

# Statistics Canada

## weekly

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Gross National Product, Second Quarter 1971 - Advance information

Preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts indicate a quarterly gain in GNP during the spring of 1971 which is among the best experienced in recent years. Though the sharp acceleration in economic activity was mostly due to a remarkable upsurge in the sales of a wide range of consumer goods, capital spending on both housing and plant and equipment also rose strongly. However, possibly in part because of the taking up of slack in the economy, the fast pace of growth was not accompanied by an improvement in the rate of unemployment - seasonally adjusted it stood at 6.5% during the second quarter compared with 6.2% in the first quarter.

NOTE

As an additional service to users, Statistics Canada will provide, in advance of the publication, Catalogue No. 13-001, a computer print-out at \$5.00 a copy containing the complete set of data on the current quarter National Income and Expenditure Accounts. Please address your request to General Time Series Staff, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8, or phone 995-7406 (Area Code 613).

The aggregate market value of Canada's production of goods and services rose by 3.3%, or by almost 3 billion dollars, to reach a level of 91 billion dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. A percentage increase in GNP of similar magnitude was last experienced in the first quarter of 1969. The second quarter increase confirmed and sharply accentuates the accelerating trend in aggregate demand evidenced in the previous two quarters. Even though the implicit price deflator showed an acceleration in the second quarter, as did most price measures, deflated GNP, that is its value measured in 1961 prices, rose by a very sizable 2.1%.

The results obtained so far this year reveal a marked improvement in production over most of 1970. The second quarter real gain of 2.1% was much larger than any gain in 1970. Also, the first quarter original estimate of real growth of 0.6% has now been raised to one of 1.2%. This doubling of the first quarter real growth rate resulted from a 0.2% upward revision in current dollar GNP estimate and from substantial downward revision in implicit price indexes for exports and for gross fixed capital formation which had the effect of lowering the movement of the overall implicit deflator by 0.4 percentage points, from an estimated price increase of 1.1% down to one of 0.7%. It thus appears that in real terms GNP has grown at an average quarterly rate of 1.7% during the first half of 1971. This compares with a quarterly rate of real growth of 1.1% during the second half of 1970 and with a quarterly rate of 0.7% from the fourth quarter 1969 to the fourth quarter 1970.

Spending by consumers provided by far the greatest source of strength in the second quarter. While personal expenditure on consumer goods and services account for 58% of GNP, they contributed 74% of the second quarter increase. Although consumer expenditure had picked up some momentum in recent quarters as compared with the low levels of such expenditure in the first half of 1970, the second quarter rise of 4.3% substantially surpasses earlier increases and is in fact the largest recorded in many years. An interesting feature of this rise was its pervasiveness, as all major categories of spending except services posted unusually large gains. The strength of consumer spending was a reflection of widespread gains in the sales of retail trade, in particular of motor vehicle dealers, of department stores, of clothing and shoe stores and of furniture and appliance stores.

(continued)



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

The strong resurgence in consumer buying was most evident in durable goods, which showed a 9.4% rise in expenditure on top of an already substantial 4.3% rise in the first quarter. The value of new car purchases rose by the same rate of 15% as in the first quarter - possibly still reflecting some pent-up demand resulting from last winter's automobile strike. Net expenditure on used cars also rose very sharply, by 18%. Expenditure on durable goods other than new and used automobiles rose by 3.6%, with the largest gains being shown by expenditure on home appliances and on recreation equipment, which each rose by 7%. Among semi-durable goods which showed a 5.2% increase in expenditure, the most notable gains were made in the outlays on clothing and footwear, up 5%, and on such items as household textiles, china and silverware, up 9%. The increased spending on non-durable goods of 4.8% was very widespread and accounted for over 40% of the increase in total personal expenditure. A large part of the increase was accounted for by sharply rising prices, especially of foods. In volume terms, purchases of non-durable goods rose by 2.5%. By contrast with the other categories of personal expenditure, the rise in outlays on services of 2.0% was not particularly strong.

Current government expenditure on goods and services rose by 3.3%, or approximately at the same rate as aggregate demand on the country's production. Most of the increase consisted in higher wage payments, particularly at the federal level, where large retroactive payments were made. Government outlays on fixed capital formation rose by 6.1% with virtually all of the increase taking place at the federal and provincial levels.

Increased investment on all the major types of fixed capital formation was an important contributing factor to the second quarter expansion. Outlays on new housing continued to rise at about the same rate of 4.5% as in the first quarter. In contrast with the previous few quarters, when the value of work put in place on multi-family dwellings exceeded that on single family dwellings, all of the gain in the second quarter was in the latter. The current cyclical upswing in the housing sector, which started in the second half of 1970 has now pushed this type of investment to a level almost 28% above its low point in the second quarter of 1970. Most related indicators point to continued strength in this sector during 1971. In particular, housing starts, which had fallen in the first quarter, rose again significantly in recent months.

