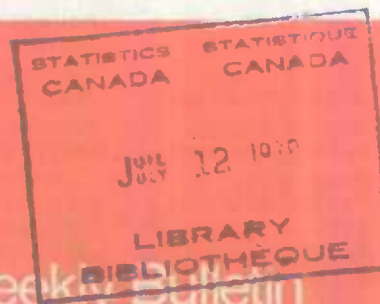


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Weekly Bulletin



Trade, Seasonally Adjusted

On a balance-of-payments basis, exports fell 13% to \$4,121 million in May, slightly below the average for first quarter 1978. Imports dropped 18% to \$3,778 million. The merchandise trade balance roughly tripled, \$127 million to \$343 million. Exports gained nearly 9.5% to \$13,182 million compared with an 8.5% increase to \$11,941 million for imports in the three months ending in May. The trade surplus expanded 18% from \$1,051 million in December-February to \$1,241 million in March-May.

Exports (Customs basis) to the United States: \$2,836 million, down 15% from \$3,338 million in April. Exports totalling \$9,099 million in the three months ending in May were nearly 6% higher than the December-February level. Exports to overseas countries dropped 11.5% to \$1,215 million with value of shipments not much changed to the United Kingdom and Japan. Most of the reduction was concentrated in other E.E.C. and remaining countries. Exports over three months increased 14.5% to \$3,994 million.

Apart from small gains in exports of natural gas, chemicals and agricultural machinery, decreases were recorded in wheat, metallic ores, non-ferrous metals, crude oil, newsprint, petroleum products, steel, motor vehicles and automotive parts. Imports (Customs basis) from the U.S. fell 19% to \$2,639 million in contrast to a 30.5% jump in April. However, the May figure was only a shade below the average for recent months. At \$8,400 million, imports during three months stood nearly 11% above the previous quarterly period. Imports from overseas fell 16.5% to \$1,166 million, imports from the E.E.C. representing two-thirds of the decline. Imports from this region recorded a rise greater than the entire overseas increase of some 4.5% to \$3,612 million in March-May, imports from Japan advancing nearly 6% but arrivals from the remaining countries declining 2%.

Bar small increases in coal and crude oil, extensive reductions occurred in May imports, including food commodities, industrial materials, machinery, motor vehicles and parts. The automotive group recorded a decline of some \$300 million from unusually high April levels. Value of crude oil landings in the three-month period was about a quarter below December-February.

For further information on area and commodity trade, order the May 1978 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, 40¢/\$4).

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Apr.	262.09p	261.01	6.1
Labour Income (\$ million)	Apr.	10,499.9p	10,366.2	8.7
Persons with Jobs (million)	May	10.12	9.75	3.0
Unemployed	May	933,000	999,000	13.2

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Mar.*	1,809.9	1,734.2	5.6
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Apr.	19,231p	19,066.9r	8.3
Wholesale (\$ million)	Apr.*	8,242	8,082	8.1

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Apr.	10,824.1p	9,118.2r	18.7
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Apr.	11,881.0p	10,624r	11.8

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	May*	173.6	171.2	9.0
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Apr.	185.0	182.8	7.1
Wholesale Price Index (1935-39=100)	Apr.	599.3	588.5	6.9

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Apr.	1,133.5	3,153.4	-3.1
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Apr.*	12,617	53,117	17.9

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tons)	Feb.*	2,903.6	5,649.2	1.5
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Apr.*	26.4	121.0	9.1
Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.)	Mar.	315.9p	963.8p	0.2
Petroleum Refining (million barrels)	Apr.	47.2	210.4	-2.3

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	May*	4,598	20,851	16.7
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	May*	4,401	19,713	12.6

PRODUCTION

Motor Vehicles (thousand units)	May*	176.7	807.0	-1.6
Steel (ingots — thousand tons)	May	1,423.4	6,744.7	7.8

