

DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

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Balance of International Payments In the first nine months of 1969, there was a change of \$536 million in the current account balance compared with the previous year as the 1968 surplus of \$86 million swung to a deficit of \$450 million in the period under review.

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External Trade Total exports at \$1,274 million in November 1969 were 6% above November 1968. Exports to the United States were a comfortable 11% ahead of their level a year earlier.

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Prices Between October and November, consumer price indexes rose in all regional cities and city combinations with the increases ranging from 0.1% in St. John's, Nfld. to 1.0% in Winnipeg.

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Transportation During the seven days ended December 7, revenue freight carloadings totalled 74,866, up 3.2% from 72,555 in the comparable 1968 week. During October 3,848,525 passengers were carried by 54 intercity and rural bus companies while 3,730,514 passengers were transported by 47 companies in October 1968, an increase of 3.2%.

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Census The estimated population of Canada, as of June 1, 1969, was 21,061.0 million; of this total, 10,563.6 million were males and 10,497.4 million were females.

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Merchandising During the week ended December 6, department store sales rose in Canada by 2.8% over the corresponding week last year.

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Manufacturing Steel ingot production for the week ended December 20, totalled 237,282 tons, a decrease of 0.06% from the preceding week's total of 237,401 tons.

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Agriculture and Food Preliminary estimates indicate that during the first nine months of 1969, farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations in all provinces except Newfoundland totalled \$3,087.5 million, 2.9% below the \$3,179.7 million realized during the same period of 1968.

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Quarterly Estimates of the
Canadian Balance of International Payments

Third Quarter 1969

Following the usual seasonal pattern Canada, in the third quarter, recorded a current account surplus from its transactions with the rest of the world which at \$140 million reflected a swing of \$465 million from the \$325 million deficit of the previous quarter. The improvement in the merchandise trade surplus to \$366 million together with the swing in the travel account balance to a surplus of \$117 million were the principal factors responsible for this change. Capital movements led to a net outflow of \$144 million, a change of \$410 million from the second quarter inflow of \$266 million as a rise in long-term inflows to \$605 million was more than offset by a short-term net outflow of \$749 million. Official net monetary assets fell by \$4 million compared with a drop of \$59 million in the second quarter of 1969.

In the first nine months of 1969 there was a change of \$536 million in the current account balance compared with the previous year as the 1968 surplus of \$86 million swung to a deficit of \$450 million in the period under review. Capital account movements, however, went from a \$70 million outflow in 1968 to a \$350 million inflow while there was a movement in official net monetary assets of \$116 million from an increase of \$16 million in 1968 to a decline of \$100 million in 1969.

Summary Statement

	1967	1968	1968		1969		
			IIIQ	IVQ	IQ	IIQ	IIIQ
			millions of dollars				
Merchandise exports .	11,338	13,538	3,342	3,667	3,469	3,805	3,682
Merchandise imports .	10,772	12,162	2,859	3,409	3,226	3,708	3,316
Merchandise trade balance	+566	+1,376	+483	+258	+243	+97	+366
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-1,065	-1,487	-150	-455	-508	-422	-226
Current account balance	-499	-111	+333	-197	-265	-325	+140
Capital movements in long-term forms	+1,347	+1,590	+360	+356	+549	+481	+605
Capital movements in short-term forms ...	-830	-1,126	-532	+178	-321	-215	-749
Net capital movement(1).	+517	+464	-172	+534	+228	+266	-144
Official monetary movements(2).	+18	+353	+161	+337	-37	-59	-4

(1) Excluding items in final line.

(2) Change in holdings of monetary gold, foreign exchange and net balance with the International Monetary Fund, less reciprocal swap facility with Federal Reserve system.

Current Transactions Merchandise exports in the first nine months of 1969 rose to \$10,956 million while merchandise imports, increasing at a faster rate, rose to \$10,250 million. The trade surplus in this period therefore declined to \$706 million from \$1,118 million in the corresponding period of 1968. At \$1,807 million, exports of crude materials were almost unchanged from the 1968 level while exports of fabricated materials at \$3,857 million although increasing by \$240 million, grew at less than half the rate of the previous year; within these two groups of commodities there were reduced exports of iron ore, fabricated iron and steel, copper and fabricated nickel amounting to \$250 million. Shipments of wheat in the first three quarters of 1969 were \$182 million below those in the same period in 1968 with half of this decline concentrated in sales to the U.S.S.R. and China. The main gains were in exports of commodities in the end products group which increased to over \$3,896 million. More than 83 per cent of the increase was due to increased exports of motor vehicles, engines and parts. Besides motor vehicles, engines and parts, imports of which increased by 27 per cent to about \$2,636 million (before adjustment for balance of payments purposes), there were increased imports of meat and raw sugar, aluminum ores, chemicals, fabricated iron and steel, copper and nickel alloys, machinery, communication equipment and computers.

The deficit on non-merchandise transactions in the first three quarters of 1969 amounted to \$1,156 million, some 12 per cent above the deficit in the same period last year. Receipts rose by 9 per cent to \$3,021 million but payments increased by 10 per cent to \$4,177 million leading to an increase of \$124 million in the deficit. This deterioration resulted mainly from increases of \$159 million and \$21 million in the deficits on travel expenditures and on freight and shipping transactions respectively which were only partly offset by reductions of \$36 million and \$33 million in the deficits on interest and dividends and all other current transactions respectively.

