

# DBS Weekly

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS / OTTAWA, CANADA

Friday, June 4, 1971

## Contents

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	Page
Gross National Product, First Quarter 1971.....	3
Price Movements.....	6
National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1970-1971.....	7
Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1970-1971.....	8
Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1970-1971.....	9
REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT	
Real Domestic Product, March 1971.....	10
Monthly Indexes of Real Domestic Product (1961=100).....	12
Quarterly Indexes of Real Domestic Product (1961=100).....	13
VITAL STATISTICS	
Vital Statistics, April 1971.....	11
FINANCE	
New Residential Consturction, April 1971.....	14
PRICE	
Prices and Price Indexes, May 1971 - Weekly Security Price Indexes.....	15
Weekly Security Price Indexes.....	16
Selected Implicit Price Indexes - Seasonally Adjusted.....	17
TRANSPORTATION	
Travel Between Canada, the United States and other Countries, Quarter ended March 31, 1971.....	18
Railway Operating Statistics, January, 1971.....	19
Weekly Railway Carloadings, Period ended May 14, 1971.....	19

(continued over)

## LABOUR

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1971.....	19
Advance Employment Index Numbers and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, March 1971.....	20
Advance Estimates of Average Weekly Hours and Earnings, March 1971.....	21

## MERCHANDISING

Sales Financing, March 1971.....	22
Department Store Sales by Regions, April 1971.....	22

## MANUFACTURING

Steel Ingots, Week ended May 29, 1971.....	22
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1971.....	22
Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals (S.I.C. 378) 1969 Census of Manufactures) .....	22
Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, April 1971.....	23
Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines (S.I.C.374) 1969 (Census of Manufactures).....	23
Men's Clothing Industry, Woven Shirts, 1969.....	23
Foundation Garment Shipments, First Quarter, 1971.....	23

## AGRICULTURE

Farm Cash Receipts, 1970.....	24
Production of Eggs, April 1971.....	24
Report on Fur Farms (Mink), 1970.....	24

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED.....	24
----------------------------------	----



## GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

### Gross National Product, First Quarter 1971 - Advance information

A rather mixed picture emerges from a reading of preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts for the first quarter of 1971. The preliminary fourth quarter 1970 estimates of Gross National Product in real terms suggested a renewed strong pace of activity, which appeared remarkable in view of the loss of production due to the automobile strike. This rate of expansion was apparently not maintained in the first quarter, despite the post-strike recovery in the automobile industry. On the other hand, domestic demand accelerated sharply in the quarter, but most of this increased demand was met by imports rather than by domestic production.

Gross National Product at market prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by 1.8% to reach \$87.9 billion, compared with a rise of 1.6% in the fourth quarter. However, most of this gain reflected higher prices, as the implicit price deflator for GNP, which had remained practically unchanged in the fourth quarter, rose by 1.1% in the first quarter. After adjusting for price changes, constant dollar GNP rose by 0.6% in the first quarter compared with a rise of 1.5% in the fourth quarter. (There are indications at the moment of issuing this report that the first estimates of the balance of external transactions incorporated here might be revised upward; if these indications are confirmed, they will result in a somewhat higher GNP estimate.)

Domestic demand, that is the demand for goods and services by Canadian residents whether on goods and services produced in Canada or abroad, was very strong in the first quarter, showing a rise of 3.3% compared with a decline of 0.3% in the fourth quarter. Much of the rise in domestic demand was due to increased spending on products of the North-American automobile industry, including a rebuilding of the stocks of motor vehicle dealers, as normal supplies of these products became available again upon termination of strikes in the industry. Demand for other goods and services also appears to have increased at a faster rate in the quarter. This was reflected in increases in most expenditure components as well as in increased imports of both automotive and other products. However, due to the higher import content of domestic demand in the quarter, which was only partially offset by increased exports, the value of Canadian production rose by much less than domestic demand.

Quarterly changes in Gross National Expenditure in the fourth and first quarters were dominated by swings in the balance of transactions in goods and services with non-residents. In the fourth quarter the balance (on a revised basis) rose by \$1.5 billion as compared to the previous quarter to reach an unprecedented surplus of \$2.1 billion. It then fell back sharply in the first quarter by \$1.2 billion to a level of \$0.9 billion. These swings in the overall balance originated in the merchandise account and were attributable to two effects reinforcing each other. First, the automobile strikes had a greater impact on Canada's automotive imports than on its automotive exports and this led to a sharp improvement in the balance of trade in these products in the fourth quarter and to a subsequent sharp deterioration in the first quarter. (It may be noted that the gain in net exports of automotive products (exports less imports) in the fourth quarter was more than offset by declines in inventories and in other final expenditure components.) Second, there were similar swings in the balance of transactions in other than automotive products due to increases in such exports in the fourth quarter, while imports remained flat, and to flat exports in the first quarter while imports rose.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

The major strength in private demand was shown by household expenditure on durable goods and by new residential construction. The relative buoyancy of this demand may have been partly due to generally easier credit conditions in recent months.

The increase in consumer spending on durable goods of 4.5% was one of the largest in recent years. Much of this gain was in expenditure on new automobiles, up by nearly 15% from the strike-affected fourth quarter. However, spending on other durable goods also rose quite strongly, particularly on home furnishings (for example furniture and carpets), and household appliances - goods which are partly associated with new housing. The gains made by these two categories of 6.5% and of 8.2% respectively were well above their quarterly increases in the last two years.

Consumer spending on other than durable goods was rather sluggish, especially in volume terms. Expenditures on semi-durable goods showed a rise of only 0.5%, after an unusually strong 5.1% gain in the fourth quarter. Women's and children's clothing were the only items in that group to show significant increases. Spending on non-durable goods decelerated, particularly in volume terms, largely because of declines in alcoholic beverages. Services showed an estimated 1.4% rise, but in real terms also registered a smaller than usual rate of advance. The relatively slow pace of advance of these categories of consumer expenditure offset the large gain shown by durable goods, so that although total personal expenditure on consumer goods and services made approximately the same current dollar gain of 1.5% as in the previous two quarters, it showed a volume deceleration; the constant dollar increase of 1.0% compared with gains of 1.6% in the fourth quarter and of 1.3% in the third quarter of 1970.

Expenditure on new housing rose by 5.6%. Although this increase was much smaller than the 12.7% gain shown in the fourth quarter, when the sector benefited from the high level of starts in the latter part of 1970, the current increase was nevertheless sizable. Most of the gain in new residential construction was attributable to work carried over and especially to completions, which rose by nearly 10%. An unusually severe winter in many parts of Canada may have contributed to the lower level of starts of residential structures in the quarter. They slowed from an annual rate of 256,000 units in the fourth quarter to a rate of 203,800 units in the first quarter. In April starts rebounded to an annual rate of 253,000 units.

The government sector was another area of support to economic activity. Government current expenditure on goods and services rose by 3.6%, with all three levels of government showing substantial increases. The most notable gains were shown by wages and salaries and by provincial medicare expenditure. Government fixed capital formation rose by 3.2%, with the major part of the increased outlays due to highway construction by provincial governments. Other government payments, especially transfer payments to persons at the provincial level, also rose substantially. With total outlays outpacing the growth in revenues, the surplus of the government sector as a whole, on a national accounts basis and seasonally adjusted at annual rates, fell from \$660 million in the fourth quarter to \$184 million in the first quarter.