After showing practically no change in the previous two quarters, business investment in plant and equipment rose by 6.0% in the second quarter. The strength in outlays appeared fairly balanced as between non-residential construction, up 5.4%, and machinery and equipment, up 6.6%. In non-residential construction the most notable gain was in building construction, but engineering construction other than railways also rose. The increase in machinery and equipment was centered in commercial and passenger vehicles and in farm implements. It may be noted here that the mid-year survey of business investment intentions raised the earlier stated investment intentions for the year as a whole on plant and equipment from a 6% increase to one of close to 9%. In percentage terms, the change in intentions was most marked in machinery and equipment, which now shows an intended investment for the year of 4 1/2% instead of 2 1/2% as stated in the earlier survey.

In the face of the gathering strength of final sales, investment in non-farm business inventories did not contribute to demand. The large fourth quarter liquidation of 652 million dollars was not followed by any significant accumulation in either of the first two quarters of 1971 - a  
(continued)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

small accumulation of 40 million dollars in the first quarter was followed by a marginal depletion in the second quarter. Continued sizable depletions in the manufacturing industries offset inventory investment in retail trade, mostly by motor vehicle dealers, and in wholesale trade. The depletions in manufacturing were very widespread in both durable and non-durable goods. In view of the low levels of current stock-to-shipments and stock-to-sales ratios and of the relatively high number of new and unfilled orders in recent months, an inventory build-up is a potential source of strength in demand.

The strong pace of expansion in the second quarter was reflected in a further substantial rise in merchandise imports. They rose by 5.8%, after a 13.5% rise in the first quarter when the rebound in automotive trade after the fourth quarter automobile strike was a special factor. The buoyancy of import demand so far this year is in sharp contrast with its sluggishness throughout 1970. Though import gains in the second quarter were fairly widespread, imports of fabricated steel materials and of transportation and communication equipment rose most strongly. Merchandise exports rose by 2.0% over their high first quarter level. The most notable gains were made in the exports of automotive products, of lumber and of other building materials.

With merchandise imports rising by substantially more than merchandise exports, the surplus on merchandise transactions (on a national accounts basis) fell by about 500 million dollars, from 2,936 million dollars down to 2,440 million dollars. Largely due to a sharp increase in travel payments, the deficit in the service account rose by 244 million dollars. The net result of the decline in the merchandise surplus and of the increase in the service deficit was to lower the overall balance on transactions with non-residents in goods and services from 1,156 million dollars to 416 million dollars.

The sharp second quarter gain in production was mirrored on the income side by a sharp acceleration in labour income and by a continuing sizable recovery in corporation profits. The increase in labour income of 3.2% was the largest recorded since the first quarter of 1969. Wages and salaries in the service-producing industries rose by 3.5%; in the goods-producing industries, by 2.8%. The faster growth of wages and salaries in the service-producing industries than in total labour income was mostly due to sharp rises in non-commercial services, particularly education, and in public administration, where large retroactive payments were made. In the goods-producing industries, wages and salaries in construction advanced most markedly.

Preliminary estimates of corporation profits before taxes indicate an increase of about 8% in the second quarter - about the same as in the first quarter. Though industrial detail is not yet available, it seems clear that profits in some industries in trade, particularly motor vehicle dealers, rose sizably. Rising by 16% in the first two quarters of 1971, corporation profits have recovered all the ground lost in 1970 and are now only about 4% below their peak level recorded in the first quarter of 1969. (However, the share of corporation profits in GNP is still significantly lower than in years prior to 1970; it is now 8.6% as compared with 10.0% in 1969 and 10.4% in 1968.) Undistributed corporation profits rose by 10% in the first quarter and by 13% in the second quarter.

(continued)



## GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

Personal income grew by 2.8% as compared with 2.2% in the first quarter. In contrast with the first quarter, transfer payments to persons did not contribute on balance to personal income growth in the second quarter. Because of sizable increases in direct taxes there was no acceleration in personal disposable income, which rose at the same rate of 2.3% as in the first quarter. With consumer expenditure on consumer goods and services rising almost twice as fast as personal disposable income, personal saving fell very sharply, as did the saving ratio (personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income) which was down from 8.1 to 6.3%.

### Price Movements

The implicit price index for GNP rose by 1.2% in the quarter, a more rapid pace than displayed in the previous four quarters. All major components showed sizable advances, except the implicit price index for exports which showed practically no change over the revised downward first quarter level.

In personal expenditure, the pattern of declining food prices, established since mid-1970 was sharply reversed in this quarter. Food prices rose over 3% contributing the main impetus behind the overall 1.3% increase in the implicit price index for personal expenditure. Other non-durables advanced at much lower rates than the food component. Durable goods rose a moderate one half per cent, due to an increase in auto prices, as most other components showed offsetting movement, but generally little price change. Prices of clothing and footwear were responsible for the 0.9% increase in the implicit price index for semi-durables. Upward movements occurred in almost all service components.

The implicit price index for business gross fixed capital formation climbed 1.1%, up from the revised 0.8% of the first quarter. The acceleration was due to sharp rises in the non-residential construction and in the machinery and equipment components, which rose by 1.8 and 1.1% respectively. The rise in the non-residential component was largely attributable to a very sharp rise in the price of labour in engineering construction (other than highways and railways), but materials prices also rose sharply. In residential construction, the rise of 0.6% was mostly due to increasing materials prices. Very notable accelerations in the prices of lumber and of steel were major factors in the increases in materials prices in both residential and non-residential construction.