The net balance from receipts and payments of interest and dividends improved from a deficit of \$687 million in the first nine months of 1968 to \$651 million in the corresponding period of 1969. This net improvement of \$36 million was accounted for by an increase of \$60 million in income receipts which was partially offset by a \$24 million rise in income payments. Net income on official holdings of foreign exchange continued to be an important element in interest receipts. Income payments rose by \$24 million to \$928 million; this change was accounted for by a rise of \$79 million in interest payments offset to a large extent by a \$55 million decline in dividend payments and branch profits. Decreased profits of branch operations of foreign companies in the second and third quarters of 1969 were chiefly responsible for this decline as strikes in a key sector of the economy exerted an unfavourable impact on earnings. Interest payments increased to \$467 million following large United States and OECD (Europe) purchases in 1968 and early 1969 of new bond issues of corporations and all levels of government.

The freight and shipping account reflecting the movements on merchandise trade moved from a deficit of \$28 million in the first three quarters of 1968 to a deficit of \$49 million in the same period of 1969. There was a small decline of \$3 million in the surplus on migrants' funds and inheritances while official contributions in donations of commodities, services and cash grants, in the January-September period of 1969 increased by 6 per cent to \$110 million from \$104 million in the corresponding period in 1968. The deficit on all other current transactions fell by \$33 million to \$419 million.

Seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates the current account deficit decreased in the third quarter to \$143 million from \$432 million in the second quarter, reversing the trend towards larger deficits which had taken place in the previous four quarters. Total receipts increased by about 3 per cent to \$4,747 million following a reduction in the last quarter, while total payments increased by less than 1 per cent to \$4,890 million. The merchandise trade surplus which had also recorded a decline in the previous four quarters, doubled to \$312 million from \$156 million in the second quarter of 1969. However, the deficit on non-merchandise transactions widened by 17 per cent to \$455 million as against increases of only 1 per cent and 5 per cent in the previous two quarters. Seasonally adjusted merchandise exports increased by over 4 per cent to \$3,776 million while merchandise imports increased only fractionally to \$3,464 million. The significant changes in the seasonally adjusted balances of the invisible items were recorded in travel, interest and dividends and "all other" current transactions which together accounted for almost the whole of the widening of the non-merchandise deficit.

Transactions with the United States in the first three quarters of 1969 produced a current account deficit of \$460 million, a reduction of \$94 million from the deficit in the same period of 1968. Total receipts from the United States increased by 15 per cent to \$9,773 million while total payments rose by 13 per cent to \$10,233 million. At \$7,687 million, merchandise exports were 17 per cent above the exports in the first nine months of 1968; merchandise imports at \$7,398 million, were about 16 per cent above those in the same period last year. The increase in exports to the United States accounted for about 2 per cent more than the overall increase in exports; the increase in imports from the United States was equivalent to about 67 per cent of the total increase in imports. The non-merchandise deficit with the United States deteriorated slightly by \$13 million to \$749 million. A reduction of \$91 million in the surplus on the travel account which fell to \$95 million and an increase of \$9 million in the deficit on freight and shipping were offset to the extent of \$91 million by improved balances on interest and dividends, inheritances and migrants' funds and all other current transactions. Gold production available for export which is normally credited to the United States account fell by \$4 million to \$88 million.

In the first three quarters of 1969 the current account surplus with the United Kingdom fell by over 50 per cent to \$171 million. Total receipts were reduced by \$35 million to \$1,179 million and total payments rose by \$154 million to \$1,008 million. The merchandise trade surplus fell by 47 per cent to \$231 million while the deficit with the United Kingdom in non-merchandise transactions was reduced by \$17 million to \$60 million.

A deficit of \$161 million resulted from current account transactions with all other countries in the first nine months of 1969; a swing of \$441 million from the surplus of \$280 million recorded in the comparable 1968 period. This change was principally due to increases in merchandise imports and invisible payments as total receipts by Canada rose only moderately.

Capital Movements The net movement of capital between Canada and other countries in the third quarter of 1969 swung to an outflow of \$144 million from a net inflow of \$266 million in the previous quarter. In balance, capital inflows in long-term forms rose by \$24 million while the outflow of short-term capital increased even more sharply rising by \$534 million to \$749 million. With the current account, influenced by seasonal factors, producing a surplus of \$140 million, the balance of current and capital account transactions led to a \$4 million reduction in official monetary assets.

Item	Capital Movements						
			1968		1969		
	1967	1968	IIIQ	IVQ	IQ	IIQ	IIIQ
	millions of dollars						
Foreign direct investment							
in Canada	+691	+610	+178	+183	+130	+245	+95
Canadian direct investment							
abroad	-125	-135	-9	-77	-55	-110	-30
Net sales of Canadian							
securities	+905	+1,581	+412	+312	+628	+418	+499
Net purchases of foreign							
securities	-432	-468	-132	-118	-58	-8	+64
Other capital movements in							
long-term forms	+308	+2	-89	+56	-96	-64	-23
Bank balances and other							
short-term funds abroad							
(excluding official							
reserves)	-286	-405	-149	-158	-155	-584	-233
Other capital movements in							
short-term forms	-544	-721	-383	+336	-166	+369	-516
Net capital movements	+517	+464	-172	+534	+228	+266	-144

Sales of Canadian new issues to non-residents at \$563 million continued to be the major factor contributing to the net inflow of long-term capital during the quarter. Inflows for direct investment declined sharply to \$95 million from the unusually high level of the previous quarter while there was an influx from transactions in foreign securities for the first time in almost six years as Canadians reduced their holdings. Capital movements in short-term forms gave rise to an enlarged outflow of \$749 million. The reduced outflow of \$233 million to augment Canadian holdings of bank balances and other short-term funds abroad was still a significant factor in the total. However the largest contribution came from movements amounting to a net outflow of \$427 million in the category described as "all other transactions" (which includes changes in loans and accounts receivable and payable as well as transactions which have not yet been identified).

