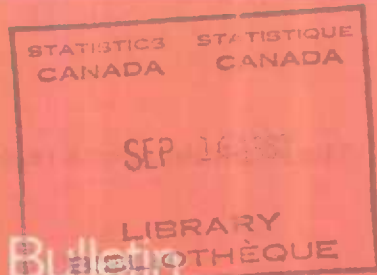


Statistics
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Weekly Bulletin



September 12, 1980

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	June	316.49p	312.47r	9.3
Labour Income (\$ million)	June	13,687.5p	13,281.1p	10.5
Persons with Jobs (million)	Aug.*	11.11	11.11	1.8
Unemployed	Aug.*	833,000	852,000	7.9

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	June	2,379.3p	2,741.6p	6.8
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	June	28,193.1p	28,167.9r	19.7
Wholesale (\$ million)	June	14,121.0p	14,097.2p	25.6

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	June	13,381.4p	13,344.2r	0.1
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	June	18,330.3p	18,779.6r	9.9

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	July	211.5	209.9	10.1
Non-food (CPI) Component	July	195.4	193.9	10.4
New House Price Index (1976=100)	May*	117.9	117.1	7.4
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	June*	244.3	240.4	5.9
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	June	244.0p	243.0r	13.0

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	June	1,308.1p	6,501.0p	0.7
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	July	11,117	64,862	-19.1

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	May	2 907.6	14 186.6	3.6
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	June*	25.5	185.4	3.1
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	May*	7 634.0	44 004.9	-5.5
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	June	9.32p	56.11p	.03

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	July	5,882.0p	43,057.0p	19.2
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	July	5,430.0p	40,001.0p	14.3

PRODUCTION

Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	July	1 189.5p	9 251.6p	1.4
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SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	July*	708.2p	4,559.0p	10.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	June	13,830.7p	80,961.9p	8.6
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	July*	1,002.9p	6,871.2p	-2.8
Retail Sales (\$ million)	June	6,983.4p	38,409.6p	6.9
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	June	6,778.3p	38,295.5p	11.5

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

Labour Force

Employment reached 11,108,000 in August, up 1.8% from 10,908,000 last August. Unemployment: 833,000 against 772,000. Unemployment and participation rates were 7.0 and 66.2 compared with 6.6 and 65.9 in 1979.

The seasonally-adjusted level of unemployment was 885,000, up 17,000 from July. The level increased 13,000 for men 15 to 24 and 7,000 for women 25 and over. Levels for women 15 to 24 and men 25 years and over showed little change. On a provincial basis, the level of unemployment declined in British Columbia (down 6,000) but rose in Nova Scotia (3,000), Québec (11,000), Ontario (6,000) and Alberta (4,000). Remaining provinces showed little or no change.

The seasonally-adjusted employment level at 10,634,000 was virtually unchanged from July and the levels for the major age/sex groups were virtually unchanged. Provincially, the seasonally-adjusted employment level increased in British Columbia (12,000) and decreased in Québec (7,000) with little or no change elsewhere.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for Canada was 7.7, up 0.1 from July. The rate increased 0.6 to 14.4 for men 15 to 24 and 0.2 to 6.5 for women 25 years and over. The rate remained unchanged for men 25 and over (4.9) and women 15 to 24 (12.8). Provincially, the rate decreased 0.2 to 10.5 in Prince Edward Island, 0.3 to 4.5 in Saskatchewan and 0.5 to 6.1 in British Columbia. The rate increased 0.4 to 14.1 in Newfoundland, 0.8 to 10.1 in Nova Scotia, 0.1 to 11.8 in New Brunswick, 0.4 to 10.3 in Québec, 0.1 to 7.0 in Ontario, 0.4 to 5.8 in Manitoba and 0.3 to 4.0 in Alberta.

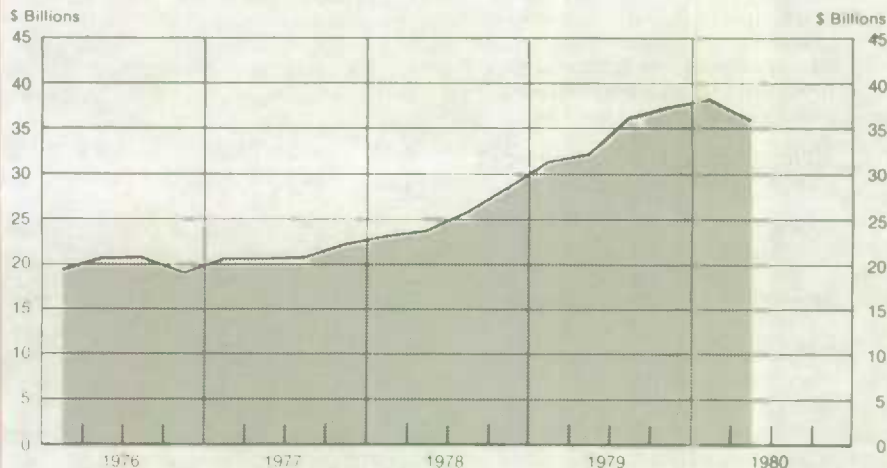
The seasonally-adjusted participation rate for Canada remained at 63.8 in August. The rate increased 0.8 to 72.0 for men 15 to 24 and 0.1 to 46.0 for women 25 and over. It decreased 0.1 to 62.6 for women 15 to 24 and 0.2 to 80.3 for men 25 years and over.