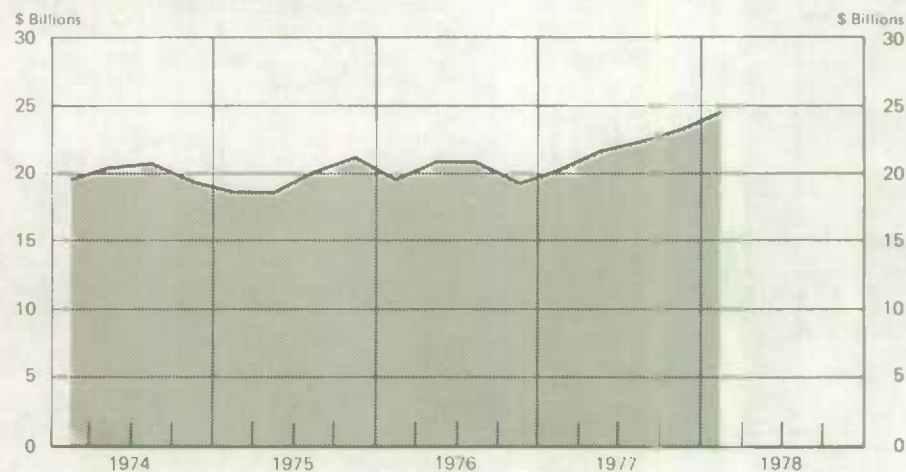
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Apr.	560.0p	1,945.9p	6.8
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Apr.	10,423.9p	39,350.5p	13.2
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	May*	1,082.3	4,079.8	10.9
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Apr.	5,575.5p	19,740.3p	9.8
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	Apr.	4,942.2	18,553.7	9.7

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

Corporation Profits (Before Taxes)

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



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

Pay Rates Offered For Vacant Fulltime Jobs, 1971-1977

Pay rates offered for vacant fulltime jobs are collected through a regular job vacancy survey and available as a supplement to the published job vacancy statistics.

Data are available as annual averages for the years 1971 to 1977. All occupations, at the three- and four-digit levels of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, with at least 100 vacancies in three out of four annual averages, are included. They consist of the number of vacancies for fulltime jobs broken out by hourly and weekly-rated pay categories and the respective pay rates offered.

Rates are those reported by employers as offers to applicants for fulltime jobs. They may or may not coincide with actual hiring rates. As the offered rates are entry rates they tend to be below the average for the establishment or the industry. Further, the offered rates do not take in account other earnings such as tips, commissions or bonuses.

For further information, contact J.A. Boucek (613-992-2006), or Ms M. Beaubien (613-996-7148), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1

Motor Vehicle Shipments

May shipments totalled 112,027 automobiles (116,608 in 1977). January to May production: 504,107 (557,130 a year earlier). Commercial vehicles: 64,682 (54,473). Year to date production: 302,906 (263,409).

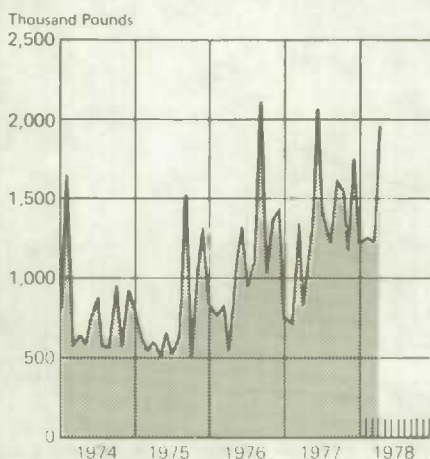
For further information, order the May 1978 issue of *Motor Vehicle Shipments* (42-002, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact Raj Sehdev (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Financial Flows

Advance information, first quarter 1978, for selected sectors, is available from the Financial Flows Section.

For further information, contact G. Hughes (613-995-0851), Financial Flows Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Uranium Production, Canada



Source: Production of Canada's Leading Minerals (26-007)

Railway Carloadings

Railways loaded 18.3 million short tons (16.6 million t) of revenue freight in May, down 20.5% from a year earlier. Carriers received an additional 2.1 million (1.9 million) from the United States, up 2.7%.

Downward percentage changes in volume from 1977 included iron ore (84.2%). Up were pulpwood chips (20.5%) and potash (13.8%). The iron ore decrease is attributed to a major mining strike in Newfoundland and Québec.

In five months, rail freight loadings fell 7.9% below January-May 1977. Receipts from the U.S.: down 5.0%. Iron ore loadings plummeted 48.3%, salt 33.1%. Logs and poles increased 23.7% and grains, other than wheat, 18.6%. Newsprint was up 18.5%, pulpwood chips 18.0% and sulphur 17.9%.

For further information, order the May 1978 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, 30¢/\$3), or for seasonally-adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Unemployment Insurance

People drawing unemployment insurance benefits for the week of April 9 totalled 948,000, down 4% from March but up 9% from 1977. Seven percent of beneficiaries reported some earnings. Benefits amounted to \$436 million, down 7% from March but up 23% from 1977. Four months' payments rose 21% to \$1,882 million from \$1,559 million in January-April 1977. Average weekly benefit rose 9% to \$109.97 based on year-to-date payments.

Some 217,000 claims were received in April, up 5% from March and 9% from a year earlier. Claim load for four months rose 7% from a year earlier — 935,000 against 878,000.

For further information, order the April 1978 issue of *Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001P, 40¢/\$4), or *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, Quarterly, 40¢/\$4), or contact George Fincham (613-992-7461), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1.

