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INFORMAT

Weekly Bulletin

Labour Income

Labour income, adjusted for seasonal variation, was estimated at \$8,771.5 million in June, an increase of 0.7% from May. Wages and salaries in both the goods-producing and service-producing industries increased at the same rate.

During the second quarter of 1976, seasonally-adjusted labour income advanced by 4.7% as compared to the gain of 4.4% recorded during the first quarter of the year. Over 40% of the second-quarter growth was attributable to the inclusion of large lump-sum payments in the public sector and to increased employer premiums to a public welfare plan. Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries advanced by 2.3% while those in the service-producing industries increased by 5.6%.

Unadjusted for seasonal variation, labour income in June at an estimated \$9,053.0 million was up 16.8% from a year earlier. Cumulative labour income for the first six months of 1976 showed an increase of 15.9% from the January to June 1975 period.

For further information, order *Estimates of Labour Income, Second Quarter 1976* (72-005, \$1.05/\$4.20), or contact Mrs. G. Gauthier (613-995-8067), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Financial Statistics of Education

Expenditures on education in Canada amounted to \$9.6 billion in 1973-74, up 279.2% from the total in 1963-64. During the same 10-year span, Canada's Gross National Product increased 166.6%. As a proportion of GNP, then, education expenditures rose to 7.9% from 5.5% (although this was still below the 1970 high of 9.0%).

Canada's Federal Government spent 11.4% of its total 1973-74 budget on education, while education expenditures represented 23.5% of provincial and municipal budgets. The average for all three levels of government combined was 18.7%.

Per capita public spending on education in Canada amounted to \$353 in 1971; this was less than in Sweden (\$369), but more than in the United States (\$343), and two or three times the corresponding amounts for other industrialized countries: Great Britain (\$159), France (\$118) and Japan (\$105).

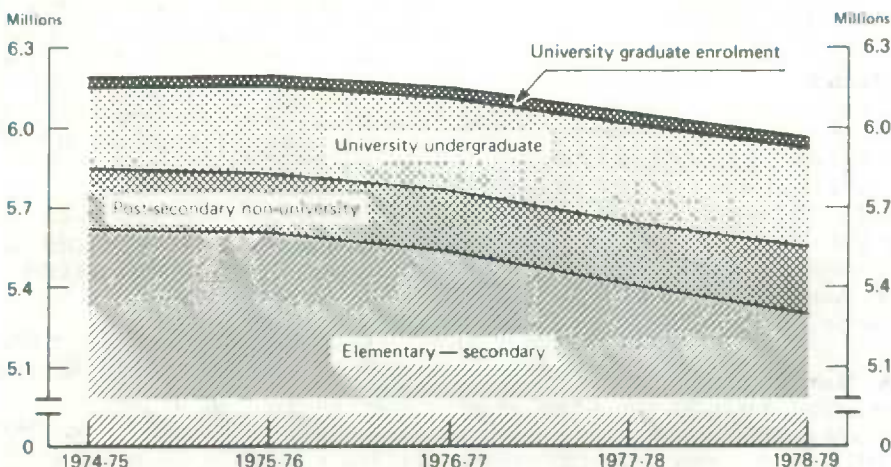
For further information, order *Financial Statistics of Education, 1971-72 to 1973-74* (81-201, \$2.10).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

| | | Latest Month | Previous Month | Change From Year Ago % |
|---|--------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| EMPLOYMENT, INCOME | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings (\$) | May | 225.02p | 224.26p | 12.3 |
| 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 |
| INVENTORIES | | | | |
| Department Store (\$ million) | May | 1,952 | 2,008 | 33.6 |
| Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million) | June | 16,126p | 16,054r | 4.4 |
| Wholesale (\$ million) | June | 6,851 | 7,011 | 3.6 |
| ORDERS | | | | |
| Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million) | June | 8,536p | 8,356r | 16.7 |
| Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) | June | 9,577p | 9,838r | -7.6 |
| PRICES | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index (1971=100) | July | 149.3 | 148.7 | 6.8 |
| Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100) | June | 161.3 | 160.8r | 5.5 |
| Wholesale Price Index (1935-39=100) | June | 515.3 | 512.9r | 6.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | | |
| Building Permits (\$ million) | June* | 1,375.9p | 5,879.1 | 26.7 |
| Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units) | May | 22,799 | 75,811 | 59.7 |
| ENERGY | | | | |
| Coal Production (thousand tons) | April* | 2,262 | 9,946 | 11.0 |
| Electricity Generation (terawatt hours) | June | 22.2 | 149.1 | 6.6 |
| Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.) | March* | 315.2 | 932.1 | 4.0 |
| Petroleum Refining (million barrels) | June | 53.5 | 308.1 | -7.4 |
| FOREIGN TRADE | | | | |
| Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million) | July | 2,957 | 21,646 | 12.7 |
| Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million) | July | 2,933 | 22,100 | 8.7 |
| PRODUCTION | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles (thousand units) | July* | 71.5 | 984.0 | 21.1 |
| Steel (ingots — thousand tons) | July | 1,228 | 8,327 | -3.1 |
| SALES | | | | |
| Department Store Sales (\$ million) | June | 522.8 | 2,741.4 | 14.9 |
| Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) | June | 8,796p | 48,923 | 14.6 |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) | June | 832.8 | 4,050.5 | 15.4 |
| Retail Sales (\$ million) | June | 5,070 | 26,618 | 14.3 |
| Wholesale Sales (\$ million) | June | 4,550 | 24,633 | 13.2 |

