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Gross National Product - Second Quarter 1972 - Advance information

Preliminary estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts indicate a quickened tempo of economic activity in the second quarter, characterized by strong final domestic and foreign demand and by a moderation in the overall rate of price increase.

Gross National Product at market prices, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, rose by \$2.9 billion to a level of \$102 billion, a quarterly increase of 3.0%. Reflecting some easing in the rate of increase of most price measures, as well as sizable weight shifts in demand, the implicit price index for GNP decelerated, rising by 0.8% compared with 1.4% in the revised first quarter estimate. Deducting that part of the market value of production attributable to price change yields a 2.1% volume gain in GNP. Real growth in the preceding period was 1.2%.

The stimulus to production in the second quarter was provided by final domestic demand, mostly personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, and by net foreign demand, as export gains exceeded the growth of imports by a wide margin. Investment in fixed capital also contributed to growth, although to a much lesser extent, as large gains in business spending on machinery and equipment and in government capital outlays more than offset the lackluster performance in construction, which was affected by strikes. Perhaps not surprisingly, in view of the pervasive strength of demand in the quarter, the rate of business investment in inventories declined sharply. By contrast, in the previous two quarters the rebuilding of business inventories had been one of the major sources of strength.

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Since the closing quarter of 1971, real GNP has been rising at a quarterly rate of 1.6%, about the same rate as during 1971. In current dollars, continuing strong gains in consumer expenditure, which rose at a quarterly rate of 2.7% in the six-month period, and resumed growth in business capital outlays, mostly in machinery and equipment and in non-farm inventories, were major forces behind the expansion. The external sector also contributed to the strength of demand in the first half of the year, as exports rose much faster than imports. The highlight on the income side was an acceleration in the rate of increase of labour income. It rose at a quarterly rate of 2.8% compared with a rate of 2.1% in the second half of 1971. Corporation profits, on the other hand, rose at a much diminished rate.

In the second quarter, consumer outlays on goods and services rose by \$1.9 billion, or 3.3%, to a level of \$59.3 billion. This increase was one of the largest in recent years. The acceleration was entirely due to an upsurge of 4.2% in spending on goods, twice the first quarter rate of increase. New automobiles in particular, rebounded strongly after a decline in the first quarter. The rise in spending on services of 2.1%, was slightly lower than in the first quarter. Probably contributing to the strength of consumer demand was a billion-dollar increase in government transfer payments to persons. These were mostly in the form of old-age pensions, due to a retroactive increase in the rate; and of unemployment insurance benefits, for which higher rates and extended coverage were introduced at the beginning of the year.

The increase of 5.4% in expenditure on durable goods (contrasting with virtually no change in the first quarter) was entirely accounted for by the new and used automobile components. Spending on new automobiles was up by almost 18% after an 8.6% decline in the first quarter. The only other major item in this category to show an increase in spending was furniture, up by 2.0%.

The rate of consumer spending on other types of goods was also very brisk. In particular, sales of semi-durable goods rose by 5.7% - the largest increase in over four years. The previous quarterly increase had been 1.0%. The greatest advances were in expenditure on men's and boys' clothing, on books and magazines, each of which rose by about 9%. Expenditure on footwear rose by 6.2%, and outlays on women's and children's clothing rose by 3.3%. Spending on non-durable goods, also rose strongly, by 2.9%, although the rate of advance was somewhat lower than the very strong 3.6% gain registered in the previous quarter. Among items showing the largest percentage increases, were expenditures on pharmaceutical products, household supplies (such as cleaning compounds) and tobacco. Partly because food prices moderated their rate of advance in the second quarter, expenditures on food rose by a lesser percentage than in the first quarter, 2.6% versus 3.1%.

Expenditure on services rose by 2.1%. The most notable movement was shown by expenditures in hotels, restaurants and cafes, which continued to rise strongly. They were up 4% after a rise of 6% in the first quarter. Rents, the largest component in services, which accounts for approximately a quarter of the total of such expenditure, rose by 2%, approximately the same rate as in the first quarter.

