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Weekly Bulletin

December 18, 1981

Retail Trade

Seasonally adjusted retail sales for October 1981 were \$7,847.0 million, down 0.9% from \$7,918.0 million in September. The largest increases were for book and stationery stores (7.9%) and jewellery stores (7.8%), while the biggest declines were in sporting goods and accessories stores (-13.0%), motor vehicle dealers (-12.7%) and automotive parts and accessories stores (-4.7%). Sales decreases from September were reported in all provinces except Alberta (+1.4%), Nova Scotia (+1.2%), Newfoundland (+0.5%) and British Columbia (no change); declines ranged from 0.9% for Ontario to 3.0% for New Brunswick.

Total retail trade without seasonal adjustment was \$8,318.6 million, up 9.2% over October 1980. Sales increased in all trade groups except motor vehicle dealers (-10.5%) and furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores (-6.8%). The largest sales increases were in all other food stores (28.2%), service stations (24.8%) and garages (23.5%). Sales rose in all provinces, gains ranging from 14.9% for Alberta to 0.5% for Newfoundland. Montreal sales rose 6.9%; Toronto, 13.8%; Winnipeg, 14.2%; and Vancouver, 6.4%.

Revised total retail trade without seasonal adjustment for September 1981 was \$7,781.8 million, an increase of 10.4% from September 1980.

Cumulative sales for January to October 1981 for Canada were \$76,297.8 million, up 13.3% over the same period in 1980.

For further information, order the October 1981 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 0V4.

Restaurant Statistics

Preliminary estimates for October 1981 show restaurants, caterers and taverns in Canada had sales totalling \$773.1 million. Final estimates for September indicate total sales of \$775.5 million.

For further information on sales of chains versus independents and provincial sales by type of business, order the October 1981 issue of *Restaurant, Tavern and Caterer Statistics* (63-011, \$1.50/\$15), or contact R. Bennett (613-996-9301), Services Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

All 2010 Data, Income				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Sept.*	363.81p	358.11p	11.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	Sept.	16,199.5p	15,452.0p	15.3
Persons with Jobs (million)	Nov.	10.85	10.99	1.0
Unemployed	Nov.	928,000	891,000	17.9

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Sept.	2,775.9	2,983.1	16.9
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Sept.	32,311.6p	32,279.8r	15.6
Wholesale (\$ million)	May	17,091.0	16,923.1	

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Sept.	16,330.0p	14,404.1r	8.4
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Sept.	19,363.3p	19,401.2r	6.2

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	244.8	242.4	12.7
Non-food Component (CPI)	Oct.	227.8	224.9	13.7
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Oct.	134.4	134.7	10.4
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Aug.*	273.3p	273.3p	8.1
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Oct.	278.3p	276.6r	8.7

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Sept.	1,267.4p	13,615.4p	24.9
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Oct.	8,271	118,807	16.6

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Sept.	3,147.4	28,978.3	8.4
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Aug.	28.7	248.2	3.5
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	July	187.1	56,997.0	-1.4
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Sept.	8.1p	78.1p	-6.6

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Oct.	7,317p	69,400p	11.0
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Oct.	6,753p	65,217p	14.6

PRODUCTION

Steel (Ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Oct.	1,026.4	12,653.9	-2.7
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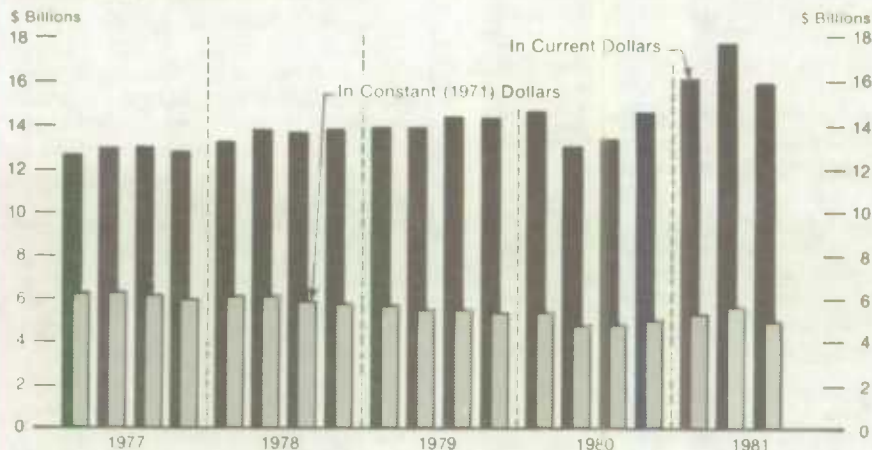
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Oct.	892.3	7,639.6	10.4
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Sept.	16,367.9p	140,816.9p	15.4
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Oct.	890.7	10,145.0	3.9
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Oct.*	8,318.6p	76,297.8p	13.3
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	May	4,701.6p	44,570.1p	

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

Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts for January to October 1981 are estimated at \$15.6 billion, an increase of 22% over the \$12.7 billion estimated for the same period in 1980. All provinces recorded increases in cash receipts.