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

Total Full-time Institutional Enrolment, Canada, 1974-75 to 1978-79



Source: Advance Statistics of Education (81-220)

Advance Statistics of Education, 1976-77

Enrolment in universities and colleges will rise about 4% this fall, while the decline in elementary-secondary schools will continue, according to estimates for the 1976-77 academic year.

The number of post-secondary students is estimated at 616,490: 385,090 in universities and 231,400 in colleges. Mainly because of the growing size of the 18-24 age group, post-secondary enrolment will rise for the next few years, but more slowly.

At the elementary-secondary level, 5,531,795 students are expected in September, 78,268 fewer than last year. Enrolment at this level is projected to decrease by more than 100,000 in each of the two subsequent years, due to the low birth rate of the last decade.

The size of the full-time teaching staff will reflect enrolment: 276,170 elementary-secondary teachers, a drop of 2,117; but 49,795 at the post-secondary level, 1,740 more than in 1975-76.

Total education expenditures are estimated to rise about 12% this year to \$14.5 billion. In 1975, spending on education amounted to 8% of the Gross National Product, up from 7.6% in 1974. This was the first increase in education spending, as a percentage of GNP, for several years.

Nationally, the average per capita expenditure on education in 1975 was \$569. The provincial breakdown: Alberta (\$655); Quebec (\$598); Ontario (\$555); Manitoba (\$538); Nova Scotia (\$526); Newfoundland (\$525); Saskatchewan (\$515); Prince Edward Island (\$505); British Columbia (\$503), and New Brunswick (\$500).

The steady increase in the number of degrees granted is expected to continue in 1976-77 with 84,570 bachelor's (up 5%), 12,245 master's (up 5.7%), and 2,110 Ph.D.'s (up 3.9%).

For further information, order *Advance Statistics of Education, 1976-77* (81-220, \$1.05). The publication provides actual 1974-75 data, preliminary 1975-76 data, current estimates, provincial projections to 1977-78 and national projections to 1978-79 for enrolment, teachers, institutions, degrees and education financing.

Asbestos

Canadian producers' shipments of asbestos increased to 116,083 short tons in July from 70,640 short tons a year earlier.

Cumulative shipments for the first seven months of 1976 at 944,243 short tons were up 53.8% from 613,985 short tons in the corresponding period of 1975.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Asbestos* (26-001, 15¢/\$1.50).

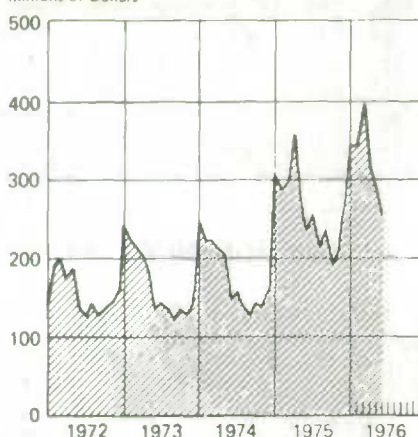
The Dairy Review

Total Canadian production of milk for all purposes in June amounted to an estimated 1,793,762,000 pounds, a decrease of 3.8% from a year earlier.

For further information, order the June 1976 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, 40¢/\$4).

Unemployment Insurance Commission Benefit Payments

Millions of Dollars



Source: Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (73-001)

Motor Vehicle Production

Canadian production of motor vehicles totalled 71,545 units in July, down 23.1% from 93,018 a year earlier.

Passenger car production decreased to 41,064 units in the latest month from 63,605 while production of commercial vehicles rose to 30,481 from 29,413 in July 1975.

For the first seven months of 1976, production of motor vehicles reached 983,951 units, an increase of 21.1% from 812,342 in January-July 1975.

For further information, order the July 1976 issue of *Motor Vehicle Shipments* (42-002, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact Mrs. I. Groom (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Security Transactions with Non-Residents

Transactions in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities resulted in a net capital inflow of \$91 million in May, \$17 million more than in April. Government of Canada bonds accounted for about half of the net inflow.

