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# INFOMAT

## Weekly Bulletin

### Employment, Earnings and Hours

Average weekly earnings in Canadian industry at \$229.00 in June were up 12.7% from \$203.13 a year earlier.

First estimates show that (unadjusted) average weekly earnings (by province) were highest in British Columbia (\$262.79), followed by Alberta (\$235.56), Ontario (\$230.14), Newfoundland (\$225.03), Quebec (\$223.56), Saskatchewan (\$214.07), Manitoba (\$206.62), New Brunswick (\$201.09), Nova Scotia (\$193.71) and Prince Edward Island (\$163.10).

Average weekly earnings in June (by industry division) were as follows: construction, \$332.41; mining, \$315.09; forestry, \$285.07; transportation, communication and other utilities, \$256.55; manufacturing, \$241.57; finance, insurance and real estate, \$214.24; trade, \$180.81; and service, \$163.48.

Compared with June 1975, average hourly earnings were up 16.6% in construction, 14.8% in mining and 14.6% in manufacturing.

For further information, order the June 1976 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, 70¢/\$7), or contact R. Ouellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

### Department Store Sales by Regions

Department store sales rose to \$509.0 million in July, up 14.0% from a year earlier. Increases were recorded in all regions of Canada.

Department store sales by regions for the latest month, with percentage changes from July 1975 in brackets:

- Ontario, \$186.5 million (10.0%); Quebec, \$105.3 million (22.6%); British Columbia, \$77.4 million (11.8%); Alberta, \$64.2 million (18.0%); Atlantic Provinces, \$33.0 million (12.2%); Manitoba, \$28.4 million (7.1%); and Saskatchewan, \$14.2 million (21.1%).

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Department Store Sales by Regions* (63-004, \$1.50 per year).

### Urban Transit

Urban transit systems in Canada carried 93.4 million fare passengers in July and had operating revenues amounting to \$31.3 million. Revenue vehicle-miles run totalled 28.9 million.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, 15¢/\$1.50).

### LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

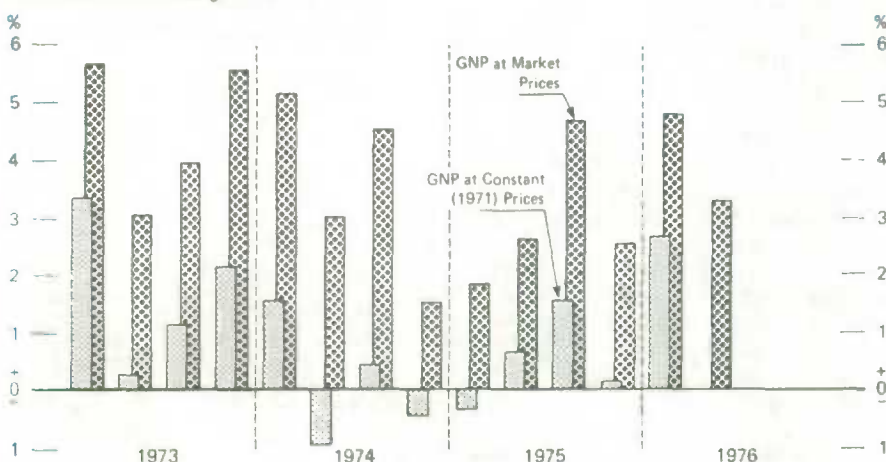
		Latest Month	Previous Month	Change From Year Ago %
<b>EMPLOYMENT, INCOME</b>				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	June*	229.00p	225.56p	12.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	June	9,053p	8,825p	16.8
Persons with Jobs (million)	July	10.06	9.86	2.3
Unemployed	July	775,000	702,000	9.3
<b>INVENTORIES</b>				
Department Store (\$ million)	June*	1,663	1,952	27.0
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	June	16,126p	16,054r	4.4
Wholesale (\$ million)	June	6,851	7,011	3.6
<b>ORDERS</b>				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	June	8,536p	8,356r	16.7
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	June	9,577p	9,838r	-7.6
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Aug.*	150.0	149.3	6.2
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	July*	161.8	161.4r	5.1
Wholesale Price Index (1935-39=100)	June	515.3	512.9r	6.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Building Permits (\$ million)	June	1,375.9p	6,005.0	29.4
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	May	22,799	75,811	59.7
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Coal Production (thousand tons)	April	2,262	9,946	11.0
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	June	22.2	149.1	6.5
Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.)	March	315.2	932.1	4.0
Petroleum Refining (million barrels)	June	53.5	308.1	-1.4
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>				
Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	July	2,957	21,646	12.7
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	July	2,933	22,100	8.7
<b>PRODUCTION</b>				
Motor Vehicles (thousand units)	July	71.5	984.0	21.1
Steel (ingots — thousand tons)	July	1,228	8,327	-3.1
<b>SALES</b>				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	July*	509.0	3,250.4	14.7
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	June	8,796p	48,923	14.6
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	July*	633.6	4,684.1	13.4
Retail Sales (\$ million)	July*	4,931	31,540	14.0
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	June	4,550	24,633	13.2