The seasonally-adjusted employment/population ratio for Canada was 58.9, down 0.1 from July. The ratio increased 0.2 to 61.6 for men 15 to 24 and the ratio for women 15 to 24 remained at 54.6. The ratio decreased 0.2 to 76.4 for men 25 and over and 0.1 to 43.0 for women 25 and over.

For further information, order the August 1980 issue of the Labour Force (71-001, 55¢/\$5.50).

Corporation Profits (Before Taxes)

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts (113-001)

Balance of Payments

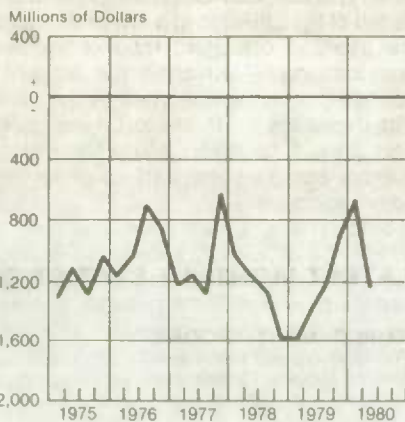
In the second quarter of 1980 the seasonally-adjusted current account deficit is estimated to have almost doubled to \$1,232 million, its highest level since the second quarter of 1979. Unadjusted for seasonal variations the deficit in the quarter was \$1,517 million. Capital movements — not seasonally adjusted — led to a net inflow of \$1,238 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 inflow of \$951 million. The overall surplus described above resulted in an increase in net official monetary assets of \$672 million.

The main second quarter, 1980, features included

- a fall of 30% in the seasonally-adjusted merchandise trade surplus to \$1,245 million, as a 4% decline in the value of exports outpaced a 1% drop in imports. As in the previous quarter the volume of exports and imports decreased — among exports, large increases on a seasonally-adjusted basis for wheat, woodpulp, coal and aluminum with major declines for automotive products, lumber, natural gas, fish, copper and crude petroleum. Import commodities with the sharpest drops in value were agricultural machinery, non-ferrous metals, automotive products and apparel
- a \$27 million increase in the seasonally-adjusted non-merchandise trade deficit to \$2,477 million, mainly reflecting increases in the deficits on the interest and dividend and travel accounts which were largely offset by a rise in the inflow of migrants' funds (reflecting both an increase in numbers and the amounts brought in per person) and a fall in official contributions
- a drop of \$195 million to \$825 million in the net inflow from capital movements in long-term forms. Principal factors accounting for this change were increased outflows reflecting rises in net export credits to finance the sale of Canadian goods abroad and in Canadian direct investment abroad and a reduced net inflow from transactions in outstanding Canadian equities. Partly offsetting these movements there was a sharp increase in sales of new Canadian issues abroad, particularly corporate bonds and equities, concentrated in the latter half of the quarter when interest rates had dropped from the historically high levels recorded in March and the interest rate differential between Canadian and foreign capital markets became more attractive for such issues
- a swing of \$789 million to a net inflow of \$413 million from transactions in short-term capital as a \$750 million decrease in the net inflow from trading in Canadian money market instruments was more than offset by turnarounds to net inflows from changes in the chartered banks' net foreign currency position with non-residents and from "other short-term capital transactions"

Canadian Balance of International Payments

Current Account — Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001)

- an overall surplus on recorded and unrecorded current and capital account transactions of \$672 million, of which some \$342 million was used to repay borrowings outstanding under the standby credit facility with the Canadian chartered banks and \$330 million went towards augmenting reserve assets
- a noon average quarterly value for the Canadian dollar of 85.46 U.S. cents, down from 85.89 U.S. cents in the previous quarter. In the second half of the quarter there was a marked appreciation of the Canadian dollar so that the closing rate of 86.90 U.S. cents was up 330 basis points from the end of March.

