

# DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

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1. Balance of Trade a) Seasonally Adjusted. The External Trade Division reports preliminary data for May 1970 showing a favourable foreign trade balance of \$224 million seasonally adjusted at monthly rates. This represents a drop of \$23 million from April, but is still higher than the \$183 million average of the preceding six months.

Merchandise exports (including re-exports) for May were estimated at \$1,435 million, a decrease of about \$4 million from the previous month. Although shipments to the U.S. at \$969 million were up by \$63 million and those to the U.K. at \$145 million were \$26 million higher, the decrease in exports to other countries more than offset the above gains. These shipments were estimated at \$321 million and represent a drop of \$93 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports at \$1,211 million during May increased by \$19 million from last month. This increase was attributable to larger purchases from the U.S. estimated at \$865 million, an increase of \$8 million and from "other countries" estimated at \$287 million, up by \$12 million. Imports from the U.K. at \$59 million were marginally lower than in April.

b) Unadjusted. Preliminary export estimates at \$1,499 for the month of May represented a 12 per cent increase from the same month last year, with the increase spread among most major destinations. At \$971 million, exports to the United States were up 8 per cent; shipments to the U.K. at \$174 million were 44 per cent above the same period a year ago and those to other countries, excluding Commonwealth and Preferential countries rose 23 per cent to \$299 million. Exports to Commonwealth countries other than the U.K., on the other hand, showed a decline of 17 per cent to \$55 million. Iron ore, automotive products, natural gas and petroleum contributed to raising Canadian exports to the United States, while shipments of nickel were appreciably higher to the United Kingdom.

Imports for the month under review declined by over 1 per cent to \$1,280 million. Purchases from the U.S. declined by nearly 2 per cent to \$924 million. Those from the U.K. were down by 21 per cent to \$65 million and imports from the EEC decreased by 2 per cent to \$73 million. Offsetting these declines in part, small increases in imports ranging between \$1 million and \$6 million occurred in trade with other countries. Purchases from Japan stood at \$49 million, those from Latin America at \$45 million; and shipments coming from Commonwealth countries other than the U.K. reached \$58 million, and those from remaining countries \$66 million.

Imports of many major commodities were down during the period, including motor vehicles and parts, iron and steel fabricated shapes and food products. On the other hand, imports of crude petroleum, chemicals, aircraft and parts and computers and office machines were higher in May 1970.

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

	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
1969												
December	1,313	880	103	330	1,214	878	57	279	+ 99	+ 2	+ 46	+ 51
January 1970	1,448	938	111	399	1,117	766	61	290	+ 331	+ 172	+ 50	+ 109
February 1970	1,403	929	106	368	1,230	911	63	256	+ 173	+ 18	+ 43	+ 112
March 1970	1,410	920	151	339	1,242	901	61	280	+ 168	+ 19	+ 90	+ 59
April 1970	1,439 <sup>r</sup>	906 <sup>r</sup>	119	414	1,192 <sup>r</sup>	857 <sup>r</sup>	60 <sup>r</sup>	275	+ 247 <sup>r</sup>	+ 49 <sup>r</sup>	+ 59 <sup>r</sup>	+ 139
May 1970	1,435	969	145	321	1,211	865	59	287	+ 224	+ 104	+ 86	+ 34
2 <sup>nd</sup> Q. 1969	3,634	2,570	275	789	3,513	2,530	210	773	+ 121	+ 40	+ 65	+ 16
3 <sup>rd</sup> Q. 1969	3,638	2,584	270	784	3,523	2,539	209	775	+ 115	+ 45	+ 61	+ 9
4 <sup>th</sup> Q. 1969	3,882	2,816	259	807	3,643	2,667	182	794	+ 239	+ 149	+ 77	+ 13
1 <sup>st</sup> Q. 1970	4,261	2,787	368	1,106	3,589	2,578	185	826	+ 672	+ 209	+ 183	+ 280

p = preliminary      r = revised

Note: These estimates may not add because of rounding.



## REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT

### 2. REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT, APRIL AND FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1970

Real Domestic Product Indexes, hitherto issued quarterly, are now being issued monthly.

Advance information for April and the first three months of 1970 shows that Canada's Real Domestic Product, seasonally adjusted, rose by 1.0% in April. This expansion follows a decline in March (the first downturn since July of 1969), a slight increase in February, and a fairly strong advance in January.

The 1% increase in the first quarter \* followed a sharp increase in the fourth quarter of 1969 (strongly affected by strike recoveries), a very slight increase in the third quarter (affected by strikes), a very slight decrease in the second quarter (also affected by strikes), and a very strong increase in the first quarter of 1969.

Close to one-half of the increase in RDP over the first three months of 1970 originated in mining where increased production of copper and nickel ores and concentrates reflected settlement of labour disputes. The crude petroleum and natural gas industries also contributed significantly to the total increase in mining, in response to the record demand from United States' refineries in the first two months of the year (which, however, did not continue in March and April).

Transportation, storage and communication recorded the second-largest contribution to the first-quarter. Increased carriage of goods by rail (notably grain products, fertilizers, and miscellaneous manufactured articles) in January and February was one factor. Increased transport of passengers and freight by air in February and March was another. In addition, much larger volumes of oil moved through pipelines in the first two months prior to restrictions on imports into the United States. April saw a substantial decline in pipeline transport. Overall, total transportation increased only fractionally in April. The communications industries advanced in the first quarter; continued expansion in telephone systems more than offset a drop in Post Office industry with the March strikes in Montreal. The advance continued in April, with all components contributing. Storage rose throughout the first three months on increased handling of wheat with further large sales to Russia. April recorded a small decline in storage.

