

Statistics  
CanadaStatistique  
Canada

# informat

Weekly Bulletin

March 13, 1981

## Industry Selling Price Index

The Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing (1971=100) increased 1.3% in January 1981 to a preliminary level of 261.2 from a revised 257.8 in December. The January 1981 over January 1980 index showed a movement of 9.3%, the lowest 12-month increase recorded since September 1978.

The food and beverage industries component index increased 0.5% in the latest month to stand 13.7% above the January 1980 level. Most industries showed increases except slaughtering and meat processors (-2.2%). Large price increases were registered in the fish products industry (4.9%), the dairy products industry (1.6%) and for cane and sugar beet processors (5.9%).

Paper and allied products rose 1.4% to stand 13.2% above the level of a year earlier. The main thrust behind the index change for the major group came from pulp and paper mills which showed a 1.5% rise in its index level, mainly due to newsprint which showed a 3.9% price increase.

An increase of 1.5% in metal fabricating industries brought this index 9.0% higher than a year earlier. Non-metallic mineral products moved up 4.8% in January and increased 12.8% over the latest 12 months. Chemical and chemical products rose 3.3% and were up 12.7% from January 1980.

For further information, order the January 1981 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35).

## Department Store Sales by Regions

Department store sales totalled \$640.2 million in January 1981, up 14.2% from a year earlier. Sales were higher in all regions of Canada.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month were as follows, with percentage increases from January 1980 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$226.1 million (13.0%)
- British Columbia, \$122.9 million (20.0%)
- Quebec, \$118.0 million (12.4%)
- Alberta, \$93.5 million (15.8%)
- Atlantic Provinces, \$32.6 million (7.7%)
- Manitoba, \$30.0 million (7.3%)
- Saskatchewan, \$17.3 million (19.8%).

Data users should note that the figures for British Columbia include as well those for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. See the January 1981 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.50/\$15).

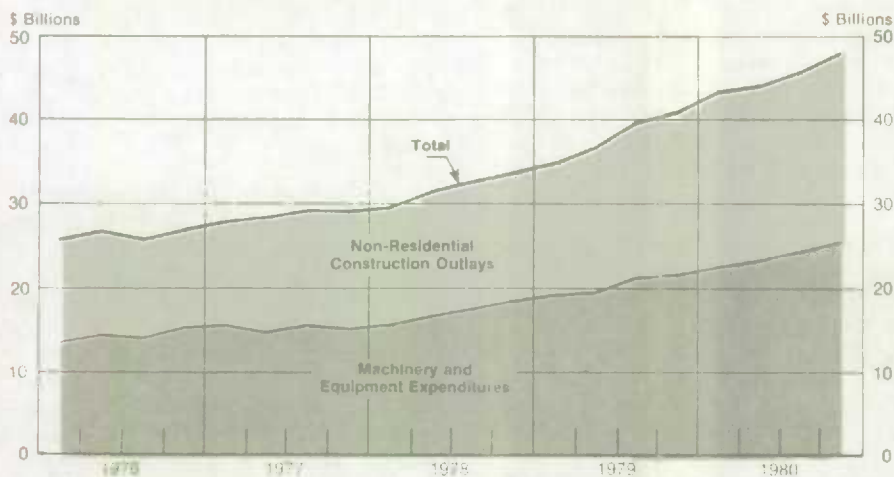
## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
<b>EMPLOYMENT, INCOME</b>				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Dec.*	324.97p	329.37p	11.2
Labour Income (\$ million)	Dec.	13,922.0p	14,014.4p	12.1
Persons with Jobs (million)	Jan.	10.46	10.64	2.6
Unemployed	Jan.	945,000	810,000	—
<b>INVENTORIES</b>				
Department Store (\$ million)	Dec.	2,499.9	3,070.6	13.6
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Dec.	28,964.4p	28,499.6r	9.9
Wholesale (\$ million)	Dec.	13,091.3	12,720.5	16.4
<b>ORDERS</b>				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Dec.	13,983.5p	14,386.2r	14.3
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Dec.	18,374.4p	18,647.5r	5.1
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Jan.	224.1	221.3	12.0
Non-food (CPI) Component	Jan.	206.3	203.8	11.5
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Jan.	126.8	125.1	11.8
22-city Composite Wage, Building (1971=100)	Nov.	253.1p	252.5p	9.5
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Jan.*	261.2p	257.8r	9.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Building Permits (\$ million)	Dec.*	1,554.4p	15,552.1p	10.0
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Jan.	8,194	8,194	-21.9
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Coal Production (thousand metric tonnes)	Nov.	3 287.2	33 157.2	9.1
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Nov.	32.3	330.2	3.6
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Nov.	8 938.5	87 647.1	-8.1
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Dec.	9.9p	111.7p	-2.6
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>				
Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Jan.*	6,531p	6,531p	10.5
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Jan.*	5,869p	5,869p	6.9
<b>PRODUCTION</b>				
Steel (ingots — thousand metric tonnes)	Jan.	1 477.5	1 477.5	6.0
<b>SALES</b>				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Jan.*	640.2	640.2	14.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Dec.	14,256.6p	165,787.5p	9.3
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Jan.	772.2	772.2	0.5
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	9,088.1p	83,888.9p	8.9
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Dec.	6,613.3	79,888.8	10.1

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

## Business Investment in Plant and Equipment

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

### Building Permits

The value of building permits issued by Canadian municipalities (including a \$400 million fertilizer plant in Alberta) reached a seasonally adjusted level of \$1,751.7 million in December 1980, up from a revised \$1,472.0 million in November. In December 1979, the value of building permits issued was \$1,205.9 million.

