

## Trade

Exports and imports. seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, rose in July. Exports gained 2.6\% to $\$ 4,039$ million following a drop of about $5 \%$ in June. The July figure stood 4\% below the average monthly level so far in 1978. Imports increased $6.1 \%$ to $\$ 4,137$ million following a smaller rise of $1.9 \%$ in June. The July preliminary figure was over $5 \%$ higher than the average for seven months of 1978. There was, accordingly, a deficit of $\$ 98$ million for July. The June revised balance records a surplus of $\$ 38$ million. The preliminary balance for June was a deficit of $\$ 93$ million.

In a three-monthly comparison seasonally-adjusted exports and imports decined in May to July, exports falling more than $\$ \%$ to $\$ 12.115$ million and imports declining roughly $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 11.860$ million. The reduced surplus of $\$ 255$ million is a tifth of the surplus of $\$ 1.310$ million for February to Apeis

For turther information on area and commodily trade, order the July 1978 issue of Summary ol External Trado (65-001, 404 1\$4).

## Sales Financing

Sales finance companies purchased $\$ 3329$ million of retail finance paper in June up $13.5 \%$ from $\$ 2932$ million in 1977 Purchases comprised: $\$ 75.9$ million for passenger cars, $\$ 35.2$ million for other consumer goods, $\$ 138.7$ million for commercial vehicles and $\$ 83.2$ million for other commercial and industrial goods.

Wholesale financing during the first quarter rose $3.8 \%$ 10 $\$ 2,029.0$ million from $\$ 1.953 .8$ million in 1977.

For further information, order the June 1978 issue of Sales Financing (63-013. 30c (\$3), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304, telex 053-3583).

## Crude Petroleum/Natural Gas

Crude perroleum production, May, averaged 1,272,000 barrels/ day (202 000 cubic metres/day). down $8.4 \%$ from 1.389,000 (221000) in May 1977. Net new production of natural gas averaged 8.722 .000 Mc1/day ( 247000 thousands of cubic meiras/day), down 9.5\% from 9,641,000 (273 000 thousands)
Fur further information, order the May 1978 issue of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production (26.006, 30c $/ \$ 3$ ), or contact G. Kitchen (613-992-4021). Manuracturing and Primary Industries Division. Statistics Canada. Ollawa KIA OTG.

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

## EMPLOYMENT, INCOME



## Canadian Exports of Natural Gas to the United States



[^0]
## Inventories, Shipments and Orders

Manufacturers' shipments, June \$11,648.3 million. up $4.0 \%$ from revised May's $\$ 11.199 .8$ million. Shipments for the first six months of 1978 rose $14.6 \%$ to $\$ 62,176.3$ million from $\$ 54,236.0$ million a year earlier.

Shipments, seasonally adjusted, reached a level of $\$ 10,861.8$ million, up $3.6 \%$ from a May level of $\$ 10,486.4$ million. Durable goods shipments rose $6.6 \%$ to $\$ 5.089 .7$ million from $\$ 4,775.1$ million and nondurable shipments $1.1 \%$ to $\$ 5.772 .1$ million from $\$ 5,711,3$.

New orders in all manufacturing industries, seasonaily adjusted: $\$ 11,089.0$ million, up 3.6\% from May's $\$ 10,708.6$ million. Durable goods new orders rose $7.1 \%$ to $\$ 5.291 .6$ million from $\$ 4.939 .5$ million and non-durable goods new orders $0.5 \%$ to $\$ 5.797 .4$ million from $\$ 5,769.1$ million.