Receipts from the sale of crops rose 34% in the latest period with higher prices for wheat, barley and potatoes all contributing to the increase. Livestock receipts were up 10%, reflecting higher receipts for cattle and calves (+2%), hogs (+24%), dairy products (+15%), poultry (+19%) and eggs (+16%).

Total estimates include: cash receipts from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops; cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada; and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. No deduction is made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

For further information, order the January-October 1981 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Peter Lys (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Prices of Farm Products

The Canada index number of farm prices of agricultural products (1971=100) for October 1981 decreased by 0.4% to 282.3 from the revised September 1981 level of 283.3. The decrease in the index number can be attributed to lower Canadian Wheat Board initial prices for wheat, oats and barley.

The index, which measures (as closely as can be determined) prices received by producers at the farm gate, is available on CANSIM (matrix 176) or in the publication *Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products* (62-003, \$1.50/\$15). This release incorporates Canadian Wheat Board adjustment payments for the period August 1980 to date. Sub-indexes for livestock, crops and their components are available to users from the Farm Income and Prices Section. For further information, contact George Beelen (613-995-4895), Agriculture Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Raw Materials Prices

Preliminary figures show the Raw Materials Price Index rose by 3.1% from September to October 1981 to a level 19.1% higher than in October 1980. This rise occurred despite the fact that six of the components declined while only two, including the coal, crude oil and natural gas index, posted increases. The raw materials price index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas declined by 1.6%, contributing to a 6.1% decrease over the latest 12 months.

The determining factor in the overall movement of the Raw Materials Price Index during the month was the 7.7% increase in the coal, crude oil and natural gas index, which has jumped by 56.1% since October 1980.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit (613-995-5738), Industrial Prices Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Trust and Mortgage Companies

Quarterly Statements of Mortgages Outstanding

Billions of Dollars



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

New Housing Prices

The Canada composite new housing price index (1976=100) decreased 0.2% in October 1981 to 134.4 from 134.7 in September. This marked the third consecutive monthly decrease, which amounts to an overall 0.6% decline since July 1981.

A major price decrease of 2.4% occurred in Vancouver, reflecting a further decline from previous high prices. Toronto prices also decreased marginally (-0.1%), for the first time this year.

Indexes in four cities increased fractionally: Quebec City, 0.1%; Kitchener, 0.4%; Calgary, 0.1%; and Saskatchewan, 0.1%. Only Montreal showed a larger increase of 1.0%.

For further information, contact the Prices Division (613-996-3744), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Canada Handbook

The *Canada Handbook* 1980-81 edition is an illustrated volume that paints a broad picture of life in this country — the book's 352 pages provide a detailed portrait of the lifestyle of Canadians, from education to agriculture, technical progress to multiculturalism, from the national balance of payments to leisure. More than 250 photographs and illustrations, most of them in color, accompany the text.

Available through government and retail book stores, the publication is priced at \$6. Copies may be ordered from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V7, or the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Department of Supply and Services, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S9. Orders should be accompanied by a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada.

Capacity Utilization Rates

Capacity utilization in Canadian manufacturing industries fell to 79.7% in the third quarter of 1981 from 83.0% in the second quarter.

Durable manufacturing industries operated at 73.7% of capacity, down from 78.4% in the preceding quarter. Non-durable manufacturing industries showed a decrease to 85.9% of capacity from 87.8%.

Capacity utilization rates for the third quarter of 1981 by industry were as follows, with second quarter 1981 rates in brackets:

- Food and beverages industries, 86.6% (86.6%)
- Tobacco products industries, 94.9% (84.3%)
- Rubber and plastics products industries, 80.9% (80.2%)
- Leather industries, 82.6% (84.5%)
- Textiles, 95.4% (100.0%)
- Knitting mills, 96.4% (95.1%)
- Clothing industries, 83.4% (83.0%)
- Wood industries, 48.9% (68.4%)
- Furniture and fixtures industries, 79.4% (81.0%)
- Paper and allied industries, 83.7% (92.4%)
- Printing, publishing and allied industries, 97.0% (98.9%)
- Primary metals industries, 75.9% (82.7%)
- Metal fabricating industries, 82.2% (84.4%)
- Machinery industries, 88.5% (89.5%)
- Transportation equipment industries, 64.4% (67.9%)
- Electrical products industries, 82.3% (83.0%)
- Non-metallic mineral products industries, 70.4% (75.8%)
- Petroleum and coal products industries, 72.0% (75.1%)
- Chemical and chemical products industries, 71.1% (72.6%)
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, 99.2% (98.2%)

A description of the methodology used to derive the rates as well as an explanation of some changes to it as a result of the recent changes in the production indexes are given in the publication *Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing* (31-003, \$5/\$20). For further information, contact P. Koumanakos (613-995-4219), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6. The data are available on CANSIM from the first quarter of 1961 to date by major manufacturing group according to the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification, with aggregates for durables, non-durables and total manufacturing.