After showing a fall of 0.9% in the first quarter, the implicit price index for exports levelled in the second quarter. (It may be noted that the implicit price index for exports was revised downward for the first quarter; the original estimate showed a 0.2% rise.) The implicit price index for imports, on the other hand, showed a marked acceleration, from a 0.4% increase in the first quarter to a 1.2% increase in the second quarter.

For further information order the July issue of National Accounts, Income and Expenditures (13-001, 50¢/\$2).

(see tables on pages 7,8,9,10).

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

	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	49,288	50,848			
2. Military pay and allowances .....	896	908	884	936	906	924	876			
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1) .	7,740	7,412	7,596	6,708	7,364	7,216	7,800			
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2) .....	-1,076	-868	-896	-784	-906	-900	-880			
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3) .....	3,416	3,560	3,836	3,644	3,614	3,844	3,964			
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4) .....	1,380	1,536	1,116	1,444	1,369	1,300	1,504			
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5) .....	4,488	4,484	4,564	4,668	4,551	4,756	4,912			
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6) ...	-380	-188	-84	-32	-171	-496	-580			
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST ...	62,620	63,288	64,228	64,944	63,770	65,932	68,444			
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies .....	11,152	11,096	11,420	11,336	11,251	11,996	12,400			
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments .	9,732	9,924	10,080	9,856	9,898	10,092	10,120			
12. Residual error of estimate .....	-820	-484	-740	240	-451	48	48			
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468	88,068	91,012			
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators) .....	(81,304)	(82,288)	(83,872)	(84,932)	(83,099)	(86,768)	(89,508)			

(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.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)



51. 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	50,956	53,148			
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1) .....	15,024	15,708	15,968	16,508	15,802	17,144	17,708			
3. Gross fixed capital formation .....	17,592	17,404	18,168	18,680	17,961	18,868	19,944			
4. Government (2) .....	3,172	3,204	3,276	3,356	3,252	3,436	3,644			
5. Residential construction .....	20	24	24	16	21	20	16			
6. Non-residential construction .....	2,844	2,864	2,916	3,004	2,907	3,060	3,236			
7. Machinery and equipment .....	308	316	336	336	324	356	392			
8. Business (3) .....	14,420	14,200	14,892	15,324	14,709	15,432	16,300			
9. Residential construction .....	3,620	3,280	3,408	3,840	3,537	4,008	4,188			
10. Non-residential construction .....	5,092	5,120	5,304	5,496	5,253	5,404	5,696			
11. Machinery and equipment .....	5,708	5,800	6,180	5,988	5,919	6,020	6,416			
12. Value of physical change in inventories .....	432	692	216	-852	122	-4	-160			
13. Government .....	-8	4	12	-60	-13	-48	-28			
Business .....										
14. Non-farm (4) .....	608	536	760	-652	313	40	-4			
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5) .....	-168	152	-556	-140	-178	4	-128			
16. Exports of goods and services .....	21,132	21,096	20,780	20,868	20,969	21,752	21,960			
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services .....	-20,320	-20,140	-20,200	-18,672	-19,833	-20,596	-21,544			
18. Residual error of estimate .....	816	484	744	-236	452	-52	-44			
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES .....	82,684	83,824	84,988	86,376	84,468	88,068	91,012			
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production .....	972	972	972	976	973	1,108	1,108			
Depletions of farm stocks of grain ..	-1,432	-1,120	-1,096	-840	-1,122	-1,132	-1,220			
Change in other farm-held inventories ..	232	424	-204	236	172	88	240			
Grain in commercial channels .....	60	-124	-228	-512	-201	-60	-256			

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (continued)

- (1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 44, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second Quarter 1971" (Cat. No. 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 differences 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.



Cl. 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	39,912	41,120			
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services .....	9,508	9,648	9,628	9,860	9,661	10,060	10,188			
3. Gross fixed capital formation .....	13,736	13,560	14,092	14,312	13,925	14,316	14,964			
4. Government .....	2,444	2,480	2,516	2,560	2,500	2,572	2,696			
5. Residential construction .....	16	16	16	12	15	12	12			
6. Non-residential construction .....	2,156	2,188	2,208	2,260	2,203	2,256	2,352			
7. Machinery and equipment .....	272	276	292	288	282	304	332			
8. Business .....	11,292	11,080	11,576	11,752	11,425	11,744	12,268			
9. Residential construction .....	2,628	2,352	2,416	2,676	2,518	2,768	2,876			
10. Non-residential construction .....	3,856	3,880	3,980	4,072	3,947	3,976	4,120			
11. Machinery and equipment .....	4,808	4,848	5,180	5,004	4,960	5,000	5,272			
12. Value of physical change in inventories	132	472	92	-528	42	36	-148			
13. Government .....	-4	-4	-	-52	-15	-36	-24			
Business										
14. Non-farm .....	372	604	524	-460	260	24	20			
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels .....	-236	-128	-432	-16	-203	48	-144			
16. Exports of goods and services .....	17,428	17,324	17,044	17,108	17,226	17,996	18,176			
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services ..	-16,976	-16,744	-16,932	-15,744	-16,599	-17,288	-17,880			
18. Residual error of estimate .....	628	368	564	-180	345	-40	-32			
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS .....	62,440	62,908	63,264	64,228	63,210	64,992	66,388			