Coal/Coke Statistics

March coal production decreased 5.1% to 2,850,139 tons (2 585 603 t) from 3,005,227 (2 726 296) a year earlier. Imports decreased to 11,207 tons (10 167 t) from 34,349 (31 161). Industrial consumers used 2,825,178 tons (2 562 958 t) of coal, up 432,723 (392 560) and 501,856 tons (455 276 t) of coke, down 20,697 (18 776).

For further information, order the March 1978 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.

Court Statistics

Selected tables are available for indictable offences, 1968 to 1970, from the Integrated Court Reporting Program for Québec.

For further information, contact Justice Statistics Division (613-995-0588).

Population Projections: 2001

Based on the 1976 census data and recent demographic trends, new projections of population recently completed by Statistics Canada.

Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, will include four main series reflecting alternative future trends in fertility and migration. (Only one assumption concerning future mortality was adopted). These series supersede the official projections published in 1974 (catalogue 91-514). The new projections reflect lower growth than previous projections based on the 1971 census. Total population is anticipated to lie between 26.5 and 28.1 million by 1991, an average annual growth rate of 0.96 - 1.34%. Extension of the projections implies even slower growth, about 0.6 - 1.0% a year, during 1991-2001. This low aggregate growth is expected to be accompanied by significant variations in the rates of growth of different segments of the population: a substantial increase is expected in the working-age population through 1986, the school-age population will contract or fluctuate depending on the course of future fertility and a structural shift towards an aging of the population will continue and accentuate itself after 2001.

For further information, contact Jeanine Perreault or K. Gnanasekaran, Chief, Projections Section (613-994-5204), Population Estimates and Projections Division, Census and Household Surveys Field, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1S 5A4.

Oil Pipeline Transport

Pipelines received 2,090,400 B/D (332 185 m3D) of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum product in April 1978, 7.6% fewer than the 2,263,000 B/D (359 613 m3D) a year earlier. Receipts of domestic petroleum and products decreased 9.0% to 1,803,200 B/D (286 546 m3D) and imported petroleum and products receipts increased 2.1% to 287,200 B/D (45 639 m3D).

For further information, order the April 1978 issue of *Oil Pipe Line Transport* (55-001, 30¢/\$3), or contact G. Kitchen (613-992-4021), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Government Finance 1975

For the fiscal year ending nearest to December 31, 1975, consolidated government revenue for all levels of government rose 10.4% to \$66,291 million, up \$6,231 million from 1974. Tax revenue rose 9.3% to \$53,185 million, up \$4,518. Non-tax revenue: 15% to \$13,106 million, up \$1 713 million.

For further information, contact G. Lyttle (613-995-0664), Research and Consolidation Section, Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Travel: A Price Index

Knowledge of the costs of travel, as with the costs of any group of products or services, is important information for the industry, policy makers, people doing research in the area of travel and especially for those who are doing the travelling. Function of a travel price index is to bring together large amounts of information into one simple figure which can be looked at in perspective and in comparison with other years, to provide a picture which can be easily understood. The index in Canada between 1971 and 1977 has increased more than 70%, and the consumer price index has risen by slightly more than 60%. If one were to consider the two indices in isolation the prognosis for the industry would be somewhat unfavourable. However, two considerations would appear to nullify what potentially might be a difficult situation for tourism. First, if the average annual figures for personal disposable income are indexed for the same period, 1971 to 1977, they far and away outstrip the increases seen in the TPI and CPI. This indicates that though people are spending in the order of 60% more to provide for their day-to-day living and 70% more to travel compared with 1971 they have in general doubled their disposable incomes. As a result, it is probably that what in the first instance appeared to be a bleak picture for tourism is indeed quite the reverse. The second consideration which would seem to have impact in reducing the effect of rising prices in tourism is the number of hours worked by those employed. Over the past few years employees have had some reduction in hours of work with more paid holidays and vacations. This fact, with increased spending power, has undoubtedly assisted the tourism industry.

Abstracted from Service Bulletin Vol. 1, No. 3, (Culture Statistics); catalogue no. 87-001, \$1.40 per year.

Residential Building Input Price Indexes

National total. Residential Building Construction Input Price Index, rose 8.0% in May to 189.3 from 175.3 in 1977. May from April: 1.5% from 186.4.

Regionally from a year earlier: Québec, 196.8 from 178.1 (10.5%); Ontario, 182.2 from 169.7 (7.4%); British Columbia, 187.3 from 174.9 (7.1%); Prairie provinces, 198.9 from 183.9 (8.2%); and Atlantic provinces, 195.8 from 185.3 (5.7%).

