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Weekly Bulletin

New Motor Vehicle Sales

Retail sales of new motor vehicles totalled 111,895 units in July, down 0.5% from a year earlier. Total sales value jumped 17.3% to \$621.6 million.

Sales of passenger cars produced in Canada and the United States decreased 1.3% to 69,512 units, while those of overseas-manufactured automobiles increased 3.3% to 14,816 units.

Commercial vehicle sales in July declined 0.5% from a year earlier to 27,567 units; included were 25,983 manufactured in Canada and the U.S. (up 0.3%) and 1,584 manufactured overseas (down 11.7%).

For the first seven months of 1975, total sales of new motor vehicles reached 765,957 units with an accumulated value of \$4.12 billion. This represents a decrease of 4.2% in units but an increase of 10.4% in value compared with sales for January-July 1974.

For further information, order the July 1975 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, 30¢/\$3), or contact Michael Kwilecki (613-993-9278), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Residential Building Permits

There were building permits taken out in metropolitan areas of Canada in July for 11,955 dwelling units, an increase of 34.5% from 8,890 a year earlier.

The count for the latest month was as follows, by metropolitan area and with July 1974 figures in brackets: Calgary, 1,077 (251); Chicoutimi-Jonquiere, 35 (53); Edmonton, 729 (292); Halifax, 191 (208); Hamilton, 1,003 (566); Hull, 66 (87); Kitchener, 573 (414); London, 618 (126); Montreal, 1,490 (1,305); Ottawa, 360 (401); Quebec City, 273 (101); Regina, 253 (147); St. Catharines-Niagara, 246 (332); Saint John, 102 (43); St. John's, 74 (41); Saskatoon, 368 (115); Sudbury, 109 (59); Thunder Bay, 108 (82); Toronto, 2,143 (1,956); Vancouver, 771 (1,425); Victoria, 380 (299); Windsor, 209 (224); and Winnipeg, 777 (363).

For further information, order the July 1975 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, 55¢/\$5.50).

The Dairy Review

Milk production in Canada in July totalled 1.7 billion pounds, an increase of 0.2% from a year earlier. This brought production for the first seven months of 1975 to 10.2 billion pounds, up 2.6% from January-July 1974.

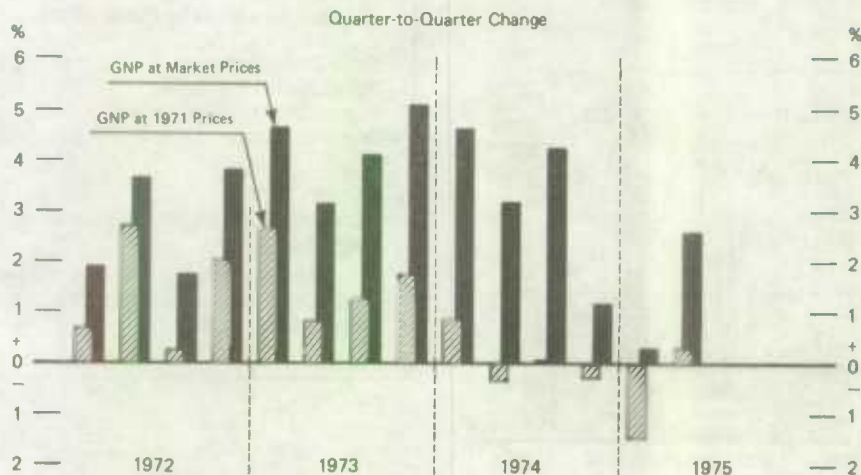
For further information, order the July 1975 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, 40¢/\$4).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