Fixed capital formation by businesses was weak in the quarter. Investment in plant and equipment rose by 0.6%, with all of the increase in spending on non-residential construction, which was up by 1.3%. There was no change in the rate of investment in machinery and equipment. After discounting accelerated price rises this quarter in both non-residential construction (where there were renewed sharp increases in costs of materials) and in machinery and equipment, plant and equipment spending in real terms fell by 0.7%. Though the survey of business intentions indicates very little stimulus from machinery and equipment spending this year, partly because manufacturing



industries are expected to show a decline in their investment outlays, it does suggest some strength in non-residential construction for most other industries and especially utilities; the intended percentage increase in spending on business non-residential construction in 1971 of close to 10% is approximately the same rate as was realized in 1970.

Business non-farm inventories, which had been depleted by \$652 million in the fourth quarter, registered a nominal increase of \$36 million in the first quarter, despite a substantial accumulation in the stocks of retail trade entirely accounted for by the rebuilding of motor vehicle inventories. Depletions were most marked in manufacturing, where they were concentrated in the stocks of durables, particularly electrical goods. This reduction in manufacturers durable goods inventories may have resulted in part from the strength of consumer demand for such goods in the quarter. With new orders running ahead of shipments, the period ended with an increased backlog of unfilled orders.

On the income side a notable gain was shown by corporation profits, up by about 10%. However, this gain, in large part due to resumption of normal production in the automobile industry, apparently did not fully reverse a decline of around 11.5% in the strike-affected fourth quarter. Apart from the fourth quarter, profits were at their lowest level since the second quarter of 1968. (Because corporation profits estimates are very preliminary, no industrial detail is yet available.)

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income rose by 1.8% in the first quarter compared with 2.4% in the fourth quarter. The first quarter gain was approximately the same as the average quarterly rate of increase during 1970. Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries went up by 2.0% and accounted for about 40% of the total increase. Most of this gain occurred in manufacturing, which was up by 3.0%. The recovery of production in the automobile industry was of course a factor behind this strong increase. In the service-producing industries, sizable gains in finance and in commercial and non-commercial services were somewhat offset by smaller than usual gains in transportation, communications and other utilities and in trade.

Other income components frequently display quite volatile changes. On balance their movements dampened the growth in national income in the first quarter. In particular, accrued net income of farm operators from farm production fell by 23.5%. Although the value of grain production was virtually unchanged (an increase in the estimated value of the new crop offsetting a decline in the profits of the Canadian Wheat Board), both the value of livestock production and cash returns from other products declined in the quarter. Dividends paid to non-residents (a negative entry) rebounded sharply by 28% from a low fourth quarter level. The inventory valuation adjustment registered a large negative figure of \$448 million in the first quarter compared with minus \$32 million in the fourth quarter. (The inventory valuation adjustment is an entry designed to eliminate from the income side capital gains or losses in inventories; when inventory prices are rising, the entry is negative, when they are falling, it is positive.)

Partly due to a sharp increase in transfer payments to persons, up 6.1%, personal income made a further sizable gain in the first quarter of 2.1%. The fourth quarter gain was 2.4%, but the average quarterly gain during 1970 was notably smaller. With income taxes and other transfers to government rising by a moderate 1.6%, personal disposable income also rose notably for a second consecutive quarter - up by 2.3% in the fourth quarter and by 2.2% in the first quarter. Because personal expenditure did not advance as rapidly as personal disposable income, the personal saving ratio (personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income) rose

# GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

further to 8.1% in the first quarter. This ratio has been rising since the second quarter of 1970, when it was 6.8%.

## Price Movements

The rise in the implicit price index for Gross National Expenditure accelerated sharply in the first quarter of 1971. The rise of 1.1% - the largest since the first quarter of 1970 - compared with a 0.1% increase in the fourth quarter. It may be noted, however, that the overall price deflator reflects shifting weights among the components of gross national expenditure as well as price changes of individual items. Such weight shifts have been sizable in both the fourth and first quarters, especially with respect to the external trade sector. An alternative price measure with fixed weights based on the fourth quarter composition of Gross National Expenditure would have shown a lesser price increase.

As is shown in the following table, price rises occurred in practically all categories of demand. The implicit price index for personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, which has been remarkably stable in recent periods, rose by a moderate 0.5% in the first quarter. This increase was mostly due to a sharp rise in the durable goods price index component, which was affected by substantial increases in the prices of new and used automobiles. A small rise in the non-durable goods implicit price index of 0.3% followed declines in the preceding two quarters. The services implicit price index rose at about the same rate as in recent periods. The only component price index of personal expenditure on consumer goods and services to show a decline was that for semi-durable goods, entirely because of falling prices of clothing and footwear.

The increase in the implicit price index for government current expenditure on goods and services showed an acceleration, 1.3% compared with 0.9% in the fourth quarter, mostly due to increases in indexes for the salaries and wages in provincial and municipal governments, including that for wages and salaries in education.

Although the implicit price index for business gross fixed capital formation as a whole showed the same price rise of 1.4% as in the previous quarter, there were significant changes in its components. The price index for machinery and equipment showed an acceleration from a rise of 0.3% in the fourth quarter to a rise of 1.0% in the first quarter. Construction price indexes continued to rise at sizable rates. The wage components showed somewhat smaller rises in both residential and in non-residential construction, but the materials price indexes, which had shown price moderation in recent periods, rose sharply in the first quarter.



A1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1970-1971  
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(\$ millions)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

	1970					1971				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income .....	46,156	46,444	47,212	48,360	47,043	49,244				
2. Military pay and allowances .....	896	908	884	936	906	900				
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1) .	7,740	7,412	7,596	6,708	7,364	7,392				
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2) .....	-1,076	-868	-896	-784	-906	-1,004				
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3) .....	3,416	3,560	3,836	3,644	3,614	3,704				
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4) .....	1,380	1,536	1,116	1,444	1,369	1,104				
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5) .....	4,488	4,484	4,564	4,668	4,551	4,752				
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6) ...	-380	-188	-84	-32	-171	-448				
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST ...	62,620	63,288	64,228	64,944	63,770	65,644				
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies .....	11,152	11,096	11,420	11,336	11,251	11,944				
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments .	9,732	9,924	10,080	9,856	9,898	10,416				
12. Residual error of estimate .....	-820	-484	-740	240	-451	-116				
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468	87,888				
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators) .....	(81,304)	(82,288)	(83,872)	(84,932)	(83,099)	(86,784)				

(1) Excludes profits of government business enterprises.

(2) Includes the withholding tax applicable to this item.

(3) Includes profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises and other government investment income.

(4) Includes an arbitrary smoothing of crop production, and standard seasonal adjustment for withdrawals of grain from farm stocks and for the change in farm-held livestock and other inventories. Because of the arbitrary element, too precise an interpretation should not be given the seasonally adjusted figures of accrued net income of farm operators.

(5) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

(6) See footnote 4, of Table B1.