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

### Canada's Gross National Product (GNP)

Quarter-to-Quarter Change

All data Seasonally Adjusted



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



## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

(1971=100)

The Consumer Price Index for Canada advanced 0.5% to 150.0 in August from 149.3 in July, moving up at only half the average rate observed between the corresponding months in the preceding four years.

This lower-than-usual rise in the CPI was again mainly attributable to food prices, which declined by 0.5% between July and August in contrast to their customary advance in that period. The index for all items excluding food rose 0.8%, an advance similar to that registered in August of both 1974 and 1975.

Declining beef prices, down 7.2% from July and more than 17% below their level of 12 months previous, along with seasonally-lower fresh vegetable prices were mainly responsible for the decrease in the food index. Higher prices for fresh fruit, poultry, bread, coffee and home-consumed soft drinks partially offset these decreases.

Higher shelter charges for both owned and rented accommodation as well as widespread increases in premiums for automobile, dwelling and household effects insurance produced most of the 0.8% rise in the index for all items excluding food.

Between August 1975 and August 1976, the All-Items Consumer Price Index advanced 6.2%.

During this period, the following movements were recorded in the component indexes:

- Housing, 10.9%; transportation, 8.8%; health and personal care, 7.9%; tobacco and alcohol, 7.2%; clothing, 6.1%; recreation, education and reading, 5.6%; and food, -0.5%.

For further information, order the August 1976 issue of *Consumer Price Movements* (62-001, 30¢/\$3).

## New Motor Vehicle Sales

Retail sales of new motor vehicles totalled 107,004 units in July, down 4.6% from a year earlier. Total sales value increased 1.7% to \$633.6 million.

Sales of passenger cars produced in Canada and the United States decreased 7.0% to 64,658 units and those of overseas-manufactured automobiles declined 3.7% to 14,275 units.

Commercial vehicle sales in July advanced 0.9% from a year earlier to 28,071 units; included were 26,903 produced in Canada and the U.S. (up 2.5) and 1,168 manufactured overseas (down 26.3%).

For the first seven months of 1976, sales of new motor vehicles reached 787,663 units with an accumulated value of \$4,684.1 million. This represents an increase of 2.6% in units and 13.4% in value compared with sales for January-July 1975.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, 30¢/\$3), or contact M. Kwilecki (613-996-9304), Retail Trade Section, Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

## THESE REPORTS SCHEDULED FOR COMING TWO WEEKS

Consumer Prices Indexes for Regional Cities, August  
General Wholesale Price Index, July  
Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July  
Real Domestic Product, July  
The Labour Force, August

## Non-Residential Building Construction Input Price Index

(1961=100)

The Non-Residential Building Construction Input Price Index for Canada rose to 281.9 in July, an increase of 0.3% from June and up 11.2% from a year earlier.

The materials component of the total index advanced 7.2% over the 12 months from July 1975; labour costs increased 14.1%.