For the year to date, transactions in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities led to a net capital inflow of \$401 million compared with a net inflow of \$37 million in the January to May period of 1975.

For further information, order the May 1976 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-Residents* (67-002, 40¢/\$4).

THESE REPORTS SCHEDULED FOR COMING TWO WEEKS

Consumer Credit, July
Consumer Price Movements, August
Department Store Sales by Regions, July
Housing Starts and Completions, June
Retail Trade, July
The Labour Force, August

Gross National Product

Gross National Product, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, increased 3.3% in the second quarter of 1976 to a level of \$182.8 billion; after adjustment for price changes, real GNP was unchanged from the first quarter. This followed a very large 2.7% real increase in the first three months of the year, and the economic recovery thus appeared to slow somewhat. The slowdown in real growth should not be interpreted as a signal that the recovery is about to abort however, because it was entirely the result of a substantial swing to inventory liquidation from last quarter's massive accumulation.

The implicit price index for gross national expenditure rose 3.3% in the second quarter after a 2.1% increase in the first, but much of this was due to an increase in the implicit price index of government current expenditure which rose 8.3% as a result of large retro-active wage payments. Excluding government current expenditure, the over-all increase was 2.0% compared with 1.9% in the first quarter.

Inventory movements aside, the economic picture brightened in the second quarter. Growth in real final domestic demand — that is, gross national expenditure plus imports minus exports and inventories — increased to 1.1% from 0.6% in the first quarter. The recovery broadened its base considerably, as continuing strong external demand and a slowdown in import growth brought about the long-awaited improvement in the balance of trade, and personal expenditure returned to healthy growth after a relatively weak first quarter.

Personal expenditure on goods and services increased 3.3% to a level of \$106.3 billion in the second quarter. In real terms, consumption grew 1.7%, following a minimal 0.6% increase in the first three months of the year.

Gross fixed capital formation rose 3.2% in the quarter, but most of this was due to price increases and total fixed investment increased only 0.9% in real terms.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 4.7% in the second quarter, but almost half of the growth in labour income was the result of retro-active wage payments in the public sector. Corporation profits before taxes were virtually unchanged after falling 3.9% in the first quarter; within broad industrial groups, there appear to have been increases only in mining and manufacturing, and the gain in manufacturing was marginal.

As a result of a decline in revenues and continued increases in expenditures, the deficit, on a National Accounts basis, of the government sector as a whole widened from \$2,388 million in the first quarter to \$5,864 million in the second quarter.

For further information, order *National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second Quarter 1976* (13-001, \$1.05/\$4.20).

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Retail Commodity Survey, 1974 is an 80-page tabular report resulting from an extensive survey conducted in 1974 embracing all chain and department stores in the country and a random sampling of the other retail outlets.

The present report is a follow-up to the first such survey in 1968 and features the addition of more than 100 commodity items as well as improved methodology. The survey requested commodity information on 227 items. From the 94 kinds of business in the retail trade universe, three were excluded — government liquor stores, brewers' warehouse stores and wine stores. All of the remaining 91 kinds of business were included in the sample frame, and were then re-arranged for purpose of publication into 56 kinds of business.

Table 1 gives total sales by kinds of business and major business groups for Canada and the provinces, and shows the grouping of the 94 kind-of-business classification into 56. Table 2 presents detailed data on kinds of business by commodity for Canada and the provinces, while Table 3 details commodity distribution nationally and provincially.

For further information, order *Retail Commodity Survey, 1974* (63-526, \$2.80).

NEW . . . NOW AVAILABLE

Shopping Centres in Canada, 1951 to 1973 is the first in a series of research papers to be published in the coming years that will focus on institutions which are primarily engaged in distributional and service activities. The information could be of special interest to merchants in shopping centres or those who plan to open outlets in shopping centres, market researchers, shopping centre developers, and students in business schools.

This paper examines the shopping centres from several aspects: historical background, impact on national retailing as represented by corporate chains, department and independent stores, their effect on regional retailing, the size of various centres and their growth possibilities. The text of some 60 pages is accompanied by about 40 tables.

For further information, order *Shopping Centres in Canada, 1951 to 1973* (63-527, \$1.40).

Statement of Canadian Trade

Both exports and imports, seasonally adjusted on a balance-of-payments basis, declined in July from the record levels of June; exports fell 6.3% to \$2,952 million while imports dropped 5.3% to \$3,032 million. Canada's merchandise trade deficit rose to \$80 million from \$52 million in June.