Residential permits remained weak in December at a seasonally adjusted \$689.8 million (\$710.7 million in November), mainly reflecting a poor performance in the multiple units category. Builders' applications were approved for the construction of 8,725 single-detached homes (8,976 in November) and for 5,674 multiples (5,386).

Non-residential permits — comprising industrial, commercial, institutional and government building projects — rose 39.5% to \$1,061.9 million in December, seasonally adjusted, from \$761.3 million in November. New industrial plants estimated at \$543.9 million (\$130.1 million in November) accounted for the increase. Commercial projects were valued at \$394.7 million, down from \$457.7 million in November and publicly-initiated projects decreased in value to \$123.3 million from \$173.5 million.

The value of new building construction authorized by Canadian municipalities in 1980 rose 10.0% to a level of \$15,552.1 million from \$14,143.9 million in 1979. The value of non-residential permits rose 27.2% to \$8,109.6 million from \$6,376.8 million. Residential permits expressed in current dollar terms decreased 4.2% to \$7,442.5 million in 1980 from \$7,767.1 million in 1979 but in volume terms, they dropped 16.4% to 157,246 dwelling units from 188,137. Provincially, the value of proposed building construction rose in 1980 in Newfoundland (+13.2%), Quebec (+2.2%), Ontario (+0.6%), Alberta (+24.1%) and British Columbia (+38.3%), while declining in Prince Edward Island (-41.9%), Nova Scotia (-10.1%), New Brunswick (-19.5%), Manitoba (-21.3%) and Saskatchewan (-18.5%).

For further information, order the December 1980 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$3.50/\$35), or contact J.P. Delisle (613-995-8213), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.

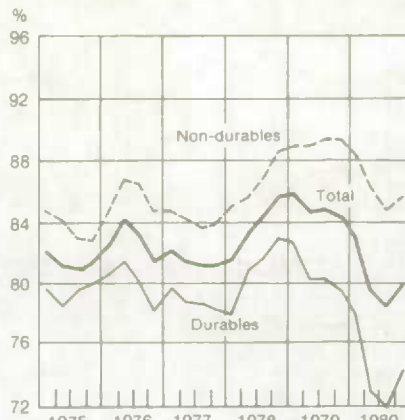
### Residential Building Construction Input Price Indexes (1971=100)

The residential building construction input price index for Canada stood at 230.3 in January 1981, an increase of 0.5% from the preceding month and up 7.2% from a year earlier.

Prices of materials used in residential building construction rose 5.8% over the 12 months from January 1980, while labour costs increased 9.6%. During this period, residential building construction input price indexes for all regions of Canada moved higher, with advances recorded as follows: Atlantic provinces, 8.2%; Quebec, 6.7%; Ontario, 6.4%; Prairie Provinces, 8.9%; and British Columbia, 7.9%.

For further information, order the February 1981 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$3/\$30).

### Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing, by Quarter



Source: Statistics Canada, Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing (31-003)

### International Travel

The most notable feature of January 1981 international travel patterns was the continued dramatic growth of total United States resident entries into Canada. A more detailed analysis shows that the same-day entries by U.S. visitors travelling by automobile were primarily responsible for the increase.

Preliminary statistics for January show that 2.0 million U.S. visitors entered Canada, up 28.7% from January 1980. Residents of countries other than the U.S. increased by 15.0% to 57,000. Canadian residents returning from visits to the U.S. numbered 2.2 million, down 2.3% from last year. Residents of Canada re-entering from trips to countries other than the U.S. decreased by 5.4% in January 1981 to 174,000.

For further information, order the January 1981 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 0T6.

### Railway Operating Statistics

The seven major Canadian railways reported a combined net income from operations of \$41.5 million in November 1980, up from \$36.4 million a year earlier. Operating revenues increased 4.8% to \$440.2 million from \$420.0 million while operating expenses showed a smaller increase of 3.9% to \$398.7 million from \$383.6 in November 1979.

Revenue freight ton-miles increased by 5.1% in the latest month; freight train-miles decreased 0.7%; and freight car-miles increased by 3.1%. Average revenue per ton-mile of freight was 2.568 cents compared to 2.489 cents in November 1979. Passenger-miles decreased by 3.8% to 101.7 million.

For further information, order the November 1980 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$2.50/\$25), or contact W.R. Burr (613-995-1976) or C.S. Canniff (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

### Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing

Capacity utilization in Canadian manufacturing industries increased to 79.9% in the fourth quarter of 1980 from 78.4% in the third quarter — the first substantial increase recorded since 1978.

Durable manufacturing increased to a level of 74.2% of capacity from 72.0% in the third quarter. Non-durable manufacturing industries also showed an increase to 85.7% from 84.9% in the preceding quarter.

Capacity utilization rates for the fourth quarter of 1980 by industry were as follows, with revised rates for the third quarter of 1980 in brackets:

- Food and beverages industries, 86.4% (86.0%)
- Tobacco products industries, 88.5% (87.1%)
- Rubber and plastics products industries, 77.1% (74.6%)
- Leather industries, 81.5% (83.2%)
- Textile industries, 96.8% (92.9%)
- Knitting mills, 98.8% (98.4%)
- Clothing industries, 83.4% (83.7%)
- Wood industries, 69.6% (65.9%)
- Furniture and fixtures industries, 66.4% (66.0%)
- Paper and allied industries, 87.0% (86.9%)
- Printing, publishing and allied industries, 99.2% (97.8%)
- Primary metals industries, 80.7% (75.5%)
- Metal fabricating industries, 78.0% (77.2%)
- Machinery industries, 85.7% (87.1%)
- Transportation equipment industries, 65.9% (62.4%)
- Electrical products industries, 78.5% (78.6%)
- Non-metallic mineral products industries, 63.0% (61.1%)
- Petroleum and coal products industries, 76.2% (76.4%)
- Chemical and chemical products industries, 67.5% (67.3%)
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, 93.8% (91.5%)

Data users should note that the utilization rates have been revised due to the revision of the production indexes in the four quarters of 1980.

