

DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

Friday, August 15, 1969

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CANADIAN ECONOMY Volume 1 of the series of the System of National Accounts, the Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961, is being released this week.

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PRICES The consumer price index (1961=100) for Canada rose by 0.4% to 126.4 in July from 125.9 in June. The July 1969 index stood 5.0% above its level of July 1968.

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TRANSPORTATION A total of 18.3 million tons of revenue freight was handled by railways in Canada during February 1969, down 1.1% from the comparable 1968 month. The number of ton-miles generated during the month under review increased to 7,945 million from 7,220 million and the average haul at 435 was up 44 miles.

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LABOUR Advance estimates of labour income seasonally-adjusted at \$3,261.3 million for June, represented an increase of \$21.8 million from the preliminary estimated for May.

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DIVORCES The 10,750 final decrees of divorce granted during 1968 by Provincial and Territorial divorce courts and by the Senate of Canada were the second highest number on record, exceeded only by the 11,165 granted in 1967, according to preliminary figures released this week by DBS.

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TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in May 1969 claimed 484 lives, an increase of 7.1% from the May 1968 total of 452.

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CHEQUES The value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in May totalled \$62,879 million, 14.3% higher than for the same month last year.

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MANUFACTURING Steel ingot production for the week ended August 9 totalled 84,584 tons, a decrease of 48.1% from the preceding week's total of 162,923 tons.

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AGRICULTURE AND FOOD Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina during the August-May period of the current crop year amounted to 950.4 million bushels, 19% below the 1,169.9 million bushels exported during the same ten months of 1967-68.

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1. June Index of Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted Index of Industrial Production showed little change in June in advancing to 167.3, a gain of 0.2 percent from the revised May level of 167.0. Fractional increases in both manufacturing and utilities contributed to the gain while mining declined for the third consecutive month. The fractional increase in the total Index for June followed declines in the two previous months, and left the Index below the February level. While these movements reflect special factors in the mining industry, manufacturing output also was growing less rapidly during the second quarter.

Non-durables accounted for 3/4 of the advance of manufacturing. Paper products provided the main impetus to this advance, largely because of increased pulp exports. Foods and beverages, where sugar production rose sharply after the settlement of labour disputes, was the other major contributor to the non-durables gain. Smaller gains occurred in petroleum and coal products, rubber, printing and publishing, clothing, and leather. Offsetting these increases were declines in the remaining major groups and especially in textiles, where sharp drops in most components resulted in a near 8 percent decrease for the group as a whole.

In durables, (+0.2%), performance was mixed as 4 of the eight major groups rose. Most of the increase was due to the 5 percent gain in the primary metals industries where increased production from the iron and steel mills and the smelting and refining components provided most of the impetus. Electrical products advanced by 2 percent, largely as a result of increased production of household radio and television sets and other communications equipment. Smaller gains were registered by the machinery and the furniture industries. The above gains were largely offset by declines in the remaining major groups; particularly in wood products, (-7%), where slackening demand and lower prices caused lumber production to fall by more than 10 percent, (its second consecutive sharp decline); and in transportation equipment, where the major factor was the near 7 percent drop in the motor vehicle parts and accessories component.

In mining, (-1.4%), the decrease was due to iron ore, where production again fell sharply due to labour disputes. The latest decline left iron ore production at little more than 1/4 of its 1968 average. This decline was partially offset by increased petroleum production due to increased demand by Canadian refiners, and by increased output in non metal mining.

In utilities, (+0.3%), the entire increase was due to the gas distribution component as electric power fell fractionally.

Second Quarter, 1969

The Index of Industrial Production turned downwards in the second quarter, or the first time since the first quarter of 1967. The decline was entirely due to the mining component as both manufacturing and utilities registered fractional gains. These gains were the smallest recorded since the first quarter of 1967 and the fourth quarter of 1962, respectively. Most of the mining decline was attributable to labour disputes in the iron ore industry.

Percent Change by quarter for the Index of Industrial Production
and its Principal Components

Seasonally Adjusted Data

	<u>1Q'68</u> <u>4Q'67</u>	<u>2Q'68</u> <u>1Q'68</u>	<u>3Q'68</u> <u>2Q'68</u>	<u>4Q'68</u> <u>3Q'68</u>	<u>1Q'69</u> <u>4Q'68</u>	<u>2Q'69</u> <u>1Q'69</u>
Index of Industrial Production	+0.5	+2.6	+0.9	+3.0	+1.9	-0.6
Mining	+0.3	+0.7	+0.5	+1.0	+4.1	-7.6
Manufacturing	+0.3	+3.1	+0.6	+3.4	+1.6	+0.4
Non-durable	+2.4	+1.0	-1.2	+3.9	+2.2	+0.1
Durable	-1.8	+5.3	+2.4	+2.9	+1.0	+0.8
Utilities	+2.6	+0.9	+4.1	+2.1	+2.5	+0.3

CANADIAN ECONOMY

2. Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy Volume 1 of the series of the System of National Accounts, The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961, (15-501) is being released today. This volume contains a description of the accounting framework of the 1961 Input-Output Tables: a discussion of their use for analysis; two levels of aggregation of the Tables involving, respectively, sixteen industries and forty commodities, and sixty-five industries and sixty-five commodities and analytical tables for the two levels of aggregation.

