

## Real Domestic Product

July's level of economic activity as measured by the seasonally-adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product rose 0.9\% to 139.6 from 138.3 in June, with output of goodsproducing industries rising $1.5 \%$ and that of service-producing industries $0.6 \%$. The Index of Industrial Production was up 2.4\%.

RDP has only increased $0.4 \%$ since March (also the Index of Industrial Production), the July increase countering a decrease in June. This uneven growth pattern has existed since September 1978 (over this period output has increased 1.5\%).

Mining improved $11.4 \%$ (iron, copper and nickel), the upturn in copper/nickel production reflecting a post-strike recovery situation. Increased refinery demand and a rasumption of production at a major oil sands location were the main factors respunsible for a $9 \%$ increase in crude getrsieum and gas production.

In manufacturing, significant increases came in rubber, plastics, paper, paper products, chemicals, chemical products, printing, publishing, primary metals, machinery, transportation equipment and electrical products. Iron and steel mills recorded a large increase.

Construction activity increased slightly with residential building activity accounting for nearly all of the increase. Decreases in livestock and poultry output accounted for the decline in agriculture. A labour dispute sharply affected forestry. Electric power generation and natural gas distribution were relatively unchanged

In service-producing industries, substantial increases marked transportation, storage, communication and trade with moderate gains for finance, insurance, real estate, community, business and personal services. (Railway transport saw increased carloadings of wheat, coal, non-metalic minerals, newsprint and agricultural implements.)

Increase in trade was entirely in retail trade - food stores, department stores. motor vehicle dealers, clothing stores and drug stores. Wholesale trade was unchanged. Most of the growth in community. business and personal services originated in accommodation and food services.
For further information, order the July 1979 issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product by industry ( $61-005,40 \Phi / \$ 4$ ), or contact R.W. Collins (613-995-0443), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.


## Non-Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates


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## Trust and Mortgage Companies

Quarterly Statements of Mortgages Outstanding


## Labour Income

Total labour income, July, rose 10.5\% to $\$ 12,130.7$ million from $\$ 10,975.3$ million a year earlier.
Breakdowns for wages and salaries (millions of dollars) were: primary industries $\$ 180.6$; forestry $\$ 122.8$; mines, quarries, oil wells $\$ 317.6$; manufacturing $\$ 2.577 .0$; construction \$873.7; transportation. communication, other utilities $\$ 1,213.2$; trade $\$ 1,456.5$ : finance, insurance, real estate \$755.9; commercial, personal service $\$ 1.086 .3$; education, related services \$911.7: health, welfare services \$706.1: federal administration, other government offices $\$ 426.2$; local administration $\$ 263.8$; and provincial administration $\$ 327.4$.
Supplementary income for July reached $\$ 911.7$ million.
See detailed estimates in the July 1979 issue ol Estimates of Labour income (72-005. $\$ 1.05 / \$ 4.20$ ), or contact Mrs. G. Gauthier (613-995-8067), Labour income Section, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Oltawa K1A OV2.

## Inventories/Shipments/Orders

Manufacturers shipments, July, were estimated at \$11,891.2 million, $9.7 \%$ under revised June's $\$ 13,172.7$ million. Shipments, seven months, reached $\$ 85,731.8$ million, up $19.4 \%$ from $\$ 71,772.3$ million.

Shipments, seasonally adjusted, were estimated at $\$ 12,953.6$ million, up $5.1 \%$ from the revised June value of $\$ 12,325.0$ million: durable goods shipments were estimated at $\$ 5,937.2$ million ( $7.2 \%$, $\$ 5.536 .3$ million) and non-durable goods shipments at $\$ 7,016.4$ million $(3.4 \%$, $\$ 6.788 .7$ million).

The preliminary estimate of the value of new orders in all manufacturing industries, seasonally adjusted, reached \$13,062.4 million, üp 3.3\% from the revised June value of $\$ 12,642.8$ million. Durable goods new orders rose $2.3 \%$ to $\$ 6,018.3$ million from $\$ 5,880.8$ million and non-durable goods new orders $4.2 \%$ to $\$ 7.044 .1$ million from $\$ 6.762 .0$ million. Unfilled orders in all manufacturing industries increased $0.7 \%$ in July to $\$ 16,472.3$ million from $\$ 16,363.5$ million in June.

Seasonally-adjusted total inventory owned by manufacturers was estimated at $\$ 23,625.2$ million. up $1.3 \%$ from $\$ 23,312.3$ million. Total inventory held in July rose $1.4 \%$ to $\$ 24,631.2$ million from $\$ 24,286.9$ million with increases of $1.4 \%, 1.8 \%$ and $1.1 \%$ in raw malerials, goods in process and finished products

The seasonally-adjusted ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 1.82:1 compared with 1.89:1 for revised June. Finished products to shipments ratio: 0.62:1 against 0.64:1 for revised June.