Manufacturing activity in the first quarter did not have its usual dominating influence on the change in aggregate supply. The declines in January and March nearly counterbalanced a strong February increase. The primary metal industries showed continued expansion in January and February; production of motor vehicles, parts and accessories decreased in January and March following a drop in sales; and printing and publishing declined in February. In April, manufacturing increased 1.4%.

\* It should be noted that the quarterly movements described here may not always coincide with the constant price gross national expenditure data in the quarterly national income and expenditure accounts, due to conceptual and statistical differences. Among these differences are factor cost versus market price valuation, and the use of domestic versus national boundaries.

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (continued)

Construction declined, with all components at a lower level than in the previous quarter. Each of the first three months declined, with a particularly sharp drop in March. The non-residential building component fell in March as did residential construction. A small recovery was recorded in April, associated mainly with an increase in residential construction.

There was also a drop in trade, with wholesale trade declining in February and March, and retail trade decreasing throughout the quarter (with a recovery shown in April). Wholesale sales of farm machinery continued to drop during the first three months reflecting the decreases in farm cash income and reduced grain crop seeding intentions; wholesale sales of construction materials decreased, in line with the slowdown in construction; and wholesale sales of household electrical appliances fell, influenced by the contraction in housing starts in the quarter. Total retail sales were most affected by the continued slowdown in sales by motor vehicle dealers, but were also influenced by decreases in department stores (in February and March) and in furniture, T.V. and appliances stores.

The April expansion in RDP was broadly based, with slightly more of it coming from the goods-producing industries than from the service-producing industries.

Manufacturing dominated April's change in the total production, accounting for more than one-third of the overall increase. Within manufacturing, both durables and non-durables rose. By far the most significant change in the manufacturing components was an upturn in the production of motor vehicles and parts, despite parts shortages resulting from trucking strikes in the United States. There was also an increase in sawmill production. Within non-durables, advances in the meat products industry (increased exports) and in the chemical products group (increased output of detergents and industrial chemicals) more than offset a decrease in pulp and paper manufacturing.

A substantial increase was recorded in trade, with both wholesale and retail trade in April rising from the depressed levels of the past several months. Both, however, still remained below the output levels attained during 1969. In wholesale trade, sales of construction materials and of industrial and transportation equipment and supplies increased from low March levels. A sizeable increase in department store sales was the relevant factor in the total retail sales increase. Motor vehicle dealers' sales showed a small increase.

Mining decreased significantly in April, with most components lower than in the previous month. The major cause of the overall decrease was a drop in the crude petroleum and natural gas industries (although import controls on oil by the United States were imposed in March, the main effect on shipments was felt in April). Coal production increased strongly, reflecting the acceleration in exports to Japan that began in February. In metal mining, copper output was reduced.



All of the service-producing industry divisions contributed to the increase in total RDP for April. Within the industry divisions however, there were divergent movements. In transportation, for example, most components advanced with the notable exception of air, truck and pipeline transport. Railways, in particular, made a good recovery from the low March levels. The education, recreation and business service industries continued to advance while the output of personal service industries, such as hotels, restaurants and laundries, declined slightly. All components of public administration and defence increased substantially in April.

NEW MONTHLY REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT INDEXES, JANUARY, 1969 TO APRIL, 1970

This new statistical series, released to the public for the first time is a monthly expression of the previously published system of quarterly indexes of Real Domestic Product by industry. The extensive monthly detail should provide a more timely indication of emerging economic trends in Canada as measured by such aggregative indicators as Gross National Product or Expenditure. About 130 individual indexes and industry aggregates will be published in this series, including approximately 80 previously published monthly Index of Industrial Production components, which form an integral part of the Real Domestic Product system. Monthly industry output indexes for the remainder of the economy should provide a better perspective and a systematic framework within which to analyze the short-term output movements of individual industry areas, such as manufacturing. They should also pinpoint the sources of emerging stagnation or expansion for the economy as a whole, insofar as these can be detected by analyzing the output patterns of individual industries. The quarterly RDP indexes (simple arithmetic averages of the monthly indexes for each industry) will continue to be published as a convenience to users for the time being.

The publication of the monthly RDP indexes is the culmination of a major statistical development project which spanned a decade and was carried on simultaneously with other major research and revision projects in the area of industry output measurement. Although some work had been undertaken prior to the publication of the quarterly RDP indexes in 1963, following their release a concerted effort was made to convert the entire RDP system to a monthly basis. The basic development work

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (continued)

of the monthly measures was completed late in 1968 and the indexes have been computed on a regular monthly schedule but on an experimental basis as of 1969. The quality, but particularly the timing, of the monthly indexes have been considerably improved during this experimental period to the point where it is felt that they can now be published on a regular monthly basis.

The monthly RDP indexes for the January 1969 to April 1970 period will be contained in the April issue and the 1970 Annual Supplement to the monthly Index of Industrial Production publication, DBS Catalogue No. 61-005, to be released within the next few days. All data for 1969 and 1970 shown in those publications have been revised as usual to incorporate some basic data changes and more up-to-date seasonal factors. Indexes for the following months will be published in subsequent issues of 61-005, along with tables showing quarterly averages.

Work on the monthly RDP record for the period prior to 1969 is now in its final stages of completion. Monthly indexes of Real Domestic Product starting with January 1961 will be contained in a forthcoming reference paper planned for release later this year. The purpose of this document will be to present the final phase of the historical revisions to the industry real output system, the first phase of which was the publication in 1966 of revisions to the Index of Industrial Production to incorporate more up-to-date annual levels for the 1950's. The reference document scheduled for publication this winter will show revisions for the 1961 forward period only. The revisions will consist basically of the incorporation of more recent annual levels for all industries (including the results of the 1966 census of merchandising and services), revisions to the 1961 Gross Domestic Product at factor cost distribution which forms the basis of the industry weighting system, and the incorporation of the total activity concept in manufacturing.