		Latest Month	Previous Month	Change From Year Ago %
EMPLOYMENT, INCOME				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	June	202.69p	200.04p	14.9
Labour Income (\$ million)	June	7,384p	7,182p	15.0
Persons with Jobs (million)	July	9.83	9.64	1.6
Unemployed	July	653,000	704,000	40.4
INVENTORIES				
Department Store (\$ million)	June	1,310	1,463	4.9
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	June	15,174p	15,108r	19.3
Wholesale (\$ million)	June	6,611	6,380	17.0
ORDERS				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	June	7,203p	7,339r	1.6
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	June	9,911p	10,106r	3.7
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1961=100)	July	186.5	184.0	11.0
Industry Selling Price Index (1961=100)	June	190.2	190.7r	11.9
Wholesale Price Index (1935-39=100)	June	483.6	485.2r	6.8
CONSTRUCTION				
Building Permits (\$ million)	May	963.7p	3,311	-15.0
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	June	17,311	64,794	-28.8
ENERGY				
Coal Production (thousand tons)	June	2,348	13,796	23.5
Electricity Generation (billion kwh.)	June	20.4	140.0	-1.4
Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.)	Apr.	261.6	1,072.5	-1.6
Petroleum Refining (million barrels)	June	50.4	310.2	-4.2
FOREIGN TRADE				
Exports (\$ million)	July	2,619	18,870	3.6
Imports (\$ million)	July	2,646	20,149	14.2
PRODUCTION				
Motor Vehicles (thousand units)	June	129.9	719.3	-16.1
Steel (ingots — thousand tons)	July	1,107	8,602	1.2
SALES				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	June	436.6	2,381	11.2
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	June	7,399p	41,590	6.6
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	July*	621.6	4,122	10.4
Retail Sales (\$ million)	June	4,234	22,751	10.3
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	June	3,973	21,770	3.2

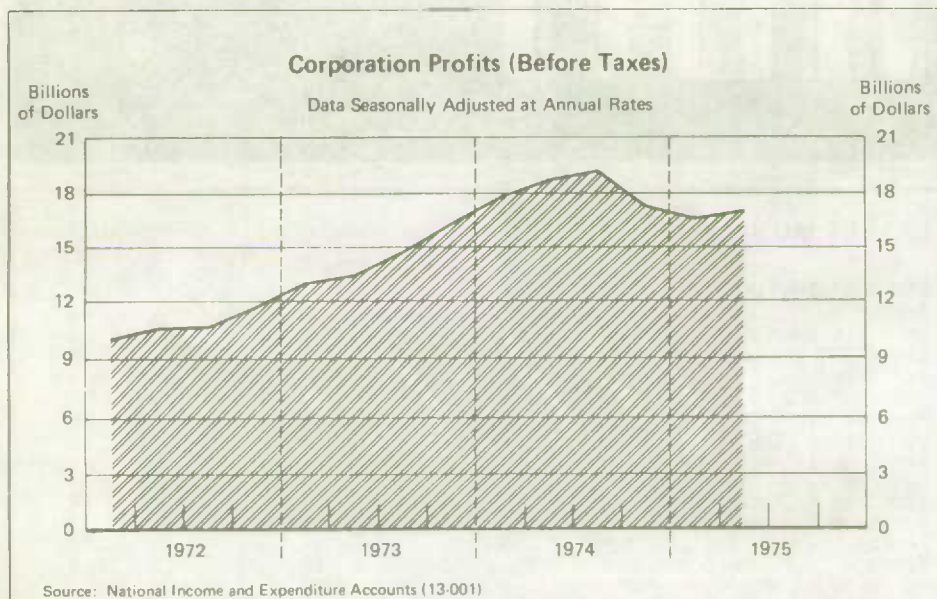
Statistics are not seasonally adjusted. p - preliminary. r - revised. * - new this week.

Canada's Gross National Product (GNP)



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

All Data Seasonally Adjusted



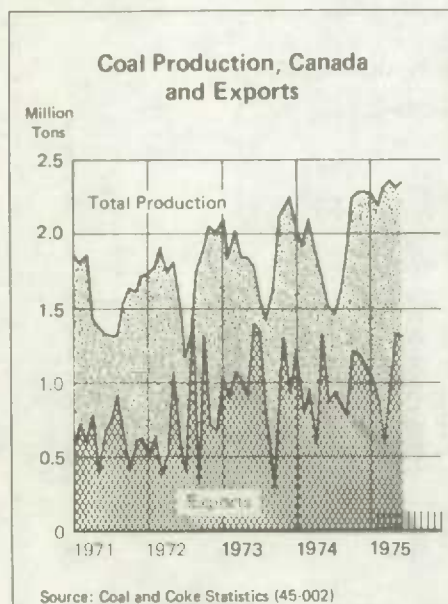
Railway Carloadings

Railways operating in Canada reported a total of 19.5 million tons of revenue freight (carload and non-carload) loaded in July, a decrease of 13.4% from a year earlier. Rail traffic received from United States connections at 1.6 million tons was down 28.3% from July 1974.