B1. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1970-1971  
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(\$ millions)

	1970					1971				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services .....	48,008	48,580	49,312	50,080	48,995	50,840				
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1) .....	15,024	15,708	15,968	16,508	15,802	17,108				
3. Gross fixed capital formation .....	17,592	17,404	18,168	18,680	17,961	19,076				
4. Government (2) .....	3,172	3,204	3,276	3,356	3,252	3,464				
5. Residential construction .....	20	24	24	16	21	20				
6. Non-residential construction .....	2,844	2,864	2,916	3,004	2,907	3,088				
7. Machinery and equipment .....	308	316	336	336	324	356				
8. Business (3) .....	14,420	14,200	14,892	15,324	14,709	15,612				
9. Residential construction .....	3,620	3,280	3,408	3,840	3,537	4,056				
10. Non-residential construction .....	5,092	5,120	5,304	5,496	5,253	5,568				
11. Machinery and equipment .....	5,708	5,800	6,180	5,988	5,919	5,988				
12. Value of physical change in inventories .....	432	692	216	-852	122	-152				
13. Government .....	-8	4	12	-60	-13	-48				
Business .....										
14. Non-farm (4) .....	608	536	760	-652	313	36				
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5) .....	-168	152	-556	-140	-178	-140				
16. Exports of goods and services .....	21,132	21,096	20,780	20,868	20,969	21,636				
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services .....	-20,320	-20,140	-20,200	-18,672	-19,833	-20,740				
18. Residual error of estimate .....	816	484	744	-236	452	120				
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES .....	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468	87,888				
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production .....	972	972	972	976	973	1,064				
Depletions of farm stocks of grain ..	-1,432	-1,120	-1,096	-840	-1,122	-1,132				
Change in other farm-held inventories ..	232	424	-204	236	172	-12				
Grain in commercial channels .....	60	-124	-228	-512	-201	-60				

- (1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 44, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1971" (DBS 13-001).
- (2) Includes outlay on new durable assets such as building and highway construction by governments, other than government business enterprises. Excludes defence construction and equipment which are defined as current expenditure.
- (3) Includes capital expenditures by private and government business enterprises, private non-commercial institutions and outlays on new residential construction by individuals. Capital expenditure is defined to include all transfer costs on the sales and purchases of the existing land and buildings.
- (4) The book value of inventories is deflated to remove the effect of price changes and the derived "physical" change is then valued at average prices of the current period to obtain the value of physical change. The difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment. (See line 8, Table A1.)
- (5) In the seasonally adjusted series, the value of grain crop production in each quarter is taken as one-fourth of the estimated value of crop production for the year as a whole (see footnote 4, Table A1). All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.



C1. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1970-1971 (1)  
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates  
(\$ millions)

	1970					1971				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services .....	37,984	38,280	38,776	39,400	38,610	39,808				
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services .....	9,508	9,648	9,628	9,860	9,661	10,092				
3. Gross fixed capital formation .....	13,736	13,560	14,092	14,312	13,925	14,396				
4. Government .....	2,444	2,480	2,516	2,560	2,500	2,584				
5. Residential construction .....	16	16	16	12	15	12				
6. Non-residential construction .....	2,156	2,188	2,208	2,260	2,203	2,268				
7. Machinery and equipment .....	272	276	292	288	282	304				
8. Business .....	11,292	11,080	11,576	11,752	11,425	11,812				
9. Residential construction .....	2,628	2,352	2,416	2,676	2,518	2,796				
10. Non-residential construction .....	3,856	3,880	3,980	4,072	3,947	4,064				
11. Machinery and equipment .....	4,808	4,848	5,180	5,004	4,960	4,952				
12. Value of physical change in inventories .....	132	472	92	-528	42	-56				
13. Government .....	-4	-4	-	-52	-15	-36				
Business .....										
14. Non-farm .....	372	604	524	-460	260	16				
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels .....	-236	-128	-432	-16	-203	-36				
16. Exports of goods and services .....	17,428	17,324	17,044	17,108	17,226	17,704				
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services ..	-16,976	-16,744	-16,932	-15,744	-16,599	-17,428				
18. Residual error of estimate .....	628	368	564	-180	345	88				
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS .....	62,440	62,908	63,264	64,228	63,210	64,604				

(1) The implicit price deflators of the seasonally unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, derived by dividing the value figures in current dollars by the constant dollar figures, are not suitable as indicators of quarter-to-quarter price change. This is because they are currently weighted and therefore are affected by compositional shifts which occur within the unadjusted components of Gross National Expenditure, on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Quarter-to-quarter movements in the implicit price deflators based on seasonally adjusted data are less subject to the problem of shifting weights and may be used as a measure of price change.

## REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT

### Real Domestic Product, March 1971 - Advance information

The seasonally adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product increased by 1.0% in March. It had increased 0.5% in February, and decreased 0.4% in January.

The advance in trade - the largest percentage increase since April 1967 - was equivalent to more than two fifths of the increase in total output in March. Wholesale trade dominated the trade industries because of an expansion in grain sales which alone accounted for three tenths of the March R.D.P. growth. But large increases were also reported by wholesale sellers of auto parts and accessories and of household electrical appliances. Retail trade also increased for the second consecutive month, with decreases in most components more than offset by a continued acceleration in sales by motor vehicle dealers.

The construction industry, also with a large percentage increase - the largest in the post - 1960 expansionary period - contributed a quarter of the increase in R.D.P. for March. Half of this came from residential construction, which had returned to the vigorous rates of growth that prevailed in the last few months of 1970. Highway, construction and, to a lesser extent, non-residential building construction also increased in the month.

Transportation, storage and communication increased strongly in March, with almost all components adding to their output. An increase in rail transport was the most significant, based on greater carriage of automobiles, grain, fertilizers, and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Only one industry division recorded a significant decline in March. Manufacturing decreased fractionally, with widespread declines among the food and beverage components and declines in the iron and steel, the motor vehicle, and the rubber industries more than offsetting increases in the chemical and the printing and publishing industries.

On a quarterly basis (\*) R.D.P. rose by 0.6% in the first quarter of this year, following increases of 0.7%, 0.3%, 0.4% and 1.2% in the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 1970. The strength in the January-March period of 1971 came from increased manufacturing of motor vehicles and of parts, which reached a record level in February after recovering from the strikes in 1970. If these two industries were removed from the aggregate calculation for the first quarter, R.D.P. would have decreased by 0.2% from the fourth-quarter level.

Other noteworthy changes within manufacturing were all negative - pulp and paper decreased for the fourth time in the last five quarters, and the printing and publishing, metal fabricating, and petroleum and coal products industries each recorded substantial declines. Despite the dampening effect of these and other movements on the rise in motor vehicle manufacturing, total manufacturing accounted for two-thirds of the 0.6% increase in R.D.P.

Trade contributed one-third of the increase in R.D.P. Although the March increase in wholesale grain sales had a major effect on wholesale trade for the first quarter (as did an increase in construction materials), retail trade gains were more important in the quarter. Output of most retail store-types increased in the first three months of 1971, with the dominant factor being the partial recovery by motor vehicle dealers from the large drop they experienced in the fourth quarter.

The construction index rose, although at a lesser rate than in the fourth quarter. The improved performance in these two quarters follow six quarters of declining output. The significant increase in construction in the first quarter was in residential construction, as a decrease in non-residential building offset increases in the other components.

(\*) It should be noted that the 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.



## REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (continued)

Mining and agriculture both decreased in the first quarter of this year — agriculture, because of lower production of livestock, poultry and eggs, and because of an increase in expenses; and mining, because of declines in crude petroleum and natural gas and in miscellaneous metal mining.

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar had no doubt been an important factor behind the smaller than usual increases in the implicit price index for exports and the declines in that for imports in the second half of 1970. By the beginning of 1971, most of the effects of the appreciation may have been incorporated in the trade price structure; both the exports and the imports implicit price indexes rose in the first quarter, though at very moderate rates. However, the rise in the implicit index for import prices was considerably dampened by an unusually large weight shift as between service imports and merchandise imports, as the value of transactions in the latter, which has the lower price index, rose very strongly in the quarter. The components of the implicit price index for imports show a 0.8% increase for merchandise and 0.3% increase for services.