A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is 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.

### Provincial Economic Accounts

Now available is the publication *Provincial Economic Accounts, 1964-1979*, a volume which presents tables on Provincial Gross Domestic Product and Expenditure at market price as well as Government Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus or Deficit by Level of Government.

For further information, order *Provincial Economic Accounts, 1964-1979* (catalogue 13-213, \$10).



## Canadian Balance of International Payments

In 1980, Canada recorded a current account deficit of \$1,538 million, its smallest deficit since 1974 and down \$3,560 million from the 1979 record level of \$5,098 million. Capital movements resulted in a net inflow of \$2,550 million. The allocation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund amounted to \$217 million while the balancing item representing net errors and omissions in the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts was equivalent to a net outflow of \$2,510 million. The over-all deficit led to a decrease in net official reserves of \$1,281 million.

### Fourth Quarter 1980

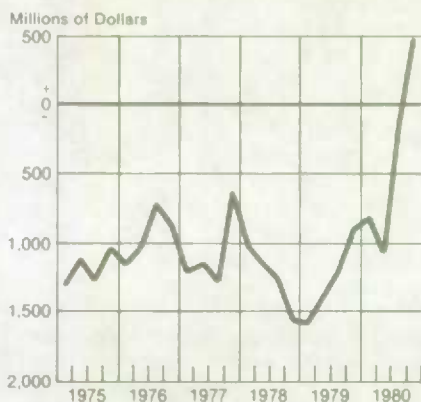
In the fourth quarter of 1980 the seasonally adjusted current account is estimated to have swung by \$615 million to a surplus of \$484 million — the first surplus since the first quarter of 1974. Unadjusted for seasonal variations the current account in the quarter was in surplus by \$81 million. Capital movements, which are not seasonally adjusted, led to a net inflow of \$123 million, while the balancing item was equivalent to a net outflow of \$1,197 million. Net official monetary movements to finance the over-all deficit described above resulted in a decrease in net official reserves of \$993 million.

The main quarterly features were:

- an \$806 million increase in the seasonally adjusted merchandise trade surplus to a record quarterly total of \$2,913 million as a 10.0% increase in the value of exports outpaced a 6.5% rise in imports. In volume terms exports rose by 7.5%, contributing to a strong rise in general economic activity in the quarter, while imports increased by almost 3%. Among exports, large increases on a seasonally adjusted basis for automotive products, natural gas, newsprint, barley and steel with major declines for wheat, agricultural machinery, coal and woodpulp. Import commodities with the steepest rises were automotive products, chemicals and agricultural and industrial machinery, while non-ferrous metals declined.
- a rise of almost \$200 million in the seasonally adjusted non-merchandise trade deficit to \$2,429 million, mainly reflecting increases in the deficits on international travel and "other service" transactions which were partly offset by declines in official contributions and the deficit on interest and dividends.
- a turnaround of \$1,600 million to a net outflow of \$1,155 million from capital movements in long-term forms. Principal factors accounting for this change were swings to net outflows from foreign direct investment in Canada (reflecting the purchase from non-residents of their controlling interests in a number of Canadian companies) and from transactions with non-residents in outstanding Canadian and outstanding foreign stocks, augmented by sharp increases in net outflows for Canadian direct invest-

## Canadian Balance of International Payments

Current Account — Seasonally Adjusted



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

ment abroad (principally by real estate and financial holding companies) and Government of Canada loans to non-residents.

- a swing of over \$1,750 million to a net inflow of \$1,278 million from transactions in short-term capital. Turnarounds to net inflows were recorded for transactions in foreign currencies with non-residents by the chartered banks and non-resident holdings of Government of Canada demand liabilities which were accompanied by a smaller net outflow from the reduction in foreign holdings of Canadian money market instruments.

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

### Local Government Employment

Municipalities across Canada employed a total of 274,126 persons in general government services at the end of December 1980, a decrease of 2.3% from the 280,571 reported at the end of September 1980.

Gross payrolls of municipalities for the fourth quarter of 1980 amounted to \$1,203,989,000, an increase of 4.8% over the \$1,149,286,000 reported for the third quarter.

For further information, order the October-December 1980 issue of *Local Government Employment* (72-009, \$4/\$16), or contact Local Government Section (613-995-9897), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Urban Transit

Canadian urban transit systems (59) collected 114,258,595 initial passenger fares in January 1981. The total distance run was 57 710 812 km, and operating revenues amounted to \$46,609,254.

For further information, order the January 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.

## Canadian Trade/Preliminary Statement

From preliminary results, it is estimated that on a seasonally adjusted balance-of-payments basis, Canada's exports increased 4.4% or \$291 million to \$6,875 million in January 1981 following a decrease of 8.9% in December and increases of 5.1% in November and 12.2% in October. Imports increased 4.7% or \$280 million to \$6,194 million following a 2.5% increase in December, a 5.2% decrease in November, and an 8.0% increase in October. Since exports and imports increased about the same amount in January, the merchandise trade surplus of \$681 million for the month was at about the same level as the \$670 million surplus recorded in December 1980.

### Commodity Analysis

On a customs basis, for seasonally adjusted domestic exports the largest increases in value in January were for cereals (up \$120 million to \$490 million), coal (up \$90 million to \$130 million), iron ores and concentrates (up \$90 million to \$130 million) and woodpulp (up \$50 million to \$350 million) and agricultural machinery (up \$45 million to \$90 million). Non-ferrous metals declined \$155 million to \$385 million and passenger cars were down \$100 million to \$345 million.