PRICES

3. Consumer Price Index The consumer price index (1961=100) for Canada rose by 0.4% to 126.4 in July from 125.9 in June. The July 1969 index stood 5.0% above its level of July 1968. Most of the latest month's increase was attributable to a 0.8% rise in the food index, and to a 0.4% increase in the housing index. Among other goods and services, substantially increased tobacco taxes in Alberta accounted for a 0.4% upward movement in the tobacco and alcohol component. Transportation prices edged up by 0.1%, while sale prices on selected apparel items helped reduce the clothing index by a similar amount. The indexes for health and personal care and for recreation and reading were unchanged.

Consumer Price Index and Main Components (1961=100)

Component Weights (1)	Index	1969		1968	% Change	
		July	June	July	July 1969 from June 1969	from July 1968
All-Items	100	126.4	125.9	120.4	+0.4	+5.0
Food	27	128.8	127.8	122.5	+0.8	+5.1
Housing(2)	32	125.2	124.7	118.8	+0.4	+5.4
Clothing	11	124.8	124.9	121.0	-0.1	+3.1
Transportation ...	12	120.7	120.6	115.1	+0.1	+4.9
Health and Personal Care	7	134.2	134.2	128.0	-	+4.8
Recreation and Reading	5	127.4	127.4	119.6	-	+6.5
Tobacco and Alcohol	6	126.3	125.8	121.3	+0.4	+4.1

All-items consumer price index converted to 1949=100 163.3

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index advanced by 0.8% to 128.8 in July from 127.8 in June. The increase in the level of food prices since June was less than normally expected during this period; much of the seasonal increase was recorded in last month's 2.2% advance. A major factor contributing to the latest month's increase was notably higher prices for restaurant meals. Some items of food consumed in the home also moved up moderately. While beef prices were 4.0% lower than in June, they still remained about 8% higher than in May. Other meats registered generally increased prices since June; pork rose 2.3% and poultry was 0.9% higher. Among produce items, the price of potatoes rose by 13% reflecting current marketing of "new" crops. Marked advances also were registered for celery, turnips, onions, apples and grapefruit, while the introduction of local tomatoes resulted in a 14% decrease in this item. Bakery and cereal products registered a 0.7% price rise as reflected in increases for bread, cake, doughnuts, and macaroni. While fresh milk prices were unchanged, other dairy products including ice cream and cheese recorded higher quotations. Price levels for butter, margarine, and eggs each declined marginally since June. The July food index was 5.1% higher than a year earlier.

The housing index rose by 0.4% to 125.2 from 124.7 in the preceding month. Increased mortgage interest rates in the latest month were chiefly responsible for a 0.6% upward movement in home-ownership costs, while rents increased by 0.4% in the same period. Higher wages for domestic help, together with increased prices for broadloom, household textiles, utensils and supplies contributed to a 0.4% increase in household operation costs. Electricity prices were higher in Saint John, Hamilton and Halifax with the increase in the latter city being attributable to a new service tax. The July housing index stood 5.4% above its level of a year earlier.

The clothing index declined by 0.1% to 124.8 in July from 124.9 a month earlier. Sale prices on a few selected apparel items outweighed a number of minor increases, but for the most part men's and women's wear items were unchanged in price. Footwear prices edged up by 0.2%, while quotations for piece goods were marginally lower. The July clothing index was 3.1% above its level of twelve months previous.

The transportation index edged up by 0.1% to 120.7 in July from 120.6 in June. This marginal increase was attributable mainly to seasonally higher train fares. There was no change in automobile operation costs, as slightly lower new car prices were offset by higher quotations for gasoline and motor oil in a number of cities. The transportation index was 4.9% higher than a year earlier.

The health and personal care index remained unchanged at its June level of 134.2. Lower prices for toilet soap offset increases for toothpaste, razor blades, and cleansing tissues. The health and personal care index stood 4.8% above its level of twelve months previous.

The recreation and reading component also remained stable in the latest month. Price declines for radios, televisions and phonograph records were counter-balanced by increased prices for bicycles and subscription rates for some Calgary newspapers. At a level of 127.4, the July recreation and reading index was 6.5% higher than a year earlier.

The tobacco and alcohol index moved up by 0.4% to 126.3 in July from 125.8 a month earlier, with the entire increase being attributable to the imposition of higher tobacco taxes in Alberta. The tobacco and alcohol index was 4.1% higher than a year earlier.

Security Price Indexes The investors index (1956=100) of common stock prices continued its downward trend as it decreased 7.1% to 184.1 in the four-week period July 3rd to July 31st. Indexes for all three major groups continued to fall, with industrials down 7.5% to 189.3, utilities down 5.2% to 172.3, and finance down 7.8% to 173.9. Within industrials, metal fabricating, petroleum, and textiles and clothing registered the largest losses of 16.8, 11.4, and 10.4% respectively. In utilities, decreases ranged from 3.5% for gas distribution to 7.7% for electric power. In finance, banks dropped 7.9% to 180.0, closely followed by investment and loan down 7.7% to 161.4.

In the same period, the index of mining stock prices fell 11.9% to 101.2 as golds fell 18.7% and base metals dropped 6.4%.