The net inflow of long-term capital for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises in Canada during the third quarter totalled \$95 million. This represented a sharp decline from the second quarter figure of \$245 million which to a large extent reflected the foreign acquisition of two major Canadian enterprises. Most of this quarter's inflow was directed to the manufacturing and finance industries. The net capital outflow for direct investment abroad was also significantly lower than the second quarter's exceptionally high level. Most of this quarter's outflow of \$30 million was attributable to investment by the petroleum industry although there were also smaller outflows from mining, financial and miscellaneous industries.

Security transactions in the third quarter resulted in a net inflow of \$563 million, or only slightly less than the record inflow of \$570 million registered for the March quarter. This brought the net inflow from international trading in portfolio securities for the first nine months of 1969 to the extremely high level of \$1,543 million. Non-residents' purchases of Canadian new issues increased by \$57 million in the third quarter to a high \$563 million from the second quarter figure of \$506 million. Deliveries of new bonds and debentures rose sharply to \$551 million as borrowings abroad by corporations and provincial governments expanded to \$171 million and \$331 million, respectively. Borrowings by universities, hospitals, and other institutions rose to the very high level of \$25 million, most of which was raised in Germany. In total some \$150 million of Canadian new issues (mainly provincial) were placed in Germany. Investment by Canadians in new issues of other countries of \$5 million during the third quarter was the smallest outflow due to transactions in this class of security since the third quarter of 1964. Trading in outstanding securities resulted in a sales balance of \$52 million with a net inflow of \$67 million from transactions in foreign securities being slightly reduced by a \$15 million outflow from trading in Canadian issues. The outflow for the retirement of Canadian securities held abroad fell to \$49 million from \$126 million in the previous quarter.

During the third quarter the Government of Canada made loan disbursements to other governments of \$12 million. Geographically the disbursements, all of which were made under the development loan program, went mainly to Asia. In addition Canada made a subscription of almost \$3 million to an international investment agency. There were no repayments of principal on intergovernmental loans outstanding under earlier programs. Transactions arising from the financing of medium and long-term export credits extended from Canada directly or indirectly at the risk of the Government of Canada led to a net capital inflow of \$3 million compared to a net outflow of \$29 million in the second quarter. All other transactions in long-term forms gave rise to a net capital outflow of \$11 million compared with an inflow of \$7 million in the second quarter.

Capital movements in short-term forms in the third quarter climbed to a net outflow of \$749 million from a second quarter total of \$215 million. Non-resident holdings of Canadian dollars fell by \$6 million during the quarter. Canadian holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad (excluding official reserves) rose by \$233 million, less than half the rate of the second quarter. As in the previous quarter high international interest rates were probably a significant factor in this movement. However it is expected that data which will be available shortly should reveal some movements influenced by short-term speculative considerations, particularly the revaluation of the

deutsche mark. Non-residents' holdings of finance company paper (including that of the financing subsidiaries of manufacturing and retail enterprises) decreased by \$71 million after two previous quarterly inflows. For the fourth consecutive time other finance company obligations (including borrowings from foreign banks and inter-company accounts) resulted in a net inflow, but of a greatly reduced amount - \$3 million, compared with \$28 million in the second quarter. Dealings in commercial paper (including bankers' acceptances) and other short-term paper (comprising mainly notes of banks, mortgage loan companies, and municipal and provincial governments) led on balance to outflows of \$10 million and \$5 million respectively. All other transactions in the quarter led to a net capital outflow of \$427 million. Amounts in this category so far identified have tended to produce inflows so that the balance for amounts yet to be identified exceeds the net total for the quarter and brings the total outflow for unrecorded items for the first nine months of 1969 to well over \$500 million.

A further overall decrease in Canada's official net foreign exchange assets was evident in the third quarter of 1969. Official holdings of monetary gold and United States dollars totalled US \$2,539 million at September 30, 1969 a fall of US \$84 million over the quarter. Part of the decrease had a counterpart in Canada's net balance with the International Monetary Fund which increased by US \$80 million in the quarter principally as a result of drawings in Canadian dollars by Belgium and France. To augment the IMF's resources Canada made a loan to that institution in Canadian dollars under the General Arrangements to Borrow equivalent to US \$25.5 million and also bought gold worth US \$6.09 million with Canadian dollars. The quarterly change expressed in Canadian dollars showed a drop in official holdings of monetary gold and foreign exchange (including working balances of sterling) of \$91 million. The increase in the IMF balance amounted to \$87 million so that in total these transactions reflected a \$4 million decrease in Canada's official net monetary assets.

2. Balance of Trade a) Seasonally Adjusted. The External Trade Division reports for November 1969 a favourable foreign trade balance of \$35 million at seasonally adjusted monthly rates. This is less than half the average surplus displayed since July 1969. Seasonally adjusted merchandise exports (including re-exports) for November 1969 were estimated at \$1,259 million, of which \$944 million went to the United States. Exports to the United Kingdom attained \$81 million and to all other countries combined \$234 million. In relation to the previous month, deliveries to the United States were down by almost \$50 million, a drop partially offset by gains of \$12 million in exports to the U.K. and of \$13 million for all other countries combined.

Seasonally adjusted imports were up by \$34 million on the previous month's level attaining \$1,224 million. Of these, \$901 million originated in the U.S., \$61 million in the U.K. and \$262 million in all other countries.

b) Unadjusted. Total exports at \$1,274 million in November 1969 were 6 per cent above November 1968. Exports to the United States (\$951 million) were a comfortable 11 per cent ahead of their level a year earlier but both deliveries to the U.K. (\$78 million) and to all other countries (\$245 million) displayed year-to-year declines of respectively 20 and 2.5 per cent. As for Commonwealth and Preferential countries other than the U.K. (\$50 million) they were only marginally above the same month last year.

