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MONTHLY
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## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

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Price: 20 cents, $\$ 2.00$ a year INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION $(1949=100)$

DECEMBER 1965
The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production advanced by 1.1 per cent in December.


This issue contains indexes of non-agricultural real output for the latest available quarter (3rd quarter 1965).

Industrial Output Section
National Accounts and Balance of Payments Division
February 1966
2? 205-502

## DECEMBER INDEX OF INDUSARIN PRODLCHILON

The seasonaly adjustud Index of Industrial Production rase by 1.1 pur cent fros tho rovisud November level of 239.5 , closing out the ytar at the record level of 242.2 . The Latest gain left the total 1965 Index nearly 8 per cent higher than in 1964. Manufacturing was the major contributor to the gain in December as mining rose fractionally and electric power and gas utilities fell by 2.5 per cent. Both durables and non-durables contributed to the gain in manufacturing, rising by 1.9 and 1.6 per cent respectively.

Textiles were the major factor in the non-durable increase, rising by more than $61 / 2$ per cent. Rubber products also registered a strong increase of 8.1 per cent. All other major non-durable components, with the exception of beverages, clothing, and printing, publishing and allied industries, also showed gains ranging up to $5 \%$.

Iron and steel products and electrical apparatus and supplies were the major contributors to the 1.9 per cent increase in durable manufacturing, rising by 3.0 and 4.5 per cent respectively. The bulk of the increase in iron and steel products was attributable to a large rise in iron castings. Telecomunication equipment was primarily responsible for the increase in electrical apparatus and supplies. All other major durable groups, (with the exception of non-ferrous metal products) also registered gains of from $1 / 2$ to 3 per cent. Primary iron and steel rose by 2.1 per cent.

In mining, the gains of 15 per cent and nearly 1 per cent in non-metals and metals respectively were almost entirely offset by a 3 per cent drop in fuels. The rise in non-metals was general, asbestos rising by more than 8 per cent while other components also showed a strong advance. The bulk of the latter increase was attributable to potash. Gains in most components of metals mining were nearly offset by a fall in iron ore from the high November level. The decline in fuels was common to all components, as decreases ranged between 3 and 61 per cent.

In electric power and gas utilities both electric power and gas fell, the former by nearly 2 and the latter by more than 5 per cent.

For the year 1965 as a whole the following changes from the previous year are now shown for the Index of Industrial Production and its principal components:


## NOTES

1. For a continuous record of the Index of Industrial Production and its components, use the March 1963 supplement to this report for the period from 1919 to 1934 , Reference Paper 61-502 for the period from 1935 to 1956, the March 1964 supplement to 61-005 for 1957 to 1959, the March 1965 supplement for 1960 to 1964, and these regular monthly reports thereafter.

For a continuous record of Gross Domestic Product and its components, use D.B.S. reference paper 61-505 for the period from 1935 to 1962, the March 1965 supplement for 1963 and 1964 , and these regular monthly reports thereafter.
2. An explanation of the discontinuity in the fotal closting incex is sontained in the Marcat lgbtit issue of this repore, page 2 , note 2 .
. The figuras in habies 1 and ? mey not moondile with thoge on tho fadex of Ineustriad prodietion in table 3 because of small revisions to Sept. which have not been incorporated in the latter table.

