## Employment, Earnings and Hours

 Average weekly earnings in Canadian industry at $\$ 161.36$ in July were up $7.8 \%$ from $\$ 149.72$ a year earlier.First estimates show that average weekly earnings (by industry division) were highest in construction (\$226.99), followed by mining ( $\$ 208.38$ ), forestry (\$195.66), transportation, communication and other utilities $(\$ 180.63)$, manufacturing ( $\$ 165.69$ ), finance, insurance and real estate ( $\$ 152.68$ ), trade (\$131.27) and service (\$117.76).

Average weekly earnings were highest in the Yukon ( $\$ 212.65$ ), followed by Northwest Territories (\$202.64), British Columbia (\$182.12), Ontario (\$166.40), the Prairie Region (\$156.22), Quebec (\$153.33) and the Atlantic Region (\$137.32).

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, average weekly earnings rose $0.4 \%$ in July at the Canada composite level. Increases in transportation, communication and other utilities, trade and service more than offset declines in the other industry divisions. Gains were recorded in the Atlantic Region, Quebec and the Prairie Region.

For further information, order the July 1973 issue of Employment, Earnings and Hours (72-002, 40/154), or coniact $R$. Ouelletse (613-992.5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canade, Ottave K1A OV2.

## Industrial Corporations,

## Financial Statistics

Canadian industrial corporations recorded estimated after-tax profits of $\$ 1.90$ billion for the second quarter of 1973, an increase of $37 \%$ over yearearlier results.

Sales were estimated at $\$ 37.9$ billion, up $19.5 \%$ from the second quarter last year.

Assets increased by $\$ 9.03$ billion ( $8.9 \%$ ) from the second quarter of 1972.

For further information, order Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics (61.003, $\$ 1 / \$ 4$ ), or contact J.D. Wilson (613-994.9622). Business Finance Division, Staristics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7.

| LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS | Latest Month |  | Change From |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Month |  |
| EMPLOYMENT, INCOME |  |  |  |  |
| Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | July | 161.36 P | 161.38 p | 7.8 |
| Labour Income (\$ million) | July | 5,313P | 5,466P | 12.4 |
| Persons with Jobs (million) | Aug. | 9.24 | 9.23 | 5.3 |
| Unemployed . . . . . . . | Aug. | 433,000 | 461,000 | -13.9 |
| ENERGY |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity Generation (billion k.w.h.) | July | 20.7 | 20.4 | 15.2 |
| Gas Utilities' Sales (billion cu. ft.) | July | 74.4 | 80.7 | 17.9 |
| INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million) | July | 9,485P | 9,530 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 10.6 |
| Wholesale (\$ million) | July | 4,483 | 4,400 | 17.6 |
| Department Store ( $\$$ million) | July | 1,020 | 993 | 16.2 |
| ORDERS |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million) | July | 5,259p | 5,738 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 27.7 |
| Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) | July | 6,403P | 6,213r | 25.8 |
| PRICES |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price (1ndex 1961=100) | Aug. | 153.0 | 151.0 | 8.3 |
| Industry Selling Price (Index 1961=100) | Aug. | 147.1 | $142.8{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 15.1 |
| Residential Building Construction (Index 1971=100) |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale Price (Index $1935-390=100$ ) | Aug. | 123.9 p | 122.6 | 11.1 |
| Wholesale Price (Index 1935-39=100) | Aug. | 400.5 P | 374.78 | 28.9 |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  | Year 1 | o date |
| Building Permits (\$ million) | July | 721.7p | 4,441 | 23.9 |
| Housing Starts-urban centres (units) |  | 22,417 | 114,639 | 2.7 |
| FOREIGN TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (\$ million) | Aug. | 1,731P | 15,807 | 24.2 |
| Imports (\$ million) |  | 1,872 | 13,199 | 23.8 |
| SALES |  |  |  |  |
| Chain Store Sales (\$ million) | July | 1,172 | 7,903 | 14.1 |
| Department Store Sales ( $\$$ million) | July | 311 | 2,095 | 15.6 |
| Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) | July | 5,068p | 36,749 | 17.8 |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) |  | 384 | 3,292 | 29.3 |
| Retail Sales (\$ million) | July | 3,108 | 21,077 | 12.5 |
| Wholesale Sales (\$ million) | July | 2,844 | 19,008 | 21.4 |

## Accrued Not Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production



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## New Motor Vehicle Salles

Retail sales of new motor vehicles reached 85,530 units in August, up 17.4\% from a year earlier. Total sales value increased $30.5 \%$ to $\$ 381.8$ million.

Sales of passenger cars produced in Canada and the United States rose $26.1 \%$ to 50,158 units; those of overseasmanufactured automobiles dropped $6.1 \%$ to 16,785 units.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market held by overseas manufacturers declined to $25.1 \%$ in the latest month, down from $31.0 \%$ a year earlier.