Of the two supplementary price indexes, both uraniums and primary oils and gas registered substantial losses of 12.6% and 18.4% respectively.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly)¹ The price index of thirty industrial materials (1935-1939=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, advanced 0.2% to 270.2 from 269.6 in the three-week period July 4th to July 25th. Prices were higher for five commodities, lower for nine and unchanged for sixteen. Principal changes included increases for steel scrap, unbleached sulphite pulp, raw rubber, tin and raw wool, while decreases were recorded for beef hides, oats, hogs, raw sugar, steers, raw cotton and cottonseed oil.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian Farm Products at terminal markets declined 0.6% to 276.3 from 277.9. The animal products index declined 1.3% to 366.3 from 371.0 reflecting price decreases for lambs, steers and calves on both Eastern and Western markets. Higher prices were shown for eggs on both markets, and for hogs and raw wool in the West. The field products index moved up 0.7% to 186.2 from 184.9 with higher prices for potatoes on both markets, and for flax and hay in the West. Lower prices were shown for barley, hay, wheat and corn on the Eastern market and for rye in the West.

¹ All 1969 indexes are subject to revision. For Canadian Farm Products, indexes subsequent to July 1968 are subject to revision as and when participation payments are announced for Western grains.

4. WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES
(1935-1939=100)

	July 1969	June 1969	July 1968	June 1968	% Change	
					July/69	July/69
					June/69	July/68
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	283.9	284.3	269.2	270.3	- 0.1	+ 5.5
Vegetable Products	239.0	238.9	230.2	231.5	--	+ 3.8
Animal Products	333.1	338.6	296.1	294.4	- 1.6	+12.5
Textile Products	256.8	257.1	256.1	255.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Wood Products	390.5	388.6	365.4	364.9	+ 0.5	+ 6.9
Iron Products	285.0	284.3	276.8	276.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Non-ferrous Metals	258.8	258.4	246.8	259.1	+ 0.2	+ 4.9
Non-metallic Minerals	209.9	210.1	206.3	206.2	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Chemical Products	219.2	219.0	213.7	212.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold)	324.5	323.9	311.0	320.1	+ 0.2	+ 4.3
Raw and Partly Mfg. Goods	262.6	263.2	248.3	250.9	- 0.2	+ 5.8
Fully and Chiefly Mfg. Goods	295.8	296.2	281.0	281.2	- 0.1	+ 5.3

* These indexes are preliminary.

5. Security Price Indexes Below are the security price indexes for August 7, July 31 and July 10, 1969.

Index	Number stocks priced	Aug. 7/69	July 31/69	July 10/69
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1956=100)				
Investors price index	114	187.2	184.1	190.0
Industrials	80	192.7	189.3	195.1
Industrial mines	4	192.2	192.1	194.5
Foods	10	237.1	230.5	231.4
Beverages	7	304.2	298.3	302.2
Textiles and clothing	5	139.7	140.7	148.0
Pulp and paper	7	141.6	135.4	141.6
Printing and pub.	4	738.0	728.5	742.5
Primary metals	8	97.8	95.2	99.0
Metal fabricating	9	136.4	128.4	145.5
Non-metallic minerals	4	119.1	121.5	125.7
Petroleum	7	173.3	169.1	176.6
Chemicals	4	109.9	109.0	112.9
Construction	4	94.1	93.8	99.5
Retail trade	7	249.1	249.0	257.0
Utilities	20	173.1	172.3	178.4
Pipelines	5	181.3	177.3	182.8
Transportation	4	234.2	236.2	242.6
Telephone	3	107.8	108.1	112.4
Electric power	3	132.3	133.1	138.4
Gas distribution	5	414.4	409.3	424.3
Finance	14	178.4	173.9	180.3
Banks	6	185.1	180.0	186.2
Investment and loan ...	8	164.9	161.4	168.2
Mining stock price index:	24	100.5	101.2	112.7
Golds	6	115.7	119.7	145.9
Base metals	18	92.1	91.0	94.5
Uraniums price index	4	151.1	140.6	154.5
Primary oils and gas	6	244.2	238.4	268.0

6. Railway Operating Statistics - Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$123,802,433 in February 1969, a 6.7 per cent increase over the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the February issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Railway operating expenses at \$119,162,383 were higher by 3.9 per cent, resulting in a net income of \$4,640,050 compared to one of \$1,313,039 in February 1968.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income

February 1969

	Total 24 Railways \$	C.N.R. \$	C.P. \$
Operating Revenues	123,802,433	63,824,771	46,953,974
Freight	105,544,359	52,612,727	41,141,070
Passenger	3,892,376	2,830,650	757,686
Payments Relating to the National Transportation Act	6,763,446	3,918,916	2,755,272
Operating Expenses	119,162,383	62,646,391	44,304,845
Road and Equipment Maintenance	49,603,325	27,140,740	17,556,987
Transportation	46,478,359	24,903,251	17,709,702
Net Income	4,640,050	1,178,380	2,649,129
Operating Ratio	96.25	98.15	94.36

A total of 18.3 million tons of revenue freight was handled by railways in Canada during February 1969, down 1.1 per cent from the comparable 1968 month. The number of ton-miles generated during the month under review increased to 7,945 million from 7,220 million and the average haul at 435 was up 44 miles. The average number of miles of road operated (first main track) decreased to 43,405 miles from 43,982 in February 1968. Passenger movements decreased to 1,859 thousand with commuter travel down 9.4 per cent and non-commuter traffic off 6.8 per cent from the earlier year. The average overall passenger journey increased to 85 miles in February 1969, up from 78 in the earlier year. Employment in the industry at 117,107 dropped from 119,077 persons in February 1968.