TABLE 1. Index of Industrial Production
$(1949=100)$

| Industry or industry group | $\begin{gathered} 1949 \\ \text { weights } \end{gathered}$ | MCD | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | July | Aug. | 1965 |  | Nov. | Dec. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Sept. | Oct. |  |  |
| INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | 32.231 | 1 | 228.5 | 232.4 | 234.4 | 236.4 | 239.5 | 242.2 |
| MINING, | 3.245 | 2 | 339.3 | 354.8 | 360.6 | 340.6 | 362.2 | 363.3 |
| Metals | 1.925 | 2 | 211.2 | 209.9 | 217.7 | 208.5 | 226.9 | 228.0 |
| Gold | 0.624 | 5 | 82.2 | 87.4 | 83.7 | 85.0 | 83.1 | 82.8 |
| Copper | 0.356 | 4 | 204.5 | 186.8 | 191.1 | 180.6 | 201.1 | 204.3 |
| Iron ore | 0.099 | 3 | 803.3 | 787.4 | 785.0 | 905.5 | 1,065.4 | 916.0 |
| Nickel | 0.337 | 4 | 208.5 | 207.2 | 193.6 | 199.6 | 203.9 | 212.8 |
| Non-metals | 0.268 | 5 | 383.5 | 390.7 | 377.1 | 407.6 | 396.6 | 455.0 |
| Asbestos | 0.214 | 5 | 274.1 | 261.1 | 262.1 | 283.2 | 258.0 | 279.6 |
| Fuels | 0.915 | 3 | 579.3 | 633.8 | 641.1 | 579.6 | 614.4 | 594.8 |
| Coal | 0.553 | 6 | 49.8 | 57.9 | 55.7 | 53.5 | 58.0 | 54.6 |
| Natural gas | 0.035 | 2 | 1,511.9 | 1,574.2 | 1,434.7 | 1,527.2 | 1,540.0 | 1,468.0 |
| Petroleum | 0.327 | 3 | 1,375.0 | 1,507.2 | 1,546.2 | 1,367.9 | 1,456.2 | 1,414.8 |
| MANUFACTURING, TOTAL | 27.340 | 3 | 203.1 | 204.8 | 206.2 | 209.4 | 210.3 | 214.0 |
| MON - DURABLE MANUFACTURES | 14.742 | 3 | 194.6 | 195.8 | 197.5 | 200.3 | 200.1 | -203.4 |
| Foods and beverages | 3.814 | 4 | 178.5 | 179.7 | 182.1 | 185.5 | 188.5 | 188.1 |
| Foods | 2.896 | 4 | 173.9 | 175.5 | 177.1 | 179.9 | 181.0 | 182.9 |
| Meat products | 0.523 | 4 | 202.0 | 197.8 | 194.4 | 198.0 | 194.6 | 185.9 |
| Dairy products | 0.450 | 3 | 168.2 | 179.1 | 174.5 | 173.8 | 176.1 | 177.6 |
| Canning and processing | 0.453 | 4 | 168.1 | 176.4 | 183.6 | 168.3 | 178.0 | 197.0 |
| Grain mill products... | 0.322 | 4 | 184.0 | 183.7 | 195.3 | 198.1 | 195.1 | 203.8 |
| Bakery products ... | 0.558 | 3 | 149.2 | 147.5 | 148.7 | 155.3 | 154.0 | 152.9 |
| Miscellaneous foods | 0.590 | 4 | 175.6 | 174.2 | 175.6 | 190.9 | 193.0 | 190.3 |
| Beverages .... | 0.918 | 6 | 192.9 | 192.9 | 198.0 | 203.1 | 212.1 | 204.7 |
| Carbonated beverages | 0.231 | 6 | 167.9 | 184.4 | 199.6 | 183.2 | 188.9 | 201.4 |
| Breweries .... | 0.463 | 6 | 166.6 | 167.7 | 156.4 | 172.1 | 187.1 | 167.9 |
| Distilleries | 0.203 | 6 | 284.7 | 261.9 | 297.8 | 292.8 | 297.8 | 293.5 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 0.248 | 6 | 213.0 | 219.8 | 228.4 | 234.9 | 227.8 | 230.4 |
| Rubber products | 0.430 | 3 | 206.5 | 214.9 | 219.5 | 230.3 | 226.9 | 245.3 |
| Leather products | 0.508 | 2 | 122.4 | 129.0 | 130.5 | 130.6 | 128.4 | 130.4 |
| Boots and shoes | 0.307 | 4 | 129.9 | 135.4 | 140.2 | 142.3 | 137.5 | 140.1 |
| Textiles | 1.623 | 3 | 188.1 | 194.4 | 198.4 | 193.9 | 183.9 | 196.4 |
| Cotton goods | 0.507 | 4 | 127.8 | 131.0 | 138.5 | 127.8 | 115.2 | 132.8 |
| Wool goods | 0.300 | 3 | 86.0 | 85.9 | 101.2 | 92.1 | 85.5 | 89.9 |
| Synthetic Textiles and Silk | 0.429 | 3 | 362.1 | 379.4 | 374.0 | 374.9 | 354.1 | 376.9 |
| Clothing ................. | 1.801 | 3 | 143.7 | 138.8 | 147.6 | 136.3 | 148.1 | 147.8 |
| esper products | 2.649 | 3 | 190.9 | 192.0 | 191.2 | 196.0 | 192.4 | 196.5 |
| Fulp and paper ...... | 2.108 | 3 | 191.4 | 191.9 | 190.2 | 195.8 | 191.8 | 197.4 |

