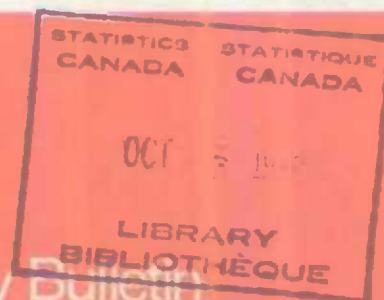


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Weekly Bulletin



Real Domestic Product

The seasonally-adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product advanced 0.2% to 132.9 in July from 132.6 in June. The index of industrial production increased 1.1% with goods-producing industries advancing 0.4% and service-producing industries 0.2%.

Increase in goods-producing was almost entirely due to a sharp rise of 3.0% in manufacturing output accompanied by smaller increases in both agriculture and fishing and trapping. Output in mining (especially miscellaneous metal mines and crude petroleum), forestry, construction and utilities fell substantially.

July's increase in manufacturing was the largest month-to-month gain since August 1971 when a 3.5% increase was recorded. Seventeen of twenty major industry groups in manufacturing recorded increases. Most significant: manufacturers of transportation equipment, chemicals and chemical products, metal fabricating, machinery, primary metals, rubber and plastic products and paper and allied products. The gain in transportation equipment stemmed from increased motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories production. After two consecutive monthly declines, manufactu-

Financial Flows

Advance information second quarter 1978, for selected sectors, is now available. For further information, contact G. Hughes (613-995-0851), Financial Flows Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

ers of chemicals and chemical products recorded their largest monthly increase since 1971. The increase in primary metals was attributed to increased production in several iron and steel mills where there was an anticipation of strike action in the near future. Declining output was reported by manufacturers of tobacco products, furniture and fixtures and miscellaneous manufacturers. The advance in agriculture was due largely to increased dairy, livestock and grain production. The sharp drop in forestry resulted from a curtailment in logging operations brought about by severely dry weather conditions in British Columbia (approximately eight thousand employees were reported to have been affected by layoffs). The construction industry recorded its third consecutive monthly decline

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	June	268.80p	264.21r	6.7
Labour Income (\$ million)	July*	10,944.4p	11,401.9r	7.6
Persons with Jobs (million)	Aug.	10.64	10.64	3.7
Unemployed	Aug.	892,000	927,000	6.4

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	June*	1,901.7	2,042.8	12.7
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	July	19,292.4p	19,536.1r	-1.2
Wholesale (\$ million)	July	8,251.8	8,130.4	9.7

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	July	10,093.9p	11,795.5r	24.3
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	July	11,870.2p	11,861.1r	15.3

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Aug.	177.8	177.7	9.4
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	July*	187.9	187.3	7.3
Wholesale Price Index (1935-39=100)	July	603.4	604.7	7.0

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	June	1,305.8	5,942.7	0.4
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	July	16,388	102,160	-4.7

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tons)	June	2,476.6	16,474.8	0.1
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	June	24.1	169.9	7.9
Natural Gas Production (billion cu. ft.)	June	247.6p	1,771p	-3.4
Petroleum Refining (million barrels)	June	58.0	316.8	-3.8

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Aug.*	3,876p	33,157p	15.1
Imports — Customs Basis (\$ million)	Aug.*	3,713p	31,651p	13.3

PRODUCTION

Motor Vehicles (thousand units)	June	182.6	989.6	-1.0
Steel (ingots — thousand tons)	Aug.	1,189.8	10,607.2	7.2