Preliminary figures suggest that all sectors in the automotive group showed once more impressive year-to-year gains; gains were also displayed by wheat and wheat flour, by newsprint and by some fabricated metals.

In the same period imports advanced by almost 6 per cent to \$1,228 million. Most countries shared in this gain: the U.S. rose from \$835 to \$951 million and countries other than the U.K. advanced from \$268 million to \$294 million. Purchases from the U.K. however remained practically unchanged at \$62 million.

Trade of Canada
Seasonally Adjusted at Monthly and Quarterly Rates
(\$ millions)

1969	Exports				Imports				Trade Balance			
	All Countries	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Countries	All Countries	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Countries	All Countries	U.S.A.	U.K.	Other Countries
June	1,212	861	85	266	1,215	865	82	268	- 3	- 4	+ 3	- 2
July	1,210	822	86	302	1,124	813	70	241	+ 86	+ 9	+ 16	+ 61
August	1,256	901	111	244	1,136	816	66	254	+ 120	+ 85	+ 45	- 10
Sept.	1,300	968	82	250	1,243	891	74	278	+ 57	+ 77	+ 8	- 28
Oct.	1,284	994	69	221	P1,190	P889	P59	P242	P+ 94	P+ 105	P+ 10	P- 21
P Nov.	1,259	944	81	234	1,224	901	61	262	+ 35	+ 43	+ 20	- 28
1 st Q.	3,745	2,611	306	828	3,525	2,584	191	750	+ 220	+ 27	+115	+ 78
2 nd Q.	3,640	2,572	275	793	3,533	2,540	212	781	+ 107	+ 32	+ 63	+ 12
3 rd Q.	3,765	2,691	279	795	3,503	2,520	210	773	+ 262	+ 171	+ 69	+ 22

p = Preliminary

r = Revised

Note: These estimates may not add because of rounding.

3. Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Dec. 11, 1969	Dec. 4, 1969	Nov. 13, 1969
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1956=100)				
Investors price index	114	198.1	200.0	205.9
Industrials	80	207.3	208.3	212.6
Industrial mines	4	232.5	230.6	223.0
Foods	10	255.2	257.9	264.1
Beverages	7	338.4	337.8	338.9
Textiles and clothing	5	133.2	133.7	138.9
Pulp and paper	7	156.2	157.2	166.4
Printing and pub.	4	812.4	835.6	841.5
Primary metals	8	97.8	99.1	104.0
Metal fabricating	9	131.8	135.7	142.5
Non-metallic minerals	4	116.2	116.5	119.3
Petroleum	7	158.8	157.4	169.4
Chemicals	4	100.8	102.2	103.1
Construction	4	73.2	75.3	81.3
Retail trade	7	257.1	260.6	285.7
Utilities	20	162.5	166.4	174.6
Pipelines	5	190.1	192.7	197.6
Transportation	4	213.0	223.7	236.2
Telephone	3	103.8	103.6	109.5
Electric power	3	120.4	119.9	130.0
Gas distribution	5	353.8	377.0	390.8
Finance	14	200.3	203.9	214.5
Banks	6	212.1	215.3	223.5
Investment and loan ...	8	176.9	181.2	196.3
Mining stock price index:	24	108.0	112.7	116.6
Golds	6	101.2	112.6	119.0
Base metals	18	111.8	112.7	115.3
Uraniums price index	4	150.3	161.6	173.2
Primary oils and gas	6	202.5	208.8	231.7

4.

Building Materials Price Indexes & Selected Components

	Indexes				Percent changes		
	Nov. 1969	Oct. 1969	Nov. 1968	Oct. 1968	Nov. 1969 Oct. 1969	Nov. 1968 Oct. 1968	Nov. 1969 Nov. 1968
Residential (1961=100)	138.4	137.9	133.8	133.5	+0.4	+0.2	+3.4
Lumber and Lumber Products	146.9	146.3	144.2	144.1	+0.4	+0.1	+1.9
Plumbing and Heating Equip- ment	121.6	121.2	113.7	113.0	+0.3	+0.6	+6.9
Wallboard and Insulation ...	128.0	128.8	122.4	122.4	-0.6	-	+4.6
Concrete Products	129.6	129.2	124.8	123.3	+0.3	+1.2	+3.8
Other	127.9	127.0	119.2	118.9	+0.7	+0.3	+7.3
Non-residential (1961=100) ...	127.6	126.8	121.5	120.8	+0.6	+0.6	+5.0
Steel and Metal Work	124.9	123.6	115.9	115.6	+1.1	+0.3	+7.8
Plumbing, Heating and Other Equipment	123.8	123.4	117.8	117.8	+0.3	-	+5.1
Electrical Equipment	118.9	119.3	110.5	109.9	-0.3	+0.5	+7.6
Concrete Products	132.2	131.8	127.0	125.2	+0.3	+1.4	+4.1
Lumber and Lumber Products	151.8	149.1	151.3	148.4	+1.8	+2.0	+0.3
Other	124.9	124.3	119.8	119.7	+0.5	+0.1	+4.3

(continued)

P R I C E S

5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between October and November, consumer price indexes rose in all regional cities and city combinations with the increases ranging from 0.1% in St. John's, Nfld. to 1.0% in Winnipeg. Food indexes advanced substantially in most cities after two months of predominantly declining levels of food prices. Transportation indexes registered increases of between 0.3% in Vancouver and 2.6% in Halifax. Although rail fares were seasonally lower, new 1970 automobile prices, adjusted for quality change, were substantially higher than the year-end prices of the 1969 car models. Housing indexes recorded increases in all cities surveyed due to higher shelter and household operation costs. Other main component indexes registered a mixture of minor advances and declines across the country.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

November 1969 (1)

