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Gross National Product, First Quarter 1972 — Advance information

Preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts indicate continued growth in the nation's output of goods and services in the first quarter of 1972, little change in the overall rate of increase in prices and a growth pattern similar to the fourth quarter of 1971. A feature of the first quarter, was a sharply rising rate of inventory investment.

Gross National Product at market prices is estimated to have risen by 2.2%, or \$2.1 billion, to a level of \$98.7 billion seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This compares with a 21%. (continued)

This issue of Statistics Canada Weekly contains summary results of the Gross National Product and its major components for the first quarter of 1972 and corresponding quarterly data for the two preceding years. The data form part of a major historical revision of previously published series, which will cover the years 1947 to 1971 inclusive and which will be issued over the next several weeks. The revisions to the National Income and Expenditure Accounts and the new data sources and methodology will be commented upon in a forthcoming publication in more detail. It is useful, however, to point out here some of the major changes affecting GNP.

The impact of the revisions on annual growth rates for GNP in current dollars and in volume terms is generally very small, as is the impact on the overall implicit price index. One important exception is 1970, which now a lower rate of increase in current dollars and a higher rate of increase in implicit price, resulting in a volume growth of 2.5% instead of 3.3% as previously shown.

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Revisions have affected quarterly movements rather more than annual movements. The main consequence of these changes has been to shift the estimate of the start of the recovery from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the first quarter of 1971. This shift was largely due to revisions in the value of physical change in non-farm business inventories.

Although the annual and quarterly movements were not radically affected, the revisions resulted in sizable changes in the level of GNP and its components. On the expenditure side, personal expenditure on consumer goods and services and government current expenditure on goods and services were raised substantially. In 1971, the upward revisions to personal expenditure amounted to \$785 million (or 1.5%) over the previously estimated level. This was mainly due to a revision in expenditures on services of \$1,281 million (6.3%). Outlays on goods as a whole were not substantially changed, although there were sizable shifts between the three major categories, with durable and semi-durable goods being revised upward by \$1,303 million (20.1%) and \$1,728 million (31.5%) respectively, while non-durable goods were revised downward by \$3,527 million (16.9%). The revision to government current expenditure on goods and services amounted to \$648 million (3.7%). On the income side, there were significant upward revisions to corporation profits before taxes and to the rent portion of net income of unincorporated business. In 1971, the former was revised by \$515 million (6.0%) and the latter by \$724 million (14.8%). Other income components of GNP were revised downward, the largest change being in wages and salaries, down by \$452 million (0.9%) in 1971. (continued)

Another result of the revisions was the lowering of personal saving in absolute terms and as a proportion of personal disposable income. For 1971 personal saving is estimated to have been \$352 million less than previously published indicating a saving ratio of 7.8% instead of 8.5%.

increase in the fourth quarter. After discounting a rise of 1.1% in the overall implicit deflator, the volume of production is shown to have risen by 1%, a similar pace of advance as that of 0.8% shown by the revised estimate for the fourth quarter of 1971. (The previously published estimate had shown a stronger fourth quarter.)

Domestic demand (GNP plus imports less exports) continued to increase and to outpace production, resulting in an unusually large increase in the deficit in the balance of transactions with non-residents. Consumer outlays again posted a good gain, despite a fall in new automobile purchases. Housing construction, which has also been a major sustaining force in previous quarters, continued to advance. An important source of strength in the quarter was the increase in non-farm business inventories, which showed the largest accumulation since the fourth quarter of 1969. On the other hand, fixed capital formation, excluding housing, and exports were sluggish in the first quarter, in line with the performance displayed in the second half of 1971. Government current expenditure on goods and services rose at a substantially lower rate than in the previous three quarters.

Consumers increased their outlays on goods and services by 2.1%, or \$1,188 million. This represented a little over half of the total increase in the value of production. The rate of increase in the fourth quarter of 1971 was 2.6%. The somewhat lower rate of growth in the first quarter was

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entirely due to reduced expenditure on new cars, down 8.6% after an exceptionally strong performance in the four previous quarters. Excluding new cars, personal expenditure rose by 2.9% compared with 2.4% in the fourth quarter of 1971.

After taking account of the reduced outlays on new cars, personal outlays on durable goods were practically unchanged over the quarter. Outlays on semi-durable goods rose only marginally, after large gains in the previous three quarters. In contrast, outlays on non-durable goods rose by a very strong 3.3% - a marked acceleration over the average quarterly increase of 1.1% in the second half of 1971. Outlays on services, which tend not to show much variation in their rate of increase from quarter to quarter, rose by 2.5%, the same rate as in the previous quarter.

The current boom in housing construction, which started in mid-1970 and continued throughout 1971 was still evident in the early months of 1972. In the first quarter, the value of work put in place, which reflects new starts during the quarter and the backlog of construction started in previous periods, rose by 5.5% to reach a level of \$5,028 million. The number of units started, over 262,000, was one of the largest ever recorded. Starts were concentrated in single houses, which have a larger value on average than duplexes and apartments, thus accentuating the increase in the value of work put in place. The value of investment in single units rose by 17.7% - the largest quarterly gain in the past decade.

In the first quarter of 1972 the addition to non-farm business inventories of \$1,100 million was one of the largest recorded since the mid-1960's. The increased investment over the fourth quarter rate of accumulation of \$440 million amounted to \$660 million and contributed 30% to the increase in GNP. Inventory investment, which had been a source of weakness in 1970 and in the first half of 1971, again started to contribute to demand in the second half of 1971; the net accumulation then was, however, relatively modest.

In contrast with housing and with non-farm business inventory investment, spending on business plant and equipment in the first quarter of 1972 continued the pattern of small increases (especially in volume terms) of most recent previous quarters. The estimated gain in the first quarter of 1.7% was entirely due to an increase in machinery and equipment as indicated by shipments and imports, especially the latter. Non-residential construction remained practically unchanged for a second consecutive quarter. Because of sharply rising prices of construction materials in the quarter, the actual volume of such outlays declined by about 2%.

In the external sector, the balance of transactions on goods and services with non-residents has deteriorated continuously since the first quarter of 1971. It has moved from a position of large surpluses to reduced surpluses and finally to a large deficit in the fourth quarter of \$1,052 million. The deficit increased further in the first quarter by \$668 million to \$1,720 million.

The deterioration in the overall balance was entirely due to a much reduced surplus in the merchandise account from \$1,684 million down to \$652 million. This decline of \$1,032 million was one of the largest ever recorded. As in recent previous quarters, it was due to transactions with overseas countries, as the balance with the U.S. continued to improve. In the non-merchandise account, the deficit diminished by \$364 million to a level of \$2,372 million, reflecting lower interest and dividend payments after an irregularly large increase in the final quarter of 1971.