Index of Real Domestic Product  
(1961=100)  
(Seasonally-Adjusted)

	1961 Percentage weights	1970				Percentage change April March
		January	February	March	April	
Real domestic product .....	100.000	156.9	157.0	155.9	157.5	1.0
Agriculture .....	4.557	145.0	131.0	145.7	150.2	3.1
Forestry .....	1.257	154.9	153.8	150.5	156.1	3.7
Fishing and trapping .....	.262	111.3	103.1	99.7	88.4	-11.3
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells .....	4.298	170.8	174.3	169.8	165.0	-2.8
Manufacturing .....	24.741	169.5	172.0	168.0	170.4	1.4
Non-durable manufacturing .....	13.608	154.6	154.8	152.8	154.8	1.3
Durable manufacturing .....	11.133	187.8	192.9	186.7	189.6	1.6
Construction .....	5.840	148.4	148.0	143.0	144.7	1.2
Electric power, gas and water utilities ...	2.812	202.0	203.9	203.0	206.5	1.7
Transportation, storage and communication .	9.985	166.5	166.1	163.8	164.5	0.4
Transportation .....	7.039	169.1	166.7	165.0	165.3	0.2
Air transport .....	.423	293.1	311.6	325.6	324.6	-0.3
Railway transport .....	2.969	172.3	163.6	157.5	160.9	2.2
Bus transport interurban and rural .....	.097	177.3	180.8	174.4	175.9	0.9
Urban transit systems .....	.348	102.0	105.7	102.7	107.6	4.8
Pipeline transport .....	.475	257.4	251.2	249.0	236.6	-5.0
Storage .....	.363	115.2	122.5	122.7	121.7	-0.8
Grain elevators .....	.273	106.6	115.7	116.2	113.5	-2.3
Communication .....	2.583	166.5	170.8	166.2	168.4	1.3
Trade .....	12.721	147.4	145.2	143.9	147.0	2.2
Wholesale trade .....	4.788	147.3	146.4	144.3	150.0	4.0
Wholesale merchants .....	3.449	140.5	142.0	137.9	144.6	4.9
Retail trade .....	7.933	147.5	144.5	143.6	145.2	1.1
Food stores .....	1.530	137.6	138.6	139.4	138.5	-0.6
Department stores .....	1.160	156.4	150.8	145.8	157.9	8.3
General stores .....	.232	116.9	120.9	119.7	121.2	1.3
Variety stores .....	.300	167.9	155.7	151.2	131.6	-13.0
Motor vehicle dealers .....	.918	157.8	144.3	153.2	155.5	1.5
Clothing stores .....	.503	127.8	129.8	128.5	126.5	-1.6
Shoe stores .....	.118	116.6	121.9	112.2	117.9	5.1
Hardware stores .....	.164	131.5	127.1	127.2	123.9	-2.6
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores .....	.336	144.4	136.1	132.9	136.2	2.5
Drug stores .....	.341	167.6	163.5	161.0	155.0	-3.7
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	12.013	140.9	141.9	141.9	142.3	0.3
Community, business and personal service industries .....	13.789	163.5	164.5	165.5	166.4	0.5
Education and related services .....	3.527	209.2	211.7	214.2	216.7	1.2
Health and welfare services .....	3.563	145.8	146.0	146.5	146.8	0.2
Motion picture and recreational services .....	.389	159.6	158.5	164.0	168.9	3.0
Services to business management .....	1.643	172.6	171.3	171.5	173.6	1.2
Personal services .....	3.623	127.8	129.3	129.2	128.5	-0.5
Hotels, restaurants and taverns .....	2.326	131.4	133.4	133.7	132.9	-0.6
Public administration and defence .....	7.725	124.7	124.7	125.4	127.2	1.4
<u>Special industry indexes</u>						
Real domestic product less agriculture .....	95.443	157.5	158.3	156.4	157.9	1.0
Goods-producing industries .....	43.767	165.6	165.9	163.9	165.8	1.2
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .....	39.210	168.0	169.9	166.0	167.6	1.0
Service-producing industries .....	56.233	150.2	150.2	149.8	151.1	0.9
Commercial industries .....	84.355	157.9	157.9	156.4	158.1	1.1
Commercial industries less agriculture ...	79.798	158.7	159.5	157.0	158.5	1.0
Non-commercial industries .....	15.645	151.5	152.2	153.3	154.6	0.8
Index of industrial production .....	31.851	172.5	175.1	171.4	172.9	0.9



3.