For further information, order March issue of Index of Industrial Production (61-005, 20¢/\$2.00)

(see tables on page 12)

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Vital Statistics, April 1971 (84-001, 10¢/\$1)

The 31,587 births recorded in provincial offices during April brought the total for the first four months of 1971 to 124,937, an increase of 2.6% from the 121,802 registrations for the same months of last year. The birth rate for April was 17.8 per 1,000 population.

There were 11,012 marriages filed in April giving a rate of 6.2 per 1,000 population. The cumulative total for the first four months of 1971 was 2.8% lower than the corresponding period of last year, although seven provinces reported increases.

During April there were 12,810 deaths giving a rate of 7.2 per 1,000 population. The total for the first four months was 0.2% lower than in the same months of 1970.

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (continued)  
MONTHLY INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
(1961=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1961 percentage weight	1971			% Change
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Real Domestic Product .....	100.000	162.5	163.2	164.9	1.0
Agriculture .....	4.525	127.0	128.3	128.5	0.2
Forestry .....	1.231	148.0	145.5	143.8	- 1.2
Fishing and trapping .....	0.259	95.5	96.8	106.7	10.2
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells .....	4.564	177.4	176.4	176.3	- 0.1
Manufacturing .....	24.943	167.1	168.3	167.8	- 0.3
Non-durable manufacturing .....	13.933	152.7	150.0	150.2	0.1
Durable manufacturing .....	11.010	185.3	191.5	190.2	- 0.7
Construction .....	5.803	154.9	156.3	164.2	5.0
Transportation, storage and communication .....	9.910	171.7	171.3	174.7	2.0
Transportation .....	6.873	172.0	170.7	175.4	2.8
Air transport .....	0.463	342.5	333.9	343.2	2.8
Railway transport .....	2.859	160.9	164.1	169.1	3.0
Bus transport, interurban and rural .....	0.096	198.3	200.9	197.0	- 1.9
Urban transit systems .....	0.303	97.6	106.5	107.9	1.3
Pipeline transport .....	0.451	300.9	288.5	302.8	5.0
Storage .....	0.299	117.3	121.9	121.8	- 0.1
Grain elevators .....	0.211	105.6	111.7	111.3	- 0.4
Communication .....	2.738	176.9	178.1	178.6	0.2
Electric power, gas and water utilities .....	2.908	203.2	201.8	201.8	-
Trade .....	12.973	160.1	162.6	167.8	3.2
Wholesale trade .....	4.906	177.5	178.5	189.6	6.2
Wholesale merchants .....	3.491	187.1	188.2	203.4	8.0
Retail trade .....	8.067	149.5	152.9	154.5	1.1
Food stores .....	1.552	143.8	146.1	145.4	- 0.5
Department stores .....	1.161	179.5	181.4	175.5	- 3.3
General stores .....	0.239	100.4	105.1	102.4	- 2.6
Variety stores .....	0.301	186.9	179.1	187.7	4.8
Motor vehicle dealers .....	0.926	147.5	159.5	185.4	16.2
Clothing stores .....	0.507	143.6	152.9	148.4	- 3.0
Shoe stores .....	0.119	124.4	133.7	120.1	-10.2
Hardware stores .....	0.167	121.4	122.6	122.0	- 0.5
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores .....	0.345	120.0	114.6	117.6	2.6
Drug stores .....	0.343	164.6	169.4	166.3	- 1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	11.831	153.0	154.0	154.6	0.4
Community, business and personal service industries .....	13.821	178.0	178.3	179.2	0.5
Education and related services .....	3.450	239.7	240.9	241.6	0.3
Health and welfare services .....	3.476	164.9	165.4	166.1	0.4
Motion picture and recreational services .....	0.400	165.6	159.9	167.5	4.8
Services to business management .....	1.616	175.9	178.2	176.0	- 1.2
Personal services .....	3.766	128.4	127.7	129.8	1.6
Hotels, restaurants and taverns .....	2.212	132.1	130.8	133.0	1.6
Public administration and defence .....	7.232	131.4	131.3	132.3	0.8

Special industry groupings

Real Domestic Product less agriculture .....	95.475	164.1	164.9	166.6	1.0
Goods-producing industries .....	44.233	163.9	164.6	165.4	0.5
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .....	39.708	168.1	168.8	169.6	0.5
Service-producing industries .....	55.767	161.4	162.2	164.4	1.4
Commercial industries .....	85.478	162.6	163.5	165.2	1.1
Commercial industries less agriculture .....	80.953	164.6	165.5	167.3	1.1
Non-commercial industries .....	14.522	161.5	161.8	162.7	0.6
Index of Industrial Production .....	32.415	171.7	172.5	172.1	- 0.2



QUARTERLY INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
(1961=100)

	1961 percentage weight	Without seasonal adjustment			Seasonally Adjusted		
		1st Qtr. 1970	1st Qtr. 1971	% change	4th Qtr. 1970	1st Qtr. 1971	% change
Real Domestic Product .....	100.000	152.0	155.5	2.3	162.5	163.5	0.6
Agriculture .....	4.525	50.3	47.1	-6.4	139.2	127.9	-8.1
Forestry .....	1.231	148.4	139.2	-6.2	149.0	145.8	-2.1
Fishing and trapping .....	0.259	57.8	61.2	5.9	113.9	99.7	-12.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells .....	4.564	169.2	176.5	4.3	181.0	176.7	-2.4
Manufacturing .....	24.947	166.5	165.1	-0.8	165.0	167.7	1.7
Non-durable manufacturing .....	13.933	146.3	147.0	0.5	153.4	151.0	-1.6
Durable manufacturing .....	11.010	192.1	188.0	-2.1	179.6	189.0	5.2
Construction .....	5.807	134.7	140.8	4.5	155.0	158.5	2.3
Transportation, storage and communication .....	9.910	161.3	164.5	2.0	172.8	172.5	-0.2
Transportation .....	6.873	160.7	162.2	0.9	174.0	172.7	-0.8
Air transport .....	0.463	278.7	292.0	4.8	326.3	339.9	4.2
Railway transport .....	2.859	157.6	158.6	0.6	165.9	164.7	-0.7
Bus transport, interurban and rural .....	0.096	154.6	159.7	3.3	182.8	198.7	8.7
Urban transit systems .....	0.303	106.7	105.3	-1.3	106.5	104.0	-2.3
Pipeline transport .....	0.451	295.4	318.3	7.8	300.2	297.4	-0.9
Storage .....	0.299	111.1	106.6	-4.1	122.9	120.3	-2.1
Grain elevators .....	0.211	99.0	93.0	-6.1	115.5	109.5	-5.2
Communication .....	2.738	168.1	176.5	5.0	175.3	177.9	1.5
Electric power, gas and water utilities .....	2.908	219.0	234.3	7.0	196.9	202.2	2.7
Trade .....	12.973	141.5	146.9	3.8	160.8	163.5	1.7
Wholesale trade .....	4.906	160.8	168.3	4.7	178.6	181.9	1.8
Wholesale merchants .....	3.491	164.9	173.4	5.2	189.3	192.9	1.9
Retail trade .....	8.067	129.8	133.9	3.2	149.9	152.3	1.6
Food stores .....	1.552	130.0	139.7	7.5	143.4	145.1	1.2
Department stores .....	1.161	125.3	136.3	8.8	177.4	178.8	0.8
General stores .....	0.239	78.0	85.0	9.0	99.5	102.6	3.1
Variety stores .....	0.301	136.8	135.4	-1.0	188.2	184.6	-1.9
Motor vehicle dealers .....	0.926	153.9	154.3	0.3	153.1	164.1	7.2
Clothing stores .....	0.507	119.1	122.9	3.2	143.4	148.3	3.4
Shoe stores .....	0.119	95.6	92.2	-3.6	135.8	126.1	-7.2
Hardware stores .....	0.167	87.5	88.3	0.9	122.3	122.0	-0.2
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores .....	0.345	107.8	101.9	-5.5	115.3	117.4	1.8
Drug stores .....	0.343	156.3	162.8	4.2	168.2	166.8	-0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	11.831	147.1	152.5	3.7	152.4	153.9	0.9
Community, business and personal service industries .....	13.821	170.7	177.5	4.0	177.2	178.5	0.7
Education and related services .....	3.450	228.5	246.6	7.9	236.4	240.7	1.8
Health and welfare services .....	3.476	160.2	165.0	3.0	164.4	165.5	0.7
Motion picture and recreational services .....	0.400	141.3	148.8	5.3	162.1	164.3	1.4
Services to business management .....	1.616	173.7	174.1	0.2	178.4	176.7	-1.0
Personal services .....	3.766	123.1	124.1	0.8	129.1	128.6	-0.4
Hotels, restaurants and taverns .....	2.212	123.9	124.2	0.2	133.3	132.0	-1.0
Public administration and defence .....	7.232	124.2	129.3	4.1	130.9	131.6	0.6