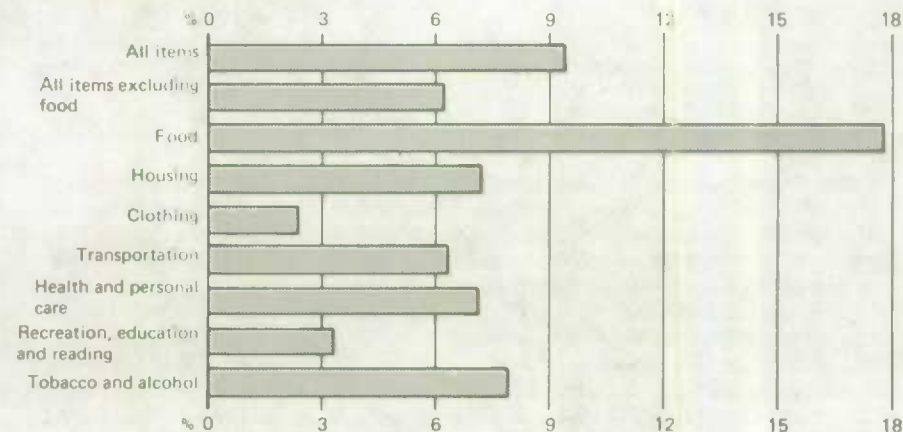
SALES

Department Store Sales (\$ million)	July	550.4p	3,699.4p	8.9
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	July	10,084.8p	72,286.9p	15.5
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	July	812.1	5,918.6	13.5
Retail Sales (\$ million)	July	5,691.0p	37,547.0p	11.5
Wholesale Sales (\$ million)	July	5,046.2	35,137.1	9.5

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

Percentage Change in the Consumer Price Index and its Major Components

August 1977 to August 1978



Source: Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010)

with both residential and non-residential building activity down significantly due partly to scattered strikes across the country. The most serious decline among the goods-producing industries occurred in the mining industry with production falling off sharply in metal mines, mineral fuels and non-metal mines. A 17% decline in metal mines resulted when some 16,000 employees were laid off in two of the nation's largest mining operations. Excessively high inventories were cited as the reasons for the production shutdowns. In mineral fuels, decreased crude petroleum and natural gas production accounted for the decline (which followed an increase in the well-head price of crude oil). A drop in generation of electric power accounted for most of the decrease in utilities.

The service-producing industries, transportation, storage and communication, finance, insurance and real estate, community, business and personal services and public administration and defense services each registered increases in July with only trade showing a slight decline. In transportation, storage and communication, railway transport and communication services rose significantly. Pipeline transport (reflecting lower crude petroleum output) and grain elevators declined. In trade, wholesale trade declined slightly and retail trade was relatively unchanged from June. In retail trade, department stores, clothing stores and drug stores recorded increases. Food stores, motor vehicle dealers, hardware stores and furniture, television, radio and appliance stores declined in July. Finance, insurance and real estate, and community business and personal services reported substantial growth in output. Most of the growth in public administration and defence services stemmed from local administration services.

For further information, order the July 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, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Labour Income

Labour income, July, rose 7.6% to \$10.9 billion, an increase of \$776 million from a year earlier. Adjusted for seasonal variation, wages and salaries decreased \$48 million to \$10.1 billion from June.

For further information, order the July-September 1978 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$1.05/\$4.20), or contact from Mrs. G. Gauthier (613-995-8067).

Output Price Indexes, Non-residential Construction, Selected Buildings

This non-catalogue publication describes indexes measuring price changes since 1972 for the construction of three representative buildings in four major cities: Montréal, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver. It is the first — covering non-residential building construction — to be based on the value of work in place, incorporating the effects of productivity change and market conditions as well as labour and material price movements. Distributed to subscribers with the latest issues of *Construction Price Statistics, Monthly* (62-007, 40¢/\$4) and *Construction Price Statistics, Quarterly* (62-008, \$1.40/\$5.60), further information can be obtained by contacting R.J. Lowe (613-995-5757), Capital Expenditures Price Section, Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Key Economic Series

During October, release of key economic series data is to be as outlined below. Where a range of dates applies, this represents the period within which publication can be reasonably expected given the circumstances peculiar to each series. (A range may be exceeded on occasion.)