For further information, contact D.K. McAlister (613-995-0743), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicles sold in July fell 12.4% to 111,698 from 1979. Automobiles made in the United States and Canada fell 16.3% to 64,791 and Canadian and U.S. commercial vehicles 18.8% to 27,677.

Automobiles from overseas rose 17.2% to 17,394 from 1979 and overseas-made commercial vehicles 49.1% to 1,836. Value of the cars rose 24.8% to \$128.0 million and the commercial vehicles 56.5% to \$14.0 million. Value of U.S. and Canadian cars sold decreased 6.1% to \$535.4 million; commercial vehicles fell 16.3% to \$325.5 million.

Sales value of all vehicles fell 6.3% to \$1,002.9 million, including 281 coaches and buses valued at \$10.3 million. Seasonally-adjusted sales of automobiles manufactured in Canada and the U.S. rose 12.8% from June to 61,788 and those of cars from overseas rose 19.3% to 15,056. Commercial vehicles rose 13.4% to 27,556.

For seven months, sales reached 775,542 units (879,378 in 1979), value \$6,871.2 million, down 2.8% from 1979.

For further information, order the July 1980 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$2.50/\$25), or contact M. Kwilecki (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section.

Railway Operating Statistics

Seven major railways' net income from operations reached \$31.1 million in April compared with \$39.4 million a year earlier. Operating revenues rose 12.6% to \$428.8 million and operating expenses increased 16.4% to \$397.7 million. Revenue freight ton-miles rose 7.8%, freight train miles gained 2.0% and freight car miles increased 5.0%. Average revenue per ton-mile of freight was 2.671 cents against 2.461 cents in 1979. Passenger-miles decreased 2.3% to \$122.0 million.

For further information, order the April 1980 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.50/\$25).

Radio Broadcasting

June gross radio air-time sales rose 18.8% to \$12.0 million from \$10.1 million in 1979. After commissions, net sales rose 18.6% to \$10.2 million from \$8.6 million. Net local air-time sales: up 16.5% to \$25.4 million from \$21.8 million.

Gross year-to-date sales rose 11.3% to \$194.2 million from \$174.5 million in 1979; net sales rose 11.8% to \$181.4 million from \$162.2 million.

For further information, order the June 1980 issue of *Radio Broadcasting* (56-003, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Oil Pipeline Transport

Oil pipelines received 387 822 m3D of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum products in May, 3.1% less than 400 273 m3D received a year earlier. Receipts of domestic petroleum and products decreased 3.6% to 349 380 m3D and those of imports increased 2.0% to 384 443 m3D.

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

Crude Petroleum/Gas

May crude petroleum production averaged 245 020 cubic metres/day, down 0.11% from 245 300 in 1979. Net new production of natural gas averaged 246 258 thousand cubic metres/day, down 9.9% from 273 481 thousand.

For further information, order the May 1980 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$2.50/\$25), or contact G. Kitchen (613-992-4021), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Highway Construction Price Index

Total index for year's end, March 31 1980, reached 232.2 (1971=100), an increase of 8.3% from the previous fiscal year. Prices for new highway construction increased in all provinces ranging between 4.4% in New Brunswick and British Columbia to 11.2% in Alberta.

For further information, order the September 1980 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3/\$30), or contact Mrs. M. Larose (613-996-3744), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Capacity Utilization Rates Canadian Manufacturing Second Quarter 1980

Capacity utilization in Canadian manufacturing industries dropped to 79.6% in the second quarter of 1980 from first quarter's 83.1%. Durable manufacturing declined from 78.0% to 72.9% and non-durable manufacturing industries from 88.2% to 86.4%.

Rates by industry (first quarter in brackets) are: food and beverages 89.5 (88.9), tobacco products 89.1 (87.5), rubber and plastics products industries 76.6 (82.3), leather 77.8 (78.4), textile 90.3 (94.5), knitting mills 94.3 (94.8), clothing 80.3 (82.1), wood 64.1 (69.5), furniture and fixtures 66.1 (66.9), paper and allied industries 90.7 (95.9), printing, publishing and allied industries 99.2 (99.6), primary metals 74.9 (80.2), metal fabricating 80.5 (85.7), machinery 88.8 (91.9), transportation equipment 62.3 (71.1), electrical products 81.3 (83.3), non-metallic mineral products 61.7 (65.5), petroleum and coal products 76.3 (80.2), chemical and chemical products 69.3 (71.7) and miscellaneous manufacturing 90.5 (90.1). (The utilization rates have been revised due to the revision of the production indexes from 1976 on.)

The capital stocks for the second quarter of 1980 incorporate revised capital spending intentions from the Private and Public Investment Mid-year Review 1980. A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003).