7. Motor Freight Carriers The net operating revenues of Class 3⁽¹⁾ motor freight carriers decreased by 2.5% to \$7,700,000 in 1967 from \$7,900,000 in 1966, and the average number of employees increased by 2.7% to 3,704 from 3,607. Class 4⁽²⁾ carriers reported a net operating revenue of \$5,500,000, down 12.7% from the \$6,300,000 in 1966, while the average number of employees increased by 2.2% to 822 from 804.

Total operating revenues of Class 1(3) and Class 2(4) motor carriers increased by 16.3% during 1967 to \$763,700,000 from \$656,800,000 during 1966; net operating revenues increased by 35.8% to \$33,400,000 from \$24,600,000. The average number of employees increased by 12.0% during 1967 to 46,347 from 41,394 in 1966.

- (1) Class 3: gross operating revenues of \$20,000 to \$99,999.
- (2) Class 4: gross operating revenue of under \$20,000.
- (3) Class 1: firms with gross annual operating revenues of \$500,000 or more.
- (4) Class 2: firms with gross annual operating revenues from \$100,000 to \$499,999.

8. Carloadings Cars of revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada during the ten days ended July 31, 1969 amounted to 102,125, down from 106,735 cars during the similar 1968 period. Iron ore traffic continued to be adversely affected by the labour dispute involving two of the three railways operating in North Eastern Quebec. Commodities reflecting a decline in cars moved were: iron ore, 8,531 (as against 17,420 in 1968); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 265 (2,198) and merchandise l.c.l., 4,905 (6,058). Items showing an increase in car movements included: wheat, 11,689 (6,051); "other" grain, 2,785 (1,396) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 11,510 (10,278). Total cars received from both Canadian and United States rail connections declined 3.4 per cent to 29,867 during the ten days under review. Piggyback loadings during the period totalled 4,282 cars, down 6.0 per cent from the comparable 1968 period.

During July 1969, 295,875 cars of revenue freight were loaded in Canada, down from 326,050 during July 1968. Commodities contributing to the decline included: coal, 6,389 (versus 8,115 in 1968); iron ore, 23,857 (55,535) and merchandise l.c.l., 14,310 (17,363). Commodities for which there were increased car movements included: wheat, 29,813 (21,628); "other" grain, 7,486 (4,825) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 34,610 (33,299). Cars received from connections during the month decreased to 91,446 cars from 95,281 and piggyback loadings showed a decline of 1,621 cars to 13,715.

During the first seven months of 1969, 2,094,382 cars were loaded in Canada, down from 2,161,302 during the same period of 1968. Cars received from connections during the cumulative period decreased 1.2 per cent to 718,565, while piggyback loadings increased 0.5 per cent to 101,513 cars.

LABOUR

9. Estimates of Labour Income Advance estimates of labour income seasonally-adjusted at \$3,261.3 million for June, represented an increase of \$21.8 million from the preliminary estimates for May.

The preliminary estimates for May show that total income seasonally-adjusted at \$3,239.5 million was \$34.6 million or 1.1% more than the revised estimates for April. The largest changes in wages and salaries recorded during the month were gains of \$22.4 million (7.9%) in government, \$11.6 million (2.4%) in manufacturing, \$3.6 million (0.8%) in trade, \$2.8 million (2.0%) in finance, insurance and real estate, and \$2.5 million (0.4%) in service, and decreases of \$9.5 million (4.1%) in construction and \$3.5 million (4.5%) in mining. The increase in government was mainly the result of one extra pay to some municipal government employees.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
Basis: 1948 Standard Industrial Classification

(millions of dollars)

	June/69(a)	May/69(p)	Apr./69(r)	June/68
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	29.0	23.6	18.7	27.9
Forestry	48.9	37.8	28.9	40.6
Mining	77.0	74.7	75.6	74.2
Manufacturing	856.5	841.6	819.6	766.5
Construction	232.0	225.9	213.1	228.8
Transportation, storage and communication(1) ...	296.6	272.0	265.7	252.6
Public utilities	59.2	57.9	55.8	53.2
Trade	480.3	462.7	454.5	414.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	144.4	140.7	137.7	124.5
Service	654.2	642.3	630.6	567.2
Government, non-military	297.9	303.7	279.3	274.9
Total, wages and salaries	3,176.0	3,082.9	2,979.5	2,825.2
Supplementary labour income	189.0	169.5	169.2	154.3
Total labour income	3,365.0	3,252.4	3,148.7	2,979.5

Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

Agriculture, fishing and trapping	23.5	22.9	23.3	22.4
Forestry	45.0	40.7	41.1	39.2
Mining	74.9	74.9	78.4	72.3
Manufacturing	842.2	838.8	827.2	754.7
Construction	217.6	223.9	233.4	215.5
Transportation, storage and communication(1) ...	291.3	272.3	271.4	246.8
Public utilities	58.6	58.4	57.0	52.6
Trade	473.7	463.2	459.6	408.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	144.1	140.4	137.6	124.6
Service	630.2	627.1	624.6	561.9
Government, non-military	287.4	306.6	284.2	266.9
Total, wages and salaries	3,088.5	3,069.2	3,037.8	2,765.8
Supplementary labour income	172.8	170.3	167.1	148.4
Total labour income	3,261.3	3,239.5	3,204.9	2,914.2

- (a) Advance estimates.
(p) Preliminary figures.
(r) Revised figures.
(1) Includes Post Office.