Oct. 3 — 10: Industry Selling Price Index, August

Oct. 3 — 13: Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July

Oct. 4 — 12: Financial Flows, Second Quarter

Oct. 6 — 20: General Wholesale Price Index, August

Oct. 10: Labour Force Survey, September

Oct. 11: Consumer Price Index, September

Oct. 13 — 20: Retail Trade, August

Oct. 16 — 18: Index of Industrial Production, August

Oct. 16 — 19: Wholesale Trade, August

Oct. 18 — 24: Inventories, Shipments and Orders, August

Oct. 18 — 24: Consumer Credit, August

Oct. 19: Consumer Price Index, Regional Cities, September

Oct. 24 — 25: Real Domestic Product, August

Oct. 24 — 31: Employment, Earnings and Hours, August

Oct. 25 to Nov. 3: Labour Income, August

Oct. 25 to Nov. 3: Building Permits, August

Oct. 26 to Nov. 7: Unemployment Insurance Statistics, August

Oct. 27: Preliminary Statement on Canadian Trade, September.

Notice of advance information availability: *Field Crop Reporting Series No. 19*, September forecast of production of principal field crops, October 6, 1978, 3 p.m. E.D.S.T. *Field Crop Reporting Series No. 20*, Telegraphic crop report - Canada, October 12, 1978, 3 p.m. E.D.S.T.

For further information, contact Jack Kerr (613-992-1548).

Estimates of Employees

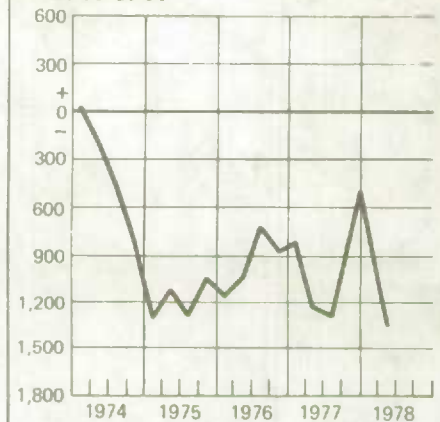
Preliminary June estimates, employees by province and industry, show a seasonally-adjusted rise of 0.3% to 8,358,800 from 8,333,700 in May.

Revised and updated data on estimates of employees by province and industry for the period January 1961 to December 1976 are included in 72-516, \$1.40.

Monthly information is published in 72-008, 40¢ and is also available from G. Mahoney (613-992-3868), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V2.

Canadian Balance of International Payments

Current Account — Seasonally Adjusted
Millions of Dollars



Source: Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001)

Railway Transport: Part IV, 1977

Railways in 1977 carried 273.9 million unduplicated short tons of revenue freight (248.5 million t), up 3.4%, and generated 145.5 billion ton-miles (212.4 billion t/km), up 5.0%. The average length of haul was 531 miles (855 km) against 523 miles (841 km) in 1976.

Freight car-miles, excluding cabooses, totalled 4.6 billion (7.4 billion km), 59.2% of which were logged by loaded cars. The average net weight of a carload of freight in 1977 rose to 54.4 short tons (49.4 t) from 52.4 short tons (47.5 t) a year earlier. Freight train-miles at 68.5 million (110.3 million km) were down 0.1% from 1976. The average freight train in the latest year consisted of 68.5 cars, up from 67.8 cars in 1976 and 60.6 cars a decade earlier.

The number of persons travelling by train increased 1.0% from 1976 to 23.9 million and passenger-miles at 1.8 billion (3.0 billion p/km) rose 0.8%. Intercity passengers increased 4.7% and commuters declined 0.1%. The average passenger journey has been 77 miles (124 km) in each of the past three years.