For further information, contact Mrs. R. Kelly (613-995-8152), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The data is available on CANSIM from the first quarter of 1961 to the present quarter.

Raw Materials Price Index

The Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100) at a level of 146.9 in July increased 1.2% from June and is now 7.5% above July 1979. Most of the component indexes also increased or remained stable between June and July — only wood materials slightly decreased.

Animal and animal products rose most, higher prices for hogs (15.5%), cattle (5.9%) and hides and skins (15.9%) more than offsetting lower prices for furs and fresh fish. Increase in vegetable products was mainly due to higher prices for fresh fruit and potatoes, grains and oil seeds. Within this component, prices for raw sugar and green coffee beans declined for the second month. Both raw cotton and man-made fibres increased in the textile products index.

The increase in non-ferrous metals of 12.0% is dominated by higher prices for copper. These prices and those for gold and non-ferrous scrap offset price decreases in nickel, tin and zinc.

For six months, indexes are subject to revision. For further information, order the July 1980 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit, *Industrial Prices* (613-995-5738).

CTV Television Network

The CTV network is a co-operative undertaking of its affiliates that enables them to provide network programming to their viewing audiences. Because it operates on behalf of the affiliates at a low profit margin, the average operating ratio of television broadcasting — which is the amount of operating revenue absorbed by the operating expenses — tends to be overstated. This should be taken into account when making comparisons with other forms of communication.

Since 1973, CTV's revenues and expenses have been included with its principal affiliates on the basis of a corporate formula provided by the network. However, the CTV balance sheet becomes included with Ontario data because of the location of the network's head office. As far as possible, any duplication in CTV's data with its principal affiliates has been removed. These measures were taken to reflect more adequately CTV's impact on broadcasting.

Abstracted from Radio And Television Broadcasting, 1979 (56-204, \$6).

Live and Learn Costs At University

... figures in this publication are intended only as a guide to tuition and living accommodation costs for students at most Canadian universities ... There are several cases where a range is indicated for tuition fees, additional costs or accommodation costs. The range of tuition fees at the undergraduate level reflects a fee structure that is dependent upon the year of the program in which the student is enrolled. For graduate students, the range is due to different fees for different programs or for different levels (masters, doctorates). A range of compulsory additional costs indicates a fee structure which arises according to the year of the program and/or the faculty in which the student is enrolled. Finally, a range of costs for accommodations is due to (a) a single or double room, (b) the type of quarters, (c) the number of meals included or, (d) the duration of the rental lease.

Abstracted from the Introduction to Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Universities, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (81-219, Canada \$4.50/elsewhere \$5.40).

Electric Power Statistics

June net generation decreased to 25.5 TW.h from 25.8 TW.h in 1979. Hydro generation decreased 2.3%, thermal production rose 2.5%. Year-to-date total generation reached 185.4 TW.h, up 3.1% from a year ago.

For further information, order the June 1980 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25).

Sex Differences in Employment Characteristics of Bachelor Degree Recipients

Sharply increased enrolment of women has been one of the major developments in university education over the last decade. But the fact that women make up nearly half the undergraduates is not an indicator of equality as they are concentrated in traditional "feminine" fields. Moreover, some of these women have been disappointed to find that after earning a degree they cannot find a suitable job.

This latter problem, of course, has not been confined to women. Unprecedented numbers of young postsecondary graduates entered the labour force during the late 1960s and early 1970s. At the same time, employment growth in professional, technical, and managerial occupations slackened. An imbalance evolved between the supply of new graduates and demand for them in segments of the economy where they have traditionally been employed (e.g., teaching, government). To determine the extent of this labour market mismatch, the Education, Science and Culture Division of Statistics Canada conducted a special survey in 1978. The aim was to discover how the 97,099 individuals who had been granted a college diploma or university degree during the 1976 calendar year had fared during the two years since they had completed their programs.

Abstracted from Education Statistics, Service Bulletin, Vol. 2, N° 5 (81-002, \$1.50/\$15).

Railway Carloadings

July revenue freight loaded totalled 22.9 million short tons (20.8 million t), down 0.5% from a year earlier. Carriers received an additional 1.4 million short tons (1.2 million t) from the United States, a decline of 26.3%. Commodities showing notable percentage changes include alumina, bauxite and other aluminum ores (up 16.580.0%), wheat (up 70.7%), iron ore and concentrates (down 16.7%), grain excluding wheat (down 50.9%). For seven months, loadings registered a 4.7% increase from 1979 but receipts from U.S. connections declined 12.1%.