The sharp fall in the merchandise balance was again due to a much larger increase in imports than in exports. Imports, reflecting widespread gains,
(continued)

rose by 7.2% to a level of \$17,704 million and exports by 0.9% to a level of \$18,356 million. In merchandise exports, very large declines were recorded in wheat and wheat flour. It may be noted, however, that preliminary data indicate a strong resurgence in exports in the month of April.

The salient feature on the income side was a large gain of 2.8% in labour income, a sharp acceleration over the rates of around 2% in the previous two quarters. Part of the acceleration was due to an unusually large increase of 8.7% in supplementary labour income (which consists of employer contributions to welfare and pension funds), as larger rates of employer contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund together with increased coverage came into effect at the beginning of January. Wages and salaries excluding supplementary labour income rose by 2.5% as a result of increases in both employment and average earnings. Although both goods-producing industries and service-producing industries registered larger percentage increases in wages and salaries than in the previous quarter, the percentage increases in the service-producing industries of 2.9% continued to greatly exceed that in the goods-producing industries, 1.8%.

Preliminary estimates of corporation profits indicate a 1.2% gain in the first quarter, less than the 1.8% shown in the revised fourth quarter of 1971. The first quarter gain came on top of much sharper increases during most of 1971.

Price Movements

The implicit price index for Gross National Expenditure rose by 1.1% - approximately the same rate as in the previous quarter. It may be noted that the prices of most components of demand rose at an accelerated pace in the quarter. However, this acceleration was not reflected in the overall implicit price index, due to a large weight shift between inventories, with a low deflator in the quarter, and other GNE components.

The implicit price index for personal expenditure rose at a markedly higher rate in the first quarter, 1.4% versus 0.5% in the fourth quarter. The price acceleration occurred in the goods categories, especially in durable goods, where a 1.2% price rise followed a 0.6% decline in the previous quarter. Much of the rise in this price index was due to the changed composition of demand for durable goods, as expenditure on new cars, which have a relatively low deflator, declined sharply while expenditures on other items rose. The very sharp rise in the price index for non-durable goods, up 1.7% compared with 0.6% in the fourth quarter, was mostly due to widespread increases in food prices.

In the fixed capital formation sector, construction prices rose very strongly in the quarter. The price index for residential construction was up by 1.8%, as a result of increases in both labour costs and materials prices, but especially the latter. The non-residential construction price index rose at about the same rate, 1.7%, mostly because of very substantial increases in the materials and labour components of the engineering price index. The rate of increase in the price index for non-residential building rose moderately. The implicit price index for machinery and equipment rose by 0.5%.

In the external sector, the implicit price index for exports of goods and services was up 1.5%, after a slight drop in the fourth quarter; with the goods and services components both rising at about the same rate. Import prices rose by 1.7%.

(see tables on next pages)

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

	1970				
	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	45,848	46,044	46,840	47,800	46,633
2. Military pay and allowances	916	920	936	884	914
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1) ..	8,216	7,748	7,912	7,360	7,809
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2)	-1,084	- 872	- 928	- 836	- 930
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3)	3,268	3,408	3,492	3,476	3,411
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4)	1,204	1,340	1,164	1,316	1,256
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5)	5,288	5,284	5,352	5,376	5,325
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6)	- 436	- 160	- 136	- 188	- 230
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	63,220	63,712	64,632	65,188	64,188
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies	11,160	11,040	11,364	11,364	11,232
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments ..	9,620	9,848	9,980	10,064	9,878
12. Residual error of estimate	- 380	196	192	596	151
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	83,620	84,796	86,168	87,212	85,449
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(82,416)	(83,456)	(85,004)	(85,896)	(84,193)

(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.

C1. Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1971-1972 (1)
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1971					1972				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	40,196	41,360	42,008	42,880	41,611	43,172				
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	10,400	10,528	10,980	11,128	10,759	11,064				
3. Gross fixed capital formation	13,768	14,284	14,536	14,812	14,350	15,016				
4. Government	2,492	2,628	2,716	2,728	2,641	2,744				
5. Residential construction	16	16	16	20	17	16				
6. Non-residential construction	2,160	2,280	2,348	2,348	2,284	2,376				
7. Machinery and equipment	316	332	352	360	340	352				
8. Business	11,276	11,656	11,820	12,084	11,709	12,272				
9. Residential construction	2,820	3,000	3,124	3,180	3,031	3,296				
10. Non-residential construction	3,952	4,032	4,064	4,024	4,018	3,948				
11. Machinery and equipment	4,504	4,624	4,632	4,880	4,660	5,028				
12. Value of physical change in inventories	384	368	20	248	121	920				
13. Government	- 36	- 20	- 92	4	- 36	28				
Business										
14. Non-farm	368	400	156	320	111	1,024				
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels	252	52	44	76	46	132				
16. Exports of goods and services	17,852	18,016	18,312	18,508	18,172	18,244				
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services ..	-16,976	-17,544	-17,940	-19,096	-17,889	-19,308				
18. Residual error of estimate	28	332	480	460	325	556				
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS	65,852	66,608	68,396	68,940	67,449	69,664				

(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.

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

	1970				
	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	38,800	39,028	39,732	40,216	39,444
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	9,940	10,244	10,212	10,468	10,216
3. Gross fixed capital formation	13,564	13,292	13,652	13,780	13,572
4. Government	2,348	2,320	2,340	2,420	2,357
5. Residential construction	12	8	12	12	11
6. Non-residential construction	2,028	2,020	2,040	2,108	2,049
7. Machinery and equipment	308	292	288	300	297
8. Business	11,216	10,972	11,312	11,360	11,215
9. Residential construction	2,680	2,436	2,568	2,776	2,615
10. Non-residential construction	3,864	3,824	3,908	3,936	3,883
11. Machinery and equipment	4,672	4,712	4,836	4,648	4,717
12. Value of physical change in inventories	288	812	516	- 1,300	79
13. Government	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 48	- 15
Business					
14. Non-farm	376	776	900	- 1,132	230
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels	- 84	40	- 380	- 120	- 136
16. Exports of goods and services	17,164	17,264	17,352	17,316	17,274
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-16,680	-16,716	-17,032	-15,720	-16,537
18. Residual error of estimate	292	- 148	- 136	- 436	- 107
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS	63,368	63,776	64,296	64,324	63,941

(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.

81. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1971-1972
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1971					1972				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	51,440	53,512	54,748	56,152	53,963	57,340				
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1)	17,328	18,020	18,720	19,376	18,361	19,704				
3. Gross fixed capital formation	18,912	19,972	20,564	21,064	20,128	21,576				
4. Government (2)	3,424	3,660	3,808	3,872	3,691	3,904				
5. Residential construction	24	24	24	28	25	24				
6. Non-residential construction	3,036	3,252	3,372	3,420	3,270	3,464				
7. Machinery and equipment	364	384	412	424	396	416				
8. Business (3)	15,488	16,312	16,756	17,192	16,437	17,672				
9. Residential construction	4,020	4,344	4,620	4,764	4,437	5,028				
10. Non-residential construction	5,696	5,932	6,048	6,048	5,931	6,036				
11. Machinery and equipment	5,772	6,036	6,088	6,380	6,069	6,608				
12. Value of physical change in inventories	712	- 484	- 112	432	137	1,048				
13. Government	- 44	- 24	- 96	4	- 40	16				
Business										
14. Non-farm (4)	432	- 512	- 12	440	87	1,100				
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5)	324	52	- 4	- 12	90	- 68				
16. Exports of goods and services	21,652	21,988	22,552	22,708	22,225	22,712				
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-20,764	-21,628	-22,484	-23,760	-22,159	-24,432				
18. Residual error of estimate	28	448	656	624	439	792				
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	89,308	91,828	94,644	96,596	93,094	98,740				
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,316				
Depletions of farm stocks of grain ..	- 1,328	- 1,404	- 1,500	- 1,548	- 1,445	- 1,300				
Change in other farm-held inventories ..	116	64	84	112	94	40				
Grain in commercial channels	- 52	- 196	- 176	- 164	- 147	- 124				

- (1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 44, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1972" (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.

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

	1970				
	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	48,924	49,484	50,524	51,228	50,040
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1)	15,596	16,280	16,576	17,132	16,396
3. Gross fixed capital formation	17,920	17,728	18,232	18,632	18,128
4. Government (2)	3,120	3,108	3,156	3,308	3,173
5. Residential construction	16	12	16	16	15
6. Non-residential construction	2,760	2,768	2,816	2,948	2,823
7. Machinery and equipment	344	328	324	344	335
8. Business (3)	14,800	14,620	15,076	15,324	14,955
9. Residential construction	3,628	3,344	3,556	3,904	3,608
10. Non-residential construction	5,236	5,288	5,436	5,580	5,385
11. Machinery and equipment	5,936	5,988	6,084	5,840	5,962
12. Value of physical change in inventories	368	860	552	- 1,212	142
13. Government	0	0	0	- 52	- 13
Business					
14. Non-farm (4)	500	848	900	- 1,156	273
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5)	- 132	12	- 348	- 4	- 118
16. Exports of goods and services	20,888	21,244	21,104	21,200	21,109
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-20,456	-20,600	-20,628	-19,176	-20,215
18. Residual error of estimate	380	- 200	- 192	- 592	- 151
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	83,620	84,796	86,168	87,212	85,449
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:					
Value of grain crop production	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136
Depletions of farm stocks of grain ..	- 1,344	- 1,108	- 1,232	- 1,108	- 1,198
Change in other farm-held inventories ..	88	120	- 24	336	130
Grain in commercial channels	- 12	- 136	- 228	- 368	- 186

- (1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 44, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1972" (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.

A1. National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1971-1972
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
(\$ millions)

	1971					1972				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
1. Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income	48,932	50,980	51,996	53,132	51,260	54,612				
2. Military pay and allowances	908	900	888	936	908	956				
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1) ..	7,860	8,660	9,752	9,928	9,050	10,048				
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2)	- 848	- 852	- 848	-1,380	- 982	- 840				
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3)	3,788	3,756	3,776	3,920	3,810	3,976				
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4)	1,408	1,392	1,612	1,784	1,549	1,244				
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5)	5,412	5,564	5,712	5,808	5,624	5,900				
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6)	- 428	- 756	- 808	- 552	- 636	- 760				
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	67,032	69,644	72,080	73,576	70,583	75,136				
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies	12,028	12,172	12,492	12,640	12,333	13,304				
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments ..	10,276	10,456	10,728	11,004	10,616	11,092				
12. Residual error of estimate	- 28	- 444	- 656	- 624	- 438	- 792				
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	89,308	91,828	94,644	96,596	93,094	98,740				
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(87,900)	(90,436)	(93,032)	(94,812)	(91,545)	(97,496)				

(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.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, May 1972 — Published only in Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly

NOTE: A consumer price index for a particular regional city measures the movements in prices, faced by consumers, within the specified city. Thus, consumer price indexes for regional cities cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.

Between April and May, consumer price indexes rose in eight regional cities and city-combinations, declined in two and remained unchanged in two others. The movements ranged from an increase of 0.5% in Edmonton-Calgary to a decrease of 0.3% in Ottawa. The mixed movements in the all-items level reflected an assortment of advances and declines in food components ranging from an increase of 1.2% in Edmonton-Calgary to declines of 1.1% in Ottawa and 1.3% in Toronto. Housing indexes, on the other hand, rose in nine cities reflecting increased rents and higher prices for some home furnishings. Clothing components also increased in nine cities as many apparel items were returned to regular prices following spring sales. Transportation indexes moved up in eight cities as slightly higher prices for new cars were registered in most centres surveyed. Health and personal care components rose in eight cities mainly as a result of increased prices for some pharmaceuticals and higher charges for men's haircuts and women's hairdressing. Increased prices for camera films including processing, toys and games and cinema admissions were responsible for the rises in recreation and reading indexes in nine of the twelve regional cities. The components for tobacco and alcohol rose in five cities and were unchanged in seven others.

City indexes are not as comprehensive in price content as the Canada consumer price index and may underestimate slightly the degree of price movements occurring. In this connection, the shelter component of the city indexes moved on the basis of changes in rents only, whereas changes in both rents and homeownership costs are included in the Canada index. As a result of homeownership costs having increased more rapidly than rents, the housing and all-items indexes for cities have tended to underestimate somewhat the rates of price increase, particularly over longer periods. Studies are underway to incorporate homeownership prices in city indexes.

(see table on next page)

Domestic Fuel and Electricity Costs Comparisons, February 1972 — Retail Prices and Living Costs Service Bulletin (62-005, \$2 a year), Vol.1, No.3

Homeowners in Maritime cities last February faced higher costs for house heating and for electricity than did those in other Canadian cities.

A study in eleven Canadian cities of fuel and electricity costs for a standard, 1,400-square foot detached house showed Charlottetown at the top of the list with an index of 167, and Edmonton at the bottom with 59. Winnipeg costs were used as the index based of 100 primarily because it is midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

St. John's, Nfld., had an index of 158 to take second place, followed by Saint John, N.B. (138), Halifax (126), Montreal (124), Ottawa (113), Toronto, (105), Vancouver (103), Winnipeg (100) and Regina (90).