## Building Materials Price Indexes &amp; Selected Components

	Indexes				Percent changes		
	May 1970	April 1970	May 1969	April 1969	May '70 April '70	May '69 April '69	May '70 May '69
Residential (1961=100) .....	138.5	138.7	145.0	146.0	- 0.1	- 0.7	- 4.5
Lumber and Lumber Products	144.8	145.2	160.0	162.3	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 9.5
Plumbing and Heating Equip- ment .....	124.2	123.7	116.5	115.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	+ 6.6
Wallboard and Insulation ...	129.7	129.7	129.0	123.4	-	+ 4.5	+ 0.5
Concrete Products .....	131.9	132.0	127.7	127.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 3.3
Other .....	132.7	132.9	124.3	124.8	- 0.2	- 0.4	+ 6.8
Non-residential (1961=100) ...	129.3	129.4	126.7	126.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Steel and Metal Work .....	128.7	128.7	121.9	120.7	-	+ 1.0	+ 5.6
Plumbing, Heating and Other Equipment .....	125.2	125.2	120.9	120.0	-	+ 0.8	+ 3.6
Electrical Equipment .....	121.4	121.2	112.1	112.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 8.3
Concrete Products .....	134.3	134.4	130.0	129.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Lumber and Lumber Products	145.1	146.1	171.1	174.8	- 0.7	- 2.1	-15.2
Other .....	127.9	128.0	122.3	122.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.6

P R I C E S

## TRAVEL

### 4. International Travel

During the first two months of 1970 cumulative statistics show that both the number of United States visitors to Canada and Canadian residents returning from trips to the United States was about 8% above the same period in 1969. Overseas visitors entering Canada during January and February 1970 increased by 31% above last year while Canadians returning direct from overseas countries was 60% above the figure registered during the first two months of 1969.

In February 1970, visitors entering Canada from the United States numbered 1,564,300 while Canadians returning totalled 1,905,700; this represented increases of 5.9% and 2.0% respectively over the same month last year. Total vehicle crossings between Canada and the United States numbered 1,412,100, an increase of 3.7% above February 1969. Of this number 645,700 were non-resident vehicles entering Canada and 766,400 were Canadian vehicles returning from trips to the United States, increases of 5.1% and 2.6% respectively.

Overseas visitors entering Canada during February 1970 numbered about 15,500, an increase of 38% above the same month last year. The ten leading countries in terms of visitors to Canada during February were the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Australia, Greece, the Netherlands, Jamaica, and Switzerland. Commencing this year statistics of overseas visitors entering Canada are published by province of entry. During the month of February 1970, province of entry data shows the following distribution of overseas visitors entering through provincial ports: Atlantic region, 3%; Quebec, 44%; Ontario, 37%; the Prairie Provinces, 3%; and British Columbia, 13%.

Canadian residents returning direct from overseas countries in February numbered 51,800, an increase of about 38% above the same month last year. The majority of Canadians returned by plane, landing at the major airports of Montreal and Toronto. Commencing March 1, 1970, Japanese exchange controls will be eased to permit the limit on the automatically approved allowance for tourism to be raised from \$700 to \$1,000 a person for each trip.

### 5. International Travel

During the first quarter of 1970 preliminary estimates of travel expenditures reveal that Canada remained in a deficit position on travel account with all countries. Foreign visitors spent an estimated \$107 million in Canada, made up of \$91 million from United States travellers and \$16 million from overseas visitors; total receipts advanced by 19% above 1969. Canadians made payments of \$299 million in travel expenditures abroad, \$213 million in the United States and \$86 million in overseas countries; total payments advanced by 15% above the comparable period for 1969. The net result of these transactions was a deficit of \$192 million on travel account between Canada and all countries, increasing the deficit by \$22 million above the first quarter of 1969. The fact that Easter fell in the first quarter this year was expected to have an impact on travel patterns and partly explains the higher travel expenditures over the same period last year; in 1969 Easter fell in the second quarter of the year.

During the first quarter of 1970 cumulative statistics show that the number of United States visitors to Canada increased by 9%, while Canadian residents returning from trips to the United States were 8% above the first quarter for 1969. In March 1970, visitors entering



## TRAVEL (concluded)

Canada from the United States numbered 1,956,600 while Canadians returning totalled 2,714,100 representing increases of 11.5% and 8.3% respectively above the same month a year earlier.

Overseas visitors entering Canada during the first quarter of 1970 increased by some 34%, while Canadian residents returning direct from overseas countries were 49% above the first quarter of 1969. During March 1970, about 22,800 overseas visitors entered Canada, an increase of 37.2% above the same month a year earlier. Commencing March 2, 1970 Israel reduced its foreign travel allowance from \$375 to \$250 per resident per trip, but the effect of this control measure may not be evident until subsequent months.

Canadian residents returning direct from overseas countries in March 1970, numbered 70,300, an increase of 31.1% above the same month last year. With the opening of "Expo 70" in Osaka, Japan, on March 31, 1970 Canadian visits to that area are likely to be stimulated but the full impact will not be known until later in the year. The majority of Canadians, some 85%, re-entered at the major airports of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

## CONSTRUCTION

### 6. Mechanical Contracting

The value of the construction industry's product in 1968 was about \$12.2 billion. Building construction accounted for some \$7.3 billion while the engineering portion contributed about \$4.9 billion to the total programme. Of the total value of work for building construction, about \$6.7 billion was put in place by construction contractors, while the balance amounting to approximately \$0.6 billion was performed by "own account" labour forces. The residential component of building construction accounted for about \$3.6 billion of which \$3.5 billion was put in place by construction contractors and \$0.1 billion by "own account". The non-residential portion of building construction was valued at about \$3.7 billion and consisted of \$3.2 billion put in place by construction contractors and \$0.5 billion performed by "own account". New construction accounted for about \$5.9 billion of the total building programme, including \$5.6 billion put in place by construction contractors and \$0.3 billion by "own account". The repair component of building construction, valued at approximately \$1.4 billion, was split into about \$1.1 billion performed by construction contractors and \$0.3 billion by "own account".

### 7. New Residential Construction

Construction starts in April in centres of 10,000 population and over numbered 9,925, completions were 15,270 and dwellings under construction, 99,115.