In the latest month, the more notable declines in loadings were recorded for sand, gravel and crushed stone (-28.5%); iron ore (-15.9%); and wheat (-13.4%). Shipments of coal rose 41.0%.

Cumulatively, rail loadings for the first seven months of 1975 totalled 132 million tons, down 5.7% from January-July 1974.

For further information, order the July 1975 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, 30¢/\$3).



THESE REPORTS SCHEDULED FOR COMING TWO WEEKS

Consumer Price Movements, August
Department Store Sales and Stocks, July
General Wholesale Price Index, July
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July
Retail Trade, July
The Labour Force, August

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Gross National Product (GNP)

Canada's Gross National Product (at market prices) grew by 2.6% in the second quarter of 1975 to reach a level of \$150.3 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. After allowing for the effect of price increases, GNP in volume terms grew by 0.3%, an extremely modest rise but nevertheless sufficient to make this the first quarter of perceptible real growth in over a year.

The increase was primarily the result of a moderate rise in personal expenditure and considerable improvement in the balance of foreign trade in goods and services, which reflects a substantial decline in imports. At the same time, a comparatively strong increase in spending at all levels of government, together with decreased tax collections, resulted in a record deficit.

The latest quarter saw substantial inventory liquidation, an increase in new orders for durable goods, and an increase in the volume of investment in residential construction.

Some second-quarter highlights:

- Consumer spending on goods and services grew by 2.5% to an annual level of \$88.5 billion. Spending on non-durable goods rose 3.8% while expenditure on services grew by 1.7%. The increase in consumption was accompanied by a further moderation in the rate of price change as the increase in the implicit price index for personal expenditure slowed to 2.0% from 2.3% in the previous quarter.
- Total gross fixed capital formation weakened somewhat in the latest quarter, growing fractionally in real terms after an increase of 1.6% in the first quarter of 1975. Business investment in machinery and equipment declined by 1.8% following a strong first-quarter rise of 5.6%, while business non-residential construction increased by 0.6%. Investment in residential construction increased by 1.6% in constant dollars, but the second-quarter level was over 24% lower than that of a year earlier.
- Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income recovered from a weak first quarter and grew by 2.8% to a level of \$84.9 billion. A rise in average earnings, rather than increased employment, caused most of the increase in labour income.
- Corporation profits (before taxes), reversing the pattern of the two previous quarters, increased by 1.7% in the second quarter to an annual level of \$17.0 billion.

For further information, order *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second Quarter 1975* (13-001, \$1.05/\$4.20).

Foreign Direct Investment in Canada

Foreign direct investment in Canada amounted to \$32.8 billion at the end of 1973, an increase of 11% in the year compared to rises of 6% recorded in each of the two previous years.

Of the \$3.3 billion expansion in direct investment, \$725 million came from net direct investment inflows. The major portion of the increase was, however, due to a buildup in retained earnings. With Canadian companies posting substantial profit gains during 1973, retained earnings also rose sharply with a concomitant expansion in the equity of the foreign direct investor.

Some 79% of all foreign direct investment in this country at the end of 1973 was owned in the United States. Other major investor countries were the United Kingdom, with 10% of the total and the other member countries of the European Economic Community, with 6%. During 1973, there were increases of \$2.5 billion and just over \$300 million, respectively, in direct investment in Canada owned in the U.S. and the U.K.

Investment in the manufacturing industry increased \$1.2 billion to \$13.1 billion and continued to represent 40% of the total stock of foreign direct investment in Canada at the end of 1973. Within manufacturing, iron and its products, the largest sector, recorded the biggest increase of \$421 million. This was followed by chemicals and allied products which rose \$180 million.