Seasonally-adjusted unfilled orders in all manufacturing industries: $\$ 11,906.9$ million. up $1.9 \%$ from May at $\$ 11.679 .7$ million.
Total inventory owned, seasonally adjusted: $\$ 19.675 .6$ million, up $1.1 \%$ from $\$ 19,467.4$ million in May. Total inventory held: $\$ 20,672.0$ million, up $1.0 \%$ from $\$ 20,464.0$ million. Raw materials and goods in process increased 1.9\% and 1.1\% and finished products showed a $0.2 \%$ drop. The ralio of total inventory owned to shipments was $1.81: 1$ compared with the revised May ratio of $1,86: 1$. Finished products to shipments: 0.62:1 against 0.64:1
For further information, order the June 1978 issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001, $550 / \$ 5.50$ ), or contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

## Mineral Production

Minerals mined. June (June 1977 in brackets). plus six-months output totals:

- Silver, 3,971,383 troy ounces $(3,484,971)$ - 21.071.374 (22.500.382)
- Refined lead, 20,143 short tons $(18,067)$
- 109,913 (112,561)
- Retined zinc, 47,744 short tons $(46,384)$
- 268,102 $(308,857)$
- Primary copper, 73,515 short ions (76.657) - $420.850(449.200)$
- Primary nickel, 16,761 short tons $(23,302)$ - $106.452(134,858)$
- Gold, 141,046 troy ounces (140,660) 834,049 ( 846,570 )

For further information, order the June 1978 issue of Gold Production (26-004, 15¢/\$1.50): Silver. Lead and Zinc Production (26-008, 156/\$1.50); and Copper and Nickel Production (26-003, 159/\$1.50), or contact Art Symons (613-992-0491), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada. Ottawa K1A Ov6.

## Consumer Price Indexes Regionally

July consumer price indexes rose in all regional cities, from 0.6\% in Edmonton and Vancouver to $2.0 \%$ in St. John's, with food prices - notably for fresh produce, meat, poultry and restaurant meals - and increased home ownership charges largely responsible. Other important factors: hotel /motel accommodation charges, higher prices of some North American and imported model cars, automobile operation and maintenance costs and dental care charges.
Percentage increases with annual change in brackets: St. John's 2.0\% (8.1\%), Halifax $1.2 \%$ (7.7\%), Saint John 1.4\% ( $8.6 \%$ ). Québec $1.5 \%$ ( $8.7 \%$ ). Montréal $1.5 \%$ (9.1\%), Ottawa $1.3 \%$ ( $9.1 \%$ ), Toronto $1.8 \%$ (9.6\%), Thunder Bay 0.8\% (7.6\%), Winnipeg $1.0 \%(8.8 \%)$, Saskatoon $1.1 \% \quad(8.9 \%)$. Regina $1.0 \%$ (10.4\%), Edmonton $0.6 \%$ ( $9.6 \%$ ), Calgary $0.9 \%$ ( $9.0 \%$ ), and Vancouver $0.6 \%(8.2 \%)$.
For further information, order the July 1978 issue of Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities (62-009, 30¢ / \$3).

## Railway Freight Trafflc

Revenue freight totalled 60.5 million short tons (54.9 million t) in January-March, down $0.1 \%$ from first quarter 1977. The volume includes 55.6 million short tons ( 50.4 miltion 1) loaded in Canada, up $0.7 \%$. Goods from the United States accounted for the difference. a drop of $7.9 \%$. Rail loadings in terms of tons were higher in six regions - Nova Scotia traffic rose 19.0\%. Québec 1.9\%, Ontario 1.6\%, Manitoba $5.6 \%$, Alberta $5.0 \%$ and the Territories 2.6\%. Declines: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia
For further information, order the first quarter 1978 issue of Railway Freight Traffic (52-002. \$1.05/\$4.20).

## Index of Industrial Production

The seasonally-adjusted Index of Industrial Production rose $0.5 \%$ to 129.8 in June from 129.1 in May. Mining and utilities increased, manufacturing declined.