## CONSTRUCTION (concluded)

### 8. Construction

Expenditures on construction type goods and services for 1970 are expected to rise to about \$13.9 billion from about \$13.0 billion in 1969 or by 6.8%. The 1970 percentage increase over the previous year compares with increases of 5.1% and 6.6% realized in 1968 and 1969 respectively. With the exceptions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, all provinces are expected to record increases in construction expenditures in 1970.

The intended 1970 spending on new construction at \$11.4 billion will probably be 7.2% higher than 1969; while the repair portion, amounting to just over \$2.4 billion, will show an approximate increase of 5.1%. The proportion of the complete programme, to be performed under contract during 1970 will remain comparable to last year's proportion (81.3%). Of the total value of construction to be put in place during 1970, the engineering portion is estimated to account for 41.2% of total activity and will probably show an increase of 12% over the previous year. The strength (dollar volume) in the engineering group of structures is primarily due to projects classified under gas and oil facilities (regrouped in part in other engineering). The greatest percentage increase in the engineering group of structures will probably occur in the category of dams and irrigation facilities. Building construction will probably rise by 3.5% with the largest dollar volume increases in commercial and institutional buildings. The largest percentage volume increases will probably occur in commercial and industrial buildings.

The analysis of the total value of work to be put in place in 1970 by the various industries reveals some significant variations over 1969. The manufacturing sector shows the largest percentage increase (20.8%) while the largest increase in terms of dollar volume will probably occur in the utilities sector. New housing activity, on the other hand, is likely to decline in 1970, with present estimates providing for a housing programme about 5% below the 1969 level.

## TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

### 9. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in March 1970 claimed 327 lives, a decrease of 4.4% from the March 1969 total of 342.

January-March deaths were: Newfoundland, 9 (19 in 1969); Prince Edward Island, 4 (5); Nova Scotia, 27 (40); New Brunswick, 37 (44); Quebec, 290 (259); Ontario, 273 (311); Manitoba, 18 (18); Saskatchewan, 20 (21); Alberta, 63 (60); British Columbia, 96 (64); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1 (2).

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage  
for March 1970 and comparative figure for March 1969

Province	Accidents				Victims		Value of property damage
	Fatal	Injury	Property damage (1)	Total	Killed	Injured	
	(Number)						\$'000
Newfoundland ..... 1970	3	126	415	544	4	150	288
..... 1969	5	174	697	876	9	240	459
Prince Edward Island ..... 1970	2	28	113	143	2	36	76
..... 1969	2	28	118	148	2	46	89
Nova Scotia ..... 1970	8	171	1,055	1,234	13	240	646
..... 1969	15	177	795	987	18	244	593
New Brunswick ..... 1970	8	154	563	725	11	214	533
..... 1969	17	150	637	804	23	212	510
Quebec ..... 1970	97	1,840	10,686	12,623	123	2,732	7,902(2)
..... 1969	81	1,833	9,306	11,220	106	2,747	6,429(2)
Ontario ..... 1970	86	3,128	6,240	9,454	107	4,657	6,918
..... 1969	90	3,547	8,735	12,372	116	5,272	7,549
Manitoba ..... 1970	5	536	1,751	2,292	5	722	1,014
..... 1969	8	401	1,171	1,580	8	555	681
Saskatchewan ..... 1970	5	244	1,373	1,622	6	392	820
..... 1969	7	165	1,199	1,371	8	240	643
Alberta ..... 1970	13	446	4,161	4,620	18	654	2,575
..... 1969	22	370	3,640	4,032	25	576	2,282
British Columbia ..... 1970	30	1,033	3,877	4,940	38	1,506	3,152
..... 1969	25	992	3,928	4,945	25	1,394	2,649
Yukon and Northwest Territories ..... 1970	-	24	68	92	-	39	56
..... 1969	2	23	63	88	2	25	119
Totals ..... 1970	257	7,730	30,302	38,289	327	11,342	23,982(2)
..... 1969	274	7,860	30,289	38,423	342	11,551	22,003(2)
Totals Jan. - Mar. .... 1970	702	24,062	107,761	132,525	838	34,600	79,143(2)
..... 1969(3)	712	23,112	106,368	130,192	843	33,770	69,464(2)

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (concluded)

(1) Minimum value of accident reported: \$100 except in New Brunswick, Ontario and Yukon and Northwest Territories where minimum is \$200 in 1970.

(2) Estimated figures.

(3) Figures as shown in DBS quarterly: Catalogue No. 53-001

- Nil

# CREDIT

## 10. Consumer Credit

The following table summarizes the credit situation as the end of April 1970. It shows balances outstanding reported in millions of dollars for selected holders of credit with amounts for the corresponding period last year and the percentage change.

	April 1969 (\$ millions)	April 1970 (\$ millions)	% change
<u>Selected Credit Holders</u> (reporting monthly)			
Sales finance and consumer loan companies:			
Instalment financing:			
consumer goods .....	1,241	1,193	- 3.9**
commercial goods* .....	655	878	+ 34.0**
Personal cash loans (small) ....	598	566	- 5.4
Personal cash loans (over \$1,500)	867	1,129	+ 30.2
Chartered banks (personal loans):			
Fully-secured* .....	622	551	- 11.4
Home improvement* .....	65	57	- 12.3
Other unsecured .....	3,967	4,181	+ 5.4
Quebec savings bank loans .....	24	24	--
Life-insurance companies (policy loans) .....	569	680	+ 19.5
Department stores .....	572	610	+ 6.6
Furniture and appliance stores:			
Instalment credit .....	163	164	+ 0.6
Charge accounts .....	34	36	+ 5.9
Motor vehicle dealers (instalment credit only) .....	15	16	+ 6.7
Sub-total of monthly reporters .	(9,392)	(10,085)	(+ 7.4)
Sub-total:consumer credit .....	8,050	8,599	+ 6.8
	<u>1st Qr 1969</u>	<u>1st Qr 1970</u>	
<u>Other Credit Holders</u> (reporting quarterly)			
Other retail dealers:			
Instalment credit .....	89	93	+ 4.5
Charge accounts .....	352	369	+ 4.8
Oil companies (credit cards) ....	119	145	+ 21.8
Credit unions and caisses			
populaires .....	1,224	1,352	+ 10.5
Sub-total of quarterly reporters	1,784	1,959	+ 9.8
<u>TOTAL CONSUMER CREDIT</u> .....	9,676	10,467	+ 8.2