Oil Pipeline Transport

Net receipts of crude oil, condensates, pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during September 1981 totalled 11 686 052 cubic metres, up 2.1% from 11 451 229 cubic metres in September 1980.

For further information, order the September 1981 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (58-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact M. Lefebvre (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

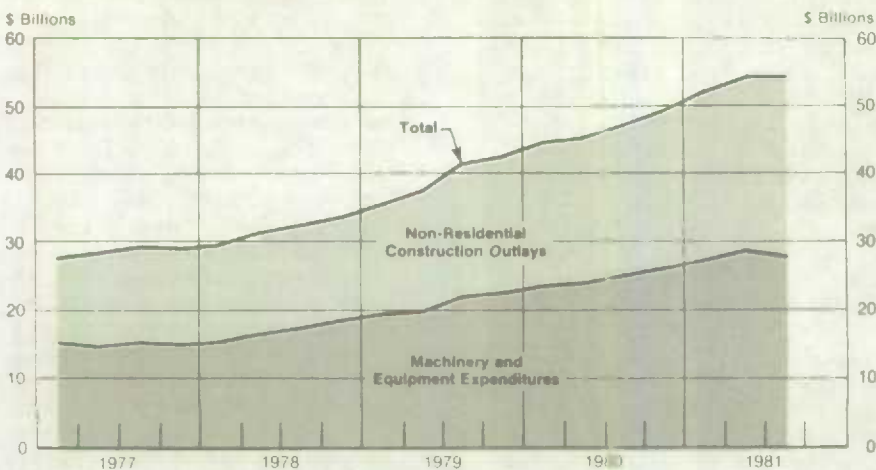
Current Economic Analysis

The downward trend of economic activity was confirmed by the release of the third quarter National Accounts. Gathering negative forces that resulted in a 1.0% drop in real Gross National Expenditure in the third quarter appeared to persist entering the fourth quarter. The sudden downturn of sales in the third quarter and the rising burden of financing costs, partly related to the upturn in inventory accumulation, has already resulted in a considerable erosion of corporate profits. The financial difficulties were evident in most of the non-financial business sector, and the resulting desire to pare inventories and cut costs served to reduce output in the third quarter. Employment fell in October and November, suggesting that efforts to cut inventories and control costs continued into the fourth quarter. As well, the drops in employment indicate that the anticipated stimulative effects of lower interest rates on consumer spending will be at least partly offset by weak earnings in the fourth quarter. The easing of interest rates appears to have had, as yet, little effect on residential construction activity as housing starts tumbled to very low levels in October and recovered only slightly to still depressed levels in November. The noticeable slippage of the United States economy early in the fourth quarter indicates the external sector can be expected to be an additional drag on the real economy, particularly on the automobile and lumber industries. A reduction of inflation at the manufacturing level and the recent strengthening of the Canadian dollar has provided only small relief for consumer prices, although recent increases in wage and energy costs suggest that there has been only limited room for improvement despite the slack demand in product markets.

- **Real Domestic Product** edged up 0.2% in September, leaving total output down 1.2% in the third quarter. Industrial output fell 1.0%, as diffuse declines were accentuated by the beginning of large cutbacks in motor vehicle production. Total output rose slightly due to strike settlements and gains in service-producing industries.
- **Housing starts** plunged to an annual rate of 107,200 in October, with the weakness evident for both singles and multiples. Data on building permits and mortgage loans in September signalled a further erosion of demand for single-family homes, which translates quickly into lower work-put-in-place. The advance indicators for multiples turned up in September, partly in anticipation of the expiry of the MURB (Multiple Unit Residential Building) programs and this helped to raise the level of housing starts to 121,500 in November.
- **Manufacturing industries** continued to accumulate inventories at a rapid rate in September as the slack in final demand

Business Investment in Plant and Equipment

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

outstripped the effects of lower production. Shipments fell 3.0% in volume, while real stocks rose \$73 million. Economy-wide inventories in the third quarter rose faster than in the manufacturing sector, particularly for retailers of motor vehicles.

- **Merchandise exports and imports** fell again in October following substantial declines in volume in the third quarter. Exports decreased 0.3%, curtailed by weak demand for motor vehicles. Imports fell a more precipitous 10.0%, boosting the merchandise trade surplus to about \$700 million.
- **Labour market** conditions slackened again in October and November, as employment fell 0.2% and 0.4%. A halt to labour force growth restrained the unemployment rate to 8.2% by November. The weak demand for labour and the financial difficulties in many industries, however, have not as yet slowed the rate of increase in wage settlements won by major collective bargaining units, as third quarter settlements edged up to a 12.2% annual rate of increase.
- Sharply higher demand for imported cars in September helped to raise the volume of **retail sales** 0.3%, although consumer demand for goods and services was down 1.0% in the quarter.
- The rate of increase of **consumer prices** continued at about 1.0% in October, led by rising costs of shelter and prices of many non-durable goods. Prices of durable and semi-durable goods slackened in line with the recent easing of industry selling prices, up 0.5% in September. Higher energy and wage costs boosted economy-wide domestically-produced inflation again in the third quarter.