(see table on page 13)

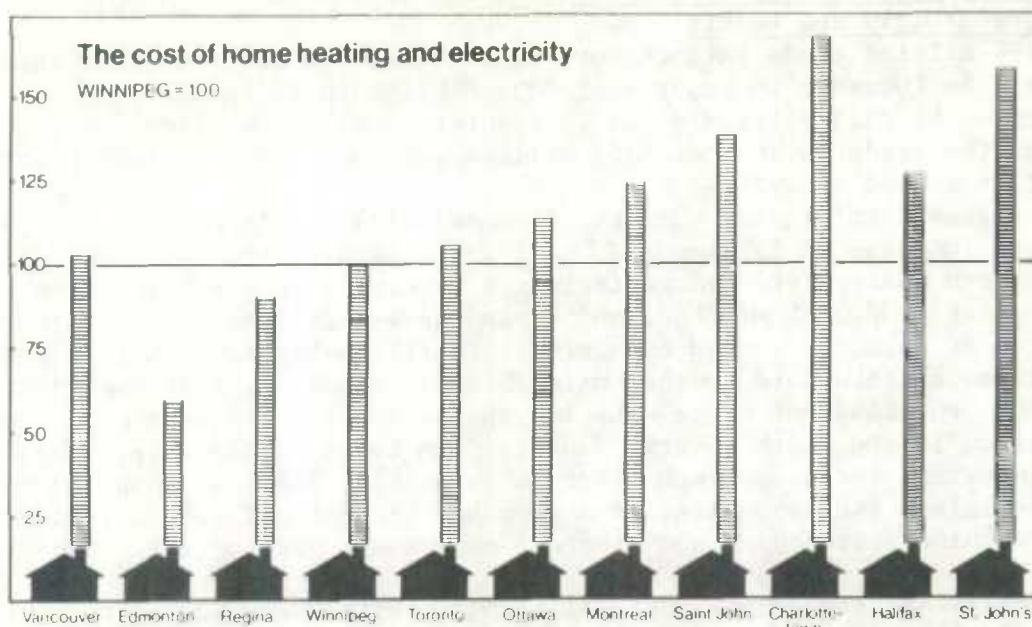
CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR REGIONAL CITIES OF CANADA

The indexes in both tables measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities. (1)

	All items	Food	Housing(2)	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation and reading	Tobacco and alcohol
base 1961=100								
St. John's								
May 1972 index	128.0	124.9	123.6	135.9	126.6	149.5	115.2	146.5
April 1972 index	127.5	124.5	123.2	136.1	126.4	140.8	115.2	146.5
% change from April 1972	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.2	-	-
% change from May 1971	+ 3.6	+ 4.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.7	+ 9.4	- 0.8	+ 1.0
Halifax								
May 1972 index	130.2	134.8	123.9	130.4	125.1	151.1	141.1	129.8
April 1972 index	129.9	134.3	123.5	130.3	125.1	150.4	141.1	129.7
% change from April 1972	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.5	-	+ 0.1
% change from May 1971	+ 2.8	+ 4.9	+ 2.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
Saint John								
May 1972 index	129.8	135.5	121.1	134.6	130.7	140.0	141.6	127.0
April 1972 index	129.5	135.3	120.8	134.0	130.6	139.2	140.2	127.0
% change from April 1972	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	-
% change from May 1971	+ 3.8	+ 5.4	+ 3.2	+ 3.9	+ 3.7	+ 2.9	+ 7.0	- 0.5
Montreal								
May 1972 index	130.7	135.2	120.3	129.2	132.5	142.5	149.8	132.2
April 1972 index	130.4	134.8	120.3	128.9	131.7	142.6	148.6	132.2
% change from April 1972	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	-	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8	-
% change from May 1971	+ 3.4	+ 5.2	+ 1.2	+ 3.0	+ 2.6	+ 7.4	+ 5.9	+ 2.7
Ottawa								
May 1972 index	134.7	137.0	127.8	134.1	133.2	150.6	141.4	142.4
April 1972 index	135.1	138.5	127.8	133.9	133.3	150.7	141.2	142.4
% change from April 1972	- 0.3	- 1.1	-	+ 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1	-
% change from May 1971	+ 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	+ 2.4	+ 5.5
Toronto								
May 1972 index	133.4	133.7	125.5	134.5	140.5	148.6	136.5	140.2
April 1972 index	133.4	135.5	125.4	133.8	140.1	146.8	133.8	139.8
% change from April 1972	-	- 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.0	+ 0.3
% change from May 1971	+ 3.3	+ 4.4	+ 1.9	+ 2.6	+ 2.8	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	+ 5.6
Winnipeg								
May 1972 index	132.4	135.2	120.2	138.5	136.5	159.8	138.7	134.1
April 1972 index	131.9	134.5	120.1	138.5	136.3	159.8	138.4	130.0
% change from April 1972	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.1	-	+ 0.2	+ 3.2
% change from May 1971	+ 3.4	+ 5.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.1	+ 1.8	+ 8.4	+ 1.4	+ 3.2
Saskatoon-Regina								
May 1972 index	127.1	136.3	116.6	132.0	124.8	138.1	135.4	123.0
April 1972 index	127.3	137.1	116.5	131.8	124.8	138.5	135.1	123.0
% change from April 1972	- 0.2	- 0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	-	- 0.3	+ 0.2	-
% change from May 1971	+ 3.4	+ 6.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	+ 3.4	+ 7.4	+ 3.8	- 0.2
Edmonton-Calgary								
May 1972 index	132.6	141.5	124.4	132.6	129.9	153.7	139.3	125.3
April 1972 index	132.0	139.8	124.1	131.9	129.8	152.7	139.2	125.3
% change from April 1972	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	-
% change from May 1971	+ 3.9	+ 7.2	+ 3.8	+ 3.0	+ 3.7	+ 4.1	+ 1.5	-
Vancouver								
May 1972 index	131.8	143.6	122.0	134.0	131.1	143.6	126.4	122.6
April 1972 index	131.6	143.4	121.7	133.7	131.1	143.2	125.8	122.4
% change from April 1972	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.2
% change from May 1971	+ 4.3	+ 8.8	+ 2.1	+ 3.5	+ 2.6	+ 4.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Quebec City								
base 1969=100								
May 1972 index	107.0	106.9	106.9	103.6	112.5	107.2	108.5	105.6
April 1972 index	107.0	106.6	107.0	104.3	112.4	106.7	108.5	105.6
% change from April 1972	-	+ 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	-	-
% change from May 1971	+ 2.7	+ 5.6	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 3.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 3.0
Thunder Bay								
May 1972 index	107.1	109.2	105.1	101.8	109.8	113.7	109.8	105.9
April 1972 index	107.0	109.7	104.7	101.6	109.5	113.5	109.7	105.8
% change from April 1972	+ 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
% change from May 1971	+ 3.5	+ 5.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.3	+ 5.9	+ 3.8	+ 4.9

(1) For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials refer to Table 13 of Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40c./\$4).

