investment spending.

The design of the Survey incorporates two distinct types of questions. One type of question probes general attitudes to the overall economic environment and the economic outlook. The second

focuses explicitly on the factors underlying the investment spending decision process as it relates to the individual business organization.

Results of the Survey are published in a quarterly publication available from the Conference Board.

Capital Investment Intentions Survey of Large Corporations

This federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Survey provides quantitative dollar estimates of actual and forecast spending roughly similar to data produced from Statistics Canada's Capital Investment Survey. The main differences are in coverage and time frame.

The Survey covers approximately 300 consolidations of companies representing about 3,000 establishments in selected industries. This compares with the 24,000 establishments in the Statistics Canada Survey, which, when supplemented by indirect estimates for some sectors, represent all industries. I.T.C. data provide forecasts of spending intentions for one, two, three, four and five years ahead and Statistics Canada data provide forecasts only for one year ahead.

In general, the I.T.C. data can provide an advance indicator of emerging business conditions before the complete results are available of Statistics Canada's more global and detailed coverage. Among other purposes, the I.T.C. Survey serves government policymakers by indicating business reactions to particular programs and to the activities of agencies such as the Foreign Investment Review Agency.

Results of the I.T.C. Capital Investment Intentions Survey of Large Corporations are released in the semi-annual publication *Report of the I.T.C. Capital Investment Intentions Survey*.

Information on the Capital Investment Intentions Survey, or data produced from it, can be obtained by contacting Capital Expenditures Group (31), Industry, Trade and Commerce (613-995-6384), 235 Queen St., Ottawa K1A 0H5. Information on the Conference Board Survey of Business Attitudes, or data produced from it, can be obtained by contacting Conference Board in Canada (613-746-1261), Suite 100, 25 McArthur Road, Ottawa K1L 6R3. For further information on Statistics Canada's Capital Investment Survey, or to obtain data produced from it, contact any Statistics Canada regional reference centre. These centres can also provide samples for reference purposes only of data from the I.T.C. and Conference Board surveys.

Eight-year Study Shows How The Elderly Do

Are post-retirement incomes adequate?

The purpose of this study is to document and evaluate data relevant to the economic conditions of the post-retirement population using differences in expenditure patterns between the pre- and post-retirement age groups ... though the incomes recorded in (our) sample become less as age advances, the ability to make gifts, add to assets and purchase discretionary and luxury items seems to be surprisingly well-sustained. One does not see reflected here a picture of increasing hardship as age advances but rather a natural outgrowing of some of the more expensive activities (such as those related to the automobile), a lessening of the need for new purchases of a long-term nature (such as insurance, annuities, furnishings, clothing and footwear), a lifting of the tax burden ... on the other hand, a greater emphasis (goes) on reading and television and family pursuits where the costs are much less.

This is a comfortable and convenient picture of retirement that has been challenged, however, by many critics. It, of course, depends on one's concept of discretionary and luxury items, on the frequency and extent of indulgence and is based on looking at averages for a group where considerable variation around this average prevails. Also it requires qualification of whose incomes appear adequate in this sense — and indeed what is the most appropriate way to measure the adequacy of income?

Less controversial but adding to the urgency of the debate is the fact that during the last decade the number of persons 65 years and over in the Canadian population increased sharply, both in absolute numbers and in terms of the percentage of the total population. According to the population projection estimates based on the 1976 Census data, the proportion of the population 65 and over will continue to steadily increase from 8.7% in 1976 to between 11.2% and 12.1% by 2001. The change in the age structure has been accompanied by an increased interest in the social-economic aspects of the aging process, especially focussing on the pre-retirement and retirement periods.

Abstracted from the Introduction To Expenditure Patterns And Income Adequacy For The Elderly, 1969-76 (13-575, Canada \$6/elsewhere \$7.20).

Fruit/Vegetable Production

Featured in this month's publication are results of the 1980 Niagara Peninsula peach and grape surveys. Total peach production is expected to be up 46% from 1979 and the grape harvest is forecast to be down 15%.