\* These outstanding balances not included in consumer credit totals

\*\* In order to refine the consumer component of sales financing, passenger cars financed for commercial purposes (e.g. fleet sales to businesses, etc.) have been transferred from consumer goods to commercial goods commencing January 1970. Consequently this discontinuity impairs comparison with earlier corresponding periods.

Note More information will be released in the monthly catalogue "Credit Statistics" number 61-004.



GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

11.

Federal Government Expenditures on Science

Total Expenditures on Science, by Performing Sector, 1963-64 to 1970-71

(\$ millions)

Sector	1963-64 <sup>r</sup>	1964-65 <sup>r</sup>	1965-66 <sup>r</sup>	1966-67 <sup>r</sup>	1967-68 <sup>r</sup>	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70 <sup>p</sup>	1970-71 <sup>p</sup>
Federal								
Government .	254.4	277.5	319.5	354.7	414.6	451.6	485.4	494.2
Industry ....	36.1	48.1	70.4	65.3	65.8	81.0	83.2	113.0
Higher								
education ..	24.9	32.5	45.4	60.9	89.3	112.2	130.7	136.5
Other .....	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.4	5.3	8.6	7.7	6.1
Total .....	317.2	360.0	437.8	484.3	575.0	653.4	707.0	749.8

r Revised

p Preliminary

12.

Federal Government Expenditures on Science

Total Expenditures on Science, by Activity, 1968-69 to 1970-71

(\$ thousand)

Scientific activity	1968-69 <sup>r</sup>	1969-70 <sup>p</sup>	1970-71 <sup>p</sup>
Current expenditures:			
Research and experimental			
development .....	450,286	496,589	542,728
Scientific data collection .	63,046	79,457	81,305
Scientific information .....	26,202	30,279	33,557
Testing and standard-			
ization .....	26,449	28,287	25,140
Feasibility studies .....	5,315	5,992	5,181
Scholarship programmes .....	12,366	13,175	10,207
Sub-total .....	583,664	653,779	698,118
Capital expenditures:			
Research and experimental			
development .....	61,039	48,684	40,648
Other scientific activities	12,347	10,506	10,954
Sub-total .....	73,386	59,190	51,602
Total .....	657,050	712,969	749,720

r Revised

p Preliminary

An advance statement will soon be released with data from the 1970 survey of the Federal Government's scientific activities. The statement, "Federal Government Expenditure on Science, by Activity, 1968-69 to 1970-71", will be available from M. Bertrand Dionne of the Business Finance Division (992-3348).

## TRANSPORTATION

### 13. Shipping Statistics

Compared to the first quarter of last year Canadian ports handled 8.3% more waterborne traffic for a total of 31,830,154 cargo tons. This year international shipping had advanced to 18,172,026 tons from 16,716,996 tons in the same period in 1969 due particularly to larger volumes of iron ore through Quebec ports. Domestic shipping gained on both east and west coasts to rise to 13,658,128 tons from 12,679,170 tons during the first quarter of 1969. March shipping alone increased substantially to 11,781,304 cargo tons from 10,070,885 tons handled in international and domestic shipping in March 1969.

## EDUCATION

### 14. Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs at Canadian Degree-Granting Universities and Colleges

A comparison of data for 1969-70 and 1970-71 indicates that tuition fees have remained relatively stable. Although about one-third of the institutions increased their fees, these increases were small. On the other hand, accommodation costs rose in approximately one half of the institutions surveyed, the increase ranging from \$25 to \$210, with an average increase of about \$50.

## ALCOHOL

### 15. Beverage Spirits and Ethyl Alcohol

The April opening inventory of beverage spirits and ethyl alcohol in process was 186,476,906 proof gallons and of finished goods of own manufacture, was 27,150,041 proof gallons. The closing inventory of goods in process was 187,819,060 proof gallons and of finished goods, 27,305,869 proof gallons.

## ENERGY

### 16. Coal and Coke Statistics

Coal production for April 1970 amounted to 1,212,132 tons, an increase of 40.1% from the April 1969 production of 865,470 tons, while landed imports were 2,050,369 tons compared with 1,792,064 tons for April 1969. Consumption by industrial consumers amounted to 1,700,820 tons of coal and 540,404 tons of coke, an increase of 218,043 tons of coal and a decrease of 10,181 tons of coke from last year.



## MINING

### 17. Gold

The value of gold production in April, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint, was \$7,091,055. Gold production for the month fell to 188,861 troy ounces from 207,893 in April 1969, while the year-to-date production also fell to 789,683 troy ounces from 851,357 in 1969.

### 18. Mineral Industries

The value of production of 185 metal mines in 1967 was \$2,079,191 thousand; production in 120 non-metal mines was valued at \$318,007 thousand; for 808 fuel industries, the figure was \$1,312,611 thousand and for 1,480 quarries and sand pits, it was \$3,823,358 thousand.