Special industry groupings

Real Domestic Product less agriculture .....	95.475	156.8	160.6	2.4	163.6	165.2	1.0
Goods-producing industries .....	44.233	153.0	154.2	0.8	164.0	164.6	0.4
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .....	39.708	164.7	166.4	1.0	166.9	168.8	1.2
Service-producing industries .....	55.767	151.2	156.5	3.5	161.3	162.6	0.8
Commercial industries .....	85.478	151.7	154.4	1.8	162.9	163.8	0.5
Commercial industries less agriculture .....	80.953	157.3	160.4	2.0	164.2	165.8	0.9
Non-commercial industries .....	14.522	153.9	161.8	5.1	160.3	162.0	1.1
Index of Industrial Production .....	32.415	171.6	172.9	0.8	170.1	172.1	1.2

## New Residential Construction, April 1971 - Advance information

Dwelling Starts and Completions  
in Centres of 10,000 Population & Over

April 1971	Starts					Completions				
	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total
Newfoundland	70	10	10	156	246	34	16	14	—	64
Prince Edward Island	4	—	—	—	4	3	4	—	—	7
Nova Scotia	78	16	6	60	160	52	12	—	220	284
New Brunswick	60	10	12	101	183	94	30	102	10	236
Quebec	1,068	110	122	2,449	3,749	1,310	315	344	2,372	4,341
Ontario	1,784	548	989	4,046	7,367	897	337	467	1,973	3,674
Manitoba	114	40	—	603	757	121	66	28	53	268
Saskatchewan	59	2	6	—	67	68	8	1	—	77
Alberta	560	64	352	1,395	2,371	386	44	465	729	1,624
British Columbia	819	46	159	669	1,693	535	38	10	158	741
Canada	4,616	846	1,656	9,479	16,597	3,500	870	1,431	5,515	11,316
METROPOLITAN AREAS										
Calgary	289	50	248	786	1,373	210	16	106	292	624
Edmonton	225	10	104	462	801	132	10	359	377	878
Halifax	62	8	6	60	136	29	10	—	208	247
Hamilton	146	1	112	98	357	54	12	24	—	90
Hull	25	2	—	224	251	129	6	45	286	466
Kitchener	90	26	37	150	303	46	3	1	18	68
London	131	12	30	589	762	39	15	13	21	88
Montreal	560	70	12	1,695	2,337	705	275	276	1,259	2,515
Ottawa	131	64	140	260	595	66	—	121	420	607
Quebec	195	14	110	316	635	210	8	—	427	645
Regina	42	—	6	—	48	46	4	1	—	51
Saint John	17	2	—	35	54	26	6	—	6	38
St. Johns	67	10	10	156	243	34	16	14	—	64
Saskatoon	14	—	—	—	14	9	—	—	—	9
Sudbury	70	16	199	116	401	44	5	—	—	49
Toronto	567	357	121	1,948	2,993	237	171	49	1,166	1,623
Vancouver	623	40	159	481	1,303	354	26	—	143	523
Victoria	114	2	—	168	284	81	6	—	15	102
Windsor	82	8	45	6	141	60	2	83	38	183
Winnipeg	105	36	—	603	744	114	66	26	53	259
Sub-Total	3,555	728	1,339	8,153	13,775	2,625	657	1,118	4,729	9,129
Major Urban Areas	608	94	297	1,030	2,029	503	149	158	572	1,382
Other Areas 10,000+	453	24	20	296	793	372	64	155	214	805
All Areas 10,000+	4,616	846	1,656	9,479	16,597	3,500	870	1,431	5,515	11,316

For further information order catalogue New Residential Construction (64-002, 30¢/\$3.00).



P R I C E

PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES, May 1971 - Advance information  
Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	May 20/71	May 13/71	April 22/71
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1961=100)				
Investors price index .....	114	148.4	149.6	153.3
Industrials .....	80	151.6	152.9	157.1
Industrial mines .....	4	140.9	144.8	153.2
Foods .....	10	133.9	133.4	140.3
Beverages .....	7	189.0	188.6	192.3
Textiles and clothing	5	112.1	109.0	105.9
Pulp and paper .....	7	90.6	91.8	100.9
Printing and pub. ....	4	254.7	253.0	256.6
Primary metals .....	8	100.2	100.1	100.5
Metal fabricating .....	9	162.7	162.6	160.3
Non-metallic minerals	4	137.4	137.8	144.6
Petroleum .....	7	201.2	201.3	202.2
Chemicals.....	4	83.4	87.5	94.2
Construction .....	4	63.8	64.1	62.9
Retail trade .....	7	117.6	119.5	120.7
Utilities .....	20	148.3	149.0	152.8
Pipelines .....	5	165.1	165.8	169.4
Transportation .....	4	256.8	259.6	262.3
Telephone .....	3	96.5	97.4	100.3
Electric power .....	3	119.0	118.9	123.3
Gas distribution .....	5	222.0	220.8	228.1
Finance .....	14	136.0	137.1	138.7
Banks .....	6	157.0	158.0	158.6
Investment and loan ...	8	104.4	106.0	109.4
Mining stock price index:	24	113.4	115.1	118.7
Golds .....	6	107.5	111.2	110.7
Base metals .....	18	117.7	118.3	124.1
Uraniums price index .....	4	177.7	177.0	181.0
Primary oils and gas .....	6	436.7	449.4	443.8

P R I C E (continued)

PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES, May 1971 - Advance information  
Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	May 27/71 This week	May 20/71 Week ago	April 29/71 Month ago
(1961=100)				
Investors price index ....	114	146.3	148.4	151.4
Industrials .....	80	149.6	151.6	154.9
Industrial mines .....	4	137.1	140.9	148.8
Foods .....	10	133.6	133.9	136.2
Beverages .....	7	187.2	189.0	191.8
Textiles and clothing	5	108.8	112.1	109.0
Pulp and paper .....	7	91.8	90.6	95.4
Printing and pub. ....	4	249.4	254.7	250.7
Primary metals .....	8	97.8	100.2	99.9
Metal fabricating ....	9	160.6	162.7	163.0
Non-metallic minerals	4	137.1	137.4	143.2
Petroleum .....	7	200.4	201.2	200.9
Chemicals .....	4	81.9	83.4	92.8
Construction .....	4	60.3	63.8	63.1
Retail trade .....	7	116.3	117.6	122.2
Utilities .....	20	145.0	148.3	151.4
Pipelines .....	5	162.4	165.1	170.8
Transportation .....	4	248.9	256.8	265.2
Telephone .....	3	94.1	96.5	98.2
Electric power .....	3	117.0	119.0	120.9
Gas distribution .....	5	217.6	222.0	219.5
Finance .....	14	135.2	136.0	137.4
Banks .....	6	156.8	157.0	156.5
Investment and loan ..	8	102.5	104.4	109.8
Mining stock price index:	24	109.1	113.4	117.2
Golds .....	6	101.1	107.5	111.7
Base metals .....	18	114.4	117.7	121.3
Uraniums price index .....	4	167.3	177.7	179.8
Primary oils and gas ....	6	432.5	436.7	452.3

8205-33.1



SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE INDEXES - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1/  
Percentage Change from the Previous Quarter

	1970				1971			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
1. Personal expenditure on								
consumer goods and services	1.6	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.5			
Durable goods .....	2.2	—	—	—	0.9			
Semi-durable goods .....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-0.7			
Non-durable goods .....	1.2	0.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.3			
Services .....	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1			
2. Government current expendi-								
ture on goods and services	-1.6	3.0	1.9	0.9	1.3			
3. Business gross fixed capital								
formation .....	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4			
Residential construction .	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1			
Non-residential con-								
struction .....	0.6	-0.1	1.0	1.3	1.5			
Machinery and equipment ..	1.2	0.8	-0.3	0.3	1.0			
4. Exports .....	2.1	0.4	0.1	—	0.2			
5. Imports .....	0.7	0.5	-0.8	-0.6	0.3			
6. Gross national expenditure .	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.1			
7. Gross national expenditure								
excluding value of physical								
change in inventories .....	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.1			

1/ Implicit price indexes are currently weighted (Paasche) and therefore reflect changes in expenditure patterns as well as price changes of individual items.

# TRANSPORTATION

## Travel between Canada, the United States and other Countries, Quarter ended March 31, 1971 - Advance information

Travel across Canadian borders produced a deficit balance of \$201 million in the first quarter of 1971. This was similar to that of a year earlier, as a reduction in the deficit with the United States largely offset higher spending overseas.

Canada received \$113 million from its visitors in the first quarter of 1971 - slightly more than the \$109 million received a year earlier. U.S. visitors increased their spending by 9% to \$100 million, but visitors from overseas reduced their spending by 24% to \$13 million.

Total Canadian spending on travel abroad was \$314 million, about the same as in the first quarter of 1970.

Visitors to Canada decreased 7% to 4.83 million. Most of the decline was caused by a 6% reduction in visitors from the U.S. (to 4.78 million): visitors from other countries also decreased by 6% to 50,000.

Canadian visits abroad dropped 9% to 6.23 million. A 10% drop to 5.96 million visits to the U.S. was only partly offset by a 12% increase to 267,000 visits to overseas countries.

For further information order March issues of Travel between Canada, the United States and other Countries (66-001, 30¢/\$3.00) and Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001, 50¢/\$2.00).

## Receipts and Payments on International Travel

January - March 1969-1971

	1969	1970	1971(a)	Change 1971/70
	<u>(Millions, Canadian \$)</u>			<u>%</u>
<u>United States</u>				
Receipts	74	92	100	+ 8.7
Payments	-207	-217	-213	- 1.8
Balance	-133	-125	-113	- 9.6
<u>Overseas Countries</u>				
Receipts	12	17	13	-23.5
Payments	- 61	- 96	-101	+ 5.2
Balance	- 49	- 79	- 88	+11.4
<u>All Countries</u>				
Receipts	86	109	113	+ 3.7
Payments	-268	-313	-314	+ 0.3
Balance	-182	-204	-201	- 1.5

(a) Subject to revision.



TRANSPORTATION (concluded)

Railway Operating Statistics, January, 1971 - Advance information

Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$128,419,675 in January 1971, up 1.7% from January 1970. But net operating income dropped to a loss of \$4,517,068 compared with a profit of \$2,412,675.

Revenue freight carried declined 2.4% to 18,807,775 tons, but revenue passengers increased 3.8% to 2,014,331.

Further details will be contained in the January issue of Railway Operating Statistics, (52-003, 10¢/\$1.00)

Weekly Railway Carloadings, Period ended May 14, 1971

Canadian railways loaded 4,538,237 tons of revenue freight during the 7-day period ended May 14, up 8.1% from the corresponding period of 1970. The number of cars loaded rose 5.9% to 81,471.

Year-to-date tonnage loaded declined by 0.5% to 69,540,162 tons, and the number of cars loaded declined by 1.9% to 1,328,350.

For further details order Railway Transport Service Bulletin, (Catalogue No. 52-004) and monthly Railway Carloadings, (52-001, 20¢/\$2.00)

LABOUR

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1971

The March advance estimate of employment for the industrial composite, not adjusted for seasonal variations, indicated an increase from February 1971 and a slight decline from March 1970.

After adjustment for seasonal variations, the employment index rose to an estimated 127.7 from 127.2 in February. All industry divisions, showed increases except service which declined slightly.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the industrial composite level at \$132.10 were higher in March than in February. Increases were recorded in all industry divisions except mining which declined.

The February index of employment for the industrial composite (1961=100), not adjusted for seasonal variations, was 122.7. This was 0.2% lower than the 123.0 recorded in January and 1.3% lower than the February 1970 level of 124.3. Employment declined from January in forestry, mining and trade and increased slightly in the other divisions.

Seasonally-adjusted, however, the industrial composite index rose by 0.3% to 127.2. There were increases in all industry divisions except mining and construction, which declined, and manufacturing which showed no change.

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

Average weekly wages and salaries at the industrial composite level rose \$0.88 (0.7%) to \$131.70 in February. Over-the-year, the increase in average weekly wages and salaries was \$7.54 (6.1%) from \$124.16 in February 1970. There were increases from January in forestry, construction, trade, service, and transportation, communication and other other utilities, and declines in the other divisions. The largest increases were in forestry (\$10.37) and construction (\$4.58).

## LABOUR (continued)

Advance estimates for March indicated an increase in average weekly wages in manufacturing as a result of higher average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. Average weekly wages fell in both mining and construction as the result of declines in average weekly hours; an increase in average hourly earnings in construction partly offset the decline in average weekly hours.

In February, average weekly wages in manufacturing decreased slightly (0.3%) to \$123.77 as average weekly hours declined 0.1 hours while average hourly earnings remained unchanged from the previous month. Both durables and non-durables contributed to the small decrease. In the durables, a 0.1-hour increase in average weekly hours did not offset a 2-cent fall in average hourly earnings; in non-durables, a decline of 0.3 hours in average weekly hours more than offset a 1-cent increase in average hourly earnings. Among the regions, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia had declines in average weekly wages whereas slight gains were recorded in the Atlantic and Prairie regions. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours were down 1.2 hours and average hourly earnings rose by 26 cents.