For further information, order *Railway Transport Part IV, 1977* (52-210, 70¢), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

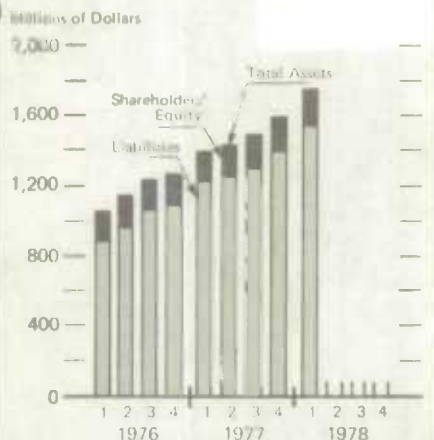
Alcoholic Beverages, 1973-'77

Revenue of all governments derived from control, taxation and sale of alcoholic beverages, 1973 to 1977, rose 45.6% to \$1,812,576,000. Breakdown by province (thousands of dollars): Newfoundland 66.7% (\$34,580), Prince Edward Island 42.7% (\$7,396), Nova Scotia 48.2% (\$49,858), New Brunswick 42.5% (\$34,903), Québec 50.0% (\$227,998), Ontario 53.8% (\$393,512), Manitoba 65.2% (\$62,352), Saskatchewan 46.8% (\$54,207), Alberta 62.3% (\$119,770) and British Columbia 67.4% (\$163,200).

For further information, order *The Control and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages in Canada, March 31, 1977* (63-202, 70¢).

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Quarterly Statements of Estimated Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity



Source: Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics (61-006)

Job Vacancies

Preliminary estimates, average number of jobs vacant, daily basis, for three months ending August 31 rose 14% from March-April-May. Vacancies for fulltime, part-time and casual jobs were 48,200. From a year earlier vacancies fell by 5,400 (10%). Vacancies for fulltime jobs increased 15% to 43,200 (June-August) from 37,500 (March-May). Jobs unfilled for more than four weeks increased 21%.

For every 1,000 existing jobs in the latest three-month period five were vacant, unchanged from the preceding period. The comparable rate a year ago was six. Highest vacancy rate: Alberta with 11 per 1,000. Lowest vacancy rate: Newfoundland (two per 1,000).

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

Sales Financing

Sales finance companies purchased \$281.3 million of retail finance paper in July, up 15.3% from \$244.0 million purchased in 1977. The purchases included \$64.4 million for passenger cars, \$33.0 million for other consumer goods, \$111.3 million for commercial vehicles and \$67.5 million for other commercial and industrial goods.

Wholesale financing, second quarter 1978: \$2,571.3 million, up 1.9% from \$2,523.0 million financed April-June 1977.

For further information, order the July 1978 issue of *Sales Financing* (63-013, 30¢/\$3), or contact the Retail Trade Section (613-996-9304 or telex 053-3583), Merchandising and Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Visual Artists, 1978 (Pilot Study)

About 60% of some 2,000 Ontario and Nova Scotia practising visual artists earned less than \$10,000 in 1977.

Prior to completion of a national survey, further information is available from Anne Bowen (613-593-6562), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

University Financial Statistics 1977

Student fees as a percentage of university operating income in the 1976-77 academic year represented 10.9% at the national level, excluding fees for in-residence accommodation. The provincial breakdown without residence fees: Newfoundland 9.5%, Prince Edward Island 15%, Nova Scotia 13%, New Brunswick 13.3%, Québec 10%, Ontario 12.5%, Manitoba 8.6%, Saskatchewan 10.2%, Alberta 9.8% and British Columbia 8%. Other highlights include:

- Total university expenditures rise 10% to \$2.6 billion
- At the national level, government operating grants account for 75% of total operating income
- Approximately 10.6% of total operating income allocated to sponsored research
- Salaries and benefits account for 74% of total operating expenditures
- Capital expenditures decrease almost 25%
- Average annual rates of growth of university operating expenditures from 1971-72 to 1976-77 range between 7.9% and 17.4%, depending on province, with a national average of 13.2%.