## MERCHANDISING

### 19. Voluntary Group Stores

During 1968, independently-owned retail stores operating in voluntary groups experienced record sales of \$2,861,985,000, an increase of 14.5% over the \$2,499,001,000 achieved in 1967. During the same period, the number of affiliated independent stores rose by 10.3%, to 13,898 from 12,547 the previous year. These and other data will be reported in detail in the forthcoming DBS publication "Voluntary Group Stores, 1968", catalogue number 63-215, to be released shortly.

Corporate chains also increased their rate of activity in voluntary groups. Between 1967 and 1968, the number of chain stores participating in voluntary group activities rose to 794 (725 the previous year) for a gain of 9.5%, while their sales jumped to \$500,147,300, up 12.0% over the \$446,671,000 recorded in 1967. As a consequence of this growth, the combined sales of voluntary group member stores (both chain and independent) rose to \$3,362,132,300, which represented 13.2% of total retail sales in 1968.

Average sales per store were \$237,400 for independent grocery and combination stores; \$1,066,800 for chain grocery and combination stores in voluntary groups. For all affiliated stores, the comparable figures were \$205,900 (independent) and \$629,900 (chain). A total of 67 stores, all independently-owned, with sales of \$18,842,000, reported multiple affiliations with two or more voluntary group wholesalers.

### 20. Department Store Sales by Regions

During May, department store sales declined in Canada by 2.2% over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +9.5%; Quebec, +4.2%; Ontario, -3.5%; Manitoba, -6.4%; Saskatchewan, -13.7%; Alberta, -2.6% and British Columbia, -6.0%.



M E R C H A N D I S I N G (concluded)

21. Fertilizer Trade

Sales of fertilizers and mixtures and fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil, including exports amounted to 7,268,452 tons, in the year ended June 30, 1969. Sales to Canadian users totalled 1,909,496 tons, including 961,817 tons of fertilizer materials and 947,679 tons of mixtures. Sales of materials decreased 25.8% and mixtures decreased 5.4% from the previous year.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

22. Particle Board

April production of particle board came to 19,511 million square feet (5/8 inch basis) compared to 16,303 million square feet in April 1969. For the year to date, production totalled 64,422 million square feet compared to 61,305 million square feet in 1969.

23. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment

Unitary air conditioners of under 120,000 btu's shipped during the first quarter of 1970 numbered 817, at a value of \$602,690. Shipments of cold storage doors amounted to 149 units, valued at \$54,690.

224. Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Hot Water Heaters

April shipments of oil burners were 4,727 units, valued at \$325,429. Shipments of oil-fired hot water heaters numbered 3,553 units (\$662,182). During the year to date, shipments of oil burners amounted to 19,341 units valued at \$1,282,296, while those of hot water heaters were 13,349 units (\$2,481,505).

25. Hardboard

Shipments of hardboard during May amounted to 52,947,713 square feet (1/8 inch basis) compared to 60,625,724 square feet in May 1969. Year-to-date shipments numbered 223,307,037 square feet (252,365,124 square feet in 1969).

26. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile

May production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile came to 6,477 tons or 14,174,307 square feet compared to 8,280<sup>r</sup> tons or 18,469,731<sup>r</sup> square feet in 1969. For the year to date 1970 production totalled 30,998 tons (66,405,789 square feet), compared to 41,795<sup>r</sup> tons (91,677,915<sup>r</sup> square feet) in 1969.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures

## MANUFACTURING (concluded)

### 27. Steel Ingots

Steel ingot production for the week ended June 27, totalled 227,073 tons a decrease of 1.6% from the preceding week's total of 230,707 tons. The comparable week's total in 1969 was 218,772 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100 was 236 in the current week, 240 a week earlier and 228 one year ago.

### 28. Chemicals

Production of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, as 100% came to 12,026,336 pounds in April as against 11,472,867 pounds in April 1969. Year-to-date production totalled 44,069,621 pounds compared to 40,291,060 pounds last year.

### 29. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents

Sales of these products for household use in April were as follows (the figures for the year to date are in brackets): toilet soap bars, 4,314,794 pounds (15,726,343); granular synthetic detergents (including tablets but excluding automatic dishwasher products), 18,776,770 pounds (74,541,072); light duty liquid synthetic detergents (primarily for dishwashing excluding automatic dishwasher products), 7,768,115 pounds (32,143,117).

### 30. Sawmills East of the Rockies

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased in April to 289,976,000 feet board measure from 317,844,000 feet board measure in April 1969.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1970 totalled 930,335,000 feet board measure.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

### 31. The Dairy Review

The preliminary estimate of milk produced in May is 1,829 million pounds, 0.1% above production in May 1969. Total estimated production during the first five months of 1970 was 6,953 million pounds, 1.7% above January-May 1969 production.

Slightly over 66% of the milk produced in May, or 1,213 million pounds, was used for dairy factory production, 1.2% below factory utilization in May 1969. The amount of milk utilized for dairy factory products during the January-May period increased 1.3% in 1970.

Fluid milk and cream sales during May, for purposes of the advance preliminary estimate, are calculated at 445 million pounds of milk, an increase of 2.1% from the sales in May 1969. This assumes the same relationship to year earlier estimates as for the month of April.



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (continued)

32. Farm Cash Receipts

Farm cash receipts from farming operations excluding Newfoundland, totalled \$971.5 million during the first quarter of 1970. This represents a slight increase of 0.9% from the revised value of \$962.7 million for the first quarter of 1969. 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 and deficiency payments made by the agricultural stabilization board. No allowance was made for the cost incurred by farmers in the production of the commodities sold.