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

Coastwise Tonnage By Foreign Registry

During first quarter 1980, of the total cargo carried by vessels of foreign registry in coastwise trade, gasoline and fuel oil respectively represented 16.7% or 54 125 t (metric tonnes) and 70.8% or 229 560 t. In the same quarter of 1979 gasoline accounted for 30.4% or 136 869 t and fuel oil 67.1% or 302 104 t of the total cargo carried by vessels of foreign registry.

Any inquiries concerning this data can be directed to the Head (613-996-9274), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V9, or order *Water Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 6 (54-003, \$1.50/\$15).



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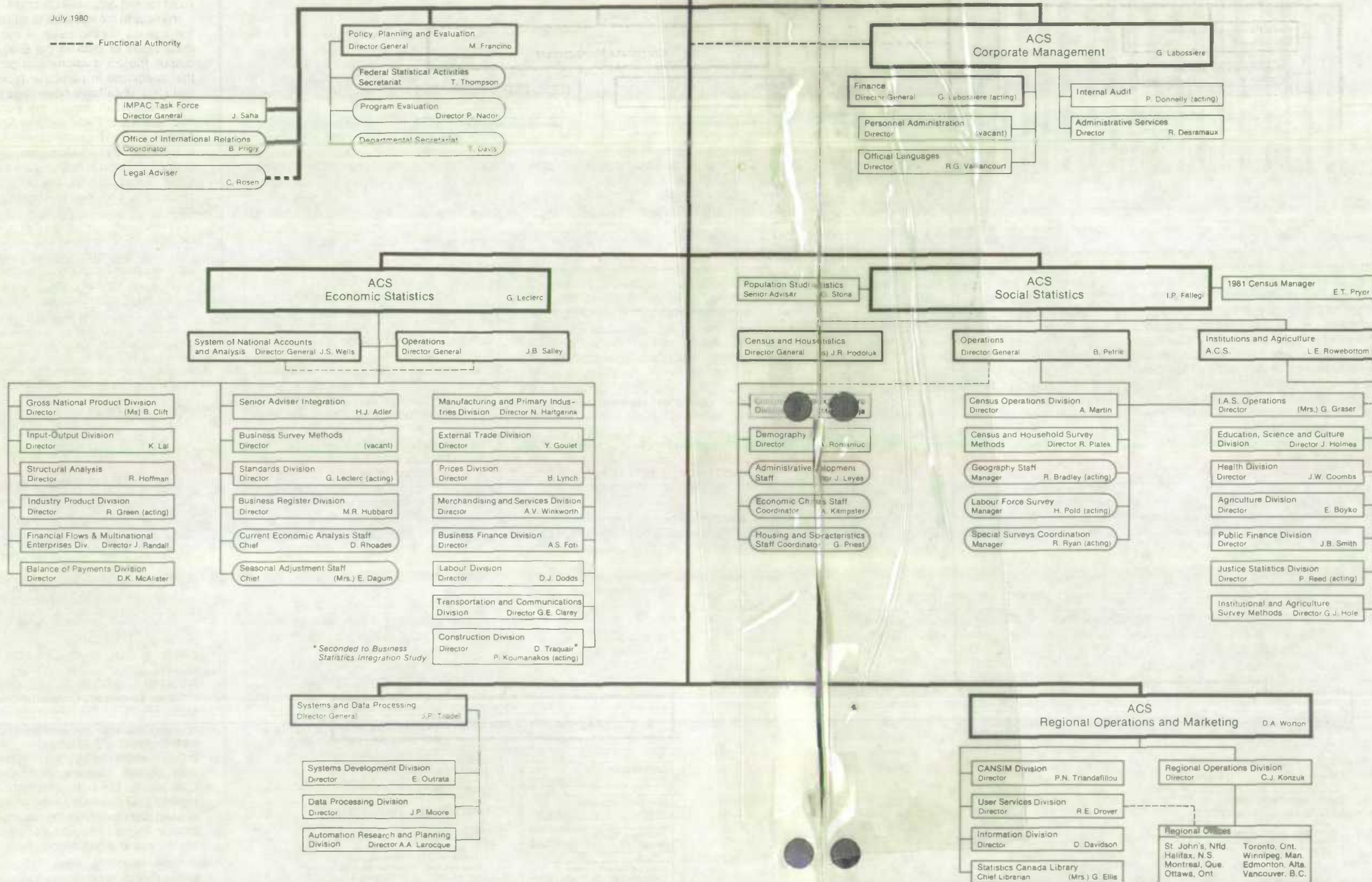
Statistique
Canada

July 1980

----- Functional Authority

Chief Statistician of Canada

J. Lawrence Fry



Organizational Developments In Statistics Canada

Long-term plans and changing operational environment have been the basis for a number of organizational changes in Statistics Canada over the past year-and-a-half leading to the current structure as shown in the most recent organization chart.