(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.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (conclusion)

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



## REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

Canada's real domestic product, seasonally adjusted, rose by 0.6% in June. With the exception of a slight decrease in February, output gains have been recorded each month this year. This relatively steady expansion is in contrast to the performance of the domestic economy in 1970.

The dominant factor in the increase in aggregate production in June was trade's fifth consecutive monthly increase. Wholesale trade was predominant, led by increases in industrial and transportation equipment, grain and petroleum bulk products. Retail trade rose on the strength of increased output by motor vehicle dealers, and by food and department stores.

Transportation, storage and communication also made an important contribution to the June increase in R.D.P. Almost all of the components in this division increased in the month, with the most significant advances reported by water and railway transport. Contributing to the growth in railway output were increased movements of grain, logs and lumber, and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

Manufacturing output was higher in June, both for non-durables and durables. Non-durables rose more strongly, based on the first monthly increase this year for pulp and paper mills and an increase in production of chemical products. Within durables, the advances reported for the metal fabricating, primary metal, and transportation equipment industries were dampened by a strike-affected drop in glass products.

Agriculture (1) decreased in the month, mainly because of a decline in the production of cattle, calves, and hogs.

On a quarterly basis (2) R.D.P. rose by 1.7% in the second quarter of this year - the strongest advance since the first quarter of 1969. In the January to June period of 1971 compared to the same period last year, seasonally unadjusted, R.D.P. increased by 2.8 %. The annual rate of growth recorded for 1970 was 2.5%.

The major contributors to the expansion in total output in the second quarter were trade (split almost evenly between wholesale and retail, and by far the most important), agriculture (increased livestock production), transportation (particularly of grain), manufacturing (notably electrical products, petroleum and coal products, primary metal, chemicals, and non-metallic mineral products), and construction.

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(1) It should be noted that the June survey of seeded acreage has been incorporated into the 1971 crop estimates. In addition, changes in monthly livestock data that resulted from the June inventory survey have also been incorporated. The revised monthly agriculture indexes and affected aggregates are listed in the first of the following tables. No other indexes have been revised for the first three months of 1971.

(2) 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. Among these differences are factor cost versus market price valuation, and the use of domestic versus national boundaries.

(see tables on next pages)

REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Continued)  
Index of Real Domestic Product (1)  
 (1961 = 100)  
 (Seasonally Adjusted)

1971	Real Domestic Product	Agriculture	Goods-producing Industries	Commercial Industries
January...	162.8	119.6	166.8	163.2
February..	162.7	112.2	165.4	163.0
March.....	164.3	114.2	166.7	164.7

(1) Changes to previously published indexes as a result of revisions to the Agriculture estimates.

INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
 (1961=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1961 percentage weight	1971			% Change
		APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
Real Domestic Product .....	100.000	164.5	166.4	167.4	0.6
Agriculture .....	4.525	139.0	149.9	143.0	-4.6
Forestry .....	1.231	135.9	143.1	140.8	-1.6
Fishing and trapping .....	0.259	105.6	101.2	104.0	2.7
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells .....	4.564	175.2	179.3	179.7	0.2
Manufacturing .....	24.943	170.2	171.2	171.9	0.4
Non-durable manufacturing .....	13.933	152.6	154.1	155.1	0.7
Durable manufacturing .....	11.010	192.5	192.9	193.2	0.2
Construction .....	5.803	160.9	158.2	159.3	0.7
Transportation, storage and communication .....	9.910	171.9	176.9	180.3	1.9
Transportation .....	6.873	172.4	178.6	182.7	2.3
Air transport .....	0.463	362.4	344.6	350.0	1.6
Railway transport .....	2.859	163.4	175.0	178.5	2.0
Bus transport, interurban and rural .....	0.096	192.5	189.9	183.7	-3.3
Urban transit systems .....	0.303	104.7	100.4	99.9	-0.5
Pipeline transport .....	0.451	270.8	273.8	278.4	1.7
Storage .....	0.299	109.7	124.3	124.4	0.1
Grain elevators .....	0.211	96.1	115.9	115.4	-0.4
Communication .....	2.738	177.4	178.6	180.3	0.9
Electric power, gas and water utilities .....	2.908	200.2	196.4	198.7	1.1
Trade .....	12.973	169.5	171.9	176.8	2.8
Wholesale trade .....	4.906	187.7	193.1	202.1	4.7
Wholesale merchants .....	3.491	198.5	206.6	216.4	4.8
Retail trade .....	8.067	158.4	159.0	161.4	1.5
Food stores .....	1.552	150.0	147.4	150.4	2.0
Department stores .....	1.161	173.1	178.2	179.6	0.8
General stores .....	0.239	102.9	101.9	104.6	2.6
Variety stores .....	0.301	181.6	191.4	187.5	-2.0
Motor vehicle dealers .....	0.926	191.1	186.8	190.5	2.0
Clothing stores .....	0.507	150.6	156.7	156.3	-0.3
Shoe stores .....	0.119	131.7	136.6	135.7	-0.7
Hardware stores .....	0.167	122.6	128.7	129.7	0.8
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores .....	0.345	133.5	135.5	131.8	-2.7
Drug stores .....	0.343	167.0	169.4	171.5	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate .....	11.831	147.5	148.2	148.4	0.2
Community, business and personal service industries .....	13.821	177.7	178.5	179.4	0.5
Education and related services .....	3.450	241.0	240.0	241.5	0.6
Health and welfare services .....	3.476	166.8	167.7	167.1	-0.4
Motion picture and recreational services .....	0.400	177.7	180.0	182.0	1.1
Services to business management .....	1.616	169.5	172.0	174.0	1.2
Personal services .....	3.766	126.9	127.5	128.4	0.7
Hotels, restaurants and taverns .....	2.212	132.4	132.9	132.9	-
Public administration and defence .....	7.232	132.6	134.8	133.5	-1.0
<u>Special industry groupings</u>					
Real Domestic Product less agriculture .....	95.475	165.7	167.2	168.5	0.8
Goods-producing industries .....	44.233	166.9	168.6	168.6	-
Goods-producing industries less agriculture .....	39.708	170.1	170.8	171.5	0.5
Service-producing industries .....	55.767	162.5	164.6	166.4	1.1
Commercial industries .....	85.478	164.8	166.8	168.1	0.7
Commercial industries less agriculture .....	80.953	166.2	167.8	169.5	1.0
Non-commercial industries .....	14.522	162.6	163.6	163.4	-0.1
Index of Industrial Production .....	32.415	173.6	174.6	175.4	0.5



## New Residential Construction, July 1971 — Advance information

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

July 1971	Starts					Completions				
	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total
Newfoundland	77	32	2	—	111	95	10	—	—	105
Prince Edward Island	4	2	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6
Nova Scotia	155	10	96	24	285	74	6	—	345	425
New Brunswick	123	20	—	254	397	59	14	—	8	81
Quebec	949	86	101	2,740	3,876	994	85	314	2,197	3,590
Ontario	2,418	802	907	3,431	7,558	1,618	482	592	2,251	4,943
Manitoba	356	52	—	423	831	123	82	1	191	397
Saskatchewan	215	2	—	24	241	92	9	2	—	103
Alberta	739	58	315	965	2,077	625	89	97	206	1,017
British Columbia	797	98	1	1,453	2,349	361	24	99	1,012	1,496
Canada	5,833	1,162	1,422	9,314	17,731	4,047	801	1,105	6,210	12,163
METROPOLITAN AREAS										
Calgary	320	42	76	397	835	332	48	5	94	479
Edmonton	359	12	239	564	1,174	239	10	77	47	373
Halifax	50	10	96	12	168	44	2	—	317	363
Hamilton	181	18	65	48	312	133	8	117	198	456
Hull	32	4	—	35	71	20	—	—	—	20
Kitchener	165	58	150	334	707	119	44	21	318	502
London	142	27	197	192	558	88	32	4	63	187
Montreal	366	38	62	1,362	1,828	414	49	304	1,210	1,977
Ottawa	174	22	200	900	1,296	167	68	116	—	351
Quebec	238	12	36	1,157	1,443	315	12	10	668	1,005
Regina	90	—	—	—	90	44	5	2	—	51
Saint John	48	2	—	250	300	31	4	—	4	39
St. Johns	69	32	2	—	103	85	10	—	—	95
Saskatoon	76	—	—	—	76	38	2	—	—	40
Sudbury	160	14	—	348	522	81	11	18	14	124
Toronto	718	433	240	1,058	2,449	380	164	27	1,307	1,878
Vancouver	621	72	1	876	1,570	266	16	87	890	1,259
Victoria	79	2	—	507	588	35	—	8	74	117
Windsor	106	10	—	182	298	83	6	9	32	130
Winnipeg	336	50	—	408	794	111	80	1	191	383
Sub-Total	4,330	858	1,364	8,630	15,182	3,025	571	806	5,427	9,829
Major Urban Areas	873	216	16	384	1,489	564	135	202	299	1,200
Other Areas 10,000+	630	88	42	300	1,060	458	95	97	484	1,134
All Areas 10,000+	5,833	1,162	1,422	9,314	17,731	4,047	801	1,105	6,210	12,163

For further information, order the July issue of New Residential Construction (64-002, 30¢/63.00)

B U S I N E S S F I N A N C E (conclusion)

Commercial Failures, Second Quarter 1971 (61-002, 25¢/\$1)

An estimated 811 business failures were filed under the federal Bankruptcy and Winding-up Acts in the second quarter of 1971. This was a few more than the 796 filed a year earlier, but their liabilities in default fell to an estimated \$58.6 million from \$72.5 million.