For further information on the latest area, production and value data for fruits and vegetables, order the August 1980 issue of Fruit and Vegetable Production (22-003, \$2.50/\$25), or contact Larry Murphy (613-995-4877), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Statistics Will Measure Environmental Quality

Measures of environmental quality are available in statistical releases published regularly by Environment Canada.

Produced from specialized data collecting systems, these data are provided both in monthly and annual releases.

For example, monthly and annual publications summarizing **National Air Pollution Surveillance**, provide data on pollution readings for sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone at over 40 different locations across the country.

Other data in the same publication include a "soiling" index, readings of suspended particulate matter and lead and dust fall readings.

Many Environment Canada publications containing data on water pollution are listed in a catalogue entitled **Water Pollution Control Directorate Publications**. Publications listed include, for instance, documents presenting the results of bacteriological surveys and publications analysing the results of various waste water treatment programs.

For further information or to order Environment Canada publications, contact Information Directorate (613-997-2800), Environment Canada, Fortune Building, Hull, Québec K1A 0H3. Copies of the Annual Summary — National Air Pollution Surveillance (1978) and the catalogue Water Pollution Control Directorate Publications are available for reference purposes in Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Car Fuel Use Survey

Originating in a proposal to the Special Surveys Group of Statistics Canada from the Strategic Studies Branch of Transport Canada, results of this survey indicate that during July, August and September of 1979 5,059,700 personal use passenger cars were operated in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, with 25 355 455 000 kilometres driven and 3 932 809 000 litres of fuel consumed. The average litres/100 kilometres obtained by these cars was 14.7.

For a copy of a five-page bulletin summarizing results, contact Janice E. Iffe, Travel, Tourism and Recreation Section (613-995-9689). For further information on the Passenger Car Fuel Consumption Survey, contact Ken Sorrenti (613-995-3034), Project Manager, Statistics Canada, Special Surveys Group, 3C2-Jean Talon, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or Dr. Wm. F. Johnson (613-996-9731), Chief, Energy Systems Analysis and Forecasting, Transport Canada, Strategic Studies Branch, Place de Ville, Ottawa K1A 0N5.

Eggs

Egg production increased 5.4% to 41.0 million dozen in June 1980 from 38.9 million a year earlier.

For further information, order the June 1980 issue of Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry (23-003, \$2.50/\$25), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4853), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

CN And CP, 1978

... United States lines (of CNR) include the lines known as the Canadian National Lines in New England, the Grand Trunk Western and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific. Control of the Central Vermont Railway, which had been operated by a receiver from 1927 to January 1930, was purchased by the Canadian National Railway and, from February 1, 1930, has been included as one of the United States lines. The New London Northern Railroad Company was acquired on December 19, 1951 in order to affect a saving in rentals and taxes to which the Central Vermont Railway was obligated by virtue of a 99-year lease. ... In 1958 the Hudson Bay Railway and the Northwest Communication System (both formerly operated by the government by the Canadian National) were entrusted to the Canadian National System on a basis similar to that of other Canadian Government Railways.

Canadian Pacific Investments Limited, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Limited, was incorporated under laws of Canada on July 9, 1962, to act as a holding company for Canadian Pacific Limited's expanding investments in natural resource and non-transportation activities. Canadian Pacific Limited held 82.37% of the common shares (82.31% of total voting shares) of Canadian Pacific Investments Limited at December 31, 1978. Among Canadian Pacific Investments Limited's major wholly-owned subsidiaries are Marathon Realty Company Limited, Canadian Pacific Hotels Limited, Pacific Logging Company Limited, Chateau Insurance Company (99.96%), Canellus International N.V. and Rothsay Concentrates Company Limited. In addition, it has the controlling interest in the following major corporations: Cominco Limited, PanCanadian Petroleum Limited, Great Lakes Forest Products Limited, Fording Coal Limited, Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited and Dominion Bridge Company Limited.