For further information, order the July 1979 issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing indusirios (31-001, $55 ¢ / \$ 5.50$ ), or contact H.D. Wightman (613-996-7008), Manufacturing and Primary industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OV6.

## Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates


Scurces National income and Expenditure Acculnts (13.001)

## Trade

In a trading partner analysis, total exports (seasonally adjusted/Customs basis) 10 the United States increased $3.9 \%$ in July ( $\$ 135$ million to $\$ 3.57$ billion) following a 5.6\% decrease in June. Exports to Jtipart and the United Kingdom were up over $50 \%$ to $\$ 415$ million and $\$ 265$ million. Expor1s 10 "Other EEC" declined 6.2\% to $\$ 325$ million and exports to "Other America" were down $15 \%$ to $\$ 200$ million. Exports to "Other OECD" were up slightly to $\$ 131$ million.

The trend-cycle to the U.S. showed little growth in April and May following positive though declining - growth rates earlier in the year. Positive growth in the export trendcycle to a number of other geographic areas was also recorded. Japan increased about 2\% in May (similar to previous monthly growth rates during 1979), the U.K. also showed fairly strong increases, "Other EEC" continued to show positive though declining growth rates (to less than $2 \%$ by May) and "Other America" grew by less than $1 \%$ in May (though this was an improvement over the negative growth rates recorded at the beginning of 1979). The trend-cycle for exports to "Other OECD" declined about 0.5\% in May following declining though positive growth at the beginning of the year.

Total imports (seasonally adjusted/ Customs basis) from the U.S. increased 6.6\% in July ( $\$ 230$ million $10 \$ 3.72$ billion) following a 4.4\% decrease in June. Imports were also up from other geographic areas: the U.K by $5 \%$ to $\$ 150$ million, Japan by $22 \%$ to $\$ 170$ million and from "Other America" by $44 \%$ to $\$ 245$ million. Imports declined from "Other EEC" by $10 \%$ to $\$ 270$ million and from "Other OECD" by $2 \%$ to $\$ 140$ million.
The trend-cycle for U.S. imports was fairly stable in April and May in contrasi to the positive growth shown at the beginning of the year. A pattern of increasingly large monthly declines in the import trend-cycle was evident in May for Japan - a decline of just under 4\%, "Other EEC" - a decline of $1.8 \%$, and "Other America", down 2.6\%. The U.K. showed an increase of $2 \%$ in May, consistent with the pattern of positive growth rates since January, with growth in imports from "Other OECD" close to zero in the April-May period.
For further information on area and commodity trade, order the July 1979 issue of Summary of External Trade (65-001, 40¢ / \$4).

## Industrial Production Index

The seasonally-adjusted Index of Industrial Production increased 2.4\% to 139.1 in July from 135.8 in June, reflecting growth in the output of mining and manutacturing industries. Utilities remained virtually unchanged from June's level.

For further information, order the July 1979 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 OT6.

## Tobacco Products

Production of cigarettes, August: 5.6 billion against 4.7 billion a year earlier.

## Building Permits

Permit value rose $3.4 \%$ from $\$ 1,134$ million in June to a seasonally-adjusted $\$ 1,172$ miuion in July. Value of planned construcdion a year earlier: $\$ 1.090$ million.

Fiesidential construction recovered from the alump observed in June ( $\$ 587$ million) and rose to a seasonally-adjusted $\$ 632$ million. Multiple dwellings rose to 6,352 units ( 4,708 in June). Single-detached homes increased more moderately, 8.948 units from 8,355. July's performance. however, still calls for an annual rate of only 183,000 new dwellings against the 227,000 new dwellings started in 1978.

Non-residential permits estimated at $\$ 540$ million showed little change from the $\$ 547$ million in June. New industrial installations estimated at $\$ 129$ million rose $43.8 \%$ ( $\$ 89$ million) and publicly-initiated projects fell $21.0 \%$ to a seasonally-adjusted $\$ 111$ million from \$141 million. Proposed office buildings in Calgary and Edmonton totalled $\$ 299$ millior: ( $\$ 316$ million in June).

Seven months' permits: $\$ 7.524$ million, up $4.9 \%$ from $\$ 7.175$ million in 1978 . Residential permits were down $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 4,230$ million and non-residential rose $14.3 \%$ to $\$ 3,294$ million. Permit activity was up in most provinces, Alberta showing the largest increase ( $31.9 \%$ ) followed by British Columbia (20.3\%). Value of permits fell $5.1 \%$ in Ontario and $24.4 \%$ in Manitoba.
For further information, order the July 1979 \$Sue of Building Permits (64-001, 70¢/\$7), or Contact J.P. Délisle (613-995-8215), Construction Division, Statistics Canada, Ollawa KIA OT6.