The largest increases in failures were in transportation, communication and other utilities (failures increased by 17 to 85, liabilities to \$3.4 million from \$2.9 million); primary industries (failures up 15 to 59, liabilities slightly up to \$3.1 million from \$3.0 million); services (failures up 14 to 120, liabilities down to \$7.1 million from \$7.3 million); and construction (failures up 10 to 109, liabilities up to \$11.9 million from \$8.0 million — but within this group, general contractors' failures increased by 9 to 49, and their liabilities increased to \$8.2 million from \$4.8 million).

Trade led the decreases, with failures down by 28 to 327 and liabilities down to \$14.3 million from \$19.1 million; followed by finance, insurance and real estate in which failures dropped by 15 to 22, and liabilities shrank to \$2.9 million from \$10.0 million.

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

Railway Carloadings, July 1971 — Advance information

Railways loaded 18,642,410 tons of revenue freight in Canada during July, 0.3% more than a year earlier. Carloads dipped 0.6% to 320,353. Receipts from U.S. connections declined 10.8% to 1,819,878 tons, leaving total traffic carried down 0.8% at 20,462,288 tons.

Loadings of wheat, gypsum and potash increased significantly while major declines occurred in loadings of iron ore, pulpwood, sand, gravel and crushed stone.

Year-to-date tonnage loaded was up 1.4% at 118,490,034 tons while carloads eased 0.4% to 2,118,886.

For further information order the July issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, 20¢/\$2.00).

(see table on next page)

Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, May 1971 — Advance information

Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways claimed 473 lives in May 1971, an increase of 3.5% from the May 1970 total of 457.

Further information will be contained in Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, second quarter, 1971 (53-001, 50¢/\$2).

(see table on page 16)



TRANSPORTATION (continued)

Weekly Railway Carloadings, August 14, 1971 - Advance information

Railways loaded 4,537,787 tons of revenue freight in Canada during the 7-day period ended Aug. 14. This was 9.4% more than a year earlier. Year-to-date loadings increased 2.1%.

<u>7-Day period ending Aug. 14</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>	<u>Canada</u>
<b>All Traffic:</b>			
Tons, 1971	2,686,880	1,850,907	4,537,787
1970	2,556,555	1,591,521	4,148,076
% change	+ 5.1	+16.3	+ 9.4
Cars, 1971	46,237	34,529	80,766
1970	45,840	29,499	75,339
% change	+ 0.9	+17.1	+ 7.2
<b>Piggyback traffic (1):</b>			
Tons, 1971	56,210	43,684	99,894
1970	48,011	21,280	69,291
% change	+17.1	+105.3	+ 44.2
Cars, 1971	2,971	1,889	4,860
1970	2,543	1,107	3,650
% change	+16.8	+70.6	+33.2
<b>Year-to-date</b>			
<b>All traffic:</b>			
Tons, 1971	75,475,148	51,858,362	127,333,510
1970	77,393,160	47,377,731	124,770,891
% change	- 2.5	+ 9.5	+ 2.1
Cars, 1971	1,389,294	967,341	2,356,635
1970	1,442,691	910,569	2,353,260
% change	- 3.7	+ 6.2	+ 0.1
<b>Piggyback traffic(1):</b>			
Tons, 1971	1,854,596	1,201,264	3,055,860
1970	1,591,368	922,685	2,514,053
% change	+16.5	+30.2	+ 21.6
Cars, 1971	92,968	55,202	148,170
1970	86,039	44,512	130,551
% change	+ 8.1	+24.0	+13.5

(1) Includes trailers and containers on flat cars.

For further information, order the August issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, 20¢/\$2).

**Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, Victims, and Value of Property Damage  
for May 1971 and comparative figures for May 1970**

Province		Accidents				Victims		Value of property damage
		Fatal	Injury	Property damage (1)	Total	Killed	Injured	
		(Number)						\$ '000
Newfoundland .....	1971	7	123	328	458	10	180	372
	1970	9	158	389	556	9	209	313
Prince Edward Island .....	1971	4	28	63	95	5	50	167
	1970	2	34	89	125	2	50	73
Nova Scotia .....	1971	12	211	672	895	16	280	519
	1970	23	209	822	1,054	24	296	400
New Brunswick .....	1971	16	216	409	641	19	335	734
	1970	13	210	409	632	18	286	528
Quebec .....	1971	148	2,949	8,546	11,643	173	4,238	7,759(2)
	1970	123	2,908	9,390	12,421	140	4,098	8,198(2)
Ontario .....	1971	114	3,540	5,022	8,676	130	5,338	6,684
	1970	105	4,162	5,744	10,011	135	6,228	7,511
Manitoba .....	1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1970	2	472	1,087	1,561	2	658	657
Saskatchewan .....	1971	13	459	787	1,259	14	728	988
	1970	12	332	775	1,119	18	560	799
Alberta .....	1971	30	679	2,372	3,081	38	1,031	2,227
	1970	32	677	3,107	3,816	46	1,120	2,086
British Columbia .....	1971	51	1,360	3,193	4,604	56	2,024	3,567
	1970	48	1,240	4,204	5,492	59	1,920	3,464
Yukon and Northwest Territories .....	1971	—	20	45	65	—	31	47
	1970	4	18	49	71	4	27	115
Totals .....	1971 <sup>(3)</sup>	405	10,085	22,467	32,957	473	14,955	24,084(2)
	1970	373	10,420	26,065	35,458	457	15,452	24,344(2)

(1) 1971 figures are not comparable with those of 1970 as most provinces increased their minimum reporting levels to \$200. Only Quebec now has a \$100 minimum.