(2) Includes shelter and household operation. The shelter element of regional city housing indexes moves on the basis of changes in rents only, whereas in the Canada index this movement is derived from changes in both rents and homeownership costs.



Labour Income, January-March 1972 — Advance information

Total labour income, not adjusted for seasonal variations was estimated at \$4,404.1 million in January, \$4,433.8 million in February and \$4,510.1 million in March. A comparison with the revised figures for the same months of 1971 shows that labour income was up 12.0% in January (from \$3,932.8 million), 11.5% in February (from \$3,978.1 million) and 11.4% in March (from \$4,047.3 million).

The seasonally-adjusted estimate of \$13,653.3 million for the first quarter of 1972 was \$370.2 million or 2.8% higher than the revised estimate for the fourth quarter of 1971. Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 1.8% while those in the service-producing industries advanced by 2.9%.

Estimates of labour income based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification were originally published in 1969 for the period 1951-1968. These estimates were projected to the end of 1971. The entire series has been revised and carried back to 1947. The revisions were made mainly to incorporate: a) the 1966 Census of Merchandising and the latest available annual survey results and b) estimate for undercoverage in the data sources. These revisions increased the level of the estimates during the period 1947-1965, left the 1966 estimates virtually unchanged and decreased the estimates during the period 1967-1971.

Further details will be published in Labour Income, January-March, 1972 (72-005, 20¢/\$2). Additional advance information is available on request from Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V1 (tel. 613/992-3868).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, May 1972 — Published only in Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly

The \$94-million trade balance for May 1972 was \$77 million lower than a year earlier. An increase in exports of \$336 million to \$1,895 million was more than offset by \$413-million surge in imports to \$1,801 million. For the year to date, the trade balance at \$263 million was down \$694 million from the first five months of 1971.

Strong demand for a wide variety of commodities resulted in a 30% year-over-year increase in May imports. All major trading areas shared in this growth, with particularly large increases occurring in purchases from the United States, up \$253 million, and Japan, up \$43 million.

Imports of automotive products were \$107 million higher than last year, with \$69 million attributable to the United States largely in increased deliveries of parts. Purchases of motor vehicles and parts from overseas countries rose \$38 million in the month, nearly doubling the level of May 1971. Smaller but still important increases took place in industrial machinery, up \$43 million; crude petroleum and communication equipment, each almost \$20 million higher; office machines, tractors, and aircraft and parts, each up more than \$10 million.

Seasonally adjusted May imports at \$1,533 million were \$22 million higher than in April. Average April-May imports were running nearly \$40 million higher than the first quarter average.

For further information order the May issues of Summary of Exports (65-002, 20¢/\$2) and Summary of Imports (65-005, 20¢/\$2).

(see table on next page)

Building Permits, February 1972 — Advance information

February 1972	Total number of dwelling units	Value of residential and non-residential construction				
		Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Insti- tutional and Govern- ment	Total
		Total				
thousands of dollars						
Newfoundland	94	867	—	105	22	994
Prince Edward Island	—	4	—	19	—	23
Nova Scotia	241	3,039	245	3,932	1,354	8,570
New Brunswick	146	1,866	22	5,146	578	7,612
Quebec	4,150	46,503	2,229	23,179	14,864	86,775
Ontario	5,245	81,662	11,572	26,384	23,093	142,711
Manitoba	965	8,947	69	2,322	3,686	15,024
Saskatchewan	59	1,054	42	1,932	1,202	4,230
Alberta	1,924	26,475	1,828	5,213	3,156	36,672
British Columbia	2,979	44,485	3,908	12,545	8,285	69,223
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	3	—	2	—	5
Canada — Unadjusted	15,803	214,905	19,915	80,779	56,240	371,839
Canada — Seasonally Adjusted	—	324,393	30,243	98,474	87,656	540,766

For further information, order the February issue of Building Permits (64-001, 30¢/\$3).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade - May 1972

	<u>Total Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>		<u>Trade Balance</u>		<u>Percentage Change 1971 to 1972</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Imports</u>
	(\$ millions)						<u>Exports</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Month of May</u>							<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
United Kingdom	133.2	167.7	69.3	97.4	+ 63.9	+ 70.2	+ 25.9	+ 40.5
Other C'wealth & Pref.	48.3	42.6	58.4	79.5	- 10.1	- 36.9	- 11.8	+ 36.1
United States	1,061.4	1,289.2	988.2	1,241.4	+ 73.3	+ 47.8	+ 21.5	+ 25.6
Japan	67.4	107.5	64.0	107.1	+ 3.4	+ 0.4	+ 59.5	+ 67.3
European Economic Community	96.6	105.7	79.3	109.9	+ 17.3	- 4.2	+ 9.4	+ 38.6
Latin America	51.7	68.1	53.5	60.6	- 1.7	+ 7.5	+ 31.7	+ 13.3
Other Countries	99.7	113.8	74.7	104.6	+ 25.0	+ 9.3	+ 14.1	+ 40.0
 Total C'wealth & Pref.	 181.5	 210.2	 127.7	 176.9	 + 53.8	 + 33.3	 + 15.8	 + 38.5
 Total Others	 1,376.9	 1,684.4	 1,259.6	 1,623.7	 +117.3	 + 60.7	 + 22.3	 + 28.9
 Grand Total	 1,558.4	 1,894.6	 1,387.3	 1,800.6	 +171.0	 + 94.0	 + 21.6	 + 29.8
 <u>January - May</u>								
United Kingdom	553.9	524.0	311.0	408.3	+242.9	+115.7	- 5.4	+ 31.3
Other C'wealth & Pref.	274.3	223.3	202.5	274.5	+ 71.7	- 51.2	- 18.6	+ 35.6
United States	4,829.4	5,642.1	4,432.2	5,227.2	+397.2	+414.9	+ 16.8	+ 17.9
Japan	315.6	328.6	261.6	437.8	+ 54.0	-109.2	+ 4.1	+ 67.4
European Economic Community	446.7	413.0	334.4	448.2	+112.3	- 35.1	- 7.5	+ 34.0
Latin America	224.6	238.2	233.3	261.6	- 8.7	- 23.4	+ 6.1	+ 12.1
Other Countries	406.4	421.2	319.4	470.1	+ 87.0	- 48.8	+ 3.6	+ 47.2
 Total C'wealth & Pref.	 828.2	 747.3	 513.5	 682.8	 +314.7	 + 64.5	 - 9.8	 + 33.0
 Total Others	 6,222.8	 7,043.1	 5,581.0	 6,844.8	 +641.8	 +198.3	 + 13.2	 + 22.6
 Grand Total	 7,050.9	 7,790.5	 6,094.4	 7,527.6	 +956.5	 +262.8	 + 10.5	 + 23.5

Note: Export and Import values for 1972 are preliminary estimates and may not add because of rounding.