Seasonally-adjusted exports, on a customs basis, fell 6.9% in July to a level of \$3,054.3 million. Some two-thirds of the drop was due to lower exports to the United States, which stood at \$2,038 million. A decline from peak June levels in seasonally-adjusted deliveries of motor vehicles and parts accounted for about 75% of the over-all decrease in exports to the U.S. but also lower in July were shipments of a number of other commodities, including pulp, newsprint, petroleum products, non-ferrous metals and machinery. Shipments of metallic ores and fertilizer materials rose.

The 7% fall to \$1,016 million in exports to overseas markets was widely distributed. Apart from small increases in seasonally-adjusted shipments of newsprint, non-ferrous metals and cars, there were declines in July deliveries to overseas countries affecting wheat, asbestos, lumber, pulp and some other goods.

Seasonally-adjusted imports (on a customs basis) decreased 3.9% in July to \$3,114.3 million and most of the drop was registered in trade with overseas countries. Imports from Japan and the European Economic Community showed only marginal changes but those from other overseas countries contracted sharply, largely because crude oil imports continued the sharp fluctuations typical of recent months.

Following a jump in crude oil imports of more than \$200 million in June, a fall of some \$120 million was recorded in July. Imports of other products from overseas countries were also lower, including raw sugar, equipment and tools and consumer goods. Imports of non-ferrous metals and automotive goods increased.

Imports from the U.S. declined fractionally to \$2,131 million in July. Moderate declines were recorded in imports of machinery, cars, trucks and communication and other equipment.

For further information on area and commodity trade, order the July 1976 issue of *Summary of External Trade* (65-001, 40¢/\$4).

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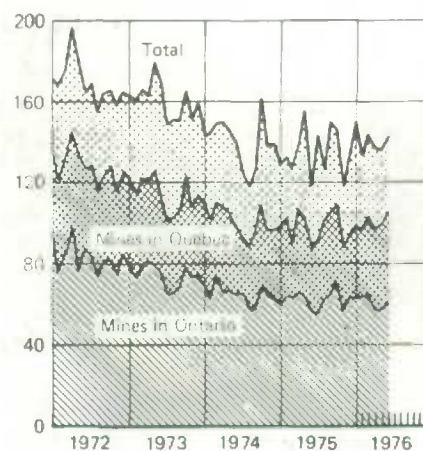
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Gold Production, Canada

Thousands of Troy Ounces



Source: Gold Production (26-004)

Direct Selling in Canada, 1975

Direct selling to household consumers by manufacturers and specialist direct-sellers in 1975 amounted to \$1,333.6 million, up 8.7% from the 1974 total of \$1,227.0 million. These sales represented 2.6% of the \$51,199.7 million in retail sales reported in Canada in 1975.

Door-to-door canvassing accounted for 63.2% of 1975 direct sales, mail order sales for 14.7%, counter sales at manufacturing premises for 18.0%; and the remaining 4.1% was through other channels.

Further details will be published in *Direct Selling in Canada, 1975* (63-218, 70¢). Additional information is available on request from the Merchandising and Services Division (613-996-9304), Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V4.

Performing Arts Survey

Theatre, music, dance and opera organizations produced 14,242 performances in 1975 and attendance numbered 6,776,315 persons. Expenses of these organizations totalled \$47,529,011; revenues amounted to \$45,544,461 with \$21,558,165 coming from government and private grants.

The results above were derived from a survey of 68 performing arts organizations in Canada. For further information on this survey, contact Roch Bacon (613-995-9682), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Coal and Coke Statistics

Production of coal in Canada decreased 15.7% in May to 1,938,096 tons from 2,298,440 tons in May 1975. Imports increased to 2,102,358 tons from 1,689,589 tons.

Industrial consumers used 1,454,204 tons of coal in the latest month (up 240,855 tons from a year earlier) and 525,055 tons of coke (up 108,541 tons).

For further information, order the May 1976 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, 40¢/\$4), or contact David Madsen (613-992-4021), Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



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| AGRICULTURE | | | | | |
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| | | | Scientific and Professional Equip- ment Industries, 1974 | 47-206 | \$1.05 |
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| Advance Statistics of Education, 1976-77 | 81-220 | \$1.05 | | | |
| Financial Statistics of Education, 1971-72 to 1973-74 | 81-208 | \$2.80 | | | |
| EXTERNAL TRADE | | | | | |
| Exports — Merchandise Trade, 1973-1975 | 65-202 | \$16.50 | | | |
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| Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January-February- March 1976 | 26-006 | 30¢/\$3 | Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes — Vol. 5, No. 6, Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, June 1976 | 47-004 | /\$1.40 |
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| Gas Utilities, May 1976 | 55-002 | 30¢/\$3 | New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1976 | 63-007 | 30¢/\$3 |
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| Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1976 | 32-001 | 15¢/\$1.50 | | | |
| Oils and Fats, May 1976 | 32-006 | 30¢/\$3 | SERVICE BULLETINS | | |
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