The behaviour of the Canadian Composite Leading Index in September suggests that the third quarter downturn of real GNP

will not be reversed in the fourth quarter. The index and its components indicate that the negative forces accumulating in the economy continued to spread and intensify. The outlook for all the major components of final demand remains dim and the recent weakening within the manufacturing sector appeared to broaden in September.

The leading index declined for the third consecutive month in September, off 1.85% after declines of 0.28% and 1.12% in July and August. The index now stands at 135.81 compared to its level of 138.37 in August, as nine of the 10 components weakened. The steep fall in the non-filtered version in the last two months, 5.1% in August and 3.0% in September, reduced this index to a level of 126.1, slightly below the trough reached in the 1980 recession.

For detailed analysis as well as a news summary of major domestic and international developments and extensive analytical charts and tables, order Current Economic Analysis (13-004E, Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3/\$30). For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Staff, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Railway Operating Statistics

Canada's seven major railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$55.8 million in June 1981, up 130.7% from a year earlier. Operating revenues of \$539.0 million were up 23.4% from the June 1980 figure.

Revenue freight ton-miles rose 0.7% in the latest month, freight train-miles increased 0.7%; and freight car-miles decreased 0.8%. Average revenue per ton-mile of freight was up to 2.961 cents from 2.387 cents in 1980. Revenue passenger-miles decreased by 4.0% to 159.1 million.

For further information, order the June 1981 issue of Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, \$2.50/\$25), or contact W.R. Burr (613-995-1976), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Construction Marketing Service

Statistics on construction activity in Canada, at both the planning and work stages, are available from CANADATA, a marketing service of Southam Communications.

CANADATA details most significant construction started in Canada since January 1974 in terms of: start date; job site; type of building or project; new, addition or alteration; dollar value; square footage and number of storeys; number of units; fuel used; air conditioning; address of owner, if job is more than \$200,000; addresses of all specifiers, such as engineers, architects, contractors and construction managers.

Standard Statistical Reports are produced by province, census division and major metropolitan area. Custom Reports can also be ordered. Three data files are available on magnetic tape or computer cards: construction starts; construction

projects in the planning/pre-bid stage; and addresses of architects, engineers, contractors and project managers and owners of construction jobs valued at \$200,000 or more.

The Southam Construction Cost Index, a monthly indicator of trends has five regional reports — Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and British Columbia — and a national report. An index of structural material costs, an index of wages and a composite construction price index composed of weighted data from both of the input components are included. All indices use 1971 as the base year. Cost Index is available only on a calendar-year subscription.

For further information on CANADATA services and rates, contact Jim Ransom (416-445-6641), Southam Communications Limited, 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2X7.

International Travel

Non-resident visitors to Canada in October 1981 totalled 2.7 million, down 9.0% from a year earlier. Residents of Canada re-entering this country after international trips decreased by 3.8% to 2.7 million.

During the first 10 months of 1981, 35.9 million U.S. residents entered Canada, up 5.4% from January-October 1980. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. decreased by 0.9% to 2.0 million. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 29.2 million, down 3.8%, while residents re-entering from other countries fell by 7.5% from the same period in 1980 to 1.3 million.

Preliminary statistics for October 1981 show that 2.6 million United States residents entered Canada, down 9.4% from a year earlier. Visitors from countries other than the U.S. declined slightly during the month to 140,000. Canadian residents returning from the U.S. numbered 2.6 million, 3.9% lower than in October 1980, while residents returning from other countries increased by 0.8% to 105,000.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Paul L. Paradis (613-995-0847), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Bureau Statistician Honored

Estela Bee Dagum, Chief, Seasonal Adjustment and Time Series Research Staff, Statistics Canada, has been named Fellow of the American Statistical Association. She has been honored "for outstanding ability to apply theoretical advances to practical statistical problems; for research on seasonal adjustment of economic time series; for distinguished leadership in the development of internationally oriented and unified research in time series analysis; and for innovative teaching, consulting and service."

Industrial Cape Breton Facts

The second edition of the *Industrial Cape Breton Fact Book* is a handy reference for statistical information pertaining to the industrial area in the county of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

The fact book portrays the industrial Cape Breton area in terms of its history, location, climate, recreation, tourism and other services. It also presents statistical information on population, culture, labour force, incomes and prices, natural resources, manufacturing, construction, housing, transportation, communications, education and municipal tax rates.