The largest increases in value for January 1981 imports were for crude petroleum (up \$225 million to \$735 million), aircraft and parts (up \$100 million to \$230 million), passenger cars (up \$60 million to \$410 million) and trucks and other motor vehicles (up \$45 million to \$170 million).

### Trading Partner Analysis

Exports to the United States, seasonally adjusted on a customs basis, increased by 5.9% or \$250 million to \$4.48 billion, after decreasing 7.1% in December. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased 18% or \$50 million to \$235 million, following a decrease of 20% in December, while exports to "Other EEC" countries increased 17.6% or \$85 million to \$565 million after increasing 5.6% in December. Exports to Japan increased by 18.7% or \$60 million to \$370 million, having decreased 19.5% in December. Exports to "Other OECD" countries increased 34% or \$65 million to \$265 million after increasing 21% in December.

Imports from the U.S. increased 2.3% or \$100 million to \$4.36 billion in January, after increasing 1.3% in December. Imports from the U.K. increased 12% in January to \$180 million, following a decrease of 7% in December. Imports from "Other EEC" countries decreased 5% to \$270 million, following an increase of 3% in December. Imports from Japan increased 1.6% to \$305 million, after rising 36.1% in December. Imports from "Other America" decreased 11.7% or \$50 million to \$350 million following an increase of 48.6% in the preceding month.

For further information on area and commodity trade, order the January 1981 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, \$3/\$30).



## Publications Board Decisions

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

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

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

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

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

### New Publications

A reference paper entitled *Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes by Industry of Purchase, 1971=100* (Catalogue No. 62-552) is being produced by Prices Division. This paper describes the derivation of a new series of price indexes covering machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industries.

An occasional publication entitled *Job Market Reality for Post-Secondary Graduates* (Catalogue No. 81-572) is being produced by Education, Science and Culture Division. The report provides a

comprehensive analysis, by field of study, of the 1978 employment situation of the class of 1976, based on the first national follow-up survey of Canada's college and university graduates.

A non-catalogued working paper entitled *Quality Assessment of Vital Statistics* is being produced by Health Division. It contains the methodology, analysis and results of the quality assessment exercise for the 1976 data year with respect to births, stillbirths, marriages and deaths.

A non-catalogued working paper entitled *Alternative Off-Oil Scenarios for Ontario* is being produced by Structural Analysis Division. This paper, in response to the recently published National Energy Program, presents three alternative off-oil scenarios for the Ontario space heating market.

### Discontinued Publications

The annual publication *Canadian Nursing Statistics* (Catalogue No. 83-226) has been discontinued by Health Division (an agreement with the Canadian Nurses Association to produce this report for four years has terminated). The last issue was for the year 1978.

The annual publication *Mineral Industries: Principal Statistics* (Catalogue No. 26-204) has been cancelled by Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division. Improved timeliness of the publication *General Review of the Mineral Industries* (Catalogue No. 26-201), a comprehensive publication showing the principal statistics of the mineral industry, had ended the need for such publication.

## Labour Force Survey Evaluation

The first in what is expected to be a cyclical series of evaluations of all Statistics Canada activities will be carried out during the first half of 1981. This evaluation of the labour force survey will be based on the comments from a sample of about 60 major users of the survey, representing most known user groups.

Personal interviews will be conducted with these users across Canada by a small team of Statistics Canada personnel. The groups identified for consultation are: municipal, provincial, and federal governments; business economists; professors of labour economics and industrial relations; and labour unions.

## Personnel Changes

Mr. Douglas Newson has been appointed Assistant Regional Director, Advisory Services, in the Toronto regional office. Mr. Newson joined Statistics Canada in 1973, and served as a Regional Advisor in the Toronto and Vancouver offices. Most recently he has been Chief, Advisory Services, in Ottawa.

Replacing Mr. Newson in Ottawa is Mr. André St-Jacques. Mr. St-Jacques had previously been a Regional Advisor in the bureau's Montreal office.

## Underenumeration in the Census and Its Ramifications

During the last quarter of 1980, both an interdepartmental and a federal-provincial workshop were held to explore the statistical problems presented by Census underenumeration, with special emphasis on the impact of this problem on legislated uses of census data. Both meetings were chaired by Ivan Fellegi, Assistant Chief Statistician, Social Statistics Field. The papers presented by Statistics Canada included the following: *The Measurement of Underenumeration in the Census*; *The Impact of Census Underenumeration on Selected Federal-Provincial Transfer Payments*; and *The Impact of Census Underenumeration on Federal Electoral Representation in Canada and the Provinces*.

Census underenumeration has been the subject of a great deal of attention recently, in terms of statistical and policy issues alike, both in Canada and the United States. The use of population counts for legislated allocation of public funds makes it a very sensitive issue. The pros and cons of adjusting population estimates for undercoverage involve, of course, technical issues. The wide-ranging implications of this technical issue make it imperative, however, that the issue be thoroughly and publicly explored.

While in the final analysis, Statistics Canada must take a technical position on this issue based on the ultimate criteria of providing the highest quality and most widely usable statistics consistent with the user's needs and budgets, this decision cannot be made in the abstract — many aspects of quality depend on the use to which the data will be put.

## Questionnaire Design Workshop

A four-day workshop designed specifically for first-time or occasional survey sponsors is being offered across Canada by Statistics Canada.

The workshop covers the basic elements of questionnaire design, starting from identification of a need for more information and the decision to conduct a survey. It then goes into the need for specific survey objectives, development of a survey plan, and selection of the method of data collection. This is followed by consideration of types of questions, wording, sequence, layout, pretesting, etc.

While the material presented is comprehensive, it is intended to provide only a basic knowledge of the many factors which contribute to the design of an effective questionnaire. Sampling, field collection and analysis are not covered, although their effect on questionnaire design is discussed.