(Base 1961=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - November 1969						
	Nov. 1969	Oct. 1969	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's	120.0	119.9	120.9	113.7	126.1	112.9	128.9	111.4	144.0
Halifax	122.0	121.1	128.7	115.1	124.1	112.6	137.9	126.4	127.8
Saint John	121.5	121.1	125.8	113.8	127.4	119.6	130.4	127.0	126.6
Montreal	122.8	122.0	124.8	115.2	123.1	123.3	129.6	137.6	128.5
Ottawa	125.4	124.7	129.8	116.8	128.9	119.9	139.7	135.9	132.2
Toronto	126.1	125.3	128.6	119.5	129.3	128.1	135.1	124.5	130.2
Winnipeg	125.4	124.2	129.3	114.3	135.0	125.8	141.3	128.5	129.1
Saskatoon-Regina	121.3	120.5	128.6	114.3	126.4	113.9	126.3	128.8	122.1
Edmonton-Calgary	123.2	122.5	126.6	117.1	125.3	118.7	139.6	130.6	122.7
Vancouver	120.1	119.2	126.3	114.3	125.1	116.7	129.4	119.6	113.2

(1)

All-items Indexes for November and October and component indexes for November are shown in the above table. These indexes measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities. For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 13 of Prices and Price Indexes (DBS Catalogue 62-002).

St. John's The November consumer price index for St. John's edged up by 0.1% since October as increases in five of the seven main components outweighed a decline of 0.5% in the food index and a dip of 0.2% in the clothing index. The index was 2.4% above its level of twelve months previous. Among the components that registered increases in the latest month the transportation index advanced by 2.2% mainly as a result of a 5.2% increase in the price of new 1970 automobiles. The health and personal care index rose by 0.6% due to increases in a number of pharmaceutical and toiletry items. Among the components which registered declines the food index moved down by 0.5% in response to lower quotations for beef, chicken and most fresh fruits. The components for housing, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol each registered marginal increases of 0.1%.

Halifax The all-items index rose by 0.7% in November to reach a level 5.7% higher than a year earlier. The food index advanced by 1.3% with higher prices recorded for eggs, fresh vegetables, and some fresh fruits. The transportation index moved up by 2.6% in response to higher prices for the 1970 cars as compared to the closing prices in the 1969 model year. The housing index moved up by 0.3% mainly as a result of higher shelter costs. A 0.4% increase in the health and personal care index was attributable to increased toiletry prices. The remaining components were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Saint John The consumer price index for Saint John increased by 0.3% between October and November to reach a level 4.6% higher than a year earlier. The food index advanced by 1.6% as higher quotations were recorded for beef, fish, fresh vegetables and eggs. The transportation index advanced by 1.4% due to higher new car prices, while the housing index moved up by 0.3% in response to higher shelter costs. The recreation and reading index declined by 0.2% reflecting lower prices for purchase and developing of camera film. The clothing and the tobacco and alcohol components remained unchanged from the preceding month.

Montreal Between October and November, the all-items index increased by 0.7% to a level 2.8% higher than a year earlier. Food prices rose by 1.7% in response to higher prices for bread, fish, and fresh and frozen vegetables. The transportation index rose 1.1%, due to higher new car prices and the recreation and reading index increased 0.3% in response to higher prices for cinema admissions and sporting equipment. The housing index edged up by 0.1%, while the remaining components were unchanged from the preceding month.

Ottawa The consumer price index for Ottawa increased by 0.6% since the preceding month and was 4.5% higher than a year earlier. The housing, transportation, and health and personal care indexes each rose by 0.8% in November. Higher shelter costs and increased prices for furniture, equipment and supplies contributed to the housing index advance. The rise in the transportation index was due to increased new car prices while higher prices for pharmaceuticals and toiletries pushed the health and personal care index up by the same amount. Food prices increased by 0.6% as higher quotations were recorded for bread, fresh vegetables and eggs. The clothing index rose by 0.5%, while the indexes for recreation and reading, and for tobacco and alcohol each edged up by 0.1%.

Toronto The consumer price index for Toronto advanced by 0.6% between October and November and reached a level 4.5% higher than a year earlier. The food index moved up by 1.7% as higher prices were recorded for bread, beef, fish and fresh and frozen vegetables. The transportation index rose by 0.4% and the housing index moved up by 0.3%. The recreation and reading index increased by 0.2% due to higher prices for sporting equipment. The health and personal care index dropped by 0.7% as a result of lower prices for a number of pharmaceuticals and toiletries. The remaining components were virtually unchanged from the preceding month.

Winnipeg The all-items index for Winnipeg advanced by 1.0% to reach a level 4.5% higher than a year earlier. In the latest month, the food index advanced by 1.3% in response to higher prices for beef, cured pork, fish, fresh vegetables and eggs. Three other main components advanced by 1% or more. The housing index rose by 1.0% due to higher shelter costs, and increased prices for furniture and equipment. Higher new car prices pushed up the transportation index; increased prices for men's wear and footwear advanced the clothing index. The health and personal care index increased by 0.4% reflecting higher prices for pharmaceuticals and women's hairdressing. The recreation and reading index moved up by 0.5% as a result of higher prices for sporting equipment.

Saskatoon-Regina The consumer price index for Saskatoon-Regina advanced by 0.7% between October and November. At its November 1969 level it was 3.4% higher than a year earlier. Most of the increase in the latest month was attributable to a 1.3% increase in the food index and to a 1.7% advance in the transportation component. Fresh vegetables, eggs and a number of frozen food items registered advances in both cities. Prices associated with the introduction of the 1970 cars, advanced from those recorded at the end of the 1969-model year. The recreation and reading index increased by 0.5% and the housing index moved up by 0.2%. The remaining components were unchanged from the previous month.