In line with the intention to structure the agency on the basis of the two main types of data in the Bureau's output, the 35 divisions and groups that specialize in particular types of statistical data have been organized under two main groups: the *Economic Statistics Field* and the *Social Statistics Field*. Each of these fields is headed by an Assistant Chief Statistician who is responsible to the Chief Statistician for the collection, processing and release of data in his area.

Formed in January 1978 and October 1979 respectively, the two new subject-matter groups consolidate — under Economic Statistics — what was formerly the Economic Accounts and the Business Statistics Field, and — under Social Statistics — what were formerly the Institutions and Agriculture Statistics Field and the Census and Household Surveys Field.

Within each of the new fields there is a senior officer assigned to oversee the operations function; this reflects an increased emphasis on the management and production functions.

Another area of change has been in the organization of those divisions which are primarily concerned with gathering raw data or marketing statistical output. Both functions involve direct links with the public through regional offices at nine separate locations across Canada.

Over January and February of 1980, the former Field Division, with its data collection activities conducted on a regional basis, was renamed *Regional Operations Division* and brought under Dave Worton, the Assistant Chief Statistician in charge of the Regional Operations and Marketing Field. The regional advisory services staff — located in the same regional offices — were brought under the direct line supervision of the Director of Regional Operations Division although still reporting functionally to the Director of User Services Division, as indicated by the broken line connection shown in the organization chart.

Solid reporting lines indicate a direct reporting relationship established on the basis of line authority. Broken reporting lines indicate a functional reporting relationship by which staff in a line organization can be provided with professional, techni-

cal or administrative advice, or guidance from centrally-located, specialized resource centres. A matrix management system is widely applied throughout the Bureau (the organization chart provides only a simplified representation of some of the most important functional links).

By placing all regional staff — advisory and collection — under the same direct line supervision, there will be a single voice established for Statistics Canada in each region and a general streamlining of regional operations. This is expected to provide a better framework for managing the increased workload that is anticipated as more collection and marketing activities are moved from Ottawa in the process of continuing decentralization that is planned for the early 1980s.

International Travel

July's visitors rose 14.7% to 6.2 million from a year earlier. Residents re-entering from international trips rose 0.8% to 4.3 million. A slight gain in re-entries from the United States was partially offset by a decrease in resident travel to countries other than the U.S. (Despite the increase in re-entries from the U.S. the number remained well below the 1978 figure.)

Preliminary statistics show that 5.8 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 15.6% from a year earlier. Visitors from other countries increased 3.6% to 413,000. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. — 4.2 million — rose 1.3% and residents returning from elsewhere decreased 11.3% to 132,000.

Year-to-date, 21.6 million U.S. residents entered, up 26.1%; visitors from other countries increased 7.8%; residents returning from the U.S. reached 20.2 million, up 1.2%; and residents re-entering from other countries numbered 995,000, down 7.1%.

In July, longer-term entries from the U.S. (including overnight or longer bus and auto traffic and all boat, train and plane entries) increased 0.4% to 2.2 million. Residents of other countries (excluding same-day via the U.S. by land entries) increased 5.4% to 359,000.

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

Scientific Publications

Among statistical reports received at the Science Statistics Centre recently are the following (this section is intended to alert readers: for reports that may interest them, please contact the indicated source. Statistics Canada cannot provide copies):

OECD

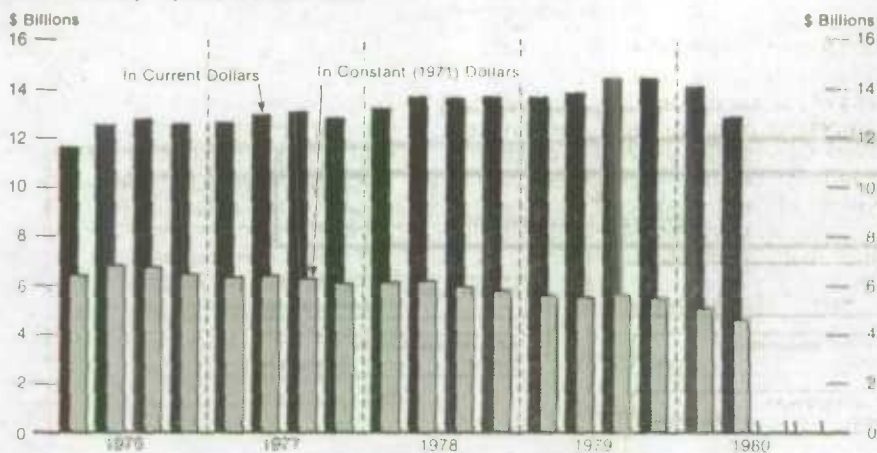
"Norway 1977 and Preliminary International Tables", DSTI/SPR/79.28/14, 20 June 1980. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.