(2) Estimated figures.

(3) Incorporates estimated figures for Manitoba.

.. Figures not available.

— Nil.



Murder Statistics 1970 (85-209, 75¢)

The number of murders in Canada rose to 430 last year from 342 in 1969 but one incident of arson in which 40 persons died accounted for almost half the increase.

The information is based on charges by Crown Prosecutors where charges have been laid, or on police reports of unsolved cases.

During the year, 308 suspects were charged and 153 were sent to trial. Of the 153 who were sent to trial, 91 were convicted — one for capital murder, 34 for non-capital murder, and 56 for manslaughter. Nine of those sent to trial were declared insane, and 20 were acquitted. At the end of the year, 33 cases were pending.

Of the 155 not sent to trial as of December 31, 1970, six had charges withdrawn, three were declared insane, two were discharged at preliminary hearing, one committed suicide, and the remaining 143 awaited preliminary hearing.

Of the 430 murders, 67 remained unsolved. Twenty-seven suspects were not charged because they had committed suicide after murder.

The incidents of domestic murders — Those in which the suspect was a member of the victim's family — declined from 44.6% of the total incidents of murder in 1966 to 32.8% in 1970. Of the 137 domestic murder victims last year 42 were wives who were murdered by their husbands, eight were husbands who were murdered by their wives, seven were sons or daughters murdered by their fathers, and 13 were sons or daughters murdered by their mothers.

The incidents of murders which occurred during the commission of another criminal act increased from 16.1% of the total in 1966 to 19.1% last year. Of the 468 persons murdered during the commission of another crime in the past 10-year period, 270 were murdered during robberies, 105 were murdered in the commission of sexual assault and rape, 11 during escape attempts, and 72 in the commission of other criminal acts.

Of the 430 murders reported in 1970, 180 resulted from firearms, 70 from beatings, 66 from stabbing, 27 from strangling, 13 from suffocation, two each from explosives and drowning, and 48 from arson — 40 in the incident previously mentioned.

Provincial and territorial totals were: Quebec (including the arson victims) 134, Ontario 109, British Columbia 68, Alberta 37, Manitoba 25, Saskatchewan 22, Nova Scotia 13, New Brunswick 8, Northwest Territories 7, Yukon 5, and Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island one each.

## L A B O U R

Federal Government Employment, October-December 1970 — Advance information

The federal government had 378,986 employees on December 31, 1970 compared to 368,967 two years earlier. October-December payrolls increased to \$771.3 million from \$653.3 million in 1968. Employment in departments and departmental corporations increased to 243,006 from 230,154; payrolls rose to \$466.9 million from \$389.3 million. In all other corporations and agencies, employment decreased to 135,980 from 138,813, while payrolls increased to \$304.3 million from \$264.0 million.

For further information order Federal Government Employment, October-December 1970 (72-004, 75¢/\$3).

Vital Statistics, July 1971 (84-001, 10¢/\$1).

There were 31,146 births registered in July, down from 32,540 a year earlier, bringing the birth rate down to 16.9 per 1,000 population from 17.9. January-through-July births totalled 218,076, up 1.0% from last year.

July marriages decreased to 21,728 from 23,277, the rate per 1,000 decreasing to 11.8 from 12.8. The year-to-date total declined 2.7% to 90,594 marriages.

Deaths decreased to 12,248 in July from 12,830 a year earlier, decreasing the rate to 6.7 per 1,000 population from 7.1. This brought the year-to-date total to 92,595 — up 0.1%.

## MINING

Iron Mines, 1969 (S.I.C. 058) — Advance information

The iron mining industry produced \$461.8 million worth of products in 1969. This was 7.9% less than in 1968. The total value added by the industry decreased 7.1% to \$315.4 million, the number of employees decreased 7.5% to 10,490, and total salaries and wages decreased 0.5% to \$101.3 million.

For further information, order Iron Mines, 1969 (26-210, 50¢).

## MERCHANDISING

Department Store Sales by Regions, July 1971 — Advance Information

During July 1971, department store sales rose in Canada by 13.4% over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 18.2%; Quebec, 13.5%; Ontario, 11.5%; Manitoba, 19.0%; Saskatchewan, 15.0%; Alberta, 14.4%; and British Columbia, 12.8%.