For further information, order the 1976-77 issue of *University Financial Statistics* (81-212, \$1.05), or contact Robert Frank (613-995-1105), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Canada/U.S. Automotive Trade

Canada's automobile exports to the United States, first half 1978, rose 2.8% to \$2,325 million from \$2,262 million a year earlier. Imports of cars from the U.S. fell 1.2% to \$1,505 million from \$1,523 million. Other vehicle exports — mainly trucks — jumped 43.9% to \$1,335 million from \$928 million against a 6.9% rise in imports of similar vehicles from the U.S. (up \$40 million from \$579 million). With parts, tires and tubes, total half year automotive imports from the U.S. rose 9.0% to \$6,257 million with exports to the U.S. totalling \$5,946 million and representing a rise of 15% over first half 1977.

For further information, contact H.W. Iwasaki (613-992-2663), External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crude Petroleum/Natural Gas

Crude petroleum production, June, averaged 1,648,000 barrels/day (262 000 cubic metres/day), up 7.2% from 1,548,000 (244 000) in 1977. Net new production of natural gas averaged 8,254,000 Mcf./day (234 000 000 of cubic metres/day), a decrease of 8.0% from 8,975,000 (254 000 000).

For further information, order the June 1978 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, 30¢/\$3).

Nursing, Manpower, 1976

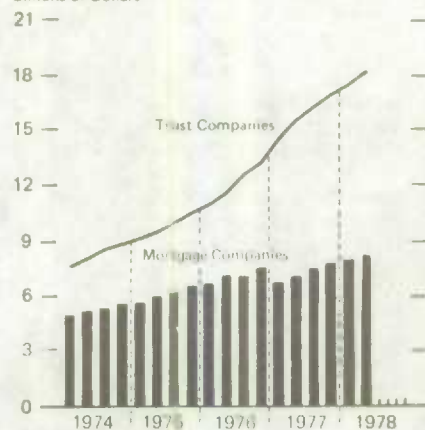
Just under 2,400 nurses of 179,567 registered in 1976 were male, with 40.6% working and/or residing in Québec.

For further information, order the 1976 issue of *Health Manpower, Registered Nurses* (83-220, \$2.10), or contact Health Manpower Statistics Section (613-995-9551).

Trust and Mortgage Companies

Quarterly Statements of Mortgages Outstanding

Billions of Dollars



Source: Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics (61-006)

Motor Vehicle Fuels, 1977

Total net sales of gasoline, 1977: 7,320 million gallons (33 277 000 000 l), up 3% from 7,135 million (32 438 000 000 l) in 1976. Regional changes varied from a 7% drop in the Northwest Territories to an increase of 8% in Alberta. Net sales of diesel fuel rose 9% to 1,050 million gallons (4 773 000 000 l) from 968 million (4 400 000 000 l).

For further information, order the 1977 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles, Fuel Sales* (53-218, 70¢).

Non-metal Mines, 1976

Miscellaneous non-metal mines total value added fell 7% to \$23,898,991 from \$25,710,465 in 1975.

For further information, order the 1976 issue of *Miscellaneous Non-metal Mines* (26-220, 70¢), or contact Art Symons (613-992-4091), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Cigarette Production

Production of cigarettes, August: 4.7 billion (5.4 billion a year earlier).

For further information, order the August 1978 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, 15¢/\$1.50), or contact T.P. Sterling (613-992-8619), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

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Exports by Commodities, June 1978	65-004	80c/\$8	Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, July 1978	46-003	30c/\$3
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Summary of External Trade, July 1978	65-001	40c/\$4	SERVICE BULLETIN		
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Health Manpower (Registered Nurses), 1976	83-220	\$2.10	Metals — Vol. 6, No. 3, Consumption of Metallic Cadmium, 1977	41-018	/ \$2.30
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Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1978	72-005	\$1.05/\$4.20	Wholesale Trade, July 1978	63-008	15c/\$1.50
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Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, July 1978	33-003	30c/\$3	Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, August 1978	62-009	30c/\$3
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