Prices of concrete products climbed 10.2% during this period; smaller increases were noted for: steel and metal work (7.8%); lumber and lumber products (7.3%); plumbing, heating and other equipment (7.0%); and other materials (8.2%). Electrical equipment prices dipped 2.1%.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Construction Price Statistics, Monthly Bulletin* (62-007, \$4 per year), or contact L.J. Seary (613-994-5807), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

## Iron Ore

Canadian mines shipped 7,268,569 short tons of iron ore in July compared with 4,289,693 short tons a year earlier.

Output for the first seven months of 1976 at 31,654,135 short tons was up 20.5% from 26,271,406 short tons in the corresponding period of 1975.

For further information, order the July 1976 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.

## Retail Trade

Seasonally-adjusted July retail sales decreased 1.5% from June to a level of \$4.73 billion.

Total retail trade without seasonal adjustment reached \$4,931.1 million, up 12.8% from a year earlier. All provinces reported increased sales over July 1975 with the largest advance in Alberta (15.9%). Sales were up 15.0% in Montreal, 13.4% in Winnipeg, 12.6% in Toronto and 10.3% in Vancouver.

Year-to-year increases were registered in 27 of the 28 trade groups with the largest gains recorded by sporting goods and accessories stores (35.9%) and florists (33.1%).

Revised data for June show retail sales for the month at \$5,061.0 million, up 16.5% from June 1975.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, 55¢/\$5.50), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

## Railway Transport, Part I, 1975

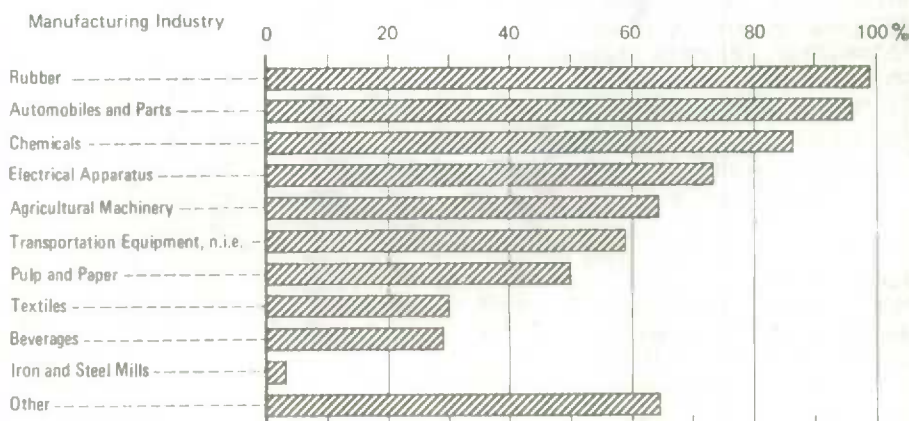
Investment in Canadian railways in road and equipment property totalled \$9,760.2 million at year-end 1975, up from \$8,461.8 million at December 31, 1971.

Railways operated 43,941 miles of first main track — or route miles — at the close of the latest year; this was 325 miles fewer than reported in 1974 and 212 miles less than the 1971 total. Provincial mileage data showed Ontario first with 9,811 route miles of track, Saskatchewan second with 8,493 and Alberta next with 6,162 miles.

Between 1971 and 1975, railway operating revenues increased by more than 50% while expenses, excluding taxes, were up 67.0% over the same period. Net operating revenues in 1975 were down 67.4% from 1971 to \$68.2 million.

For further information, order *Railway Transport, Part I, 1975* (52-207, \$1.05), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

## Foreign-Controlled Share of Capital Employed in Selected Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1973





### Ownership and Control of Capital Employed in Non-Financial Industries

Total long-term capital, debt and equity, employed in Canadian non-financial industries rose to \$115.9 billion at the end of 1973, up 10% from the end of 1972. Foreign investment, totalling \$39.3 billion, as a proportion of the total capital employed, remained stable at 34%, unchanged from the two previous years. The proportion of long-term capital employed in foreign-controlled enterprises, at 35%, was unchanged from the end of 1972.