TABLE 1. Index of Industrial Production - Concludad
$(1949=100)$

| Industry or industry group | $\begin{gathered} 1949 \\ \text { weights } \end{gathered}$ | MCD | Seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1965 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURES Concluded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries | 1.273 | 4 | 172.9 | 175.6 | 173.6 | 179.5 | 184.0 | 182.3 |
| Products of petrolevm and coal | 0.513 | 3 | 330.9 | 318.9 | 302.3 | 315.2 | 303.2 | 317.1 |
| Petroleum products | 0.454 | 3 | 359.3 | 345.7 | 326.6 | 341.6 | 327.8 | 343.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products Acids, alkalies, salts and fertilizers $\qquad$ | 1.359 | 2 | 307.1 | 308.6 | 312.2 | 326.3 | 324.0 | 327.2 |
|  | 0.346 | 2 | 377.8 | 365.5 | 384.2 | 396.8 | 410.7 | 426.5 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 0.524 | 1 | 276.8 | 276.6 | 276.0 | 275.8 | 277.6 | 278.7 |
| DURABLE MANUFACTURES | 12.598 | 3 | 213.1 | 215.4 | 216.2 | 220.0 | 222.3 | 226.5 |
| Wood products | 2.108 | 2 | 163.9 | 167.7 | 173.0 | 178.7 | 180.5 | 183.6 |
| Saw and planing mills | 1.444 | 3 | 171.0 | 177.5 | 185.0 | 192.0 | 192.7 | 196.7 |
| Veneers and plywoods | 0.122 | 3 | 351.4 | 410.3 | 407.8 | 424.4 | 429.9 | 428.6 |
| Spwnills | 0.994 | 4 | 163.0 | 164.3 | 175.8 | 183.4 | 183.0 | 188.5 |
| Furniture | 0.460 | 2 | 177.3 | 174.7 | 174.6 | 177.2 | 181.6 | 182. ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| Iron and steel products | 4.026 | 2 | 200.5 | 203.1 | 205.7 | 205.3 | 204.8 | 211.0 |
| Machinery | 0.851 | 1 | 204.1 | 208.3 | 210.9 | 210.6 | 212.2 | 214.3 |
| Iron castings . ............. | 0.387 | 3 | 209.2 | 172.4 | 203.6 | 191.6 | 203.1 | 241.6 |
| Primary iron and steel | 0.845 | 2 | 268.5 | 279.1 | 278.8 | 274.8 | 267.7 | 273.2 |
| Sheet metal products | 0.359 | 1 | 180.7 | 179.9 | 182.3 | 184.9 | 185.4 | 186.8 |
| Transportation equipment | 2.651 | 4 | 245.9 | 246.3 | 237.0 | 252.2 | 254.0 | 254.9 |
| Aircraft and parts | 0.203 | 1 | 263.2 | 251.6 | 208. 1 | 254.8 | 264.6 | 279.4 |
| Motor vehicles .............. | 1.035 | 4 | 373.5 | 373.6 | 357.8 | 381.1 | 379.9 | 376.0 |
| Motor vehicle parts <br> Railway rolling stock ....... | 0.462 | 2 | 266.6 | 269.9 | 266.9 | 280.1 | 284.1 | 292.2 |
|  | 0.621 | 1 | 50.8 | 50.9 | 50.5 | 49.6 | 50.4 | 50.4 |
| Shipbuilding and repairs .... | 0.261 | 1 | 188.7 | 192.3 | 200.0 | 203.3 | 210.3 | 209.6 |
| Non-ferrous metal products .... <br> Brass and copper products ... <br> Smelting and refining ....... | 1.601 | 3 | 173.5 | 168.7 | 176.1 | 175.2 | 183.0 | 181.4 |
|  | 0.241 | 1 | 135.1 | 140.5 | 169.3 | 176.9 | 179.9 | 184.0 |
|  | 1.028 | 3 | 193.3 | 184.9 | 189.3 | 185.3 | 196.0 | 192.1 |
| Electrical apparatus and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| supplies <br> Heavy electrical machinery Telecommunication equipment Refrigerators and appliances | 1.418 | 2 | 260.6 | 271.5 | 269.8 | 270.6 | 273.2 | 285.6 |
|  | 0.489 | 1 | 177.8 | 175.6 | 176.0 | 180.8 | 184.5 | 184.8 |
|  | 0.142 | 3 | 625.9 | 731.1 | 655.8 | 622.6 | 656.9 | 760.9 |
|  | 0.227 | 3 | 255.3 | 249.9 | 261. 1 | 270.1 | 252.9 | 260.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 0.794 | 2 | 292.8 | 294.8 | 300.4 | 296.8 | 304.1 | 309.2 |
|  | 0.098 | 4 | 872.4 | 865.1 | 887.7 | 874.7 | 891.9 | 913.3 |
| Hydraulic cement | 0.117 | 5 | 286.2 | 275.8 | 275.6 | 287.9 | 296.2 | 310.1 |
| Domestic clay products | 0.083 | 3 | 141.9 | 145.6 | 153.3 | 148.6 | 149.2 | 162.5 |
| ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS UTILITIES <br> Electric power | 1.646 | 2 | 431.6 | 449.8 | 454.5 | 480.6 | 483.5 | 471.3 |
|  | 1.480 | 2 | 393.3 | 412.9 | 411.9 | 433.7 | 437.6 | 429.8 |
| Gas ......... | 0.166 | 3 | 773.1 | 778.8 | 834.1 | 898.5 | 892.8 | 841.3 |