Sales of commercial vehicles in August rose $22.1 \%$ to 18,587 units; included were 16,802 commercial vehicles manufactured in Canada and the United States (up $25.9 \%$ ) and 1,785 manufactured overseas (down $2.6 \%$ ).

For the first eight months of 1973, sales of new motor vehicles reached 851,195 units with an accumulated value of $\$ 3.67$ billion. This represents an increase of $20.3 \%$ in units and $29.5 \%$ in value over sales for the corresponding period in 1972.

For further information, order the August 1973 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007, 204/\$2), or contact Michael Kwilecki (613.996.9278), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KlA OV6.

Industry Selling Price Index:
Manufacturing
(1961=100)
The industry selling price index for manufacturing rose to 147.1 in August, up $3.0 \%$ from July, and $15.1 \%$ higher than in August 1972.

In the latest month, the most notable increases occurred in the foods and beverages group, particularly in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries (up 22.6\%) and flour mills (up 26.4\%).

Increases were also recorded in petroleum and coal products, reflecting higher prices in the petroleum refining industry. Price increases registered in the pulp and paper mills industry were mainly responsible for advances in the paper and allied products group.

Over the year, August to August, the largest price advances were shown by the following component group indexes:

- Foods and beverages industries, up 30.2\%; Wood industries, 20.6\%; Primary metal industries, 19.5\%; Petroleum and coal products industries, 18.2\%.

For further information, order the August 1973 issue of Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 401/84).

# THESE REPORTS SCHEDULED FOR COMING TWO WEEKS 

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, August
Consumer Price Movements, September
Department Stores Sales and Stocks, August
Housing Starts and Completions, August
Retail Trade, August
The Labour Force, September

## Non-Residential Building Construction Input Price Index <br> (1961=100)

The non-residential building construction input price index for Canada advanced to 197.6 in August, up $0.4 \%$ from the month before, and $6.8 \%$ higher than in August 1972.

The materials component of the total index has risen $10.6 \%$ over the 12 months since August 1972; the labour component is up $3.9 \%$.

Under the materials grouping, lumber and lumber products have risen $27.1 \%$ during the period, steel and metal work $10.2 \%$, electrical equipment $7.8 \%$, concrete products $7.2 \%$, plumbing, heating and other equipment $6.4 \%$ and other materials $7.1 \%$.

For further information, order the August 1973 issue of Prices and Price Indexes 162-002, 40/184), or contact P. Du Brûle (613.996-2565), Prices Division, Staristics Canada, Ottawa K1A OVS.


## General Wholesale Index

(1935-39=100)
The general wholesale price i to 400.5 in August, up 6.9 from July, and $28.9 \%$ higher than the August 1972 level.

In the latest month, all eight major group indexes were higher.

The vegetable products group index rose $16.4 \%$ in August on higher prices for grains ( $48 \%$ ), milled cereal foods ( $29 \%$ ) and livestock and poultry feeds ( $7 \%$ ). An advance of $13.5 \%$ in the animal products group index reflected price increases for fresh meats ( $23 \%$ ), cured meats ( $29 \%$ ), livestock ( $17 \%$ ), hides and skins ( $13 \%$ ), fishery products ( $13 \%$ ), and eggs ( $13 \%$ ).

Higher prices for zinc, solder and copper were chiefly responsible for a rise of $2.2 \%$ in the non-ferrous metals products group index.

Textile products moved $1.6 \%$ higher, the non-metallic minerals group index advanced $1.5 \%$ and an increase of $1.4 \%$ occurred in the wood products group index.

Over the year, August to August, the following advances were recorded by the major group indexes:

- Vegetable products, $65.2 \%$; Animal products, $37.2 \%$; Non-ferrous metals, $28.4 \%$; Textile products, $19.4 \%$; Wood products, $15.5 \%$; Iron products, $10.8 \%$; Non-metallic minerals, $8.8 \%$; Chemical products, 7.8

For further information, order the August 1973 issue of Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40(184).

## Residential Building Construction Input Price Index

$(1971=100$ )
The residential building construction input price index for Canada advanced to 123.9 in August, up $1.1 \%$ from the month before, and $11.1 \%$ higher than in August 1972.

Over the 12 months, August to August, prices of building materials used in residential construction rose $12.2 \%$; labour costs advanced $8.9 \%$

During the period, residential building construction costs increased $13.9 \%$ in the Atlantic Provinces, Quebec $12.3 \%$, the Prairie Provinces 10.7\%, Ontario 10.5\% and British Columbia 10.2\%.

For further information, order the August 1973 issue of Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40d/84), or contect P. Du Brite (613996.2565), Prices Division, Statistics Canada. Otrawe KIA OV5.

Demartment Store Sales
Departyent store sales in August showed a』 coresponerng month in 1972.