Abstracted from the Introduction to Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Limited, 1978 (52-213, Canada \$4.50/elsewhere \$5.40).

Page seven of Infomat's August eight-pager is given over to an example of a comparatively new application of computer science, that of map-making. The colour-coded original can be found in two volumes of maps jointly issued by Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada (for details, see P. 7). Should black and white copies of individual maps be of use, they can be obtained from Statistics Canada's Geocartographics Group, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6. For further information on *The Mortality Atlas*, contact Health Division (613-995-9593), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Copies of both volumes are available for reference purposes at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.



SOURCES: 1. MORTALITY DATA: VITAL STATISTICS AND DISEASE REGISTRIES, STATISTICS CANADA.

2. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE DIVISION, HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA, 1979.

3. CARTOGRAPHY: GEOCARTOGRAPHICS GROUP, STATISTICS CANADA, 1979.

In the soon to be released *Volume 2* of *The Mortality Atlas of Canada*, 34 colour-coded maps identify regions recording notable levels of age-adjusted mortality from causes such as heart disease, strokes, infant mortality, motor vehicle accidents, suicides and others. The more specialized *Volume 1* of *The Mortality Atlas*, released in April, presents the spatial distribution of cancer throughout Canada in 28 colour-coded maps.

The *Mortality Atlas* was initiated as part of Health and Welfare Canada's program for national surveillance and investigation of non-communicable diseases.

Using colour-coded (gradations of gray in our example above) thematic maps, public health

authorities and epidemiological researchers can identify areas where there exist particularly high or low mortality rates for particular causes of death. Hypotheses can be formulated as to causal factors and further studies can be undertaken to seek possible solutions.

The *Mortality Atlas* is the product of a collaborative effort between Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada. It can be ordered by sending a postal money order or cheque to Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Québec, K1A 0S9. Volume 1 — Cancer (catalogue number H49 6/1 1980) \$18.25 in Canada, \$21.90 elsewhere; Volume 2 — General Mortality (catalogue number H49 6/2 1980) \$18.25 in Canada, \$21.90 elsewhere.



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	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
CENSUS			
Population Estimates for Census Divisions, June 1, 1978	91-206	\$3	\$3.60
CONSTRUCTION			
Building Permits, May 1980	64-001	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
The Non-residential General Building Contracting Industry, 1978	64-207	\$6	\$7.20
The Residential General Building Contracting Industry, 1978	64-208	\$6	\$7.20
EXTERNAL TRADE			
Exports by Commodities, May 1980	65-004	\$5/\$50	\$6/\$60
INDUSTRY PRODUCT			
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, April 1980	61-005	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
LABOUR			
Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics, May 1980	73-001p	N/C	N/C
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Labour Force Information, for the Week Ended July 19, 1980	71-001p	N/C	N/C
MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES			
Coal and Coke Statistics, May 1980	45-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, March 1980	26-006	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Cement, June 1980	44-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Cemented Tungsten Carbide Blanks and Tools, Quarter Ended June 1980	41-013	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, June 1980	43-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, June 1980	43-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Electric Lamps (Light Sources), June 1980	43-009	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Electric Power Statistics, May 1980	57-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds, 1978	46-214	\$4.50	
Miscellaneous Leather Products Manufacturers, 1978	33-205	\$4.50	
Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1980	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries, 1978	36-203	\$6	
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), May 1980	35-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, May 1980	35-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Refined Petroleum Products, April 1980	45-004	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
Scrap Iron and Steel, 1978	41-212	\$3	\$3.60
Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, July 1, 1980	32-010	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES			
Department Store Sales by Regions, June 1980	63-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
PRICES			
Construction Price Statistics, July 1980	62-007	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
Industry Price Indexes, May 1980	62-011	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
PUBLIC FINANCE			
Local Government Finance, Preliminary 1978 — Estimates 1979	68-203	\$7	\$8.40
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Air Carrier Operations in Canada, July-September 1979	51-002	\$6/\$24	\$7.20/\$28.80