Edmonton-Calgary The all-items index for Edmonton-Calgary increased by 0.6% to reach a level 3.7% higher than a year earlier. The food index advanced by 0.9% as higher quotations were recorded for beef, fresh vegetables and eggs. The transportation index moved up by 1.3% due to higher new car prices, while the health and personal care index moved up largely in response to increased ladies hairdressing prices in both cities and to higher prices for men's haircuts in Calgary. The housing component moved up by 0.3% reflecting higher shelter costs while the recreation and reading index rose by 0.2% in response to higher prices for sporting equipment. The indexes for clothing and for tobacco and alcohol were virtually unchanged from the previous month.

Vancouver The consumer price index for Vancouver rose by 0.8% to reach a level 3.2% higher than a year earlier. The major contributor to the latest monthly increase was the food index, which advanced by 2.3%. Higher prices were recorded for eggs, fish and fresh vegetables and fruits. Among other major components the housing, transportation, and recreation and reading indexes each registered increases of 0.3%, while the clothing index moved up by 0.2%. The tobacco and alcohol index declined by 0.3% reflecting specials on cartons of cigarettes. The recreation and reading index was unchanged from the previous month.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

6. Carloadings During the seven days ended December 7, revenue freight carloadings totalled 74,866, up 3.2% from 72,555 in the comparable 1968 week. Commodities contributing most to this increase were iron ore, 9,771 (versus 7,535 in 1968); pulpwood, 3,738 (2,956) and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,843 (2,272). Offsetting these increases were declines in loadings of wheat, 3,539 (4,068); coal, 2,060 (2,767) and merchandise in less than carload lots, 3,475 (3,603). Receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections increased 1.5% to 24,052 cars during the seven days under review and piggyback carloadings during the period totalled 3,381 cars, down 5.4% to 3,574 cars in the comparable 1968 week.

During the first forty-five periods of 1969, 3,403,176 cars of revenue freight were loaded on lines in Canada, 3.8% less than a year earlier. The impact of prolonged strikes in the iron and nickel mining industries on this decline is evident on analysis of the fluctuations by commodity group. Commodities showing the most significant decreases in the year to date were: iron ore, 375,265 cars (versus 491,678 in 1968); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 52,867 (78,198); merchandise in less than carload lots, 398,030 (376,717). Cars received from connections since January 1 totalled 1,145,469 cars, down 0.9%, while piggyback loadings dropped 2.8% to 162,508 cars.

7. Urban Transit A total of 90,512,341 initial passenger fares (excluding transfers) was collected by 66 urban transit systems during October 1969, a decrease of 2.2% from the 92,555,878 passengers reported by 63 firms in 1968. Initial passenger fares on motor buses for October 1969 decreased to 60,771,953 from 61,380,794 reported in the same month last year. Trolley coaches reported 8,794,264 (9,728,324); street cars, 5,967,364 (6,216,231); and subway cars, 13,958,784 initial fare passengers compared to 14,392,349 reported in October 1968. The vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicles totalled 21,634,899 compared to 21,568,373 miles reported in October 1968.

The consumption of diesel fuel for October 1969 amounted to 2,613,851 gallons, an increase over the 2,455,159 gallons reported for the same month in 1968. Gasoline consumption decreased to 283,888 gallons from 322,376 gallons reported in October 1968, and the consumption of liquified petroleum gases decreased to 13,081 gallons from the 14,924 gallons reported in October 1968. Total operating revenue for the current month rose to \$20,945,604, an increase of 13.1% from the \$18,515,906 reported in October 1968.

8. Passenger Bus Statistics During October 1969, 3,848,525 passengers were carried by 54 intercity and rural bus companies while 3,730,514 passengers were transported by 47 companies in October 1968, an increase of 3.2%.

Vehicle miles totalled 9,903,897 compared with 9,016,260 reported for October 1968. The consumption of diesel oil and gasoline reported for October 1969 amounted to 1,295,536 and 85,779 gallons respectively, compared with 1,127,223 and 79,083 used in the corresponding month last year.

Total operating revenue for October 1969 amounted to \$6,379,396, an increase of 13.1% from the \$5,642,732 revenue reported for the same month in 1968.

LABOUR

9. Municipal Government Employment and Payrolls - The number of employees involved in general services and waterworks reported at the end of September 1969, by urban municipalities with populations over 10,000 was 144,906. The payrolls reported by these same municipalities amounted to \$243,019,000 for the July 1 - September 30, 1969 quarter.

10. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 280,000 on October 31, an increase of 8% over the 260,000 recorded at the end of September. On October 31, 1968 the claimant count was 265,000.

During October there were 124,000 initial and renewal claims filed in local offices across Canada in comparison with 90,000 in September and 117,000 one year ago.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 174,000 during October, 166,000 in September and 156,000 in October 1968. For these three dates respectively, benefit payments totalled \$25.5 million, \$24.0 million and \$20.8 million; average weekly payments were \$32.52, \$32.22 and \$26.82.

11.

Federal Government Employment

Number of Employees at the end of			Payrolls for the Period		
Mar. 31 1969	Dec. 31 1968	Mar. 31 1968	Jan. - Mar. 1969	Oct. - Dec. 1968	Jan. - Mar. 1968
				\$'000	

Part A:

Agency Corporations	9,246	9,199	8,901	16,947	17,353	14,831
Proprietary Corporations ..	126,398	126,913	122,070	227,789	241,927	207,915
Other Agencies and Corporations	2,691	2,701	2,891	4,854	4,734	5,085
Sub-total	138,335	138,813	133,862	249,590	264,014	227,832

Part B:

Departments	222,920	219,941	225,229	377,361	371,528	336,276
Departmental Corporations .	9,942	10,213	10,263	17,963	17,774	17,141
Sub-total	232,862	230,154	235,492	395,324	389,302	353,417
Total (A and B)	371,197	368,967	369,354	644,914	653,316	581,248

C E N S U S

12. Population The estimated population of Canada, as of June 1, 1969, was 21,061.0 million; of this total, 10,563.6 million were males and 10,497.4 million were females. The age-group with the largest number in Canada was the 5-9 year old group with 2,325.7 million. The largest male group also was in the 5-9 sector (1,190.3 million) as was the largest female group (1,135.4 million).