## MANUFACTURING

Steel Ingots, Week ended August 28, 1971 — Advance information

Steel Ingot production for the week ended August 28, 1971, totalled 223,580 tons, an increase of 3.7% from the preceding week's total of 215,525 tons. The comparable week's total in 1970 was 219,191 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 183,227 tons equalling 100 was 122.0 in the current week, 117.6 a week earlier and 119.6 one year ago.

Asbestos, July 1971 — Advance information

Producers' shipments of asbestos decreased to 132,365 tons in July 1971 from 164,799 tons in July of 1970. This brought year-to-date shipments to 892,864 tons from 864,181 tons a year earlier.

For further information order the July issue of Asbestos (26-001, 10¢/\$1).

Salt, July 1971 — Advance information

Canadian shipments of salt and salt content of brine decreased to 394,925 tons from 419,966 in July 1970. This brought the year-to-date output to 3,062,355 tons from 2,898,526 tons a year earlier.



MANUFACTURING (conclusion)

Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, July 1971 - Advance information.

Canadian manufacturers produced 3,988 tons or 8,577,567 square feet of vinyl-asbestos floor tile in July 1971 compared to 2,679 tons or 6,071,559 square feet in 1970. Year-to-date production totalled 45,815 tons (98,546,789 square feet) compared to 40,770 tons (87,863,919 square feet) in 1970.

For further information, order the July issue of Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile (47-001, 10¢/\$1).

Dairy Review, July 1971 (23-001, 20¢/\$2).

An estimated 1,839 million pounds of milk were produced in July, 4.9% less than a year earlier. This brought year-to-date production to 10,458 million pounds - down 4.0%.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Labour Force, July 1971 (71-001, \$2.00).  
Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31, 1971 (22-002, \$4.00).  
Tuberculosis Statistics, Vol. 1, 1970 (83-206, \$1.50).  
Imports by Commodities, June 1971 (65-007, 75¢/\$7.50).  
Retail Trade, June 1971 (63-005, 30¢/\$3.00)  
Wholesale Trade, June 1971 (63-008, \$1.00 a year).  
Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Second Quarter (32-018, 25¢/\$1).  
Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1971 (32-001, 10¢/\$1).  
Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, June 1971 (32-020, 10¢/\$1).  
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, June 1971 (43-001, 10¢/\$1).  
Service Bulletins: Energy Statistics (57-002, \$5.00 a year):  
    Supply and Disposition of Propane, and Butanes, April 1971 and 1970.  
    Oil Pipe Line Supply and Disposition, June 1971.  
    Refinery Production in Canada of Selected Petroleum Products, June 1971.  
    Sales of Natural Gas, June 1971  
Provincial Government Finance, 1968 (68-207, \$1.50).  
Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Section A -  
    Summary, 1968 (31-203, \$1.50).  
Oil Burners and Oil-fired Hot Water Heaters, June 1971 (41-008, 10¢/\$1).  
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, June 1971 (43-002, 10¢/\$1).  
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations, Quarter ended June 30, 1971 (32-017, 25¢/\$1).  
Service Bulletin, Aviation Statistics Centre, (51-004, \$5.00)  
    Operations of Transcontinental and Regional Air Carriers, June 1971.  
Oils and Fats, June 1971 (32-006, 20¢/\$2).  
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, April 1971 (26-006, 20¢/\$2).  
Electric Power Statistics, June 1971 (57-001, 20¢/\$2).  
Telegraphic Crop Report, Canada, August 25, 1971 (22-002, 20¢/\$2).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED (conclusion)

Consumer Credit, June 1971 (61-004, 20¢/\$2).  
Airport Activity Statistics, 1970 (51-203, 75¢).  
Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, January-March 1971  
(53-001, 75¢/\$3).  
First Estimate of the Commercial Production of all Fruits  
1971 (22-003, \$1.00 for series).  
Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1971 (55-001, 20¢/\$2)  
Service Bulletin (57-002, \$5 a year); Energy Statistics:  
Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1971  
Preliminary Report of Coal Production and Landed  
Imports of Coal, by Province, July 1971  
Salient Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics,  
May 1971  
Murder Statistics, 1970 (85-209, 75¢)  
The Dairy Review, July 1971 (23-001, \$2).  
Report on the Poultry Survey, June 1971 (23-006, 35¢/50¢).  
First Estimate on the Commercial Production of all Fruits,  
1971 (22-003, \$1.00 per series).  
Railway Operating Statistics, March 1971 (52-003, 10¢/\$1).  
Machine Shops, 1969 (42-207, 25¢).  
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry, 1969  
(41-227, 50¢).  
Products Made from Canadian Clays, June (44-005, 10¢/\$1).  
Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, July (47-001, 10¢/\$1)  
Hardboard, July 1971 (36-001, 10¢/\$1).  
Biscuits and Confectionery, Quarter ended June 30, 1971  
(32-016, 25¢/\$1).  
Paper and Plastic Bag Manufacturers, 1969 (36-207, 50¢).  
Foundation Garment Shipments, Second Quarter 1971  
(34-002, 25¢/\$1).  
Service Bulletin: Food and Beverage Processing:  
Production and Inventory of Process Cheese, July 1971.

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