## table 2. Indes of Industrial Production

(1949=100)

| Industry or industry group | Annual averages |  | Without seasonal adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1964 |  |  | 1965 |  |  |
|  | 1963 | 1964 | oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Index of industrial production | 195.9 | 213.3 | 222.8 | 228.0 | 213.2 | 243.6 | 248.7 | 238. |
| MINING, | 294.4 | 326.5 | 340.3 | 340.2 | 319.7 | 354.2 | 368.2 | 352.0 |
| Metals | 193.8 | 210.7 | 221.3 | 210.2 | 185.4 | 219.6 | 227.3 | 210.7 |
| Gold | 95.5 | 91.0 | 91.3 | 98.2 | 85.7 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 81.6 |
| Copper | 174.0 | 186.4 | 189.9 | 211.9 | 190.2 | 180.6 | 222.2 | 200.2 |
| Iron ore | 670.8 | 834.2 | 1,040.4 | 719.0 | 573.4 | 1,041.3 | 926.9 | 641.2 |
| Nickel | 171.0 | 181.2 | 185.9 | 201.8 | 215.9 | 198.8 | 214.1 | 227.7 |
| Non-metals | 228.1 | 324.9 | 363.5 | 379.7 | 326.8 | 467.5 | 441.9 | 422.6 |
| Asbestos | 239.1 | 259.9 | 283.9 | 302.1 | 253.1 | 305.9 | 281.2 | 268.4 |
| Fuels | 513.6 | 554.7 | 549.4 | 576.5 | 598.6 | 565.2 | 612.1 | 625.4 |
| Coal | 52.0 | 55.1 | 62.4 | 66.4 | 63.5 | 58.9 | 68.7 | 61.3 |
| Natural gas | 1,179.8 | 1,382.3 | 1,395.1 | 1,483.7 | 1,763.4 | 1,435.6 | 1,597.0 | 1,713.2 |
| Petroleum | 1,221.6 | 1,300,8 | 1,279.7 | 1,340.4 | 1,377,2 | 1,328.2 | 1,425.6 | 1,462.9 |
| hanufacturing, total | 173.9 | 188.2 | 198.2 | 202.1 | 184.6 | 218.0 | 219.2 | 207.3 |
| won-durable manufactures | 172.2 | 184.5 | 199.0 | 199.4 | 182.7 | 212.0 | 208.7 | 195.0 |
| Foods and beverages | 162.1 | 174.1 | 198.3 | 193.7 | 173.7 | 205.8 | 202.0 | 176.3 |
| Foods | 157.2 | 170.0 | 198.2 | 185.4 | 170.7 | 203.1 | 190.2 | 173.4 |
| Meat products | 163.6 | 182.8 | 196.0 | 207.4 | 203.7 | 208.5 | 214.8 | 174.4 |
| Dairy products | 163.5 | 171.5 | 166.9 | 154.0 | 142.8 | 169.3 | 154.1 | 150.4 |
| Canning and processing .... | 165.4 | 174.9 | 271.8 | 192.4 | 154.3 | 263.6 | 187.2 | 164.0 |
| Grain mill products | 145.9 | 182.5 | 184.8 | 186.7 | 174.8 | 201.3 | 203.2 | 199.8 |
| Bakery products | 138.8 | 147.7 | 160.8 | 159.1 | 153.6 | 159.5 | 157.5 | 153.0 |
| Miscellaneous foods | 164.3 | 169.3 | 210.4 | 208.4 | 189.4 | 220.0 | 222.3 | 202.2 |
| Beverages | 177.6 | 187.3 | 198.6 | 219.9 | 183.2 | 214.2 | 239.1 | 185.3 |
| Carbonated beverages | 178.7 | 181.0 | 153.5 | 179.8 | 176.3 | 151.9 | 181.3 | 195.4 |
| Breweries | 159.9 | 168.2 | 152.3 | 185.4 | 164.7 | 154.9 | 192.7 | 157.3 |
| Distilleries | 220.3 | 242.5 | 358.1 | 352.9 | 238.7 | 411.7 | 416.9 | 239.5 |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | 207.7 | 214.0 | 233.3 | 236.2 | 199.1 | 239.1 | 241.7 | 207.4 |
| Rubber products | 190.5 | 213.8 | 216.3 | 237.3 | 213.6 | 237.2 | 245.0 | 237.9 |
| Leather products | 127.0 | 130.9 | 131.6 | 133.8 | 122.2 | 131.8 | 133.0 | 122.6 |
| Boots and shoes ........... | 136.9 | 139.3 | 136.7 | 139.0 | 122.4 | 141.2 | 140.5 | 124.7 |
| Textiles | 159.5 | 172.2 | 179.4 | 184.5 | 171.6 | 200.0 | 193.0 | 196.2 |
| Cotton goods | 109.6 | 120.1 | 128.8 | 130.7 | 109.7 | 134.2 | 125.1 | 128.4 |
| Wool goods | 89.8 | 89.8 | 97.4 | 89.9 | 79.3 | 103.1 | 88.9 | 83.6 |
| Synthetic textiles and silk | 281.0 | 306.8 | 314.6 | 337.4 | 322.8 | 378.6 | 370.7 | 383.7 |
| C1othing ................... | 137.0 (1) | ) 135.8 | 162.6 | 152.5 | 116.8 | 163.5 | 157.9 | 122.8 |
| Paper products | 164.3 | 179.0 | 188.7 | 194.3 | 178.5 | 202.1 | 199.5 | 190.4 |
| Pulp and paper | 163.8 | 180.0 | 189.2 | 197.3 | 178.9 | 201.7 | 200.4 | 190.5 |