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April 1972 - Advance information

The seasonally adjusted preliminary estimate of shipments by Canadian manufacturers in April, 1972, was \$4,474.6 million, 5.4% higher than the revised March estimate of \$4,243.7 million. New orders in April rose 7.3% to \$4,544.7 million, from the revised March value of \$4,234.7 million while unfilled orders, estimated at \$4,702.0 million at the end of April, increased 1.5% from the \$4,631.9 million value a month earlier. Total inventory owned increased 0.5% and total inventory held 0.6%.

Shipments increased in all the durable goods industries, except the machinery industries. Transportation equipment industries shipments increased \$77.8 million or 13.6% while those in machinery industries declined \$5.8 million or 3.3%. Shipments of non-durable goods industries increased except for chemical and chemical products which declined 4.4%.

Seasonally adjusted new orders for durable goods industries increased \$195.6 million or 9.7% in April. The larger increases were in transportation equipment industries (\$133.0 million or 24.4%) and primary metal industries (\$60.6 million or 19.8%). Machinery industries dropped \$26.5 million or 14.6%.

Unfilled orders for durable goods increased 1.4% in April to an estimated \$4,071.9 million from March's \$4,016.5 million. Most of this increase was in primary metal industries where the backlog rose \$31.6 million or 8.7% and in transportation equipment industries, where the increase was \$29.4 million or 2.6%. Unfilled orders for the non-durable goods industries increased 2.4% in April to \$630.1 million.

The estimated values of raw materials and goods process, seasonally adjusted, increased 1.0% and 1.2% while that of finished products dropped 0.4%. The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments in April was 1.85, down from the revised March value of 1.94. The finished products inventory to shipments ratio was 0.68 in April and 0.72 as revised for March.

Not adjusted for seasonal variation, manufacturers' shipments in April were estimated at \$4,390.2 million, 2.2% below the revised March value of \$4,486.8 million. All listed provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan showed decreases ranging from 7.1% in Alberta to 1.0% in Manitoba. All listed provinces had increases in year-to-date shipments ranging from 18.6% in British Columbia to 0.8% in Saskatchewan.

For further information, order the April issue of Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001, 40¢/\$4).

(see tables on next page)

Estimated Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin

	Not Seasonally Adjusted					
	April 1972p	March 1972r	% change	January- April 72p	January- April 71	% change
	(\$ million)			(\$ million)		
Nfld. ...	21.7	22.0	-1.4	85.0	78.1	+8.8
N.S.	70.2	74.4	-5.7	273.7	242.8	+12.7
N.B.	64.2	64.0	+0.3	251.8	223.9	+12.5
Que.	1,166.1	1,194.7	-2.4	4,505.2	4,235.0	+6.4
Ont.	2,353.7	2,386.2	-1.4	9,024.9	8,222.0	+9.8
Man.	116.8	118.0	-1.0	444.7	406.9	+9.3
Sask. ...	48.3	47.0	+2.8	185.3	183.9	+0.8
Alta. ...	171.5	184.5	-7.1	671.7	590.2	+13.8
B.C.	373.1	390.9	-4.6	1,441.5	1,215.3	+18.6
Canada* .	4,390.2	4,486.8	-2.2	16,903.3	15,417.1	+9.6

* Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

P Preliminary figures. R Revised figures.

Estimated Value of Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

	Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
	April 1972p	March 1972r	February 1972	April 1971
	(\$ millions)			
Shipments - Total	4,390.2	4,486.8	4,123.2	4,046.0
New Orders:				
- Total	4,427.7	4,479.2	4,091.2	4,057.0
- Non-Durable	2,282.7	2,304.0	2,152.7	2,108.2
- Durable	2,145.0	2,175.2	1,938.4	1,948.8
Unfilled Orders:				
- Total	4,748.4	4,710.8	4,718.4	4,730.0
- Non-Durable	645.4	611.3	611.5	569.9
- Durable	4,103.0	4,099.6	4,107.0	4,160.1
Inventory Owned - Total	8,322.7	8,327.3	8,304.9	8,085.0
Inventory Held - Total	8,777.7	8,775.5	8,737.7	8,507.2
Raw Materials	3,348.0	3,357.8	3,393.0	3,235.4
Goods in Process	2,301.2	2,282.9	2,247.2	2,243.9
Finished Products	3,128.5	3,134.8	3,097.6	3,027.9
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Shipments - Total	4,474.6	4,243.7	4,292.4	3,996.2
New Orders:				
- Total	4,544.7	4,234.7	4,213.4	4,045.6
- Non-Durable	2,339.7	2,225.3	2,235.2	2,093.1
- Durable	2,205.0	2,009.4	1,978.2	1,952.5
Unfilled Orders:				
- Total	4,702.0	4,631.9	4,640.9	4,688.1
- Non-Durable	630.1	615.4	630.4	555.6
- Durable	4,071.9	4,016.5	4,010.5	4,132.5
Inventory Owned - Total	8,289.9	8,245.7	8,212.8	8,049.7
Inventory Held - Total	8,739.8	8,689.2	8,654.0	8,464.2
Ratio of Total Inventory Owned to Shipments ..	1.85	1.94	1.91	2.01
Ratio of Finished Products to Shipments	0.68	0.72	0.71	0.74

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Oil Pipe Line Transport, April 1972 - Advance information

Canadian oil pipe lines received 2,368,800 barrels per day of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum products in April. This was 15.2% more than the 2,055,300 B/D received a year earlier. Domestic oil increased 16.9% to 1,909,700 B/D, and imported oils increased 8.9% to 459,100 B/D.

For further information, order the April issue of Oil Pipe Line Transport (55-001, 20¢/\$2), or Energy Service Bulletin, Vol.7, No.43 (57-002, \$3).

Consumer Credit, April 1972 - Advance information

Selected credit holders reporting monthly showed \$10,098 million outstanding on their books at the end of April - 14.5% more than a year earlier.

During the year, personal cash loans by chartered banks rose 23.0% to \$6,025 million, and life insurance companies' policy loans were up 1.6% to \$779 million but personal cash loans made under the Small Loans Act fell 16.3% to \$405 million. In addition, sales finance and consumer loan companies held \$906 million balances of retail instalment sales' paper, a slight increase of 0.1%, but the \$1,107 million outstandings of personal cash loans represented an expansion of 14.6%.

The outstanding balances of the monthly reporters - Quebec savings banks, department stores and furniture, T.V., radio, and household appliances stores - rose 10.0% to \$877 million.

Credit holders reporting quarterly - other retail stores, other credit-card issuers, credit unions and caisses populaires, and public utilities - reported outstanding balances of \$2,867 million for the March quarter 1972, 11.9% higher than a year earlier.

Total outstanding balances reached \$12,818 million at the end of March 1972, up 13.7%.

For further information, order the April issue of Consumer Credit (61-004, 20¢/\$2).