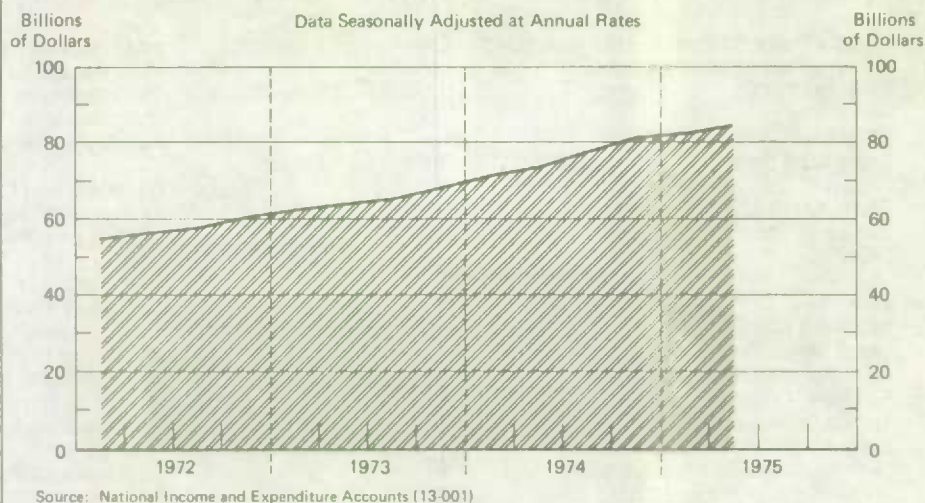
The growth in foreign direct investment in the petroleum and natural gas industry, which rose \$875 million to \$8.4 billion, was to a large extent by enterprises engaged principally in refining and in exploration and production. Most of the growth was due to the buildup of retained earnings which was re-invested by these foreign-controlled firms.

Foreign direct investment in the financial industry rose 10% to \$3.8 billion at the end of 1973, with the increase concentrated in enterprises controlled in the U.S. and the United Kingdom. The U.S. investment was mainly in insurance and sales finance firms and the U.K. investment in real estate and insurance enterprises.

In mining and smelting, foreign direct investment increased 11% to \$3.7 billion.

For further information, contact F. Chow (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income



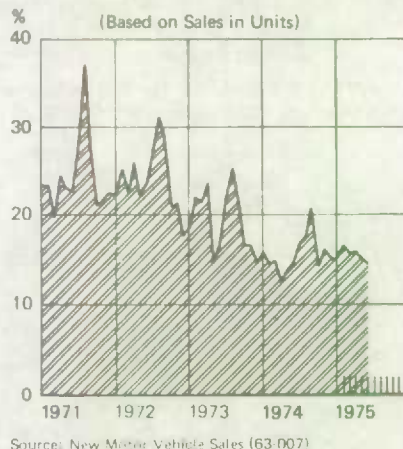
Iron Ore

Canadian mines shipped 3.46 million tons of iron ore in July compared with 5.88 million tons a year earlier.

Cumulatively, output for the first seven months of 1975 at 24.16 million tons was down 8.9% from 26.53 million tons in January-July 1974.

For further information, order the July 1975 issue of *Iron Ore* (26-005, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact Art Symons (613-992-0491), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Share of Canadian Passenger Car Market Held by Overseas Manufacturers



Advance Statistics of Education, 1975-76

Estimates for the 1975-76 school year indicate university enrolment will be up about 3.5% and college enrolment 4.4% while the number of elementary and secondary school students continues to decline.

University enrolment is estimated at 363,000 and college enrolment at 220,000. The number of full-time post-secondary teachers is estimated at 47,700, up 1,300 (2.9%) over 1974-75.

Elementary-secondary enrolment is expected to drop 1.3% to 5.5 million from 5.6 million in 1974-75. The decline is expected to continue into the early 1980s reflecting the low birth rate of the last decade. Full-time teaching staff is expected to be 271,800, down 800 from 1974-75.

Total national expenditure on education for 1975-76 is estimated at \$12.2 billion, up 15.5% from a year earlier. But spending on education as a percentage of personal income and gross national product has declined since 1971 despite the increases in dollars spent. Education costs have not risen as quickly as those for other social services.