In parallel with the instruction, a significant portion of the four days is spent in small groups working on a specific research problem under guidance of the instructors. This problem is subdivided into three assignments: analysis and clarification of the problem; development of a general survey plan; and design of a questionnaire for the survey.

The registration fee is \$140.00. Attendance is limited to 25 persons at each workshop.

Inquiries regarding the scheduling of this workshop should be directed to: E.J. Wilhelm, Federal Statistical Activities Secretariat, Statistics Canada, 3-A Jean Talon Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6, telephone (613) 995-0542.



### Federal-Provincial Statistical Meetings

The Federal-Provincial Consultative Council on Statistical Policy, under the chairmanship of Martin Wilk, Chief Statistician of Canada, will hold its annual meeting on May 2 and 5 in Ottawa.

Council committee meetings already held in the first half of 1981 were as follows, with dates in parentheses: Business (Jan. 27-28), Provincial Economic Accounts (Jan. 29), Data Development (Feb. 24), Census of Population and Housing (Feb. 25) and Agriculture (March 3, 4).

Spring meetings so far scheduled include an Intergovernmental Conference on Local Government Information (May 6-8), the Vital Statistics Council for Canada (May 26-27 in Toronto), and Labour (May 27-29).

### Economic Statistics Workbook

The Canadian Foundation for Economic Education has recently published an instructional aid for high school teachers and students on 10 areas of economic statistics: consumer price index; unemployment rate; gross national product; balance of payments; productivity; employment, earnings and hours; government spending; public debt; income distribution; and money supply. Although particularly useful for economics courses, this material could also find use in other subject areas where economic factors are of interest (e.g., social studies, geography, urban studies, consumer studies, environmental studies).

Entitled *Economic Statistics: A Workbook*, the publication contains descriptive text followed by exercises, for each area. Tables of historical data are included so that teachers can develop their own exercises. Bibliographies also appear throughout describing the Statistics Canada source publications, plus other relevant sources.

Orders should be addressed to the Foundation at 252 Bloor Street West, Suite S.560, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V5. The price to non-members is \$7.00 per copy.

### Towards a Better Understanding of the Consumer Price Index

A 30-page booklet describing the consumer price index, its uses and misuses, has been prepared for the Economic Council of Canada. The booklet had originated as a research paper for the Centre for the Study of Inflation and Productivity, an agency of the Council, as part of a program to inform and educate the public on issues affecting the course of inflation and productivity in Canada.

The findings of this study are the personal responsibility of the authors, M.C. McCracken and E. Ruddick, and, as such, have not been endorsed by members of the Economic Council of Canada.

In Canada, copies can be purchased by mail from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec K1A 0S9 for \$3.50. Please refer to Catalogue No. EC 22-88/1980E.

### Martin Wilk — New Chief Statistician

On December 1, 1980, Mr. Martin B. Wilk became Chief Statistician of Canada.

Mr. Wilk was born in Montreal on December 18, 1922. He received a degree in Engineering from McGill University in 1945 and in 1955 completed his Masters and Doctoral degrees in Statistics at Iowa State University.

Mr. Wilk joined the technical staff of Bell Laboratories in 1956. While with Bell Laboratories, Mr. Wilk also assumed teaching responsibilities with Princeton University from June of 1955 to June 1957 and, from 1959 to 1962, served as Professor of Statistics at Rutgers University. Mr. Wilk became Statistical Director with Bell Laboratories in 1969.

In 1970 Mr. Wilk was appointed Director of Modelling Research with the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and in 1976 he became Assistant Vice-President and Director of Corporate Planning.

### Statistics and Telidon

Statistics Canada was invited to participate in a half-day seminar (held in January) on recent developments in using videotex technology, sponsored by the Advertising and Sales Club of Montreal, in association with the local chapter of the American Marketing Association. Most of the attention throughout the seminar was focussed on Telidon, the interactive graphic display system developed by the federal Department of Communications.

Representatives from a telephone company, a cable television company, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation described their companies' plans for Telidon field trials during 1981 and 1982. As one of the first organizations to create material for such trials using Telidon technology, Statistics Canada shared with the participants its experiences with this new system.

### Food Data Reports Available

The Grocery Products Manufacturers of Canada have issued a 41-page report entitled *Food Price Facts, 1971-1980*. The material in the report was prepared by Singer Associates, a member of the Currie, Coopers and Lybrand Management Consulting Group, from statistics originating with Statistics Canada.

In the course of this study, reference is made to many price series: the price indexes of primary output (such as farm price indexes); manufacturers' prices (industry selling price indexes); and retail prices (consumer price indexes). The main focus of the study is on the behaviour of food prices and their relationships to other prices and to incomes. There is a brief food price outlook for 1981.

This report is divided into four sections: the economic barometers; food and the Canadian consumer; food prices; and industry data.

A separate 43-page report, *Industry Data* covers manufacturing activity by industry, profit data, capital expenditures, trade data, and incomes and prices.

Both reports can be obtained from the association for \$5.00 each. Orders should be addressed to 170 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V5, telephone (613) 236-0583; or 1185 Eglinton Ave. East, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 3C6, telephone (416) 429-4444.

### Recent Publications of the UN Statistical Office

Two recent publications from the UN Statistical Office are *Result of the Maritime Transport Study for the Years 1969-1972* (Statistical Papers, Series D, No. 2 (Vol. XIX-XXII); 391 pp.; UN Sales No. E.80.XVII.13; US\$26.00); and *Results of the Maritime Transport Study for the Years 1972-1975* (Statistical Papers, Series D, No. 2 (Vol. XXIII-XXVI); 396 pp.; UN Sales No. E.80.XVII.14; US\$26.00). The data on commodity trade statistics for the years 1969-1975 presented in the two-volume study represent some results of the continuing effort by the Statistical Office to compile comprehensive figures on the network of goods movement in maritime transport for recent years. The study updates information published in 1976 in *Results of a Pilot Study in Maritime Transport for the Years 1966-1968* (UN Sales No. E.76.XVII.9.). The compilation and the preparation of the statistics were made possible in part through funds contributed by the government of Norway.