Quarterly changes, with percentages and first quarter indexes in brackets: Industrial Production Index 129.7 (128.2 $1.1 \%)$, mines 101.7 (108.3, -6.2\%), manufacturing $131.9(127.7 .3 .3 \%)$, electric power, gas, water utilities 151.4 (161.1. $-6.0 \%$ ), non-durable manufacturing 130.2 (128.3. 1.5\%) and durable manufacturing 133.4 (127.0.5.0\%)

For further information, order the June 1978 issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product by industry (61-005, 40¢/\$4), or contact R.W. Collins (613-995-0443), Industry Product Division, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

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PORTRAIT: THE PROFESSOR
For 22 years. Statistics Canada regularly gathered detailed information about fullime university teachers. A review of the past may put future trends in perspective. Canada saw a remarkable and unprecedented growth in the number of teachers in the sixties and early seventies. The total ( 46 universities) rose from 5.463 in 1959-60 to an estimated 30.567 in 1977-78, almost a sixfold increase. In 1959-60 the 30 to 50 "other institutions" accounted for only 463 leachers. many of them in the three military colleges. This group grew to 1.498 in 1974-75 and declined to 1,350 in 1977-78 ... Expansion a! French-speaking universities was particularly rapid and most Ontario universities experienced six- to tenfold increases . . By 1974-75 Ontario universities alone had more Ihan twice as many teachers $(11,078)$ as there had been in all Canada 16 years before. Faculty growth at the University of Manitoba increased from 301 to 1,249; the University of Saskaichewan (including Regina). 284 to 1.353: Alberta, 396 to 1,620; British Columbia, 594 10 1,971; and Newfoundland (Memorial), 63 to 805. Growth rates in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were slower. However, faculties at universities such as Dalhousie, St. Mary's and Moncton increased as rapidly as the national trend. . University teaching has long been the preserve of males. In 1958 $5910.7 \%$ of such leachers were female ( $14.4 \%$ in 1976-77). The percentage of women teaching in fraditional "female" fields (education and nursing) has declined since 1958-59, although they still constitute more than one-fifth of each. In fine and applied arts the proportion of women increased slightly to 20.4\%. Their representation in humanities and the social science faculties has grown substantially from $9.7 \%$ and $7.8 \%$ to $17.1 \%$ and $12.4 \%$. Over the years the percentage of females in science (excluding health and biological sciences) has been small $1.0 \%$ in engineering and $3.7 \%$ in the physical sciences in 1976-77

Abstracted from the article Some Characteristics of Fulltime University Teachers, 1956-78, written by Dr. Max von Zur-Muehlen, Research and Special Projects Co-ordinator of the Instilutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, for the July 1978 issue of The Canadian Statistical Review (11-003E. 70¢/\$7)

## Real Domestic Product

The seasonally-adjusted Index of Reat Domestic Product in June rose 0.5\% to 132.4 from 131.7 in May.

For further information, order 61-005 (40¢/\$4), June 1978.

## Provinces' Capital Spending

Amplification of the summary review of the capital expenditures program (Infomat July 28, 1978) shows. at mid-year, plans in the atlantic region were revised upward $2 \%$ for $816 \%$ projected increased from 1977
targest increases were shown for the trecte-finance-commercial group (\$49 milLion, $15.8 \%$ ) and manufacturing ( $\$ 31$ million. $10.2 \%$. In the utilities group. upward revision of $\$ 8$ million ( $1 \%$ ) results mostly in Nova Scotia ( $\$ 25$ million. $12.1 \%$ ) partly offsel by some reduction in New Brunswick (\$13 million, $29 \%$ ). Decrease for primary industries ( $\$ 14$ million, $3.6 \%$ ) reflects Newfoundland ( $\$ 18$ million. $15.5 \%$ ) and New Brunswick ( $\$ 4$ million, $3.5 \%$ ) partly offset by a small gain in Nova Scotia However, change remains positive regionally ( $16 \%$ ) in comparison with 1977.