The 69-page Fact Book, which contains 30 statistical tables and five charts, is available at a price of \$2 from the Nova Scotia Government Bookstore, 1937 Hollis St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

TSE Fact Book

The first Fact Book of the Toronto Stock Exchange presents a wide variety of useful data generated by the Exchange as well as useful investment information from other organizations. The book, to be published annually, is designed to provide a convenient reference manual for the public, the securities industry and the financial press.

This first edition includes statistics for 1980 on trading activity, performance of the TSE 300 Index, listings, and information on member firms and corporations as well as investors. The book also has an historical section which contains data on equity trading, options trading, listed companies and member firms.

The 78-page book is available at a price of \$4 from the Toronto Stock Exchange, 234 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario M5J 1R1.

Phonograph Records/Tapes

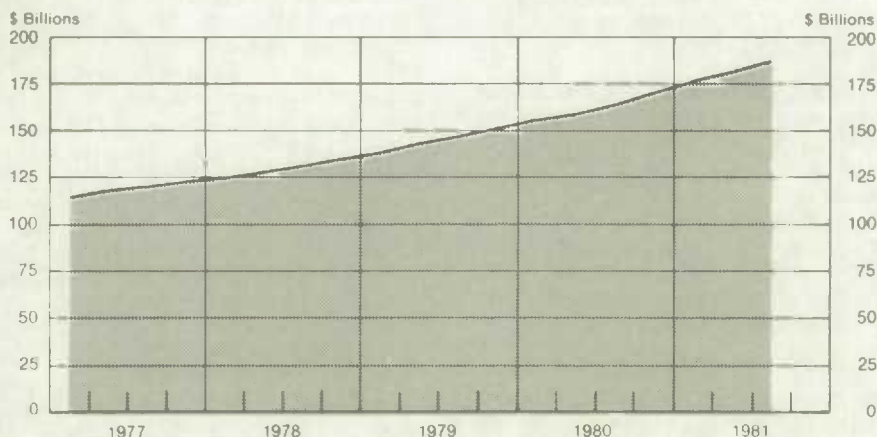
Canadian manufacturers produced 10,471,769 phonograph records in October 1981, up from 8,777,800 a year earlier.

Production of pre-recorded tapes rose to 3,278,384 in the latest month from 2,526,231 in October 1980.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada* (47-004, \$1.50/\$15), or contact G. Elliot (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Keeping au Courant

The new fiscal arrangements being discussed by the federal and provincial governments are detailed in the most recent issue of *Au Courant*, a quarterly publication of the Economic Council of Canada. Other topics include: provincial borrowings from the Canada Pension Plan; boosting productivity in service industries through computer technology; what energy means for the economy; and a new income support program for Newfoundland.

Each issue of the publication includes a list of research studies and discussion papers published by the Council.

Copies of *Au Courant* are available free from the Communications Division, Economic Council of Canada, P.O. Box 527, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V6.

Demographic Trends

Demographic data for 56 countries are published in *Demographic Estimates for Countries with a Population of 10 Million or More - 1981*, issued by the United States Census Bureau.

The introduction to the 159-page report summarizes demographic trends in the major regions of the world. Data include birth and death rates, annual rate of population growth, life expectancy at birth by sex, infant mortality rate, percent urban, percent of labour force in agriculture, and percent literate. A projected population estimate as well as projected birth, death and growth rates of each country are given.

All benchmark data and projected estimates are annotated and major sources are listed. Also included for each country are population figures for each census since 1950, and a series of population estimates and projections for years from 1950 to 1985.

Copies of the report (Stock No. 003-024-03146-9) are available for \$5.50 (U.S.) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Young Driver Accidents

Young Driver Accidents: Magnitude and Characteristics of the Problem has been released by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation. The report documents the magnitude of the problem and examines universality and consistency.

Three conclusions emerge:

- A disproportionate number of young drivers are involved in serious traffic crashes in Canada.
 - The young driver problem exists in each Canadian province.
 - The magnitude of the problem has increased, spreading to younger drivers.
- The report concludes with six recommendations which the study group feels are fundamental.

A copy of the report can be obtained for \$7.50 by writing to the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, 6th Floor, 171 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0B4.

Employment Opportunities for the 1980s

Current occupational shortages, the reasons for these shortages, and their effects on Canada's industrial and economic developments are discussed in *Work for Tomorrow: Employment Opportunities for the '80's*. The final report of the Parliamentary Task Force on Employment Opportunities for the 1980s also projects what jobs will be available, where and how many.

The report contains 186 recommendations in such areas as: the Federal Government's employment and training policies; industrial and institutional training priorities; systems to support trainees and their families during lengthy training periods; mobility, immigration and flexible work; federal-provincial relations with respect to manpower programs; the planning, information and forecasting requirements of employers, job-seekers and planners in governments and educational and training institutions; and the special employment problems encountered by women, Indians and other Native people, the handicapped and some minorities.