Of the \$10.9 billion growth in 1973 in long-term capital employed, non-residents provided \$3.5 billion (32%). Much of this additional capital represented undistributed earnings which were re-invested in Canadian enterprises.

Among the five broad industrial categories, foreign-controlled capital ranged from a high of 76% of the total employed in petroleum and natural gas to a low of 2% in railways. The corresponding figures for manufacturing, "other mining and smelting" and "other utilities" were 59%, 57% and 7%, respectively. Foreign-controlled capital in smelting and refining of non-ferrous native ores, one of the components of the "other mining and smelting" category, dropped to 23% from 29% in 1972, largely as a result of the acquisition of shares in Texasgulf Inc. by the Canada Development Corporation.

Although manufacturing in terms of foreign control was largely unchanged at 59%, there were a number of important shifts within the component sectors. The percentage of foreign control in the agricultural machinery industry increased to 64% from 57% at the end of 1972. On the other hand, foreign-controlled capital in the beverages sector dropped to 29% from 34% due to a number of sizeable investments by Canadian-controlled enterprises. Similarly for pulp and paper, the proportion of foreign-controlled capital declined to 50% from 54% as resident-controlled companies employed a larger share of the new capital in 1973. Moreover, there was a transfer from United States control of the Columbia Cellulose Company Limited, in which the B.C. provincial government enterprise, British Columbia Cellulose Company Limited, had acquired a majority interest.

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

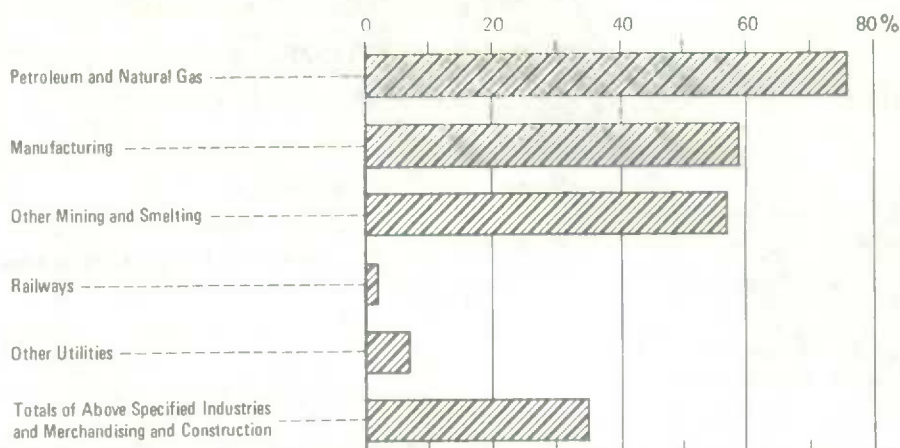
### Radio Air-Time Sales

Gross national AM and FM radio air-time sales totalled \$7.7 million in May, up 14.9% from a year earlier. Agency and other commissions left national sales at \$6.5 million.

Net local air-time sales were reported at \$14.1 million in the latest month, an increase of 10.9% from May 1975.

For further information, order the *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, \$1.40 per year), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

### Foreign-Controlled Share of Capital Employed in Canadian Non-Financial Industries, 1973



### Vending Machine Operators, 1975

Vending machine operators in Canada reported total sales of \$250.0 million in 1975, an increase of 9.9% over 1974.

Included in the latest year's total were sales through the following vending machines: cigarette machines, \$112.2 million (up 6.4% from 1974); coffee machines, \$41.7 million (up 15.2%); soft drink machines, \$38.4 million (up 10.8%); packaged confectionery, pastry and snack food machines, \$24.3 million (up 14.9%); packaged milk and juice machines, \$8.6 million (up 13.6%); and hot canned food and soup machines, \$4.2 million (up 3.2%).

For further information, order *Vending Machine Operators, 1975* (63-213,70¢), or contact the Merchandising and Services Division (613-996-9304), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

### Oil Pipe Line Transport

Canadian oil pipe lines received 2.69 million barrels per day of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum products in June, an increase of 4.2% from a year earlier.