Total capital spending in Québec was revised upward ( $\$ 58$ million. 0.5\%) above the earlier estimates for 1978. In the revisions among industry groups, largest is for trade-finance-commercial ( $\$ 57$ million. $5.5 \%$ ). The gain for manufacturing ( $\$ 24$ million, $1.7 \%$ ) reflects increases for various industries, notably metal tabricating and chemicals and chemical products. In the utilities group the record level of $\$ 3,697$ million is $\$ 24$ million ( $0.7 \%$ ) above the earlier estimate and $\$ 748$ million (25.4 above the $\$ 2.949$ million in 1977. Primary industries, institutions, housing and governmonts are in decline from earlier estimates

In Ontario increase is shown in all secvors except housing - a downward revigion of $\$ 215$ miltion ( $5.3 \%$ ) narrowed the incraase over 1977 to $\$ 196$ million or $5.3 \%$ Cominant gain over earlier estimates is in utilities ( $\$ 228$ million, 8.3\%) largely because of transportation and the miscellaneous utilities. including electric power. Other upward revisions: institutions and governments ( $\$ 108$ million, $5.4 \%$ ), manufacturing ( $\$ 104$ million, $3.3 \%$ ). Irade-financecommercial ( $\$ 101$ million. $5.0 \%$ ), and primary industries ( $\$ 58$ million, $4.8 \%$ ). Gain for institutions and governments is mostly attritutable to capital programs of municipalities and provincial government departments. In manufacturing further strength was in petroleum and coal, non-rnetalic mineral producls, transportation equipmeni, lood and beverages and melal fabrication. Downward revisions: mainly primary metals and paper and allied industries.

A further advance of 3.8\% results for the Prairie region in large part from increase for the primary industries. Added strength is also shown for utilities ( $8.3 \%$ ) following upward revisions for transportation and to a lesser extent for miscellaneous utilities. The trade-tinance-commercial group reflects addtions in Alberta but the upward revision formanufacturing is almost evenly spread. Posilive change $(2.9 \%)$ for institutions and governments is largely attributable to the gain in Alberta with some olfset from a decline in Manitoba. Increases for social capilal are partly oflset by reduction in estimates for housing in all three provinces

Altiough Batish Columbla is shuwn decreasing capital spending, the total of $\$ 6.272$ million is still $11.6 \%$ above $\$ 5,618$ million for 1977. Decrease at mid-year is largely a result of a revision for transportafion and for miscellaneous utilities. Utilities are still $\$ 320$ million ( $26.2 \%$ ) above 1977. Other sector increases: institutions and governments ( $\$ 66$ million. $7.3 \%$ ), primary industries ( $\$ 46$ million. $5.2 \%$ ), manufacturing ( $\$ 30$ million. $4.9 \%$ ), Irade-financecommercial (\$25 million, $4.1 \%$ ). Wood products and paper and allied products contribule 10 most of the increase in manufacturing.

For further information, order the mid-year review 1978 issue of Private and Public investment (61-206, \$1.05)

## Alcoholic Beverages, 1976-77

Sales of alcoholic beverages rose $8.2 \%$ to $\$ 3,688$ million in the year ended March 31. 1977, up $\$ 281$ million from a year earlier Imports decreased to $\$ 164$ million from $\$ 170$ million and exports increased to \$257 million from $\$ 256$ million. Provincial government revenues from sales rose $12.7 \%$ to $\$ 1,155$ million.
For further information, order the 1976 issue of Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada (63-202. 75c), or contact R.C. Sauriol (613-995-0718).

## Records Pre-recorded Tapes

Mantuaturers produced 6,764,192 phonograph records in June (6.086,294 in 1977). Tapes ( 8 -track cartridges, cassettes): 1.358,216 (1.216.435)

For further information, order the June 1978 issue of Phonograph Records and Prerecorded Tapes (47-004, 15¢/\$1.50).