Wholesale Trade, April 1972 - Advance Information

Sales by wholesale merchants for April were estimated at \$2,259 million representing 10.4% increase compared with the same month of last year. In the consumer goods trades the most significant sales change from April 1971 was registered by the meat and dairy products component, showing an increase of 37.5%. In the industrial goods trades the most notable item was a decrease of 45.3% in the coal and coke category. Wholesale inventories were valued at \$3,770 million, reflecting an increase of 11.6% over April of last year.

Further details may be obtained from the monthly Wholesale Trade report (63-008, 10¢/\$1.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1972 - Advance information

Department stores registered sales of \$272.8 million during April 1972, an increase of 9% from \$250.2 million a year earlier.

Sales increased in thirty-three departments and fell in six. Highest increases were in sporting goods and luggage (25.6%), followed by lamps, pictures, mirrors and all other home furnishings (22.0%), major appliances (21.5%) and photographic equipment and supplies (21.1%). The declines ranged from 20.6% in millinery to 2.7% in women's and girl's hosiery. All provinces but one registered increases in sales ranging from a high of 19.4% in New Brunswick to a low of 2.4% in Quebec. Saskatchewan's sales decreased by 0.3%.

The selling value of stocks held in April 1972 was \$880.3 million, up 9.5% from April 1971. Inventory increases were led by receipts from meals and lunches (110.8% to \$856,000 from \$406,000) and infants' and children's wear and nursery equipment (27.1%). Declines were registered in food and kindred products (37.4%), millinery (11.3%), floor coverings (3.8%), boys clothing and furnishings (2.9%) and women's, misses' and children's footwear (1.1%).

Further details will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1972 (63-002, 20¢/\$2).

Retail Trade, April 1972 - Advance information

Seasonally adjusted retail sales reached \$2,852.4 million in April, up 6.3% from the previous month. Jewellery stores recorded the highest increase (32.7%) followed by shoe stores (26.2%) and motor vehicle dealers (10.2%). "All Other" food stores registered the largest decrease (5.7%) followed by general merchandise stores (5.4%) and service stations and garages (3.3%). In the provinces Nova Scotia had the largest increase (8.8%), followed by British Columbia (5.9%), Ontario (5.2%), New Brunswick (5.1%) and Prince Edward Island (4.4%). Two provinces recorded declines, Saskatchewan (3.8%), and Manitoba (1.7%).

Seasonally adjusted retail sales in April 1972 increased in all trades as compared to April 1971. Total sales rose by 12.8% and were led by furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (20.4%) followed by fuel dealers (19.1%) and department stores (14.9%).

All provinces recorded increases in adjusted sales, ranging from a high of 16.5% in Saskatchewan to a low of 6.1% in Newfoundland.

Retail trade sales (not adjusted for seasonality) reached \$2,717.6 million in April 1972, 6.6% more than a year earlier. Furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores registered a gain of 20.0% followed by motor vehicle dealers (10.5%) and general stores (10.1%). Shoe stores registered the only decrease (0.5%). All provinces experienced increased sales ranging from a high of 12.8% in Alberta followed closely by Saskatchewan (12.7%) and British Columbia (12.1%) at a low of 3.5% in Quebec.

Further details will be contained in Statistics Canada publication, Retail Trade, April 1972 (63-005, 30¢/\$3).

Continuing Education (Course Registrations), 1970-71 - Advance information

Registrations exceeded 1,101,124 in adult or continuing education courses offered by local school authorities, universities and provincial correspondence schools in 1970-71.

General interest courses -- which reflected a broad range of personal enrichment, hobby skills and vocational refresher courses -- accounted for 508,223 registrations. Registrations on high school completion courses reached 496,047 -- correspondence study included.

Further information can be obtained by contacting the Education Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0Z5 (Tel. 994-5304), or by referring to the publication Continuing Education, Part I, 1970-71 (81-224, \$1).

In addition, a new publication dealing with other continuing education is being planned.

<u>Institution or sponsor</u>	<u>Type of Course</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>High School Completion</u>	<u>General interest</u>	<u>Professional development</u>	<u>Association "certificate" courses</u>	
School board evening programs	352,484	442,137	-	-	794,621
University non-credit programs	-	66,086	63,960	32,894	162,940
Department of Education Correspondence .	143,563	-	-	-	143 563
Total course registrations ..	496,047	508,223	63,960	32,894	1,101,124

Financial Institutions, First Quarter, 1972 - Advance information.

	Quarter 1971	Quarter 1972	Change from same period a year earlier		Amount change from 4th Qtr. 1971
		\$		%	\$
<u>Trust Companies</u>					
Mortgages	3,911,524	4,643,543	732,019	18.7	163,614
Total Assets	6,920,798	7,672,311	751,513	10.9	202,484
Demand Deposits (Liab.)	1,538,797	1,753,468	214,671	13.9	69,199
Term Deposits (Liab.)	4,724,403	5,200,370	475,967	10.1	73,987
<u>Mortgage Companies</u>					
Mortgages	2,900,538	3,194,724	294,186	10.1	43,506
Total Assets	3,807,701	4,222,143	414,442	10.9	63,190
Demand Deposits (Liab.)	478,189	541,799	63,610	13.3	-4,738
Term Deposits (Liab.)	2,335,136	2,656,542	321,406	13.8	51,829
<u>Sales Finance and Consumer Loan Co's.</u>					
Retail Financing					
-industrial and commercial	813,200	866,838	53,638	6.6	-34,646
-consumer business	1,135,546	1,042,309	-93,237	-8.2	-46,171
Wholesale Financing	634,188	781,134	146,946	23.1	134,562
Small Loans Act	501,196	416,842	-84,354	-16.8	-27,185
Other Personal Loans	1,171,616	1,329,966	158,350	13.5	47,008
Total Assets	5,552,068	5,636,575	84,507	1.5	41,283
Bank Loans (Cdn.)	145,036	163,129	18,093	12.5	-50,629
Short Term Loans (Cdn.)	1,281,500	1,239,529	-41,971	-3.3	15,499
Long Term Debt (Cdn.)	1,244,801	1,310,174	65,373	5.2	25,961
Long Term Debt (Fgn.)	444,745	309,543	-135,202	-30.4	-5,263
<u>Mutual Fund (Cost)</u>					
Canadian Preferred Shares	171,622	160,572	-11,050	-6.4	-3,308
Canadian Common Shares	1,144,867	1,115,225	-29,642	-2.6	-57,172
Foreign Pref. and Com.	1,015,538	940,948	-74,590	-7.3	-51,850
Total Assets	2,722,813	2,870,594	147,781	5.4	-29,921
Total Portfolio - Cost	2,597,580	2,719,941	122,361	4.7	-31,400
- Market	2,962,572	3,291,289	328,717	11.1	181,823
<u>Closed End Funds (Cost)</u>					
Canadian Common Shares	534,456	635,599	101,143	18.9	5,340
Total Portfolio - Cost	723,793	783,618	59,825	8.3	-8,047
- Market	878,774	1,034,764	155,990	17.7	80,965

Further information will be contained in the Statistics Canada Publication,
Financial Institutions, First Quarter 1972 (61-006, 75¢/\$3).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, June 7, 1972 - Advance information

Railways in Canada loaded 4,547,462 tons of revenue carload freight during the 7-day period ending June 7. This was 2.2% more than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings increased 4.8%. The decrease in Eastern Canada is attributable to an accident which blocked a major line completely during this period.