13. Estimates of Families in Canada The estimated number of families in Canada¹ on June 1, 1968, was 4,696,000, an increase of 178,000 or 3.9% since the 1966 Census, and of 556,000 or 13.4% since the 1961 Census. The average number of persons per family in Canada on June 1, 1968, was 3.9, the same as the 1961 and 1966 Censuses. The population living in families on June 1, 1968, constituted 88.7% of the total population of Canada on that date. Average family size was greatest in Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces at 4.2 persons per family, followed by the Prairie Provinces at 3.9 persons and Ontario at 3.7, while British Columbia had the smallest average size at 3.6 persons per family.
- ¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

T R A F F I C E N F O R C E M E N T

14. Traffic Enforcement Statistics The total Criminal Code traffic offence rate for 1968 rose 8.7% over the rate for 1967. Increases of 10.9% and 10% respectively for "failing to stop at the scene of an accident" and "driving while disqualified" were reported.

Under provincial legislation, "failing to stop at the scene of an accident" and "dangerous driving" showed rate increases of 18.7% and 17.0%.

There were 4,423 fatal motor vehicle traffic accidents reported in 1968 resulting in the death of 5,371 persons of which 72.8% were drivers or passengers.

While the number of persons killed decreased, the number of persons injured rose from 161,698 in 1967 to 167,314 in 1968.

H E A L T H

15. Incidence of Tuberculosis In August, 270 cases of tuberculosis were reported, of which 232 were new active and 38 were reactivated. During the year to date, 3,137 cases were reported (3,293 in 1968) of which 2,741 were new active (2,864) and 396 were reactivated (429).

B R E W E R I E S

16. Breweries October shipments of brewed products were as follows: domestic, 26,410,000 gallons; export sales, sales to ships' stores, embassies and similar transactions, 303,000 gallons. During the year to date, domestic shipments amounted to 265,007,000 gallons, while export sales etc. came to 5,027,000 gallons.

D R I N K S

17. Soft Drinks November production of soft drinks came to 22,760,411 gallons compared to 22,380,343 in the 1968 month and 21,006,913 in 1967. For the year to date, production totalled 288,132,654 gallons (259,072,961 in 1968 and 231,525,222 in 1967).

E N E R G Y

18. Electric Storage Batteries In October, factory sales of automotive type electric storage batteries for initial installation numbered 89,320, while in October 1968, they came to 115,238. Sales for replacement purposes amounted to 313,554 (324,774 in 1968). During the year to date, batteries sold for initial installation numbered 941,153 (978,310 in 1968) and for replacement purposes, came to 2,117,398 (2,008,288).

19. Department Store Sales by Regions During the week ended December 6, 1969 department store sales rose in Canada, by 2.8% over the corresponding week last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, -5.5%; Quebec, +13.2%; Ontario, +3.7%; Manitoba, -5.4%; Saskatchewan, -13.4%; Alberta, +0.2%; and British Columbia, -0.3%.

MANUFACTURING

20. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended December 20, totalled 237,282 tons, a decrease of 0.06% from the preceding week's total of 237,401 tons. The comparable week's total in 1968 was 224,375 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 247 in the current week, 247 a week earlier and 233 one year ago.
21. Motor Vehicle Shipments October shipments of motor vehicles amounted to 140,240 units compared to 133,094 units in October 1968 and 73,753 units in the 1967 month. For the year to date, shipments rose to 1,118,914 units from 936,138 and 755,807 in 1968 and 1967 respectively.
22. Lumber and Ties Production of lumber and ties by sawmills in British Columbia during October amounted to 657.5 million feet board measure compared to 769.2 million in October 1968. For the year to date, production totalled 6,522.2 million feet board measure (6,543.7 million in 1968).
23. Margarine, Shortening and Salad Oils October retail sales (20 pounds and less) of these items were as follows: margarine, 19,482,000 pounds; shortening, baking and frying oils and fats, 4,636,000 pounds and salad oil, 3,142,000 pounds. Commercial sales (21 to 450 pounds) were as follows: margarine, 372,000 pounds; shortening, etc., 14,538,000 pounds and salad oil, 1,330,000 pounds.
24. Veneers and Plywoods October production of veneers fell by 22% to 146,792,000 square feet from 187,260,000 in October 1968. Year to date production was also lower, standing at 1,465,003,000 square feet compared to 1,647,853,000 the year before. Plywood production in October decreased by 1% to 221,189,000 square feet from 222,402,000 in October 1968, while year to date production increased to 2,004,142,000 square feet from 1,945,965,000 in 1968.
25. Iron Castings, Pipe and Fittings Shipments of these commodities in October amounted to 70,537 tons compared to 67,861 tons in October 1968. For the year to date, shipments totalled 586,468 tons (539,099 in 1968).
26. Radios and Televisions Manufacturers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets numbered 149,452 units in October and 1,049,990 during the year to date. October domestic sales of television receiving sets numbered 75,649 units (495,329 in the cumulative period).
27. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents Sales of these commodities for household use in October, with the figures for the year to date in brackets, were as follows: toilet soap bars, 4,430,686 pounds (43,349,192); direct retail sales of granular synthetic detergents (including tablets but excluding automatic dishwasher products), 20,157,700 pounds (184,486,049); and direct retail sales of light duty liquid detergents (primarily for dishwashing, excluding automatic dishwasher products), 7,723,275 pounds (62,280,089).