## Sugar Sales

Canadian refineries' July sales of 98121242 kilograms ( $216,320,3431 \mathrm{bs}$.) of all types of sugar included 11174893 kilograms ( $24,636,425 \mathrm{lbs}$.) exported.
For further information, order the July 1978 issue of The Sugar Siluation (31-013, 156/\$1.50)

Out-migration Québec 1976-77

## PORTRAIT: THE MIGRANT

Immigrants. June 1976 to May 31 1977 totalled 142,156, compared with 165.637 in 19:5-1976, a drop of approximately $14 \%$. This decline can be attributed to action taken to link immigration more closely to labour market requirements. Ontario attracted $48 \%$ of the immigrants, Québec $20 \%$. Alberta 10\% and British Columbia 10\%. The Atlantic provinces: 3\%. For the first time since 1968 the annual number of emigrants did not decrease - 38,900 left compared with 38,100 in 1975-1976 ... In 1976-1977, 399,849 persons 123,246 children and 276,603 adults - moved from one province to another. for an interprovincial mobilily rate of 173 per 1.000 population. Migrants by province of origin and destination: $25 \%$ left Ontario. $16 \%$ British Columbia, 15\% Alberta. 14\% Québec and each of the other provinces accounted for less than $8 \%$ of the total. In terms of destination. Onlario received $23 \%$ of the migrants, Alberta $22 \%$, British Columbia $16 \%$ and Québer $8 \%$... Alberta showed the largest net gain - 27.500 - and Québec recorded a nel loss of 23,300. Ontario reduced its net loss to 5.700 (21.200 in 1975-1976). Newfoundland showed a net loss 2.300 - on the exchanges and with Nova Scolia and New Brunswick net gain declined to 400 and 1,800 respectively. In 1976-1977, 9 persons per 1,000 population left Québec, 12 per $1,000 \mathrm{in}$ Ontario, 31 per 1.000 in Alberta and Prince Edward Island, and between 25 and 28 in the other provinces. During the same period, the probability that people living in another province would move to Ontario was 6 per $1,000,4$ per 1,000 for Alberla, 3 per 1,000 for British Columbia and 2 per 1,000 for Québec.

Abstracted from International and Interprovincial Migration, 1976-77 (91-208, 70¢)


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Private and Public Investment
in Canada. Mid year Review 1978

## CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Canadian Statistical Review.
July 1978

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Out of School - Into the Labour Force, Trends and Prospects for Enrolment. School Leavers and the Labour Force in Canada, the 1960s Through the 1980s

## EXTERNAL TRADE

Exports by Commodities, May 1978
FINANCIAL FLOWS AND MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
International Travel. June 1978

## HEALTH

Hospital Indicators, January
September 1977
Neoplasms in Canada, 1975

## INDUSTRY PRODUCT

Indexes of Real Domestic Product
by Industry, May 1978

## MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY

 INDUSTRIESAsphalt Roofing, June 1978
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Distitled Beverage Spirtts and
Industrial Ethyl Alcohol, June
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Electricity Bills for Domestic,
Commercial and Small Power Service
1978
Electric Power Statistics.
May 1978
Detailed Energy Supply and
Demand in Canada, 1976
Feldspar and Quartz Mines, 1976
Footwear Statistics, June 1978
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Manufacturers of Electrical
Industrial Equipment, 1976
Paint and Varnish Manufacturers,
1976
Particle Board, June 1978
Peat Industry, 1976
Production and Sales of Phonograph
Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in
Canada, June 1978
Production and Shipments of Steel
Pipe, Tubing and Fittings, June
1978
Production. Shipments and Stock:
on Hand of Sawmills East of the
Rockies (Excluding Newfoundlana mit! Prince Edward Island). May 197 d
Rigid Insulating Board, June 1978
Sales of Paints, Varnishes and
Lacquers, June 1978
Shipments of Domestic Mobile
Homes, June 1978
Sash, Door and Other Millwork
Plants, 1976
Soaps and Synthetic Detergents,
June 1978
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron,
July 1978

## MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES

Merchandising Inventories. May 1978
New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1978
63.014

40c/\$4
30c/\$3
Retail Trade, June 1978
63.007

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Oit Pipe Line Transport, May 1978
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304' 33


[^0]:    Source: Summary of Exiernai Trade 165.001