Compared to the first three months of 1969 fairly large increases in farm cash receipts were recorded for wheat, rapeseed, potatoes, cattle, calves, hogs and dairy products. In contrast, Canadian wheat board participation payments on previous years' wheat crops made during the first quarter of 1970 were considerably below those received during the same quarter of 1969. Net cash advances on farm-stored grains, deficiency payments and dairy supplementary payments were also below those for the first quarter of 1969.

Cash receipts were higher in all provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. A substantial increase was registered in the Maritime Provinces where cash receipts from farming operations increased by almost 60% in Prince Edward Island, slightly more than 17% in Nova Scotia and about 45% in New Brunswick compared to the same period a year ago. In Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick these record levels are due for the most part to the high average prices received for potatoes. For Nova Scotia the increased cash receipts mainly resulted from greater returns from livestock and livestock products. In Quebec the increase of 9% came mainly from the higher cash receipts from cattle, calves and hogs. In Ontario and Manitoba cash receipts from farming operations attained a level slightly above that of the first quarter of 1969. Reductions in cash receipts occurred in Saskatchewan, 10.7%; Alberta, 2.9%; and British Columbia, 3.3%.

The decline in Saskatchewan during the first three months of 1970 compared to the same period of 1969 largely resulted from lower levels both of Canadian wheat board participation payments on previous years' wheat crops and net cash advances on farm-stored grains. A lower income from these sources was only partially offset by increased sales of wheat, rapeseed and livestock and livestock products. The increase in returns in Alberta from rapeseed and livestock and livestock products was insufficient to compensate for the lower receipts from the major grains and the decline in net cash advances. In British Columbia, while cash receipts from livestock and livestock products remained virtually unchanged, receipts from crops, especially wheat, exhibited a decline.

In addition to the above income farmers also received supplementary payments amounting to \$1.6 million considerably below the \$7.4 million received during the same period of 1969. These payments consisted of those made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act and for 1969 those made to sugar beet growers in Ontario. When added together farmers' cash receipts from farming operations and supplementary payments total \$973.1 million, slightly above the revised estimate of \$970.1 million for the first quarter of 1969.



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (concluded)

Provincial farm cash receipts (excluding supplementary payments other than those paid to dairy producers) are as follows in thousands of dollars for the first three months of 1970, with comparable 1969 data in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 13,825 (8,680); Nova Scotia, 15,240 (12,984); New Brunswick, 16,248 (11,196); Quebec, 141,926 (130,266); Ontario, 362,279 (354,864); Manitoba, 73,357 (72,966); Saskatchewan, 140,579 (157,341); Alberta, 167,970 (172,958); British Columbia, 40,037 (41,411).

33. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products

The index of farm prices of agricultural products (1961=100) is estimated at 114.9 for April. This is 1.8 points below the revised figure of 116.7 for March and the first time the index has declined since November 1969. The decline in the index between March and April can be attributed, for the most part, to lower prices for hogs and eggs.

SERVICE BULLETINS

34. Civil Aviation, April 1970, Vol. 2, No. 25  
 Aircraft Movement Statistics, May 1970, Vol. 2, No. 26  
 Fish Freezings and Stocks, Maritimes, Newfoundland and Ontario and  
 Prairies, May 1970  
 Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes, Newfoundland and British  
 Columbia, May 1970  
 Production and Inventory of Dry Skim Milk Powder, May 1970  
 Production and Inventory of Process Cheese, May 1970  
 Tobacco Stocks, March 31, 1970  
 Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 1970  
 Energy Statistics, Vol. 5, No. 49; Sales of Natural Gas, April 1970;  
 Vol. 5, No. 50; Preliminary Report on Coal Production,  
 May 1970  
 Vol. 5, No. 51; Coal and Coke Statistics, April 1970,  
 (57-002), \$5.00 a year

RELEASED THIS WEEK

35. Summarized in the Weekly earlier

- Imports by Commodities, April 1970 (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50  
 Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1970 (63-002), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, April 1970  
 (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Trade of Canada - Summary of Exports, April 1970 (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Retail Trade, April 1970 (63-005), 30¢/\$3.00  
 System of National Accounts - National Income and Expenditure Accounts,  
 First Quarter 1970 (13-001), 75¢/\$3.00  
 Trade of Canada - Summary of Imports, April 1970 (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Footwear Statistics, April 1970 (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Fish Freezings and Stocks, April 1970 (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Oils and Fats, April 1970 (32-006), 20¢/\$2.00  
 Index to Volume 62 of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics  
 (21-003), free  
 Canned and Frozen Processed Foods, 1968-1969 (32-212), 25¢  
 Trade of Canada - Imports by Countries, January-September 1969 (65-006),  
 \$1.00/\$4.00



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RELEASED THIS WEEK (concluded)

Trade of Canada, Volume III - Imports, Calendar Years 1964-1966 (65-203),  
\$3.00

Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries,  
April 1970 (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00

Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, April 1970 (43-002),  
10¢/\$1.00

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April 1970 (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1970 (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00

Building Permits, March 1970 (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00

Building Permits, Annual Summary 1969 (64-203), 50¢

Preliminary Report of Mineral Production, 1969 (26-203), 75¢

Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, April 1970 (24-002),  
30¢/\$3.00

Preliminary Bulletins, 1968 Annual Census of Manufactures

Confectionery Manufacturers (32-213-P)

Fruit and Vegetable Cannerys and Preservers (32-218-P)

Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry (34-210-P)

Soft Drink Manufacturers (32-208-P)

Fibre Preparing Mills (34-219-P)

Poultry Processors (32-227-P)

Slaughtering and Meat Processors (32-221-P), \$3.50 for annual series on  
manufacturing industries.