For further information, order the May 1978 issue of Construction Price Statistics (62-007, 40¢/\$4), or contact Mrs. G.A. John (613-994-5807), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Road Motor Vehicles Fuel Sales, 1977

Net sales of gasoline on which tax was paid at the full road-use rate rose 2.6% to 7,320 million gallons (33 277 000 000 l) in 1977 from 7,135 million (32 438 000 000 l) in 1976. Net diesel sales increased 8.5% to 1,050 million gallons (4 773 000 000 l) from 968 million (4 400 000 000 l). Liquefied petroleum gas fell 6.7% to 6.66 million gallons (30 300 000 l) from 7.14 million (32 480 000 l).

For further information, contact S. Mozes (613-996-9271), Surface Transport Section, Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Appliances

Manufacturers' May domestic sales of refrigerators: 42,396 compared with 39,009 a year earlier. Domestic sales of home and farm freezers increased to 23,637 from 22,932. Automatic washing machines: 27,305 (27,854). Conventional washing machines: 5,364 (5,451). Electric clothes dryers: 21,913 (20,321).

For further information, order the May 1978 issue of Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers (43-001, 15¢/\$1.50), Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers (43-002, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact Raj Sehdev (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Electric Power

April net generation: 26.4TW.h from 25.0 TW.h a year earlier. Hydro generation, up 2.0%; thermal production, 14.8%.

For further information, order the April 1978 issue of Electric Power Statistics (57-001, 30¢/\$3), or contact David Madsen (613-992-4021), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Dairy Review

Milk production, first four months: 4,948,850,000 lbs., up 1.7% from January-April 1977.

For further information, order the May 1978 issue of the Dairy Review (23-001, 40¢/\$4).

New Motor Vehicle Sales

New motor vehicles sold in May rose 8.6% to 151,884 from 1977. Automobiles made in the United States and Canada rose 9.0% to 90,106 and Canadian and U.S. commercial vehicles 20.9% to 40,671.

Automobiles from overseas fell 11.1% to 19,632 from 1977 and overseas-made commercial vehicles fell 4.3% to 1,475. Value of the cars rose 5.4% to \$108.4 million and the commercial vehicles were worth \$8.4 million, up 14.4%. Value of U.S. and Canadian cars sold rose 23.8% to \$626.9 million; commercial vehicles rose 30.7% to \$338.7 million.

Sales value of all vehicles increased 23.6% to \$1,082.3 million, including 329 coaches and buses valued at \$6.8 million.

Seasonally-adjusted sales of automobiles manufactured in Canada and the U.S. rose 0.5% from April to 66,886 and those of cars from overseas fell 10.0% to 15,246. Seasonally-adjusted sales of all commercial vehicles fell 3.0% to 32,055.

For five months of 1978 sales reached 590,889 units (586,907 in 1977), value \$4,079.8 million, up 10.9% from 1977.

For further information, see the May 1978 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 0V4.

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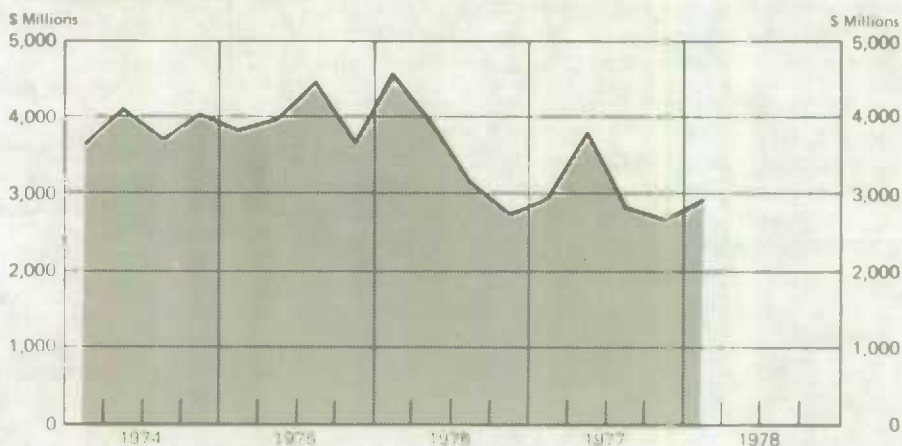
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Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



Source: National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13 001)



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When amplification of summaries would be helpful, 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).

Toll-free access to the regional statistical information service is provided in Charlottetown, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John and Sydney by calling the operator and asking for ZENITH 22066. Throughout Saskatchewan, the Regina office can be reached by dialing 1-800-667-3524. Throughout Alberta, the Edmonton office can be reached by dialing 1-800-222-6400.

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