10. Divorces, 1968: The 10,750 final decrees of divorce granted during 1968 by Provincial and Territorial divorce courts and by the Senate of Canada were the second highest number on record, exceeded only by the 11,165 granted in 1967, according to preliminary figures released to-day by DBS.

Decreases from 1967 occurred in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. As in previous years Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta accounted for about 80 p.c. of the total number granted in 1968.

The 1968 national divorce rate was 51.8 (per 100,000 population), the 5th highest on record, as compared with previous record highs of 65.4 (1947), 63.1 (1946), 54.7 (1967) and 54.4 (1948). Provincial divorce rates varied from a low of 3.0 per 100,000 population in Newfoundland to a high of 125.6 in Alberta. The only provinces with increased rates over 1967 were Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Alberta as well as the two Territories.

Of the 10,750 final decrees granted during 1968, 459 cases related to petitions filed under the new Federal Divorce Act which came into effect July 2, 1968, and the balance of 10,291 to petitions filed under the former law. Of the 10,291 decrees granted under the former law, 6,141 or about 60 p.c. of the total were granted to the wife and 4,150 to the husband; of the 459 granted under the new law, 299 or about 65 p.c., were granted to the wife. Among the provinces the proportions of all decrees granted to the wife varied from 45 to 70%.

The total number of divorces (decrees absolute) and national divorce rates per 100,000 population (in brackets) for each year since World War II, the breakdown of these for the past 5 years, by province or Territory, and a further breakdown of the 1968 divorces by the legislation under which the petition was filed and to whom the final decree was granted, for each province and Territory, are provided in the following tables:

1. Divorces (decrees absolute), and rates Canada, 1946-68

1946 - 7,757 (63.1)	1952 - 5,650 (39.1)	1958 - 6,279 (36.8)	1964 - 8,623 (44.7)
1947 - 8,213 (65.4)	1953 - 6,160 (41.5)	1959 - 6,543 (37.4)	1965 - 8,974 (45.7)
1948 - 6,978 (54.4)	1954 - 5,923 (38.7)	1960 - 6,980 (39.1)	1966 - 10,239 (51.2)
1949 - 6,052 (45.0)	1955 - 6,053 (38.6)	1961 - 6,563 (36.0)	1967 - 11,165 (54.7)
1950 - 5,386 (39.3)	1956 - 6,002 (37.3)	1962 - 6,768 (36.4)	1968 - 10,750 (51.8) (Prei.)
1951 - 5,270 (37.6)	1957 - 6,688 (40.3)	1963 - 7,686 (40.6)	

2. Divorces, 1964-68 (and rates), by province.

	1968*		1967		1966		1965		1964	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Nfld.**	15	3.0	11	2.2	11	2.2	3	0.6	7	1.4
P.E.I. ..	20	18.2	18	16.5	18	16.6	16	14.7	5	4.6
N.S.	497	65.4	394	52.0	406	53.7	323	42.7	315	41.7
N.B.	143	22.9	292	47.1	155	25.1	237	38.5	210	34.4
Que.** ..	606	10.2	727	12.4	988	17.1	226	4.0	834	14.9
Ont.	4,443	60.8	4,350 ^r	60.8 ^r	4,101	58.9	4,087	60.2	3,508	52.9
Man.	465	47.9	477	49.5	524	54.4	443	45.9	418	43.6
Sask. ...	384	40.0	399	41.6	321	33.6	312	32.8	315	33.4
Alta	1,916	125.6	1,736	116.5	1,567	107.1	1,348	93.0	1,389	97.1
B.C.	2,220	110.6	2,734	140.4	2,124	113.4	1,961	109.1	1,596	91.5
Yukon ...	30	200.0	21	140.0	21	146.0	12	85.7	24	160.0
N.W.T. ..	11	35.5	6	20.7	3	10.4	6	22.2	2	7.4
CANADA ..	10,750	51.8	11,165 ^r	54.7	10,239	51.2	8,974	45.7	8,623	44.7

* Preliminary; ** Granted by the Parliament of Canada. 1964 figures include Bills of divorce passed during the 2nd Session of the 26th Parliament 1964-1965; those for 1965, during the 3rd Session of the 26th Parliament, 1965; those for 1966, during the 1st Session of the 27th Parliament, 1966; those for 1967 during the 2nd Session of the 27th Parliament, 1967-1968, and those for 1968 during the 1st Session of the 28th Parliament, 1968-1969.

(r) Revised from previously released figures.