31 Farm Cash Receipts Preliminary estimates indicate that during the first nine months of 1969, farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations in all provinces except Newfoundland totalled \$3,087.5 million, 2.9% below the \$3,179.7 million realized during the same period of 1968. These estimates include cash receipts from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board and supplementary payments to dairy producers. No deduction was made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

The decline in cash receipts for the first nine months of 1969, compared to the same period of 1968, is attributable mainly to a substantial decrease in Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops and a lesser decline in the value of sales of wheat and rye, together with lower dairy supplementary payments. Partially offsetting these declines were increased returns from oats, flaxseed, rapeseed, corn, tobacco, hogs, dairy products, and poultry and eggs. In addition, reflecting the establishment of new maximum levels, net cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada were considerably higher than in the same period of the previous year.

Due mainly to lower participation payments on previous years' grain crops and a decline in the returns from the sale of wheat, farmers' cash returns in Saskatchewan and Alberta fell by 19.2 and 11.7% respectively. In Manitoba the decline in participation payments was largely offset by increased receipts from oats and flaxseed, together with a small rise in the value of sales of livestock and livestock products. A large increase occurred in Nova Scotia with farm cash receipts 18.5% above those earned in the January to September period of 1968. Almost all farm products contributed to this increase. In the other provinces the gains registered varied from 3.7% in British Columbia to 8.7% in Prince Edward Island.

In addition to the above income farmers received supplementary payments amounting to \$9.1 million during the January to September period of 1969, compared to \$7.8 million received in the previous year. For 1968 these payments consisted entirely of those made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. In 1969 payments to sugar beet growers in Ontario are also included. When added together, farm cash receipts from farming operations and supplementary payments total \$3,096.6 million, 2.9% below the 1968 level of \$3,187.5 million.

Provincial farm cash receipts (excluding supplementary payments other than those paid to dairy producers) are as follows in thousands of dollars for the first nine months of 1969, with comparable 1968 data in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 27,687 (25,476); Nova Scotia, 46,893 (39,560); New Brunswick, 38,134 (35,394); Quebec, 502,091 (468,693); Ontario, 1,010,308 (952,813); Manitoba, 252,966 (253,607); Saskatchewan, 548,853 (679,551); Alberta, 522,637 (591,635); British Columbia, 137,898 (132,994).

Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles, except in cases where items are published as advance information. The information will be included in regular DBS publication, which will be released at a later date.

1. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1969 (67-001), 50¢/\$2.00
 2. Balance of Trade, November 1969
 3. Weekly Security Price Indexes, December 11, 1969
 4. Building Materials Price Indexes and Selected Components, November 1969
 5. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, November 1969
 6. Carloadings, Period ended December 7, 1969 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
 7. Urban Transit, October 1969 (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 8. Passenger Bus Statistics, October 1969 (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 9. Municipal Government Employment, July-September 1969 (72-009), 50¢/\$5.00
 10. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, October 1969 (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
 11. Federal Government Employment, First Quarter 1969
 12. Estimated Population by Sex and Age Group, for Canada and Provinces, June 1, 1969 (91-202), 25¢
 13. Estimates of Families in Canada, 1968 (91-204) 50¢
 14. Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1968
 15. Incidence of Tuberculosis, August 1969 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 16. Breweries, October 1969 (32-019), 10¢/\$1.00
 17. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1969 (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 18. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October 1969 (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
 19. Department Store Sales, Week ended December 6, 1969 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
 20. Steel Ingot Production, Week ended December 20, 1969
 21. Motor Vehicle Shipments, October 1969 (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 22. Production of Lumber and Ties by Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1969
 23. Margarine, Shortening and Salad Oils, October 1969
 24. Veneers and Plywoods, October 1969
 25. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, October 1969 (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
 26. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, October 1969 (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
 27. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, October 1969 (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 28. Census of Manufactures, 1968: Fountain Pen and Pencil Manufacturers; Boat Building and Repair
 29. Fluid Milk Sales, October 1969 (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 30. Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, October 1969 (32-020), 10¢/\$1.00
 31. Farm Cash Receipts, July to September 1969 (21-001), 25¢/\$1.00
- Service Bulletins, Aviation Statistics, Vol. 1, No. 61 and 62, Free

Released this Week but summarized in the Weekly earlier:

Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, October 1969 (72-003), 40¢/\$4.00
Prices and Price Indexes, October 1969 (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00
Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers, 1967 (32-218), 50¢
Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants, 1967 (35-205), 50¢
Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1969 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
Logging, 1967 (25-201), 50¢
Electric Power Statistics, October 1969 (57-001), 20¢/\$2.00
Summary of Canal Statistics, October 1969 (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
Stocks of Canned Foods, October 1969 (32-011), 10¢/\$1.00
Trade of Canada - Summary of Foreign Trade, September 1969 (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
Trade of Canada - Summary of Imports, September 1969 (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
Trade of Canada - Imports by Commodities, September 1969 (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50

Retail Trade, October 1969 (63-005), 30¢/\$3.00

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September 1969 (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00

Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, October 1969 (72-002), 40¢/\$4.00

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1969 (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00

Migration in Canada - Some Regional Aspects, by Leroy O. Stone, One of a Series of 1961 Census Monographs, CS 99-548/1969, \$3.00

Preliminary Bulletins, 1968 Annual Census of Manufactures: Button, Buckle and Fastener Industry (47-202-P); Hair Goods Manufacturers (47-205-P), \$3.50 for annual series on manufacturing industries

Building Permits, September 1969 (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1969 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00

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