(1) See page 2 footnote (2).
$(1949=100)$

| Industry or industry group | Annual averages |  | Without seasonal adjustment |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1964 |  |  | 1965 |  |  |
|  | 1963 | 1964 | Oct. | Nov . | Dec. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURES Concluded: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing, publishing and allied |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Products of petroleum and coal | 296.0 | 304.2 | 298.3 | 312.9 | 325.3 | 317.0 | 309.7 | 331.8 |
| Petroleum products | 319.7 | 329.5 | 322.0 | 338.6 | 353.1 | 343.6 | 335.3 | 360.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 249.1 | 279.0 | 289.4 | 292.4 | 285.3 | 327.3 | 320.7 | 316.7 |
| fertilizers. | 302.0 | 331.7 | 346.9 | 361.2 | 364.4 | 396.8 | 405.8 | 443.6 |
| Miscellaneous manufactures | 246.6 | 261.9 | 281.4 | 278.5 | 266.9 | 291.2 | 290.6 | 279.5 |
| DURABLE MANUFACTURES | 175.9 | 192.7 | 197.3 | 205.2 | 186.8 | 225.0 | 231.5 | 221.6 |
| Wood products | 159.0 | 165.1 | 167.8 | 157.4 | 145.5 | 177.4 | 166.3 | 164.6 |
| Saw and planing mills | 172.1 | 179.3 | 179.2 | 164.2 | 147.9 | 186.3 | 169.6 | 167.7 |
| Veneers and plywoods | 358.8 | 399.3 | 408.2 | 414.6 | 386.8 | 430.3 | 438.5 | 414.9 |
| Sawnills | 162.3 | 167.0 | 165.9 | 143.8 | 125.0 | 172.4 | 147.3 | 148.0 |
| Furniture | 153.0 | 157.9 | 167.9 | 167.9 | 165.3 | 187.7 | 188.9 | 187 . 1 |
| Iron and steel products | 161.8 | 182.4 | 191.4 | 195.2 | 183.3 | 208.9 | 208.4 | 197.5 |
| Machinery | 160.2 | 179.2 | 189.9 | 192.7 | 192.8 | 214.0 | 215.6 | 215.4 |
| Iron castings | 151.1 | 180.7 | 164.0 | 175.3 | 157.0 | 182.0 | 192.9 | 198.1 |
| Primary iron and steel | 216.9 | 244.9 | 257.3 | 261.9 | 242.3 | 277.5 | 278.7 | 251.3 |
| Sheet metal products | 156.9 | 164.3 | 174.9 | 171.1 | 166.2 | 189.9 | 183.4 | 177.1 |
| Transportation equipment | 181.4 | 198.5 | 171.2 | 213.3 | 174.2 | 245.6 | 283.8 | 274.2 |
| Aircraft and parts | 233.8 | 270.9 | 273.3 | 275.6 | 275.6 | 254.3 | 269.9 | 285.3 |
| Motor vehicles | 257.6 | 276.1 | 203.5 | 309.1 | 225.5 | 365.9 | 451.3 | 420.0 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 179.5 | 215.6 | 214.9 | 214.5 | 178.2 | 276.2 | 292.6 | 301.3 |
| Railway rolling stock | 41.1 | 47.3 | 49.2 | 50.0 | 49.9 | 51.0 | 51.4 | 51.2 |
| Shipbullding and repairs | 197.2 | 187.6 | 191.3 | 195.2 | 193.7 | 203.1 | 208.2 | 206.9 |
| Non-ferrous metal products .... | 148.8 | 162.0 | 168.7 | 168.9 | 172.5 | 178.2 | 183.6 | 181.5 |
| Brass and copper products ... | 133.4 | 149.6 | 152.5 | 154.6 | 157.5 | 177.3 | 179.2 | 180.7 |
| Smelting and refining ...... | 161.6 | 176.0 | 185.1 | 184.1 | 189.8 | 188.5 | 195.6 | 192.5 |
| Electrical apparatus and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| supplies | 223.5 | 239.2 | 265.8 | 267.2 | 250.8 | 289.1 | 292.2 | 285.7 |
| Heavy electrical machinery .. | 154.3 | 161.0 | 167.1 | 167.8 | 168.9 | 183.3 | 186.5 | 187.6 |
| Telecommuication equipment | 546.9 | 584.0 | 754.7 | 747.0 | 641.7 | 766.4 | 794.8 | 760.9 |
| Refrigerators and appliances | 221.6 | 233.8 | 249.8 | 258.0 | 221.4 | 272.3 | 265.5 | 247.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 243.0 | 277.6 | 328.0 | 318.3 | 270.5 | 343.7 | 336.3 | 285.7 |
| Concrete products | 652.3 | 849.6 | 1,069.7 | 1,030.2 | 789.0 | 1,093.4 | 1,052.5 | 803.7 |
| Hydraulic cement | 246.0 | 277.5 | 360.2 | 315.0 | 218.6 | 367.6 | 319.9 | 232.6 |
| Domestic clay products ..... | 136.7 | 146.1 | 162.3 | 165.5 | 145.3 | 164.9 | 164.1 | 159. |
| ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS UTILITIES | 367.4 | 405.6 | 400.4 | 437.1 | 478.2 | 451.6 | 502.4 | 525.8 |
| Electric power ................ | 339.2 | 371.5 | 375.5 | 402.3 | 425.3 | 424.6 | 458.6 | 468.5 |
| Gas | 620.1 | 711.0 | 623.5 | 748.8 | 952.5 | 691.9 | 892.8 | 1,037.1 |