3. Divorces, 1968, by legislation under which petition was filed and party to whom decree was granted, by province.

	Under old Acts			Under new Act*			Total			P.C. to wife
	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife	Total	Husband	Wife	Total	
Nfld. ..	8	6	14	-	1	1	8	7	15	46.7
P.E.I. . .	5	14	19	1	-	1	6	14	20	70.0
N.S.	177	314	491	2	4	6	179	318	497	64.0
N.B. ...	44	98	142	1	-	1	45	98	143	68.5
Que. ...	234	340	574	15	17	32	249	357	606	58.9
Ont. ...	1,792	2,582	4,374	30	39	69	1,822	2,621	4,443	59.0
Man. ...	194	212	406	21	38	59	215	250	465	53.8
Sask. ...	169	208	377	-	7	7	169	215	384	56.0
Alta ...	599	1,131	1,730	51	135	186	650	1,266	1,916	66.1
B.C. ...	910	1,218	2,128	38	54	92	948	1,272	2,220	57.3
Yukon ..	13	14	27	-	3	3	13	17	30	56.7
N.W.T. . .	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11	45.5
CANADA	4,150	6,141	10,291	160	299	459	4,310	6,440	10,750	59.9

* Source: Central Divorce Registry, Federal Department of Justice.

T R A V E L

11. Urban Transit A total of 86,272,619 initial passenger fares (excluding transfers) was collected by 66 urban transit systems during the month of May 1969, representing a decrease of 1.8% or 1,537,611 passengers from the 87,810,230 passengers reported by 63 firms in 1968. Initial passenger fares on motor buses for May 1969 increased to 57,669,094 from 57,060,770 reported in the same month last year. Trolley coaches reported 8,955,457 (9,641,565); street cars, 5,694,718 (6,687,081); and subway cars, 13,110,172 initial fares passengers compared to 13,605,072 reported in May 1968.

The vehicle miles travelled by all types of urban transit vehicles totalled 21,393,078 compared to 21,532,799 miles reported in May 1968.

The consumption of diesel fuel for May 1969 amounted to 2,411,689 gallons, an increase over the 2,354,312 gallons reported for the same month in 1968. Gasoline consumption decreased to 265,295 gallons from 322,876 gallons reported in May 1968, and the consumption of liquified petroleum gases increased to 13,419 gallons over the 12,337 gallons reported in May 1968.

Total operating revenue for the current month rose to \$19,820,208, an increase of 12.3% from the \$17,648,501 reported in May 1968.

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

12. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in May 1969 claimed 484 lives, an increase of 7.1% from the May 1968 total of 452.

When comparing the number of traffic deaths in this release with those in the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Daily Bulletin of May 7, 1969.

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage (1)
for May 1969 and comparative figure for May 1968

Province	Accidents				Victims		Value of property damage (1)	
	Fatal	Injury	Property damage (1)	Total	Killed	Injured		
	(Number)						\$'000	
Newfoundland	1969	7	164	498	669	7	242	394
	1968	2	128	375	505	2	202	265
Prince Edward Island	1969	1	33	79	113	2	47	63
	1968	1	37	72	110	1	67	70
Nova Scotia	1969	24	225	828	1,077	25	304	577
	1968	14	216	692	922	17	287	492
New Brunswick	1969	18	212	487	717	20	294	522
	1968	10	220	432	662	16	333	393
Quebec	1969	139	2,887	8,927	11,953	173	4,172	7,112(2)
	1968	128	3,000	7,573	10,701	154	4,335	5,896(2)
Ontario	1969	123	4,348	8,388	12,859	153	6,530	7,997
	1968	112	3,884	7,045	11,041	134	5,744	6,154
Manitoba	1969	14	493	1,019	1,526	16	736	712
	1968	9	517	959	1,485	10	733	653
Saskatchewan	1969	16	351	1,186	1,553	22	629	959
	1968	27	442	1,305	1,774	34	707	1,024
Alberta	1969	27	612	2,941	3,580	31	906	1,922
	1968	21	457	1,985	2,463	25	728	1,383
British Columbia	1969	29	1,307	4,480	5,816	35	1,910	3,447
	1968	42	1,006	2,998	4,046	57	1,500	2,216
Yukon and Northwest Territories	1969	—	25	29	54	—	48	55
	1968	2	25	61	88	2	42	68
Totals	1969	398	10,657	28,862	39,917	484	15,818	23,760(2)
	1968	368	9,932	23,497	33,797	452	14,678	18,614(2)

(1) Excludes property damage accidents under \$100. (2) Estimated figures. - nil

13. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres The value of cheques cashed in fifty-one clearing centres in May totalled \$62,879 million, 14.3% higher than for the same month last year. All of the five economic areas showed an increase in the May comparison. Cheques cashed in Ontario increased by 21.6%, British Columbia by 20.8%, the Atlantic Provinces by 13.9%, Quebec by 5.9% and the Prairie Provinces by 4.6%.

Thirty eight of the fifty-one centres showed a higher value of cheques cashed than in the corresponding month last year. Payments in Montreal increased by 7.5% and in Toronto by 25.4%. In the Western regions Winnipeg showed an increase of 6.8% and Vancouver recorded an increase of 23.0%.

The value of cheques cashed in the first five months of 1969 was 14.7% greater than for the same months of 1968. Cheques cashed in British Columbia increased by 24.8%, Ontario by 18.4%, the Atlantic provinces by 14.8%, Quebec by 11.4% and the Prairie Provinces by 4.3%.