In mining, average weekly wages at \$156.41 were also slightly lower (0.1%) than in January as a 1-cent increase in average hourly earnings was more than offset by a 0.1-hour decline in average weekly hours. Compared with February last year, average weekly hours were lower by 1.6 hours and average hourly earnings higher by 30 cents.

Average weekly wages in construction rose in February by \$4.73 (2.8%) to \$173.80 as the result of increases in both average weekly hours (0.8 hours) and average hourly earnings (3 cents). Both the building and the engineering components contributed to the increases. Compared with February 1970, average weekly hours were 1.2 hours lower and average hourly earnings 51 cents higher.

Complete figures for February will be available in the March-April issue of "Employment, Earnings and Hours" (72-002, 40¢/4)

## Advance Employment Index Numbers and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, March 1971

Industry division	Employment Index Numbers						Average Weekly Wages and Salaries			
	Not Adjusted				Seasonally-adjusted					
	March 1971 a	Feb. 1971 p	March 1970	Feb. 1970	March 1971 a	Feb. 1971 p	Mar. 1971 a	Feb. 1971 p	Mar. 1970	Feb. 1970
Industry Division	1961=100						\$			
Forestry.....	..	63.7	68.3	78.1	..	77.9	..	153.92	144.87	149.16
Mining.....	115.0	113.7	113.2	113.1	115.1	114.3	169.30	170.27	165.76	162.34
Manufacturing.....	120.3	119.5	122.6	122.6	122.2	121.6	139.60	137.50	130.11	130.20
Durables.....	131.0	130.3	135.0	135.1	131.9	131.4	149.58	148.25	139.21	139.30
Non-durables.....	111.8	110.9	112.5	112.5	114.5	113.8	130.10	127.42	121.27	121.27
Construction.....	97.9	96.5	102.4	102.9	111.5	110.5	176.74	176.62	152.90	162.09
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities.....	..	110.9	108.1	108.3	..	115.2	..	146.05	139.15	138.88
Trade.....	136.0	134.4	137.2	136.8	139.0	138.5	104.03	104.00	98.79	98.10
Finance, insurance and real estate..	144.5	143.9	142.8	142.9	145.0	144.4	126.93	125.22	117.86	116.80
Service.....	175.0	174.6	171.9	170.4	181.6	181.9	94.70	94.47	89.38	89.85
Industrial Composite.....	123.9	122.7	124.2	124.3	127.7	127.2	132.10	131.70	123.80	124.16



Advance Estimates of Average Weekly Hours and Earnings, March 1971

Industry Division and Area	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	Mar. 1971 <sup>a</sup>	Feb. 1971 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1971 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 1970	Mar. 1971 <sup>a</sup>	Feb. 1971 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1971 <sup>p</sup>	Mar. 1970	March 1971 <sup>a</sup>	Feb. 1971 <sup>p</sup>	Jan. 1971 <sup>p</sup>	March 1970
Industry division:	Hours				Dollars							
Mining including milling....	39.6	39.8	39.9	41.3	3.93	3.93	3.92	3.73	155.63	156.41	156.63	154.20
Manufacturing.....	39.1	38.8	38.9	39.5	3.21	3.19	3.19	2.96	125.51	123.77	124.09	117.14
Durables.....	39.3	39.2	39.1	40.0	3.46	3.44	3.46	3.18	135.98	134.85	135.14	127.25
Non-durables.....	38.9	38.5	38.8	39.1	2.96	2.93	2.92	2.73	115.14	112.81	113.17	106.83
Construction .....	37.4	37.7	36.9	35.7	4.63	4.61	4.58	4.12	173.16	173.80	169.07	147.11
Building.....	36.1	36.3	35.8	34.5	4.77	4.75	4.71	4.22	172.20	172.43	168.69	145.59
Engineering.....	40.9	41.7	40.1	39.5	4.31	4.28	4.25	3.84	176.28	178.48	170.17	151.73
Manufacturing:												
Atlantic Region.....	40.3	40.0	40.0	40.2	2.66	2.66	2.65	2.46	107.20	106.40	106.13	99.03
Quebec.....	39.8	39.5	39.6	40.2	2.83	2.81	2.81	2.63	112.63	111.00	111.54	105.95
Ontario.....	38.9	38.7	38.8	39.5	3.39	3.36	3.36	3.12	131.87	130.03	130.47	123.14
Prairie Region.....	38.9	38.5	38.5	38.9	3.14	3.12	3.11	2.88	122.15	120.12	119.92	112.19
British Columbia.....	37.3	36.9	37.1	37.4	3.95	3.93	3.93	3.66	147.34	145.02	145.92	136.97

.. figures not available

a advance figures

p preliminary figures

Sales Financing, March 1971 - Advance information

Total holdings of retail instalment paper decreased to \$1,825.7 million at the end of April from \$1,857.8 a month earlier. New and used passenger car sales accounted for \$630.5 million (down from \$642.6 million); commercial vehicle sales for \$482.9 million (down slightly from \$487.3 million) and other commodities for \$712.3 million (down from \$727.9 million). Repayments decreased to \$147.1 million from \$161.3 million.

For further information order March issue of Sales Financing (63-013, 20¢/\$2).

Department Store Sales by Regions, April 1971 (63-004, \$1.00 a year)

During April 1971, department store sales rose in Canada 14.5% over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, +14.6%; Quebec, +20.9%; Manitoba, +9.3%; Ontario +14.0%; Saskatchewan, +19.9%; Alberta, +11.1%; and British Columbia, +12.4%.

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

Steel Ingots, Week ended May 29, 1971 - Advance information

Steel ingot production for the week ended May 29, totalled 242,371 tons increased of 3.3% from the preceding week's total of 234,648 tons. The comparable week's total in 1970 was 234,915 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 183,227 tons equalling 100 was 132.3 in the current week, 128.1 a week earlier and 128.2 one year ago.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1971 - Advance information

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased to 354,142,000 feet board measure in March 1971 from 336,269,000 feet board measure a year earlier.

Stocks on hand at end of March 1971 totalled 994,898,000 feet board measure.

For further information order March issue of Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills, East of the Rockies (35-002, 20¢/\$2.00)

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals (S.I.C. 378) 1969 (Census of Manufactures) - Advance information

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals shipped \$891 million worth of products of own manufacture in 1969. This was 5.2% more than in 1968. The total value added by the industry increased 6.2% to \$458 million, the total number of employees increased 2.0% to 20,376, and total salaries and wages increased 10.5% to \$174 million.

For further information, order 1969 Census of Manufactures Preliminary Bulletins (\$3.50 for the series) or the publication Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals 1969 (46-219, 50¢).



MANUFACTURING (concluded)

Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, April 1971 - Advance information

Canadian manufacturers produced 7,042 tons or 15,074,649 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tile in April, 1971 compared to 7,393 tons or 16,066,683 square feet in 1970. Year-to-date production totalled 27,044 tons (56,716,514 square feet), compared to 24,521 tons (52,231,482 square feet) in 1970.

For further information order April issue of Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, (47-001, 10¢/\$1)

Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines (S.I.C. 374) 1969 (Census of manufactures) - Advance information

Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines shipped \$357 million worth of products of own manufacture in 1969. This was 9.5% more than in 1968. The total value added by the industry increased 12.1% to \$243 million, the total number of employees increased 1.6% to 12,644, and total salaries and wages increased 10.3% to \$90,062 million.