The study, to a large extent, amounted to rearranging the quantity aspect of international trade statistics in terms of metric tons so as to yield aggregates that would enable persons in the shipping industry to determine the pattern of goods flow on the important sea lanes of the world. The work involved statistical manipulations in quantifying all commodities, necessitating large-scale machine processing and a number of computer programs. Table 1 give world totals of merchandise moved; table 2 presents the details of goods flow between coastal regions analysed by type of goods.

A more detailed analysis than those shown in the two publications is available on tape.

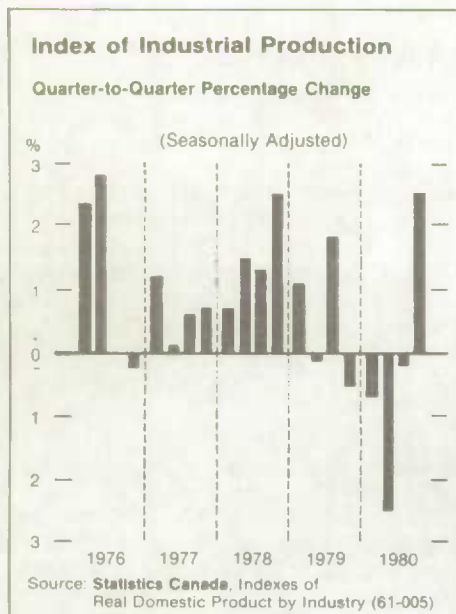
Copies may be purchased from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York, New York 10017.

### Estimates of Employees

Monthly summary data are released on a regular basis in the *Statistics Canada Daily*, while detailed monthly information is published in catalogue 72-008, *Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry*.

For further information, contact G. Mahoney (613-995-6868), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.





### Preliminary Crime Statistics

The trend of rising crime rates reported in the first half of 1980 has continued in the third quarter. Criminal Code offences across Canada increased by 11.4%, rising to 1,524,294 in the first nine months of 1980 from 1,368,825 in the corresponding period in 1979. The crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 population) rose 10.2% to 6,374 from 5,783.

Property crimes, which account for two-thirds of all Criminal Code offences, were the major source of increased criminal activity during the January-September 1980 period, increasing by 13.6% to 997,307 from 877,593 in the corresponding period of 1979. In particular, breaking and entering of private residences and thefts of valuables from motor vehicles, which rose by 28.4% and 20.7%, respectively, were the leading sources of property crime increases.

Violent crime (including homicides, attempted murders, sexual offences, robberies and other assaults), which accounts for 7.6% of all Criminal Code offences, increased by 4.9% to 115,264 from 109,881. Despite a general increase in violent crimes, decreases of 15.1% in homicides and 0.5% in attempted murders were recorded. Robberies, with a rise of 15.3%, had the largest increase.

*The statistics referred to above, and others available at the national and provincial level for this time period, are preliminary only and are subject to further adjustments and corrections. Further enquiries should be addressed to L.D. Brown (613-995-0855), Project Manager, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Justice Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.*

### Bread and Other Bakery Products

Production of bread in Canada during the quarter ended December 31, 1980 was 425,228,000 pounds valued at \$164,067,379.

For further information, order the fourth quarter 1980 issue of *Bread and Other Bakery Products* (32-015, \$2.50/\$10).

### Special Report on Alcohol Statistics

Canadians are becoming more aware of the effects of lifestyle on their health problems. This awareness has given rise to an increasing interest in the significance of alcohol use and its consequences.

A primary trend in alcohol behaviour over the most recent decade has been that of escalating national consumption. By 1978 the average adult Canadian 15 years and older was consuming 2.56 gallons of absolute alcohol annually, compared with under two gallons in 1970. This represents an increase of one-third in national per capita consumption. Of the per capita increases during this period, beer drinking accounted for 22%, wine drinking accounted for 26%, and the drinking of distilled liquors accounted for 52%. Canadians have not only been using a greater amount of alcohol, but have also been consuming more drinks of higher alcoholic content. Among six occupational groups identified, survey results indicated that professional and managerial persons were the highest alcohol users as well as the second highest group of heavy drinkers.

### Alcohol-related Problems

Alcohol-related problems refer to a broad range of adverse social and physical manifestations of alcohol use. These involve important public health problems in as much as they affect sizeable proportions of the population.

Alcohol addiction is defined as a compulsion to take alcohol on a continuous basis to experience its psychological and physical effects, and/or to avoid the discomfort of its absence. The alcohol-addicted population in Canada was estimated at 635,000 in 1978, or 1 in 20 Canadian adult drinkers.

Alcohol-related disabilities are characterized by impairment in physical, mental or social functioning. Impairment embraces actual health problems related to drinking, resulting in injuries, accident, illness or death; failure of the drinker to fulfil his/her role in the family or job; and mental problems such as depression or anxiety. The population with alcohol-related disabilities was an estimated 1.4 million or 10% of Canadian adult drinkers. This estimate includes both the addicted population and those otherwise disabled as a result of alcohol.

A key health problem is the long-term upward trend in cirrhosis mortality in Canada. The number of annual deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver was 2,838 in 1978, versus 1,799 in 1970. Over this period the mortality rate per 100,000 increased by nearly one-half for males (from 11.3 in 1970 to 16.6 deaths in 1978) and by one-third for females (from 5.6 to 7.6). It is important to note that over the period 1976-78, male cirrhosis rates have temporarily stabilized, while female cirrhosis rates have increased.