The turnover ratio of current deposits (compiled on an annual basis) was 105.95 compared with 99.23 for May 1968. The turnover ratio of savings accounts was 2.04 in comparison with the May 1968 ratio of 2.17.

R E S T A U R A N T S

14. Restaurants During June, restaurant receipts climbed by 0.5% to a value of \$97,286,000 with chain restaurants receiving \$6,515,000 and independent businesses, \$90,771,000. The highest rise was in Newfoundland (22.9%).

C I G A R E T T E S

15. Cigarettes During July, 3,050,874,000 cigarettes were produced: domestic sales reached 3,976,732,000, while 24,520,000 were ex-warehoused for ships' stores (including sales to embassies) and 30,176,000 were ex-warehoused for export. The opening inventory was 4,779,668,000 cigarettes; the closing inventory was 3,799,114,000.

C O N S T R U C T I O N

16. New Residential Construction In Canada during May, there were 16,814 starts on dwelling units (16,790 during May 1968) and 16,447 completions of dwelling units; 110,871 dwelling units were under construction at May 31 (82,297 under construction at May 31, 1968).

17.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA

June 1969	Total number of dwelling units	Value of residential and non-residential construction						
		Residential			Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Government	Total
		New	Repair	Total				
thousands of dollars								
Nfld.	102	1,428	150	1,578	45	822	114	2,559
P.E.I.	9	166	16	182	-	-	-	182
N.S.	652	7,133	263	7,396	2,253	2,244	2,053	13,946
N.B.	196	2,512	245	2,757	303	546	1,271	4,877
Que.	3,255	30,917	1,601	32,518	7,498	15,505	19,182	74,703
Ont.	8,505	117,244	4,350	121,594	25,086	31,126	36,743	214,549
Man.	943	9,936	286	10,222	608	9,339	2,522	22,691
Sask.	548	7,325	202	7,527	625	2,514	1,560	12,226
Alta.	3,075	36,297	439	36,736	1,760	6,636	5,215	50,347
B.C.	3,291	41,367	1,082	42,449	5,813	7,577	8,633	64,472
Canada	20,576	254,325	8,634	262,959	43,991	76,309	77,293	460,552

Preliminary figures.

Cat. 64-001 Table 2.

MANUFACTURING

18. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ended August 9 totalled 84,584 tons, a decrease of 48.1% from the preceding week's total of 162,923^F tons.⁽¹⁾ The comparable week's total of 1968 was 208,308 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 88 in the current week, 169^F a week earlier and 217 one year ago.

^F revised

(1) Drop in production due to strike

19. Asphalt Roofing Production of asphalt shingles of 210 pounds and over during June decreased to 427,823 roof squares, compared to 493,461 squares in June 1968. For the year to date the figures were 1,836,879 squares and 1,620,818 squares in 1969 and 1968 respectively. During June, production of shingles of less than 210 pounds rose to 17,880 squares from 15,510 and during the cumulative period also rose to 75,962 squares from 71,730.

20. Floor Tile Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile rose to 8,157 tons or 17,213,629 square feet in June from 7,811 tons or 15,758,258 square feet in June 1968. During the first half of 1969, production also rose to 49,952 tons or 108,891,544 square feet from 44,110 tons or 96,001,225 square feet in the 1968 period.

21. Major Appliances - June 1969

	Total	Exports	Stocks at
	Canada sales	Number of units	end of month
Refrigerators (domestic) ..	38,988	974	106,582
Home and farm freezers	17,708	1,187	30,548
Washing machines:			
- Automatic	16,987	346	50,008
- Conventional	13,161	1,658	49,403
Clothes dryers:			
- Electric	11,364	2	45,356
- Gas	727	-	3,582

22. Production of Softwood Plywood - May 1969

	May		Year to date	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
	M sq. ft. 3/8" basis unsanded			
<u>Softwood Plywood</u>				
Production				
British Columbia ..	161,328	168,209	723,576	780,815
East of Rockies ..	14,783 ^r	10,085	66,331 ^r	51,975
Total	176,111 ^r	178,294	789,907 ^r	832,790

r Revised figures

23. June 1969 Production, Consumption and Stocks of Pulpwood and Wood Residue

	June 1968	June 1969	%
	cunits		
<u>Pulpwood and Wood Residue</u>			
Produced (Roundwood) ...	1,701,868	1,607,880	- 6 %
Consumed (Roundwood and Wood Residue).....	1,899,508	1,998,889	+ 5 %
Closing Inventory (Roundwood and Wood Residue)	10,749,458	9,524,569	-11 %
<u>Wood Residue</u>			
Receipts	553,068	559,630	+ 1 %

24. Tea and Coffee Production of roasted coffee reached 25,078 pounds during the quarter ended June 30; at the close of the quarter, stocks of roasted coffee (2,252 pounds) and green coffee (13,822 pounds) stood at 16,074 pounds.

During the quarter ended June 30, 1,704 pounds of tea were produced; stocks of tea at the close of the quarter stood at 5,828 pounds.