United States

"Employment Characteristics of Recent Science and Engineering Graduates", *Reviews of Data on Science Resources*, NSF 80-311, May 1980. National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Paper Examines Rationale Underlying Census Concepts

Concepts of urban or rural and farm or non-farm areas are frequently applied in geographic classifications of statistical data. However, there are serious challenges to the validity of such a dichotomy and these are discussed in a paper entitled *The Urban-Rural and Farm- Non-farm Dichotomies: Are They Obsolete?* The author is Françoise Ricour-Singh, of Statistics Canada's Census Geography Staff.

Initially presented in May to the *Association canadienne-française pour l'avancement des sciences*, at its annual meeting in Québec City, the paper examines and clarifies the roles of these concepts as they are used in the Census of Canada.

Copies can be obtained free of charge from Spatial Delineation And Analysis Section (613-995-8301), Social Statistics Field, 4th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Ottawa K1A 0T6. Non-loan copies, for reference purposes, are available at Statistics Canada regional reference centres.

Cement

Manufacturers shipped 1 058 704 tonnes of Portland cement in July compared with 1 237 818 a year earlier.

For further information, order the July 1980 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J. Dornan (613-996-3226).

Mineral Wool

July's shipments totalled 5 462 515 square metres (all R-factors).

For further information, order the July 1980 issue of *Mineral Wool* (44-004, \$1.50/\$15), or contact J. Dornan (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Fur Farms, 1979

Production of mink went to 1,065,907 pelts from 1,025,684 in 1978. Value: \$46,981,141 (\$42,115,525).

For further information, order *Report on Fur Farms, 1979* (23-208, \$4.50), or contact P.L. Beerstecher (613-995-4853), Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Income Distributions

Average family income (total money income before taxes or other deductions) rose to \$23,403 in 1979 from \$22,397 in 1978, an increase of 5%. However, in terms of real purchasing power the average income decreased by 4%.

Average income of all units also moved up 5%, advancing to \$19,498 in 1979 from \$18,547 in 1978.

On an individual basis, average income in 1979 was \$11,468, an increase of 7% from \$10,673 in 1978. (These figures exclude persons without income and children less than 15 years of age.)

Survey results indicate that within the last few years Alberta has become established as the province with the highest average incomes. This distinction was previously associated with either Ontario or British Columbia. Alberta now has the highest average income for all units (all families and unattached individuals) at \$20,824 as well as the highest average for all individuals with income at \$12,540.

Preliminary estimates were prepared from data collected by a sample survey of 37,000 dwellings taken in the spring of 1980. For further information, order *Income Distributions by Size in Canada, Preliminary Estimates, 1979* (13-206, Canada \$4.50).

Industry Selling Price Index

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing (1971=100) rose 1.0% to 245.8 in July from revised June's 243.3 with the 12 months' increase 12.6%, the lowest year-over-year percentage increase since January 1979. This rate has been dropping continually each month since the January 1980 high of 16.6%.

All major groups rose from June and the 1.0% increase was the largest since January. Major contributors were — in descending order — the food and beverage industries, the wood industries and the motor vehicle industry.

For six months, indexes are subject to revision. For further information, order the July 1980 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35).

Summary Analysis Of The Annual Work Patterns Survey, 1979

In January 1979, Statistics Canada conducted a special survey to obtain information on the labour market activities of the working age population in the preceding calendar year. The Annual Work Patterns Survey (AWPS) questionnaire was completed for all persons 15 years of age and over who were included in the Labour Force Survey in that month, except persons in households being interviewed for the first time.

The survey provides information on the working and job search activities of each individual respondent over the course of the entire year as opposed to the monthly Labour Force Survey estimates which are based largely on a person's activities in a given reference week or in the immediately preceding three weeks.

It should be noted that the categories assigned in the monthly LFS — employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force — are taken one step further in the AWPS data insofar as combinations of activities *within* the month are recognized. Consequently, in any given month, a person could be classified as employed, unemployed, or inactive throughout the month, or could be recorded as having either of the following combinations of classifications in a given month: "employed part-month, unemployed part-month", or "employed part-month, inactive part-month".

Using the monthly LFS estimates as a standard, appreciable but unavoidable biases are evident in the AWPS estimates. These biases — which must be borne in mind when using AWPS data — arise from a variety of sources, the most important of these probably being the incapacity of respondents to accurately recall activities that took place up to twelve months ago.