Per capita spending for education in 1974 averaged \$472 nationally. The breakdown by provinces: Alberta \$497; Ontario \$489; Quebec \$479; Manitoba \$450; Prince Edward Island \$449; Nova Scotia \$441; Saskatchewan \$415; British Columbia \$412; Newfoundland \$396; New Brunswick \$396.

For further information, order *Advance Statistics of Education, 1975-76* (81-220, \$1.05). The publication provides actual 1973-74 data, preliminary 1974-75 data, current estimates and projection to 1977-78 for enrolment, teachers, institutions, degrees and education financing. Provincial breakdowns are provided.

A special section outlines enrolment trends to 2001. The decline in births following the post-war baby boom creates fluctuating enrolment patterns which will affect all components of the education system.



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	Cata- logue	Price per issue/year		Cata- logue	Price per issue/year
AGRICULTURE			Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, June 1975	41-004	15¢/\$1.50
Farm Cash Receipts, June 1975	21-001	30¢/\$3	Manufacturers of Lighting Fixtures, 1973	43-211	70¢
Grain Milling Statistics, June 1975	32-003	30¢/\$3	Poultry Processors, 1973	32-227	70¢
CONSTRUCTION			Shipbuilding and Repair, 1973	42-206	70¢
Housing Starts and Completions, June 1975	64-002	40¢/\$4	Wooden Box Factories, 1973	35-209	70¢
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE			PRELIMINARY BULLETINS		
Advance Statistics of Education, 1975-76	81-220	\$1.05	1973 Census of Manufactures — Dairy Products Industry	32-209-p	
EXTERNAL TRADE			Miscellaneous Food Processors	32-224-p	
Exports by Commodities, June 1975	65-004	80¢/\$8	Soft Drink Manufacturers	32-208-p	\$4.90 series
GENERAL TIME SERIES			SERVICE BULLETINS		
Canadian Statistical Review, August 1975	11-003E	70¢/\$7	Energy Statistics — Vol. 10, No. 36, Natural Gas Pipe Line Mileage by Province, as at December 31, 1967-1974	57-002	/\$4.20
JUDICIAL SERVICE BULLETINS			Fish and Fish Products — Vol. 4, No. 68, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Maritimes, July 1975	24-003	/\$1.40
Law Enforcement, Judicial and Correctional Statistics — Vol. 3, No. 3, Five-year Comparison of Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Motor Vehicles Stolen and Recovered, Canada, 1970-1974, Vol. 3, No. 4, Preliminary Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, Canada, The Provinces and Territories, First Quarter 1975	85-001	N/C	Selected Dairy By-products — Vol. 4, No. 14, Production and Inventory of Process Cheese, July 1975	32-024	/\$1.40
LABOUR			MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES		
Estimates of Labour Income, May 1975	72-005	40¢/\$4	Consumer Credit, June 1975	61-004	30¢/\$3
MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES			Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1975	63-002	40¢/\$4
Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Manufacturers, 1973	42-203	70¢	Department Store Sales By Regions, June 1975	63-004	/\$1.50
Boatbuilding and Repair, 1973	42-205	70¢	Retail Trade — Business Locations, 1971 Census of Canada	97-712	35¢
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, June 1975	33-003	30¢/\$3	PRICES		
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1975	26-006	30¢/\$3	Prices and Price Indexes, March 1975	62-002	55¢/\$5.50
Electric Power Statistics, June 1975	57-001	30¢/\$3	PUBLIC FINANCE		
Fabricated Structural Metal Industry, 1973	41-207	70¢	Consolidated Government Finance, 1972	68-202	\$1.05
Fish Products Industry, 1973	32-216	70¢	Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1974	72-205	70¢
Folding Carton and Set-up Box Manufacturers, 1973	36-214	70¢	TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE BULLETIN		
Footwear Statistics, June 1975	33-002	30¢/\$3	Aviation Statistics Centre — Vol. 7, No. 42, Helicopter Revenue Hours Flown, 4th Quarter 1974 and Annual 1974	51-004	/\$4.20

Additional Information

When names and telephone numbers are not provided, additional information can often be obtained from the regional User Advisory staff of Statistics Canada or from its Central Inquiries Service, Ottawa (613-992-4734).

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