Receipts of domestic petroleum and products rose 1.5% to 2.21 million B/D in the latest month while imports increased 18.5% to 480,000 B/D.

For further information, order the June 1976 issue of *Oil Pipe Line Transport* (55-001, 30¢/\$3).

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### Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)

The industry selling price index for total manufacturing rose to 161.8 in July, an increase of 0.2% from the revised June level and up 5.1% from a year earlier.

Over half of the latest month's rise was attributable to a 0.6% increase in the foods and beverages index. Among food items, higher prices were recorded for a number of pork products, fish, animal feeds and vegetable oils.

The index for primary metals also moved up 0.6% in July as price increases were registered for steel piping, copper and aluminum.

Wood products advanced 0.7%, mostly reflecting higher prices for spruce and cedar lumber, shingles and hardwood flooring.

Over the 12 months from July 1975, the largest price increases were recorded for the following group indexes:

- Petroleum and coal products industries, 14.8%; non-metallic mineral products industries, 11.0%; leather industries, 10.7%; textile industries, 8.0%; metal fabricating industries, 7.4%; primary metal industries, 7.1%; furniture and fixture industries, 6.2%; and knitting mills, 5.6%.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 55¢/\$5.50).

### Traveller Accommodation, 1974

Total receipts reported by traveller accommodation businesses in Canada for 1974 amounted to \$2,272 million, an increase of 18.1% over 1973.

The 1974 total represents the accumulated receipts of: hotels (\$1,870 million); motels (\$273 million); tourist courts and cabins (\$35 million); tourist homes (\$3 million); outfitters (\$47 million); and tent and trailer campgrounds (\$44 million).

For further information, contact Ed Yablonski (613-996-9301), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.



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Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1973	61-208	\$2.10	<b>Electrical Products — Vol. 5, No. 13, Electric Lamps, July 1976</b>	43-007	/\$1.40
<b>CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS</b>			<b>Fabricated Metal Products — Vol. 5, July 1976: No. 33, Oil Filters and Cartridges; No. 34, Builders and Shelf Hardware; No. 35, Cemented Tungsten Carbide Blanks and Tools; No. 36, Domestic and Farm Water Systems; Vol. 5, No. 32, Shipments of Domestic Mobile-Homes, Quarter Ended June 30, 1976</b>	41-009	/\$2.80
Profile Studies — The Age-Sex Structure of Canada's Population, 1971 Census of Canada	99-703	\$1	<b>Fruit and Vegetable Preservation — Vol. 4, No. 28, Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1975</b>	32-023	/\$1.40
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>			<b>MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES</b>		
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<b>EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE</b>			<b>Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1976</b>	63-002	40¢/\$4
Education in Canada (A Statistical Review for 1972-73 and 1973-74), 1975	81-229	\$3.50	<b>Retail Commodity Survey, 1974</b>	63-526	\$2.80
Public Libraries in Canada, 1973	81-205	\$1.05	<b>Wholesale Trade, June 1976</b>	63-008	/\$1.50
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>			<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
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<b>FINANCIAL FLOWS AND MULTI-NATIONAL ENTERPRISES</b>			<b>Railway Operating Statistics, June 1976</b>	52-003	30¢/\$3
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, April-June 1976	66-001	\$1.75/\$7	<b>SERVICE BULLETINS</b>		
<b>LABOUR</b>			<b>Aviation Statistics Centre — Vol. 8: No. 39, Helicopter Revenue Hours Flown, 4th Quarter 1975 and Annual 1975; No. 41, Air Carrier Financial Summary, Annual 1975</b>	51-004	/\$4.20
Advance Statistics on Job Vacancies, Second Quarter 1976	71-002p	N/C			
Estimates of Labour Income, January-March 1976	72-005	\$1.05/\$4.20			
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Asphalt Roofing, July 1976	45-001	15¢/\$1.50			
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Gypsum Products, July 1976	44-003	15¢/\$1.50			
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