In the area of data requirements the Task Force makes these recommendations:

- In collecting labour market data, there must be more regional consultation on labour market surveys so that the statistical information provided is more helpful to provinces and regional councils for their planning.
- The Federal Government should compile statistics on Indian unemployment on Reserves and among all other status Indians.
- The Federal Government should collect better statistics on nurses, engineers, and members of other trades and professions.
- Since an expansion of part-time work has been predicted for the 1980s and 1990s, there should be improved statistics on part-time employment and those seeking it.
- The monthly Labour Force Survey should be coded and reported in greater detail (at the three-digit rather than two-digit Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations level) to give a better picture of the year-to-year occupational distribution of employment.
- In addition to improved forecasting, there must be better methods for disseminating the information to education and training planners and career counsellors.

Copies of the report are available free of charge from C. Bellemare (613-992-0469), House of Commons, Room 524, 180 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6.

When the limited supplies at the above address are exhausted, the report will be available at \$4.75 from the Department of Supply and Services, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S9.

Campus Book Stores

Preliminary estimates show that retail sales of 214 campus book stores during the 1980-81 academic year increased 19.0% over the previous year to \$138.3 million.

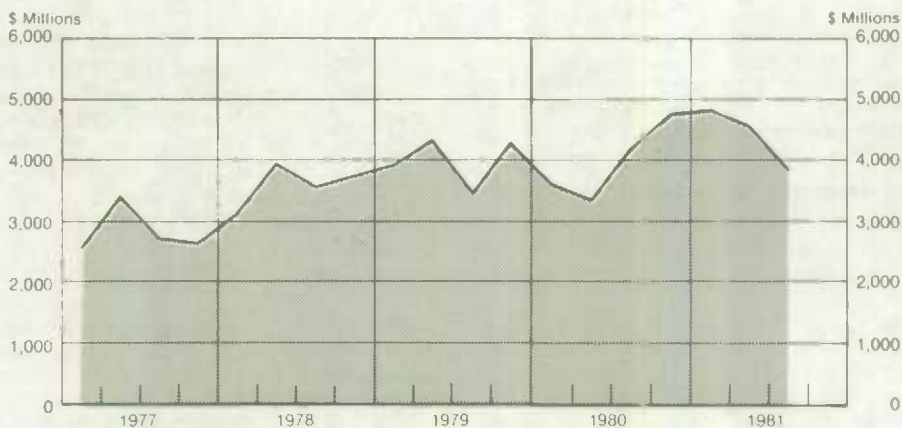
Employment of 1,622 personnel in campus book stores during the last week of November 1980 was 8.6% more than a year earlier and the annual payroll expanded 15.7% to \$18.2 million.

Text books accounted for 64.5% of the total sales in 1980-81; other books, 9.4%; stationery and supplies 16.0%; and miscellaneous items, 10.1%.

Further details will be published in *Campus Book Stores, 1980-1981* (catalogue 63-219, \$4.50), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304 or Telex 053-3385), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Trade Figures Reconciled

After completion of the reconciliation of the merchandise trade data for Canada and the United States, Canada had an estimated \$1.4 billion (U.S.) surplus in 1980, up from \$0.6 billion in 1979. Published Canadian trade statistics show a 1980 deficit of \$0.2 billion (U.S.), \$1.6 billion less than the reconciliation figure; published U.S. statistics show a Canadian surplus of \$6.1 billion, \$4.8 billion higher than the reconciled figure.

Differences in the published figures of the two countries arise for several reasons, including the non-receipt of export documents, differences in definition and valuation of trade, inclusion of transportation charges, and differences in timing and the system of crediting trade to partner countries. The reconciliation process, which is done jointly by the two countries, allocates statistical discrepancies in published figures to these causes based on balance-of-payments principles.

The largest reconciliation adjustment was the addition of \$4.9 billion (13.9%) to U.S. exports, representing non-receipt of export documents. In 1979, the non-response adjustment was \$4.5 billion or 13.6% of U.S. published exports. The equivalent adjustment for Canadian exports was \$1.2 billion, 2.8% of published Canadian exports, nearly double the 1979 value of \$614 million (1.6%). Other significant adjustments include a \$834 million reduction of U.S. imports to remove transportation charges, a \$635 million addition to U.S. imports representing merchandise trade transactions not in published U.S. statistics, and a \$710 million reduction of Canadian imports for goods priced above transaction value.

The U.S. measure of the Canadian surplus is consistently higher than the reconciled balance, while the Canadian measure is consistently lower. This occurs because of the underestimation of export statistics, largely because of non-filing of export documents, and the overestimation of import statistics by recording higher than transaction values and including transportation costs. (However, in 1979 and 1980, U.S. imports have been understated because of the increased value of Canadian exports of electricity which is not defined as an import by the U.S.)