### Alcohol Treatment Programs

The alcoholism field in Canada cannot be characterized by any single form of treatment. Treatment agencies range from

*One of the recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Task Force on Alcohol Statistics was that a national report on alcohol statistics be produced. To implement this recommendation and others, an Expert Committee on Alcohol Statistics was established in November, 1978 composed of representatives from the provincial alcohol commissions and foundations, the academic community, Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada. This report has been completed by the committee and a summary version is being published by Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada as a Special Report on Alcohol Statistics. The summary version of the report is intended to serve as a briefing document for persons requiring a general overview of the alcohol situation in Canada. The accompanying is a selection of comments from it.*

programs in high technology based hospital settings to street agencies. Their treatment methods vary from active forms of aversion therapy to more passive programs such as "milieu" therapy.

In 1976 there were almost 5,000 active treatment beds in the alcoholism treatment sector and about 3,000 full-time staff members providing inpatient and outpatient services. Men outnumbered women in treatment in Canada almost 5 to 1.

The median age for male and female first admissions and readmissions to psychiatric inpatient facilities for alcohol disorders has remained almost constant since 1970, with very little difference in median age between the two sexes. In 1976, the median age for first admissions was 42, and for readmissions it was 45.

The number of separations from general hospitals with a diagnosis of an alcohol disorder increased by 75% from 19,595 in 1970 to 34,236 in 1976. The mean length of stay in general hospitals was 11 days compared to 19 days in alcohol rehabilitation centres and 20 days in mental and psychiatric hospitals.

In 1976 general hospitals reported 11,438 separations with cirrhosis of the liver as the primary diagnosis (7,674 male and 3,764 female separations), representing an increase of 126% over the 5,070 separations reported in 1970 for this condition. The mean length of stay for patients hospitalized decreased from 22 days in 1970 to 19 days in 1976. The age groups 45 and over counted for 75% of these hospitalizations.

*These are some of the findings contained in the recently released Special Report on Alcohol Statistics. For copies of the report, contact R. Riley, Co-chairperson, Expert Committee on Alcohol Statistics (613-995-0861), Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6, or Dr. N. Layne, Acting Co-chairperson, Expert Committee on Alcohol Statistics, Health Promotion Directorate, Health and Welfare Canada.*



## Real Domestic Product

Real Domestic Product (1971=100) for December 1980 rose 0.2% to a level of 141.1 from 140.8 in November. This marked the sixth consecutive monthly increase, raising the output level about 0.8% above the previous peak in September 1979. The level of industrial production is estimated to have risen by 0.4% in December, the fifth consecutive monthly increase, to stand 4.2% above its lowest level in July.

Among goods-producing industries the two major contributors to the December growth — with significant increases recorded — were manufacturing and construction. The increase in manufacturing originated primarily among producers of motor vehicles and parts, electrical products, synthetic textiles, clothing, and industrial machinery. Most of the gain in construction was due to increased residential building activity, with housing starts for single dwellings up considerably. The increases in manufacturing and construction were partly offset by sharp declines in iron ore and asbestos mining.

Output of service-producing industries decreased marginally in December. Most of the decline originated in wholesale trade with significant sales decreases reported by wholesalers of food products, farm machinery and industrial machinery and equipment.

## Fourth Quarter 1980

Economic activity, as measured by Real Domestic Product, rose an estimated 1.6% in the final quarter of 1980. This was the sharpest quarterly increase since a 2.0% growth rate recorded in the second quarter of 1976. The index of industrial production rose a substantial 2.5%. The level of economic output for the fourth quarter of 1980 stood 0.8% above the previous peak of 139.6 recorded in the third quarter of 1979, which marked the end of over four years of continuous economic expansion. The following three quarters experienced general output reductions. What appears to be the initial phase of recovery began during the third quarter of 1980, and continued into the fourth quarter with growth originating in almost all areas of the economy.

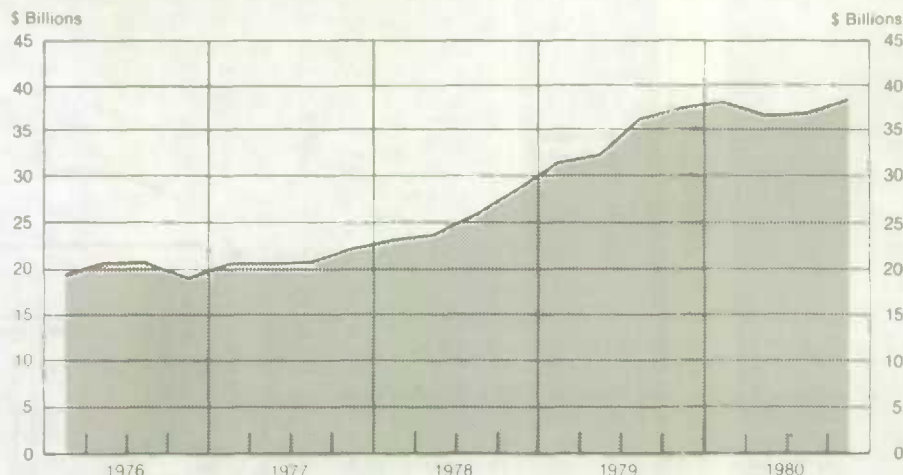
In the fourth quarter, the largest increases by far were in some of the export oriented goods-producing industries — motor vehicle manufacturing, iron and steel mills, forestry, and wood products manufacturing. Other goods-producing industries including construction and utilities also contributed to the over-all growth. For some industries producing mainly consumer goods and services, fourth quarter estimates indicate a general slowing in the rate of expansion.