For further information, order 1969 Census of Manufactures Preliminary Bulletins (\$3.50 for the series) or the publication Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines 1969 (46-219, 50¢).

Men's Clothing Industry, Woven Shirts, 1969 - Advance information

Shipments of mens and boys' woven shirts increased in value by 6% to \$66.4 million in 1969 from \$62.6 million in 1968. But volume declined 4% to 1,795,000 dozen from 1,881,000 as the industry swung away from cotton to more expensive synthetic fibres. Shipments of cotton shirts, averaging \$31 per dozen, dropped 23% in value to \$22.8 million, and 27% in volume to 714,000 dozen: those of shirts containing synthetic fibres, averaging \$40 per dozen (up from \$37 the previous year) jumped 32% in value to \$43.6 million and 20% in volume to 1,081,000 dozen.

For further information order the 1969 issue of Men's Clothing Industry (34-216, 50¢).

Foundation Garment Shipments, First Quarter, 1971 - Advance information

Shipments of foundation garments increased to 434,715 dozens in the first quarter of 1971 from 415,372 a year earlier, and from 429,479 in the fourth quarter of 1970.

For further information order Foundation Garment Shipments, (34-002, 25¢/\$2.00).

## AGRICULTURE

### Farm Cash Receipts, 1970 (21-201, 25¢)

Farmers received a total of \$4,166.8 million in the form of cash receipts from farm operations and supplementary payments in 1970, according to revised estimates covering all provinces except Newfoundland. They received \$4,192.0 million in 1969.

Total cash receipts, excluding supplementary payments other than those to dairy producers, declined to \$4,108.6 million -- 1.8% less than in 1969, and 2.0% below the 1965-69 average. Lower Canadian Wheat Board participation payments and increased repayments of cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada were only partially offset by increased receipts from the sale of wheat, barley, oilseeds, potatoes and most livestock and livestock products. Cash receipts increased in Prince Edward Island by 16.5% to \$43.7 million; New Brunswick by 12.2% to \$57.5 million and British Columbia by 3.5% to \$205.0 million. In Nova Scotia they were \$63.5 million, virtually unchanged from 1969. Cash receipts decreased in Ontario by 1.1% to \$1,335.2 million; Quebec by 1.5% to \$662.3 million; Saskatchewan by 2.6% to \$691.0 million; Manitoba by 4.3% to \$336.3 million and Alberta by 4.6% to \$694.1 million.

Supplementary payments climbed to \$58.2 million compared to \$9.9 million the previous year. These included payments made under the Lower Inventory for Tomorrow (LIFT) program in 1970, payments made to sugar beet growers in Ontario in 1969, and payments made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act in both years.

### Production of Eggs, April 1971 (23-003, 10¢/\$1.00)

Canadian egg production rose by 2.2% to 42,527,000 dozen in April 1971 from 41,594,000 in April 1970. The average number of layers was up 3.4% to 28,707,000 from 27,763,000 and the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased 1.1% to 1,778 from 1,798. Farm price of eggs sold for market was down 16.5% to 30.4 cents per dozen from 36.4 cents per dozen.

### Report on Fur Farms (Mink), 1970 - Advance Information

Preliminary estimates indicated a reduction of mink farms in 1970 largely reflecting lower prices for pelts. The West was hardest hit with the number of farms dropping 28% below the 1969 total to 38 in Saskatchewan, 22% (to 136) in British Columbia and 16% (to 78) in Alberta. In the Maritimes farms were reduced by only 3% to 146.

Further information will be contained in the 1970 issue of Report on Fur Farms (23-208, 50¢)

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumer Credit, March 1971 (61-004, 20¢/\$2)

Canadian Statistical Review, May 1971 (11-003, 50¢/\$5)

Bread and other Bakery Products, Quarter ended March 31, 1971 (32-015, 25¢/\$1)

Service Bulletin: Food and Beverage Processing, (\$5 for annual series): Fish Freezings and Stocks, Newfoundland, April 1971.

Motor Carriers - Freight Quarterly, October to December 1970 (53-005, 25¢/\$1)



OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (continued)

Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, March 1971  
(33-003, 20¢/\$2)

The Dairy Review (23-001, 20¢/\$2)

Telegraphic Crop Report, Prairie Provinces, May 26, 1971  
(22-002- , \$4.00)

Stoves and Furnaces, March 1971 (41-005, 20¢/\$2)

Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, March 1971 (32-020,  
10¢/\$1)

Service Bulletin; Food & Beverage Processing (\$3.50 for  
annual series) Production & Inventory of Dry Skim Milk  
Powder, April 1971.

Preliminary Bulletin (1969 Census of Manufactures)  
(\$3.50 for annual series): Hosiery Mills (34-215-P)  
Miscellaneous Wood Industries (35-208-P)  
Sash, Door and Other Millwork Plants (35-205-P)  
Canvas Products Industry (34-202-P)

Products made from Canadian Clays, March 1971 (44-005, 10¢/\$1)

Service Bulletin: Food & Beverage Processing (\$5.00 for  
annual series) Production & Inventory of Process Cheese,  
April 1971.

Prices and Price Indexes, March 1971 (62-002, 40¢/\$4.00)

Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth quarter 1970 (13-002, \$1.00/\$4.00)

Radio and T.V. receiving sets, March 1971 (43-004, 20¢/\$2.00)

Pulpwood and Wood residue statistics, March 1971 (25-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

Miscellaneous food preparations, Quarter ended May 31, 1971  
(32-018, 25¢/\$1.00)

Fruit and vegetable preparations, Quarter ended March 31, 1971  
(32-017, 25¢/\$1.00)

Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, Quarter ended  
March 31, 1971 (43-006, 25¢/\$1.00)

Hardboard, April 1971 (36-001, 25¢/\$1.00)

Preliminary Bulletin, 1969 (Census of Manufactures) (\$3.50 for  
the series):  
Fish Products Industry (32-216-P);  
Flour Mills (32-215-P)

Service Bulletin (57-002, \$5.00 for the series); Energy Statistics:  
Preliminary Propane Statistics, 1969-70;  
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas production, December 1970 and  
the year 1970

Grain Milling Statistics, March 1971 (32-003, \$1.00)

Travel Between Canada, U.S. and Other Countries,  
February 1971 (66-001, 30¢/\$3)

Preliminary Bulletin; 1969 (Census of Manufactures)  
(\$3.50 for the series):  
Feed Manufacturers (32-214-P)

Service Bulletins (\$5.00 for each series);  
Energy Statistics (57-002):  
Sales of Natural Gas, March 1971;  
Preliminary Report on Coal Production, April 1971;  
Oil Pipe Line Transport, March 1971;  
Petroleum Data refined Petroleum Products March 1971.

Transportation (52-004):  
Railway Transport — Railway Carloadings of Revenue  
Freight in Canada. May 7, 1971.

Food:  
Fish Freezings and Stocks, Quebec, April 1971;  
Advance Release of Fish Landings, B.C., April 1971

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (concluded)

Summary of Imports, March 1971 (65-005, 20¢/\$2)

Road and Street Mileage and Expenditure, 1969 (53-201, 50¢)

Monthly review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March 1971  
(24-002, 30¢/\$3)

International Air Charter Statistics, October-December 1970  
(51-003, 50¢/\$2).

Tobacco:

Tobacco Stocks, March 1971.