25. Production of Eggs Preliminary estimates show that egg production in Canada(1) increased by 2.4% from June 1968 to June 1969. The number of layers increased by 1.2% from June 1968 to June 1969 and the rate of lay increased by 1.2%. The first six months of this year show a decrease in egg production of 1.6% from the same period last year.

According to the DBS monthly sample survey, poultry producers received an average of 37.7 cents per dozen in June 1969 compared with 31.4 cents in June 1968.

(1) Excluding Newfoundland.

26. World Wheat Situation Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina during the August-May period of the current crop year amounted to 950.4 million bushels, 19 per cent below the 1,169.9 million bushels exported during the same ten months in 1967-68 and 16 per cent smaller than the ten-year (1957-58 - 1966-67) average for the same period of 1,125.1 million. United States and Australian exports were lower, while those from Canada and Argentina were higher.

Supplies of wheat held by the above four exporters at June 1, 1969 for export and carry-over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,186.8 million bushels, 39 per cent above the 1,568.7 million at the same time a year ago. Although supplies were smaller in Argentina this decrease was more than offset by increases in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Canadian Situation Total estimated supplies of wheat in Canada, at 1,315.4 million bushels, are 12 per cent larger than last year's total of 1,169.7 million and 5 per cent above the previous peak of 1,247.5 million in 1966-67. The August 1, 1968, carryover of 665.5 million bushels exceeds by 15 per cent the comparable figure of 576.8 million at the same date in 1967. The 1968 harvest estimated at 649.8 million bushels, was the fourth largest wheat crop on record and an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year's outturn of 592.9 million. After making an allowance of 165.0 million bushels for anticipated domestic requirements, supplies available for export and carryover during 1968-69 amount to 1,150.4 million bushels. This is a 15 per cent increase over the 1,001.5 million last year.

Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat equivalent amounted to 250.3 million bushels during the first ten months of the current crop year, slightly above the previous year's corresponding total of 249.9 million but below the ten-year (1957-58 - 1966-67) average of 330.5 million bushels. The balance remaining on June 1, 1969 for export and carryover amounted to 900.1 million bushels, 20 per cent above the June 1, 1968 total of 751.6 million.

Total deliveries of wheat by farmers to elevators (both east and west) up to June 18 of the current crop year amounted to 314.1 million bushels in contrast to 387.2 million marketed during the same period of the previous year. The total visible supply of Canadian wheat increased from 401.8 million at May 21, to a level of 417.6 million at June 18.

On July 4, 1969, the sale of 200,000 metric tons of wheat to Peru was announced by the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. This is the largest sale of Canadian grain to Latin America in recent years and amounts to approximately 7.5 million bushels with a value of some \$14 million.

The above data are taken from the publication "The Wheat Review", released today, which also contains a statement by the Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, regarding the Washington Wheat Meeting.

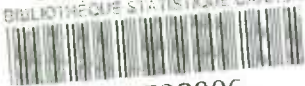
Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles, except in cases where items are published as advance information. The information will be included in regular DBS publication, which will be released at a later date.

1. Index of Industrial Production, June 1969
 2. System of National Accounts, Input-Output Tables, The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961, Volume I (15-501), \$4.00
 3. Price Movements, July 1969 (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 4. Wholesale Price Indexes, August 7, 1969
 5. Security Price Indexes, August 7, 1969
 6. Railway Operating Statistics, February 1969
 7. Motor Carriers - Freight (Common and Contract) Part I -- Classes 1 and 2, and Part II -- Classes 3 and 4, 1967 (53-222 and 53-223), 75¢
 8. Carloadings, ten days ended July 31, 1969 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
 9. Estimates of Labour Income, June 1969
 10. Divorces, 1968
 11. Urban Transit, May 1969 (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 12. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage for May 1969
 13. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May 1969 (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
 14. Restaurant Statistics, June 1969 (63-011), 10¢/\$1.00
 15. Production and Disposition of Cigarettes, July 1969
 16. New Residential Construction, May 1969 (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
 17. Building Permits Issued in Canada, June 1969
 18. Production of Steel Ingots, Week ended August 9, 1969
 19. Asphalt Roofing, June 1969 (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 20. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, June 1969 (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 21. Major Appliances, June 1969
 22. Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, May 1969 (35-001), 20¢/\$2.00
 23. Production, Consumption and Stocks of Pulpwood and Wood Residue, June 1969
 24. Tea and Coffee, Quarter ended June 30, 1969
 25. Production of Eggs, June 1969 (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 26. The Wheat Review, June 1969 (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
- Service Bulletins: Pack of Processed Asparagus, 1969, IND-SB-1-4-(32), \$5.00 a year;
 Advance Release of Fish Landings, Newfoundland, June 1969, IND-SB-1-1-(15);
 Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables Held by Cannery, by Geographical Area, June 30, 1969, IND-SB-1-4-(19);

Released this week but summarized in the Weekly earlier:

- Civil Aviation, Preliminary Annual, 1968 (51-201), 50¢
- Railway Operating Statistics, January 1969 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 1968 Annual Census of Manufactures: Preliminary Bulletin: Abrasives Manufacturers (44-202-P); \$3.50 for annual series on manufacturing industries
- Trade of Canada - Exports by Commodities, June 1969 (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Trade of Canada - Imports by Countries, January-March 1969 (65-006), \$1.00/\$4.00
- Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1969 (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00

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