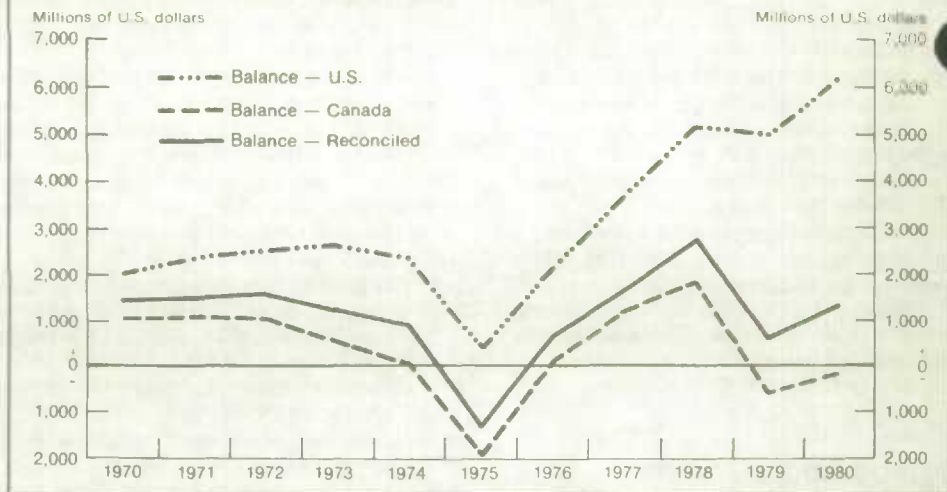
Results of the 1981 reconciliation are expected to be available by the fall of 1982. For further information, contact John Buttrill (613-995-6115), International Trade Reconciliation Section, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Refrigerators/Home Freezers

Domestic production of refrigerators during the month of October 1981 totalled 45,199 units. Home freezer production amounted to 30,646 units.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers* (43-001, \$1.50/\$15), or contact G. Elliot (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Merchandise Trade Balance Between Canada and the United States



Mental Health Statistics

During 1978, there were 119,417 admissions to the 352 psychiatric inpatient facilities that submitted data to Statistics Canada. This represents an increase of 25% over the last decade.

Of the admissions reported, 54% went to psychiatric units of general hospitals, 26% to mental hospitals, 10% to psychiatric hospitals, and 12% to other types of psychiatric inpatient facilities.

The most frequent diagnoses for male admissions were alcoholism (22%), schizophrenia (18%), neuroses (18%), affective psychoses (9%) and personality disorders (6%). For female admissions the most frequent diagnoses were neuroses (35%), affective psychoses (15%), schizophrenia (14%), alcoholism (6%) and personality disorders (5%).

Detailed tabulations on admissions and separations of patients in psychiatric inpatient facilities will appear in *Mental Health Statistics, Volume I—Institutional Admissions and Separations, 1978* (83-204, \$8). For further information, contact R. Riley (613-995-0861), Institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Coal/Coke Statistics

Production of coal in Canada decreased 0.7% to 3 147 437 tonnes in September 1981 from 3 169 011 tonnes a year earlier. Landed imports more than quadrupled to 8 805 060 tonnes from 1 653 045 tonnes.

Industrial consumers used 6 644 480 tonnes of coal in the latest month (down 0.9% from 6 702 511 tonnes in September 1980) and 970 320 tonnes of coke (down 28.6% from 1 358 614 tonnes).

Canadian coal production in the first nine months of 1981 totalled 28 978 259 tonnes, up 8.4% from 26 737 691 tonnes in the year-earlier period.

For further information, order the September 1981 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-996-3139), Energy Section, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Water Carriers, 1980

Preliminary results show gross water transportation revenue generated in 1980 by the 308 commercial, chartering, government and private water carriers totalled \$1.84 billion. Of the four major water transportation operations undertaken, the transport of commodities represented the largest portion of total gross transportation revenue with \$1.1 billion, followed by towing (\$214 million), chartering to others (\$182 million) and the transport of passengers (\$57 million). The remaining \$276 million was derived from other revenues and subsidized operations.

Data users should note that only commercial and chartering carriers earning more than \$100,000 annually were included in the above survey. For further information, contact R. Poisson (613-996-9274), Surface and Marine Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Urban Transit

Canadian urban transit systems (59) collected 116,716,749 initial passenger fares in October 1981. The total distance run was 58 839 391 km and operating revenues amounted to \$54,260,647.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, \$1.50/\$15), or contact the head (613-995-1976), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Automatic Washers/Dryers

Canadian production of electric automatic washing machines in October 1981 was 32,525 units. Production of electric automatic clothes dryers for the same month totalled 25,842 units.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact G. Elliot (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Current Economic Analysis

Current Economic Analysis (13-004E, \$2.50/\$25) is a monthly publication which provides, in a manner easily accessible to the public, an integrated commentary on the most recent data releases covering leading economic indicators, consumption, employment, output, investment, finance, prices, external trade, etc. Included is a news summary of major domestic and international developments contributing to the economic outlook and extensive tables and charts containing analytically useful transformations of the basic source data. Because of this emphasis on analytical transformations of the data, the publication is not meant to serve as a compendium of source data on the macro-economy. Users requiring such a compendium are urged to consult the *Canadian Statistical Review*.