## Year 1980

Canada's economy in 1980 recorded a growth rate of 0.3% compared to 3.1% in 1979. The economic slowdown that started towards the end of 1979 continued into the first and second quarters of 1980, however, growth resumed in the third and accelerated in the fourth quarter, resulting in the

## Corporation Profits (Before Taxes)

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



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

smallest annual gain in more than two decades. In 1980 industrial production in Canada declined by 1.6% while the United States experienced a larger 3.6% decline in industrial production.

The impact of the economic downturn was most evident among the goods-producing industries where output was down 1.0% in 1980. The largest contributors to the decline were motor vehicle manufacturing, residential construction, and related industries. Elsewhere, declines of a significant but less severe nature, were recorded among manufacturers of rubber and plastics, textiles, clothing and machinery and equipment. A decline in the production and distribution of most energy products more than offset a substantial increase in electric power generation. In contrast, output increased in agriculture, food and beverage manufacturing, metal and non-metal mining and primary metal production.

The 1.0% increase in the service-producing industries was the lowest annual growth rate recorded in the 1971-1980 period. Financial institutions, services to business management, telephone systems and accommodation services were among the major contributors to the growth.

For further information, order the December 1980 issue of *Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (including the Index of Industrial Production)* (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R.J. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Electric Power Statistics

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased to 36.4 TW.h in December 1980 from 33.7 TW.h a year earlier. Hydro generation rose 6.4% while thermal production was up 11.4%.

Total generation during the year 1980 amounted to 366.7 TW.h, an increase of 4.1% from the 1979 figure.

For further information, order the December 1980 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-996-3139).

## Raw Materials Price Index

The raw materials price index (1977=100) rose 6.7% in January 1981 to a preliminary level of 175.4 from the revised December 1980 index of 164.4, mainly reflecting increases in the coal-oil-gas group (14.8%) and vegetable products (6.5%). Decreases were recorded in the indexes for animal products (-1.3%), ferrous metals (-0.4%) and non-ferrous metals (-1.7%) while the index for wood materials did not change. The raw materials index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas rose 0.8% in January.

On a year-to-year basis, the index was 15.7% higher than for January 1980 with coal-oil-gas (up 36.5%) and vegetable products (up 32.6%) registering the largest increases. Only price indexes for non-ferrous materials (-31.3%) and wood (-1.4%) showed a decrease. Over the latest 12 months, the raw materials index excluding coal, crude oil and natural gas rose 2.9%.

For further information, order the January 1981 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$3.50/\$35), or contact the Information Unit, Industrial Prices (613-995-5738).

## Federal Government Employment

Employees of the federal government (including members of the Canadian Armed Forces) and government enterprises numbered 584,234 as of December 1980, an over-all increase of 7,552 from December 1979. General government employees increased by 5,141 over the 12-month period, and those in government enterprises by 2,411. The growth in general government employment was due primarily to increased casual employment in a number of departments.

Gross payrolls (including overtime and retroactive payments) for October-December 1980 totalled \$2,880.2 million, an increase of \$303.8 million over the corresponding quarter in 1979.

The October-December 1980 issue of *Federal Government Employment* (72-004, \$5/\$20) will be released at a later date.



1010761175

## These publications released March 6 — 11

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
<b>AGRICULTURE STATISTICS</b>			
Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, February 1, 1981	32-010	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
<b>BUSINESS FINANCE</b>			
Corporation Financial Statistics, 1978	61-207	\$10	\$12
Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics (Preliminary Data), Fourth Quarter 1980	61-003p	N/C	N/C
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>			
Exports by Commodities, December 1980	65-004	\$5/\$50	\$6/\$60
<b>MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES</b>			
Clay Products Manufacturers (From Imported Clays), 1979	44-216	\$4.50	\$5.40
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, January 1981	43-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, January 1981	43-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Gas Utilities, November 1980	55-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Gypsum Products, January 1981	44-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, December 1980	31-001	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1981	44-004	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1980	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1980	35-003	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
<b>MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES</b>			
Department Store Sales by Regions, January 1981	63-004	\$1.50/\$15	
Retail Trade, December 1980	63-005	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
<b>PRICES</b>			
Construction Price Statistics, February 1981	62-007	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1980	62-004	\$4/\$16	\$4.80/\$19.20
Industry Price Indexes, December 1980	62-011	\$3.50/\$35	\$4.20/\$42
<b>PUBLIC FINANCE</b>			
Federal Government Enterprise Finance, 1979	61-203	\$6	\$7.20
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>			
Radio Broadcasting, December 1980	56-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18

## User Services

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

Additional toll free telephone access to statistical information within the New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia region is available by direct dialing the User Services Halifax office, 1-800-565-7192. Throughout Saskatchewan, the Regina office can be reached by dialing 1 (112)-800-667-3524. Throughout Alberta, the Edmonton office can be reached by dialing 1-800-222-6400.

Viking Building  
Crosbie Rd.  
**St. John's, Nfld.**  
A1B 3P2  
(709-726-0713)

1256 Barrington St.  
**Halifax, N.S.**  
B3J 1Y6  
(902-426-5331)

1500 Atwater Ave.  
**Montréal, Qué.**  
H3Z 1Y2  
(514-283-5725)

**Ottawa, Ont.**  
K1A 0T6  
(613-992-4734)  
25 St. Clair Ave. E.  
**Toronto, Ont.**  
M4T 1M4  
(416-966-6586)

266 Graham Ave.  
**Winnipeg, Man.**  
R3C 0K4  
(204-949-4020)

530 Midtown Centre  
**Regina, Sask.**  
S4P 2B6  
(306-359-5405)

11010 101st Street  
**Edmonton, Alta.**  
T5H 4B9  
(403-420-3027)

1145 Robson St.  
**Vancouver, B.C.**  
V6E 3W8  
(604-686-3695)