## Nose to Users

The indexes of real domestic product at factor cost (the sum of the unduplicated output of all industries located in Canada) are an extension of the "Index of Industrial Production" to cover the whole range of domestic industries. In addition to mining, manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities, total domestic product includes the following industry groups: agriculture; forestry; fishing and trapping; construction; transportation, storage and commuication; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; public administration and defence; and comunity, recreation, business and personal service.

The real domestic product indexes are also an elaboration of the supply side of the National Accounts. Total domestic product differs conceptually from constant dollar expenditure on Gross National Product by (1) the inclusion of income paid to non-residents (2) the exclusion of income received from non-residents, and (3) the exclusion of "indirect taxes less subsidies". In addition, of course, statistical differences may exist between these two measures of aggregate production.

The real output indexes in Table 3 serve to bring up to date the historical record of production in Canada published in DBS Occasional Paper 61-505, "Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry of Origin, 1935-61". This reference paper contains a detailed description of concepts and methods used as well as other relevant material.

The monthly "Index of Industrial Production" publication 61-005 will henceforth contain quarterly indexes of real domestic product, less agriculture, with component industry detail. Quarterly indexes for agriculture and for aggregate domestic production will not be available, except on a once-a-year basis; they will appear in the annual supplement to this report each spring.


## REAL DONESTIC PRODUCT ZESS ACRTCULTURE, TIIRD OURRTER, 1985

Seasonally adjusted real domestic product less áriculture reached an index ievel of 211.3 in the third quarter of 1965 , an increase of 1.8 per cent from the second quarter of this year. Most of the major industry divisions contributed to this gain

Over the eighteen quarters of the current expansion, non-agricultural real output has increased by 30 per cent from its first quarter, 1961 , cyclical low. This compared with the 22 per cent gain achieved during the full course of the $1954-56$ expansion and the 10 per cent advance made during the 1957-60 cyclical upturn. The current expansion has also been of considerably longer duration than either of the two preceding ones, the longest of which extended over 10 quarters. The following table shows the percentage increases of the major industry groups and their contributions to the advance in non-agricultural real output over the course of the current cyclical expansion in production