In comparison to the monthly estimates at the Canada total level derived from the Labour Force Survey, the Annual Work Patterns Survey tends to underestimate employment in each month but by less than 1% on average. The maximum underestimate is 2% in July and August. In terms of persons not in the labour force, the Annual Work Patterns Survey overestimates the LFS throughout the year. In January, the overestimate is approximately 8% but the overestimate declines to 5% by June and further declines to 1% by December. The estimates of unemployment derived from the AWPS underestimate the LFS by approximately 25% in the first quarter although the underestimation declines until July when the AWPS begins to overestimate the LFS unemployment levels. The size of the overestimate increases to approximately 20% by December.

Estimates of the number of persons experiencing different labour market statuses, by demographic group and province, for the year 1978... can be summarized as follows:

- 12.4 million persons, or 70.4% of the population, were in the labour force at some time during 1978. (12.0 million of these persons were employed at some time during the year)
- Unemployment is a temporary state through which many members of the labour force pass in the course of a year (for example, on average through 1978, approximately 267,000 persons per month entered the state of unemployment and on average a slightly larger number left the ranks of the unemployed — consequently, the number of persons who experience a period of unemployment sometime in the course of a year as measured by the AWPS will greatly exceed the number of persons counted as unemployed at a time as measured by the monthly LFS — the estimate... showing 2.7 million persons unemployed at some time in 1978 represents the accumulated results of all this movement into and out of the state of unemployment)
- 21.7% of the total labour force in 1978 experienced some unemployment in 1978, the rate representing the proportion of those persons who participated in the labour force at some time in 1978 and experienced some unemployment, regardless of the duration of the unemployment (the measure is obtained by dividing the incidence of unemployment, 2.7 million, by the labour force, 12.4 million)
- 7.5 million persons were employed continuously throughout 1978, accounting for 42.9% of the total population and for 61.0% of the total in the labour force at some time
- 4.5 million persons were employed for only part of the year, representing 25.5% of the total population and 36.2% of the total who were in the labour force at some time in 1978
- 5.2 million persons, or 29.6% of the total population, did not participate in the labour force at any time during the year.

In both age groups, the proportion of men in the labour force at some time (as a percentage of the total population) is substantially higher than the corresponding rate for women. Among 15 to 24 year olds, the rates were 85.3% and 76.1% for men and women respectively, and in the over 25 age category the figures were 83.9% and 50.6%.

In terms of the number of persons employed at some time, again as a proportion of the total population, the

pattern is very similar, with the discrepancy between sexes more marked in the older age group (82.7% of men against 48.9% of women).

Unemployment is more prevalent among young labour force participants. 36.0% of all 15 to 24 year old men or women in the labour force at some time during the year experienced unemployment in 1978. This compares with 13.8% for men 25 and over and 18.6% for women of the same age.

For both male and female totals, a greater proportion of the labour force was employed all year than part year. The figure for men working all year is somewhat higher than that for women: 66.1% to 53.8%. However, the age breakdowns showed some deviation from this pattern. In the 15 to 24 year old group, approximately the same proportion of men as women were employed all year (38.9% and 38.5%, respectively) or employed part year (57.7% and 56.3%).

The non-participation rates, calculated as the proportion of the specific age/sex population who were not in the labour force at any time during the year, also showed a marked discrepancy between the two sexes: 42.9% for females compared to 15.7% for males. This variation was also reflected in the age breakdowns, although it was somewhat less pronounced in the 15 to 24 year old group.

By province, the proportion of the labour force employed at some time in 1978 ranged from 94.3% in Newfoundland to 98.6% in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The variation was much greater for those unemployed at some time: in Saskatchewan the proportion was as low as 15.5% but in Newfoundland the rate went as high as 36.4%.

The survey also indicates that the likelihood of being employed all year is considerably less in the Atlantic provinces than that for the rest of Canada. The proportion of the labour force who were full-year workers was only 42.9% in Newfoundland, 49.5% in P.E.I. and 51.0% in New Brunswick (Nova Scotia was somewhat higher at 57.2%). The figures for the other provinces were all over 58%. Consequently, the rates for persons employed only part of the year were highest in the Atlantic provinces.

This pattern in provincial variation was also reflected for the most part in the proportion of the population who were not in the labour force throughout the year. The highest rate, 35.2%, was found in Newfoundland with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia close behind, whereas the lowest, 24.0%, was in Alberta.

Abstracted from a special feature article in Vol. 36, No. 7 of the Labour Force (71-001, \$3.50/\$35). For further information about the Annual Work Patterns Survey, contact R. Veivers or J. MacRae in the Labour Force Activities Section (613-995-9381), Ottawa K1A 0T6.



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