## Surgical Procedures, 1976

In 1976, there were $1,876,793$ primary surgical procedures and treatments performed in Canadian hospitals. Females accounted for $1,166,898$ surgical procedures ( $62.2 \%$ of the total) and males 709,895 . Surgical rates per 100,000 population were 10.124 for females and 6,211 for males. The highest rate for surgical procedures occurred in that segment of the population 65 years and older. The second highest rate belonged to persons in the 2534 range.

For males over 14, the surgical rates per 100,000 population increased with each successive age group; for females the highest rates were maintained throughout the childbearing years (ages 15-44) and $57 \%$ of all operations on females fell within the broad categories of obstetrics ( $25.3 \%$ ), gynecology ( $22.3 \%$ ) and abdominal surgical procedures ( $9.4 \%$ ). For males. the leading operative chapters were those related to orthopedics (16.9\%), abdominal surgery ( $16.8 \%$ ), ear, nose and throat (12.0\%) and urology (11.3\%).

The average length of hospitalizations hvolving surgery was 9.6 days for males and 7.7 days for females ( 8.4 days overall).
for further information, contact Brenda Cardillo (613-995-0861), institutional Care Statistics Section, Health Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OTG.

## Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



## Industrial Concentration, 1976

The percentage of shipments accounted for by the four largest enterprises increased in 92 manufacturing industries from corresponding 1974 levels and decreased in 70 industries.
The four's share of industry shipments was higher than $90 \%$ in 10 out of 169 industries for 1976 compared with 10 out of 171 for 1974 and 9 out of 171 for 1972 . It exceeded $70 \%$ of industry shipments in 37 industries in 1976, in 42 in 1974 and in 41 in 1972. The median value of this concentration ratio in 1976 was $49.9 \%$ of industry shipments compared with $50.0 \%$ in 1974 and $50.1 \%$ in 1972

Corresponding data for the complete range of manufacturing industries is available in computer print-out form from the Manulacfuring and Primary Industries Division. Statistics Canada, Ottawa KIA OV6. For further information, contact H.D. Potter (613-996-4439). Complete data will be published in industrial Organization and Concentration in the Mining, Manufacturing and Logging Industries, 1976, catalogue 31-402, price to be determined.

## Employment/Earnings/Hours

A seasonally-adjusted estimate of the Industrial Composite Index of Employment $(1961=100)$ for July shows a $0.2 \%$ increase from June. All industry divisions participated except manufacturing and construction, which declined (gains in all regions except Québec, which decreased).

Average weekly earnings at the national industrial composite level advanced by 1.0\%. All industry divisions and all regions (with the exceptions of service and the Atlantic region) increased.

Average weekly hours decreased in mining (including milling), in manufacturing and in construction and average hourly earnings rose in all three.
For lurther information, contact R. Quellette (613-992-5613), Labour Division. Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Population Statistics

Canada's population at July 1, 1979
totalled an estimated $23,690,500$, with:

- Newfoundland, 574,800
- Prince Edward Island, 123,000
- Nova Scotia, 847,000
- New Brunswick, 701,700
- Québec, 6,301.200
- Ontario, 8,505,200
- Manitoba, 1,030,300
- Saskatchewan. 957,900
- Alberta, 2,014,100
- British Columbia, 2,570,400
- Yukon, 21,700
- Northwest Territories, 43,200.

For further information, contact Miss G. Caron(613-995-2213), Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KIA OT6.

## Telephone Statistics, 1978

In 1978, the telephone industry's operating revenues totalled $\$ 4,472$ million against $\$ 3,854$ million in 1977 , up $16.0 \%$. Total operating expenses rose $13.2 \%$ 10 $\$ 2.988$ million ( $\$ 2,639$ million) and net profit after income tax rose $22.4 \%$ to $\$ 471,091,000$ ( $\$ 384,990,000$ ). Telephones totalled $15,172,000(14,488,000)$, an increase of 4.7\%

For further information, order Telephone Statistics, 1978 (56-203, \$1.05), or contact J.R. Slattery (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A OT6.

## Railway Transport, Part VI, 1978

Running Canada's rail system in 1978 look an average of 110,221 employees. a $0.3 \%$ decrease from 1977. Compensation paid totalled $\$ 1,928.1$ million, a $6.2 \%$ increase. Employees averaged \$17.493 per annum, up $6.6 \%$, and the average hourly wage rate of $\$ 8.08$ represented an increase of $6.3 \%$ (48C)

For further information, order Railway Transport, Part VI, 1978 (52-212, 70¢), or contact M. Vallières (613-996-9271), Transportation and Communications Division, Statistics Canada. Ottawa K1A OT6.

## These publications released September 21 - 27

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No. 8. Performing Arts, 1978
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[^0]:    Source: Nat:Ondi Income and Experditure Accoumts 113.001