|  | IQ ' $61-$ - IIIQ ${ }^{\prime} 64 \mathrm{IQ}{ }^{\prime} 61-I V Q^{\dagger} 64$ |  |  |  | $I Q^{\prime} 61-I Q^{\prime} 65$ |  | IQ'61-IIQ'65 |  | IQ '61-IIIQ ${ }^{\prime} 65$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \Delta \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { fect } \\ & \text { P les } \\ & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { ultur } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \Delta \end{aligned}$ | Effect on GDP less Agriculture |  | fect o <br> less <br> Agri- <br> 1lture | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \Delta \end{aligned}$ | Effect on GDP less Agriculture | \% | Effect on GDP less Agriculture |
| Gross domestic product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less agriculture .... | 21.4 | 21.4 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 30.3 | 30.3 |
| Forestry ...... | 29.1 | . 6 | 21.3 | . 4 | 30.9 | . 6 | 35.0 | . 6 | 19.9 | 9.4 |
| Fishing and trapping . | - 15.6 | -. 1 | - 3.5 | -- | - 11.4 | -. 1 | - 17.8 | -. 1 | - 17.1 | - . 1 |
| Mining . . . . . . . . . . . | 26.9 | 1.5 | 33.6 | 1.9 | 38.1 | 2.1 | 35.3 | 2.0 | 39.9 | 92.2 |
| Manufacturing | 28.2 | 7.9 | 30.5 | 8.5 | 33.7 | 9.4 | 35.1 | 9.8 | 38.5 | 510.3 |
| Non-durable | 19.8 | 3.1 | 24.1 | 3.8 | 24.0 | 3.8 | 24.7 | 3.9 | 27.9 | 9 4.4 |
| Durable | 38.5 | 4.8 | 38.4 | 4.7 | 46.0 | 5.6 | 48.2 | 5.9 | 52.0 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric power and gas utilities .......... | 34.5 | 1.2 | 40.6 | 1.4 | 43.5 | 1.5 | 42.6 | 1.5 | 47.3 | 31.5 |
| Other goods, n.e.c. ... | 14. 1 | . 1 | 14.1 | . 1 | 14.1 | . 2 | 14.5 | . 2 | 14.9 | 9.2 |
| Transportation, storage and communication ... | 25.3 | 2.5 | 27.1 | 2.6 | 29.0 | 2.8 | 31.2 | 3.0 | 34.8 | 83.4 |
| Transportation . . . . | 26.3 | 1.9 | 28.8 | 2.0 | 30.7 | 2.2 | 33.3 | 2.3 | 37.3 | 32.6 |
| Trade | 18.7 | 2.9 | 19.8 | 3.1 | 23.4 | 3.6 | 26.1 | 4.1 | 28.5 | 5 4.5 |
| Wholesale | 26.2 | 1.4 | 27.7 | 1.5 | 36.2 | 1.9 | 38.0 | 2.0 | 40.2 | 2.2 |
| Retail ............ | 14.7 | 1.5 | 15.6 | 1.6 | 16.6 | 1.7 | 19.9 | 2.0 | 22.3 | 32.3 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate .......... | 17.7 | 1.9 | 19.2 | 2.1 | 19.8 | 2.2 | 21.7 | 2.4 | 22.9 | 92.5 |
| Public administration and defence........ | 3.7 | . 2 | 3.8 | . 2 | 4.9 | .3 | 4.8 | . 3 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Community, recreation, business and personal service | 15.4 | 1.6 | 16.3 | 1.7 | 16.6 | 1.8 | 18.5 | 1.9 | 19.7 | 72.1 |

In the third quarter of 1965 , just over one-half of the increase in non-agricultural real output came from the goods-producing industries. Manufacturing alone contributed over 40 per cent of the increase, while the gains in the other goods-producing industries were to some extent dampened by a drop in forestry which was the only major industry division to show a decline. This decline was attributable largely to a drop in pulpwood production from very high second quarter levels. Within services, most of the gain came from trade and the transportation, storage and communtation group, which jointly accounted for about one-third of the increase in non-agricultural real out put. The remaining service-producing industry divisions showed increases of up to one per cent in the third quarter.

Manufacturing increased by $21 / 2$ per cent, with both durables and nom-iuraliez inceinsind sic the same rate and thus contributing about equally to the third quarter gain.

Sithin non-durables, the textiles and chemicals groups showed the largest increases, 8 and $31 / 2$ per cenf, respectively. Together these two industry groups accounted for over one-half of the third quarter increase in non-durable manufacturing output. The synthetic textiles and silk industry necounted for most of the advance in textiles, while a large part of the gain in chemicals came from the acids, alkalies, salts and fertilizers component. The next largest contributors to the increase in nondurables were the foods and beverages and the paper products groups. The gain in the former was largely the result of increased production of beverage products, as the output of the distillery industry rose sharply from its strike-affected second quarter levels. Within foods, movements were mixed, as they have been through most of the year, resulting in only moderate advances in the output of the food products group. In the third quarter, there were strong gains in meat products and some components of grain milling and bakery products, while caming and preserving and confectionery products showed a decline. Increases of up to $21 / 2$ per cent were also recorded by the other major groups in non-durables, with the exception of printing and publishing and tobacco products which declined marginally.

Within durables, almost all of the increase came from a 4 per cent gain in iron and steel products and a $51 / 2$ per cent advance in the production of transportation equipment. Motor vehicles and parts production accounted for the entire gain in the latter group. In the case of the irom and steel group, most of the components contributed to the gain. Among the other major groups, increases of $31 / 2$ and one per cent were recorded by non-metallic mineral products and non-ferrous metal products, respectively, while the wood products and the electrical apparatus and supplies groups showed small declines in the third quarter.

> COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING WITH TRANSPORTATION BY QUARTERS, $1953-64$
> (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUANTITY INDEXES, $1949=100$ )


The next largest contributions to the gain in total non-agricultural real output came from the transportation, storage and commuication group, which advanced by 3 per cent, and from trade, which was up 2 per cent in the third quarter. All three components of the formex group showed increases from second quarter levels, although the gains within the commulcations group were dampened by a drop in the post office component. Storage showed another strong quarterly increase, following substantlal deHines in the latter part of 1964 and early this year. This was largely the result of increased handing of grain at grain elevators, in the third quarter, particularly during August. Within transportation, increases ranging from $21 / 2$ to 7 per cent were recorded by most major components, among them railway transport and shipping. Urban and interurban passenger bus transport showed particularly
strong gains, following a decline in the second quarter which was associated with labour disputes in Quebec during the month of June. The larger part of the 2 per cent advance in retail trade came from increased sales by motor vehicle dealers, department stores and clothing stores. Lumber and building material dealer sales also increased after having declined in the second quarter. Garages and filling stations and used car dealers were among the few retail trades to show a decline in the third quarter. Within wholesale trade, movements were mixed. Among those wholesale trades recording fairly strong gains were grocerles and food spectalties and meat and dalry products.

Among the remaining industry groups, increases ranging from one and a half to $31 / 2$ per cent were recorded by construction, mining and electric power and gas utilities. Within mining, almost all of the strength came from fuel mining, particularly crude petroleum. Within metal mining, declines were widespread. Increases of up to one per cent were recorded by all the other industry divisions.


COMPARISON OF TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT WITH IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS, BY QUARTERS,

COMPARISON OF TOTAL RETAIL TRADE WITH ITS DEPARTMENT STORE AND MOTOR VEHICLE DEALER COMPONENTS, BY QUARTERS, 1953-1965


Real domestic product less agriculture for the first nine months of 1965 was 6.1 per cent above the corresponding period of 1964. The comparable increase in the first three quarters of last year was 7 per cent, which was the same as the rate of increase for the year 1964 as a whole. Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural real output would have to advance by $31 / 2$ per cent in the final quarter of this year before a 7 per cent increase could be achieved for 1965. A one per cent increase in the fourth quarter would yield an annual level 6.3 per cent above the year 1964 , while a one per cent decline would result in a 5.8 per cent increase from last year.

In making these comparisons, it is important to note the pattern of production and some of the factors which have affected the industrial scene during the past few years. In 1963 there was a particularly strong fourth quarter, as a result of export shipments of grain, sharp advances in construction, and an acceleration in the already rapid advance in the output of the industries engaged in the production and sales of motor vehicles and parts. The same factors persisted through the first quarter of 1964 , resulting in a further increase in production. This was followed by a fractional decline in the second quarter when motor vehicle production, construction and the output and sales of many building materials showed a drop. The advance in non-agricultural real output resumed during the third quarter of 1964 and has continued throughout the past year. In the final quarter of 1964 , the strong advances in construction and the output and sales of building materials, together with the basic strength in most other industries, were dampened to a considerable extent by a drop of almost 20 per cent in the output and sales of the motor vehicle industry group. This drop was the result of strikes in the automobile industry both in the United States and Canada during the fourth quarter which persisted into the first quarter of 1965. A new peak in motor vehicle production was not reached until March of this year. By the third quarter of 1965, motor vehicle production and sales had increased if more than 111 per cent as measured from the beginning of the current expansion in the first quarter of 1961. In other industry areas as well output levels in 1965 have been affected by labour disputes,

TABLE 3. Indexes of Real Domestic Product, less Agriculture 1949=100


TABLE 3. Indexes of Real Domestic Product, less Agriculture - Continued $1949=100$

(1) An explanation of the discontinuity in the Clothing index is contained in the March, 1964 issue of this report (page 2, note 2).

TABLE 3. Indexes of Real Domestic Product, less Agriculture - Continued $1949=100$


TABLE 3. Indexes of Real Domestic Product, less Agriculture - Continued $1949=100$


TABLE 3. Indexes of Real Domestic Product, less Agriculture - Concluded 1949=100

(2) Includes eransportation, storage and commication; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; public administration and defence; commity, recreation, business and personal service.
(3) Includes public administration and defence; hospitals; education; welfare, religion and other comunity service, n.e.c. and domestic service.
ranging from the postal workers' strike in the third quarter, to the labour disputes in urban and inte:urban bus transport and in the distilleries industry in the second quarter. Finally, the third quatser: of this year saw renewed increases in the export shipments of grain which had slowed down during that latter part of 1964 and early in 1965.

Turning to the first 9 months of 1965, about one-third of the increase from the preceding year was contributed by the 7 per cent gain in manufacturing output. The durable manufacturing component in particular showed a strong gain ( $9 \%$ ), largely as a result of increases of up to 14 per cent in the production of motor vehicles and parts and strong gains in most of the iron and steel products industries. Increases of 10 and 11 per cent, respectively, were recorded by electric power and gas utilities and construction, followed by a 9 per cent increase in wholesale trade and a $71 / 2$ per cent advance in transportation. Retail trade, mining, non-durable manufacturing, and the communication industry group showed gains exceeding 5 per cent. Lesser gains were shown by almost all the other industry groups. The post-war average rates of increase were thus exceeded by most of the major industry groupings.