Sales were up in all regions, with the following percentage gains recorded:

- British Columbia, 25.5\%; the Atlantic Provinces, $19.5 \%$; Alberta, $18.4 \%$; Quebec, $15.6 \%$; Saskatchewan, $14.9 \%$; Ontario, $11.9 \%$; Manitoba, $9.0 \%$.
For further information, onder the August 1973 issue of Department Store Sales by Regions (63.004, \$1 a year).


## Canadian Balance of Intemational Payments

Canada recorded a current account deficit of $\$ 137$ million in the second quarter of 1973 as a trade surplus of $\$ 432$ million was more than offset by a deficit of \$569 million on non-merchandise transactions.

Net inflow of $\$ 30$ million in short and long-term capital in the quarter combined with a $\$ 107$ million decrease in Canada's international monetary reserves served to finance the deficit.

Seasonally adjusted, the second quarter deficit stood at only $\$ 3$ million, compared with a deficit of $\$ 253$ million in the previous quarter, and a deficit of $\$ 680$ million for all of 1972.

Approximately $60 \%$ of the change in the latest quarter was due to an increase in the trade surplus to $\$ 554$ million, reflecting both a rise in exports and a decline in imports. The major shift in the service accounts was a decline in travel expenditures abroad.

Significant increases in exports were recorded for crude petroleum, lumber, iron ore, wheat, wood pulp and agricultural machinery.

For further information, order Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Second Quarter 1973 (67-001, 75 (/\$3).

## Snowmobile Accidents

Winter of 1972-73
During the winter of $1972-73$, fatal snow. mobile accidents increased to 119 from 102 during the previous winter; the number of victims increased to 127 from 116.

For further information, order the September 1973 issue of Service Bulletin Road Trensport 153.006, \$2) Vol. 3, No. 4, or contact M. McRae (613-996-9274), Transportafion and Communications Division, Statistics Canada. Otıwa Kla OV5.

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## Railway Operating Statistics

Canadian railways reported net income of $\$ 50.4$ million for the first seven months of 1973 , up $37.8 \%$ from the corresponding period last year.

Railway revenues showed an increase of $13.6 \%$ to $\$ 1.18$ billion in the latest period; expenses rose $12.7 \%$ to $\$ 1.13$ billion.

Revenue ton-miles were up $10.7 \%$; revenue passenger-miles dropped $11.9 \%$.

Operating revenues of the six major railways in Canada totalled $\$ 157.5$ million in July, up $11.9 \%$ from a year earlier. Expenses rose by $12.3 \%$, however, resulting in a deficit of $\$ 37,047$ for the month.

For further information, order the July 1973 issue of Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, 206/82) or contact J. R. Slattery (613-996-9274), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Caneda, Ottawa KIA OV5.


Direct Selling in Canada, 1972
Direct selling to household consumers by manufacturers and specialist direct-sellers in 1972 increased $11.2 \%$ to $\$ 928.0$ million from $\$ 834.4$ million (revised) in 1971. (These sales represented $2.7 \%$ of the total $\$ 33.9$ billion retail sales reported during 1972).

Door-to-door canvassing accounted for $65.1 \%$ of direct sales in the latest year, mail order sales $15.2 \%$, counter sales at manufacturing premises $17.8 \%$ and other channels (market stalls, exhibitions, etc.) $1.9 \%$.

Further details will be published in Direct Selling in Conada (63-218, 504). Additional advance information is available on request from the Special Projects Section, Merchandising and Services 1)ivision (613-996-9278), Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA OV4.

Exploration, Development and Capital and Repair Expenditures by Mining and Exploration Companics, 1972

Preliminary final results available for the 1972 annual survey of exploration, development, capital and repair expenditures by mining and exploration companies show the most notable strength was in capital expenditures for machinery and equipment, where the high level of 1971 was extended into 1972. Other categories of expenditures in the survey were generally lower.

Capital expenditures for buildings and other structures were down $45 \%$ to $\$ 227$ million from $\$ 410$ million. On-property exploration and development decreased $18 \%$ to $\$ 176$ million from $\$ 216$ million. Outside or general exploration also dropped with the new 1972 total of $\$ 71$ million $22 \%$ lower than the $\$ 91$ million in 1971.

The 1973 outlook for mining (excluding outside exploration) published in August 1973 in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook, Mid-Year Review (61-206), shows the 1973 expectations for capital expenditures to be at a level again lower than in 1972 for expenditures for on-property work, structures and for machinery and equipment. The 1973 total at $\$ 709$ million would be $11 \%$ below the $\$ 798$ million estimated for 1972 .

Further information will be published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1974 (61-205,50d), or may be obtained from J. Cain (613-994-9546), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa Kla $0 Z 6$.


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Dairy Factory Production
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## MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

$\left.\begin{array}{lcr}\text { Canadian Forestry Statistics, I 971 } & 25-202 & 50 \notin \\ \text { Consumption, Production and } \\ \text { Inventories of Rubber, July 1973 }\end{array}\right)$


[^0]:    Source: National Income and Expendilure Accounts (13-001)