From time to time, feature articles will appear covering methodological issues such as dating business cycles and constructing leading indexes and presenting in-depth studies on the current behavior of specific economic sectors.

For further information, contact D. Rhoades (613-992-4441), Current Economic Analysis Staff, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Steel Ingots/Pig Iron

Preliminary estimates show Canadian production of steel ingots fell to 1,036,933 short tons (940 690 t) in November 1981 from 1,443,683 short tons (1 309 687 t) a year earlier. Pig iron production dropped to 655,173 short tons (594 363 t) from 1,002,209 short tons (909 189 t) in November 1980.

For further information, order the November 1981 issue of *Steel Ingots and Pig Iron* (41-002, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Gerry W. Barrett (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Power Statistics

Net generation of electricity in Canada rose to 28.5 TW.h in September 1981 from 27.3 TW.h a year earlier. Hydro generation increased 6.7% while thermal production decreased 0.2%.

Total generation during the first nine months of 1981 was 276.8 TW.h, an increase of 3.6% from the January-September 1980 period.

For further information, order the September 1981 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Average Weekly Earnings

First estimates show that average weekly earnings in Canadian industry totalled \$363.81 in September 1981, up 11.7% from \$325.70 a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings in September were highest in British Columbia (\$422.25), followed by Alberta (\$400.80), Quebec (\$358.80), Ontario (\$356.57), Saskatchewan (\$346.01), Newfoundland (\$326.67), Manitoba (\$319.55), New Brunswick (\$316.61), Nova Scotia (\$294.70) and Prince Edward Island (\$248.23).

By industry division, average weekly earnings in September were as follows: construction, \$558.03; mining (including milling), \$544.22; forestry, \$467.44; transportation, communication and other utilities, \$434.65; manufacturing, \$391.74; finance, insurance and real estate, \$356.20; trade, \$266.61; and service, \$239.04.

For further information, order the September 1981 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$4/\$40).

Employment/Earnings

The first estimate of the Canada industrial composite index of employment (1961=100) for September 1981 showed no change from August. Increased employment was registered in forestry, mining (including milling), finance, insurance and real estate and service, while the remaining industry divisions posted decreases or remained unchanged. Lower employment levels were recorded in the Atlantic region, Quebec and Ontario, while the Prairie region was unchanged and British Columbia had increased employment.

Average weekly earnings at the national industrial level advanced by 0.8% in September. Higher earnings were registered in all industry divisions except construction. All regions contributed to the overall increase.

Average weekly hours worked were higher in mining (including milling) but lower in manufacturing and in construction. Average hourly earnings rose in mining (including milling), manufacturing and construction.

Detailed information for July and August will be published in the September 1981 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$4/\$40), and is also available from R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Sugar Sales

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 105 991 945 kilograms of all types of sugar for November 1981. Domestic sales were 74 330 777 kilograms and export sales amounted to 31 661 168 kilograms.

For detailed information on stocks, production and shipments (sales) of refined sugar for the same period, order the November 1981 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$1.50/\$15), or contact Karen Wardley (613-996-3226), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Department Stores

Department store sales were \$892.3 million in October 1981, an increase of 8.3% over October 1980. Sales rose in 34 of the 40 departments with the largest increases in repairs and services (23.8%), housewares and small electrical appliances (18.7%) and women's and misses' sportswear (16.7%). Sales advanced in all provinces, gains ranging from 20.6% for Alberta to 0.8% for Prince Edward Island. Sales and percentage increases for metropolitan areas were: Montreal, \$99.3 million, 5.1%; Toronto, \$126.4 million, 6.2%; Winnipeg, \$41.0 million, 7.6%; and Vancouver, \$91.0 million, 4.2%.

The selling value of stocks held in October 1981 at \$3,769.4 million showed an increase of 20.8% from October 1980.

For further information, order the October 1981 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$2.50/\$25), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Market Research Handbook

Still available are a limited number of copies of the *Market Research Handbook*, 1981, a publication that provides the most comprehensive array of Canadian marketing information available in a single volume. The 751-page Handbook can be used for analysis of market areas of all sizes ranging from local or regional to national in scope.

The publication brings together 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 required 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.

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 specific data. Definitions of terms and special notes allow users to make accurate interpretations of tabulated data.

Priced at \$25 a copy in Canada and \$30 elsewhere, the *Market Research Handbook*, 1981 (catalogue number 63-224) can be ordered from any of Statistics Canada's regional reference centres or from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V7. Cheques should be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada.



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Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, November 1, 1981
The Dairy Review, October 1981

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63-007

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\$3/\$30

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