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

Railway Freight Traffic, Second Quarter 1971 - Advance information

Revenue freight carried by railways in Canada rose 2.9% to 61,394,322 tons in the second quarter of 1971, as compared with 59,642,351 tons reported for the same period of 1970. Major increases occurred in movements of crude materials, inedible and of non-carload freight, while live animals moved in sharply lower volume. Major provincial gains were recorded by British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia; while substantial decreases in loadings occurred in Manitoba and Newfoundland.

For further information, order the second quarter 1971 issue of Railway Freight Traffic (52-002, 75¢/\$3).

Federal Government Activities in the Human Sciences, 1971-73 - Advance information

Proposed federal government expenditures of \$201.7 million for the human sciences have been estimated for fiscal 1972-73. This would be 12% more than was forecast for 1971-72 which in turn would follow a 46% increase the previous year. Current expenditures account for \$185.3 million of the total estimate.

Further information will be contained in a new publication Federal Government Activities in the Human Sciences, 1971-73.

Mental Health Statistics, Vol.III - Institutional Facilities, Services and Finances, 1970 -- Advance information

There were 232 operating mental institutions (hospitals and units) in 1970, up from 228 in 1969. Rated bed capacity decreased by 1,836 beds and the number of rated beds per 1,000 population dropped to 3.0 from 3.2. Patient days of care declined to 21.8 million from 22.8 million but total personnel employed increased by 7% to 51,400 from 50,800.

In the public hospitals, total operating revenue was \$396.1 million in 1970 and operating expenditure was \$400.7 million or \$19.93 per patient-day as compared to \$16.79 in 1969. Salaries and wages accounted for 76.8% of total operating expenditure in 1970.

For further information order Mental Health Statistics, Vol.III - Institutional Facilities, Services and Finances, 1970 (83-205, 75¢).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Correction: The issue of Breweries (32-205, 50¢) released on June 9 was for 1970, not 1971 as stated in the Daily and Weekly

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, April 1972 (62-003, 10¢/\$1)
Imports by Commodities, April 1972 (65-007, 75¢/\$7.50)
Railway Carloadings, April 1972 (52-001, 20¢/\$2)
Awards for Graduate Study and Research, 1971 (81-551, \$4)
Directory of Private Schools, 1969-1970 (81-544, 75¢)
Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, January 1 to April 30, 1972 (63-009, \$1)
Refined Petroleum Products, February 1972 (45-004, 30¢/\$3)
Quarterly Shipments of Flush Type Doors (Wood) by Canadian Manufacturers, Quarter ended March 31, 1972 (35-004, 25¢/\$1)
Concrete Products, April 1972 (44-002, 10¢/\$1)
Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, April 1972 (46-001, 10¢/\$1)
Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April 1972 (26-007, 10¢/\$1)
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, May 1972 (41-002, 10¢/\$1)
Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, May 1972 (42-001, 10¢/\$1)
Service Bulletins — Aviation (51-004, \$5 for the series) Vol.4, No.31, Aircraft Movement, April 1972;
Energy Statistics (57-002, \$3 for the series) Vol.7, No.39, Sales of Natural Gas, April 1972; Salient Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics, March 1972.
Preliminary Bulletins — Census of Manufactures, 1970 (\$3.50 for the series): Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers (46-220-P); Manufacturers of Plastics and Synthetic Resins (46-211-P).
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, February 1972 (66-001, 40¢/\$4)
Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1971 (72-002, 40¢/\$4)
Primary Iron and Steel, March 1972 (41-001, 30¢/\$3)
Canned and Frozen Foods, 1970-71 (32-212, 25¢)
Grain Trade of Canada, 1970-71 (22-201, \$1)
Radio and Television Receiving Sets, April 1972 (43-004, 20¢/\$2)
Gold Production, April 1972 (26-004, 10¢/\$1)
Grain Milling Statistics, April 1972 (32-003, \$1)
Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, March 1972 (24-002, 30¢/\$3)
Biscuits and Confectionery, Quarter ended March 31, 1972 (32-016, 25¢/\$1)
Cement, April 1972 (44-001, 10¢/\$1)
Service Bulletins — Aviation Statistics (51-004, \$5 for the series) Vol.4, No.30, Passenger Origin and Destination, February 1972;
Electrical Products (43-007, \$1 for the series) Vol.1, No.4, Domestic Water Tank Heaters, April 1972;
Communications (56-001, \$5 for the series) Vol.2, No.4, Radio and Television Broadcasting Industry, June 1972;
Preliminary Bulletins — Census of Manufactures, 1970 (\$3.50 for the series): Sawmills and Planing Mills (35-204-P); Soft Drinks Manufacturers (32-208-P).

(continued)

Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables, June 1, 1972 (32-010, 20¢/\$2).
Exports by Countries First Quarter 1972 (65-003, 10¢/\$1)
Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, March 1972 (35-001, 20¢/\$2).
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, June 1, 1972 (32-012, 30¢/\$3).
Products Made from Canadian Clays, April 1972 (44-005, 10¢/\$1)
Particle Board, April 1972 (36-003, 10¢/\$1)
Rigid Insulating Board, March 1972 (36-002, 10¢/\$1)
Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, April 1972 (41-004,
10¢/\$1)
Asphalt Roofing, March, April 1972 (45-001, 10¢/\$1)
Distilled Beverage Spirits and Industrial Ethyl Alcohol, April
1972 (32-021, 10¢/\$1)
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April 1972 (41-006,
10¢/\$1)
Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1972 (43-005,
10¢/\$1)
Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, April 1972 (33-001, 10¢/\$1)
The Sugar Situation, April 1972 (32-013, 10¢/\$1)
Service Bulletins — Fabricated Metal Products (41-009, \$2 for
the series) Vol.1, No.4, Heating Boilers and Radiators,
April 1972;
Aviation (51-004, \$5 for the series) Vol.4, No.32, Helicopter
Revenue Hours, 1971; No.33, Transcontinental and Regional
Air Carriers, April 1972;
Preliminary Bulletins — Census of Manufactures, 1970 (\$3.50 for
the series): Miscellaneous Wood Industries (35-208-P); Iron
Foundries (41-226-P).