Preliminary estimates of government current expenditure on goods and services indicate a moderate rise of 1.5% - about the same as in the first

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quarter. Most of the increase took place at the federal level, where expenditure rebounded upward by 6.2%, after an unusually large decline of 5% in the first quarter centered in defence spending. The second quarter gain was in goods and services other than wages and salaries, as the latter showed little change at the federal and local government level and declined at the provincial level, which were affected by strikes, especially in Quebec. Government expenditure on fixed capital rose strongly, by 5.0%, after a 0.1% decline in the first quarter. Most of this increased outlay was in highway construction.

Total expenditures of all governments combined rose by a sharp 4.3%, the major part of the increase being in the form of transfer payments (as distinct from current and capital outlays on goods and services). With total revenues showing little change, the deficit of the government sector (on a national accounts basis) widened from a rate of \$216 million in the first quarter to \$1,696 million in the second quarter. Both the federal and provincial governments registered the largest deficits in several years.

Spending on housing had been rising sharply for over a year. In the second quarter, investment at \$5,036 million was about the same as in the first quarter. This levelling was mostly due to prolonged labour stoppages in British Columbia. There are indications that the strikes affected mostly the construction of apartment buildings. Value of work put in place in single dwellings continued to rise strongly. The underlying situation in housing remained strong. The continuing high level of new starts at 256,800 units was only slightly off the first quarter record level of 262,300 units.

Business investment on plant and equipment, as indicated by changes in employment, labour and material prices, rose by 2.5% - roughly the same rate as in the first quarter. The second quarter strength in such outlays flowed entirely from a notable acceleration in the rate of spending on machinery and equipment (up 5.7% compared with 3.3% in the first quarter), particularly on commercial vehicles, passenger cars for business use and farm implements. Outlays on non-residential construction, also seriously affected by the strikes in British Columbia, declined by 0.9%, following a rise now estimated at 2.2%.

As has already been mentioned, the falling rate of investment in business non-farm inventories dampened the growth of aggregate demand. The modest accumulation of \$164 million followed an unusually large accumulation of \$1,084 million in the first quarter. In the second quarter the growth of final domestic demand and of foreign demand combined was almost as large as that of production and imports, preventing a further sizable inventory build-up.

The decline in the rate of inventory investment, which occurred at all three major industry levels, was most notable in retail trade, where a \$628 million accumulation in the first quarter gave way to a \$20 million liquidation in the second quarter - a turnaround of \$648 million. The bulk of this decline was centered in the stocks of motor vehicle dealers, accompanying rising sales of such products in the period. In wholesale trade, stock accumulation declined from \$740 million in the first quarter to \$252 million in the second quarter. The softening was concentrated in durable goods. In manufacturing decumulation continued. The value of physical change declined by \$72 million, from a liquidation of \$60 million in the first quarter to one of \$132 million in the second quarter. Pronounced declines occurred in transportation equipment and in food products. The stock-to-ships ratio declined in the quarter to its lowest level in several years.

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In sharp contrast with the pattern of the four previous quarters, the external sector gave a considerable boost to the economy in the second quarter. The deficit in transactions on goods and services with non-residents narrowed by \$1,276 million, contributing about 40% of the GNP increase. Most of this gain was due to a jump of \$1,044 million in the merchandise surplus. Some net gain was also derived from the non-merchandise balance, for which the deficit fell by \$232 million, largely on account of freight and shipping transactions.

Underlying the striking improvement in the merchandise surplus, was a 8.5% forward thrust in merchandise exports - the largest quarterly gain since the first quarter of 1968. (Merchandise exports had increased marginally in the first quarter.) Partial commodity details indicate particularly large wheat exports. Other important gains occurred in automotive products, crude petroleum, lumber and aircraft engines and parts. Merchandise imports rose at a much slower pace than exports - they were up 2.9%, after an increase of 6.2% in the first quarter. Notable gains were shown by some machinery and equipment components, particularly mining, construction and drilling machinery, trucks and truck tractors and communications and related equipment. The gain in the merchandise balance resulted from trade with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. Even though exports to the United States continued to rise strongly, imports rose even more, causing a decline in the balance with that country.

Whereas the expenditure side of the accounts gives an unambiguous picture of buoyancy in the second quarter, movements on the income side are rather mixed. In particular, the more volatile components, such as accrued farm income and interest and miscellaneous investment income made an uncommonly large contribution to the overall advance. By contrast, corporation profits and capital consumption allowances rose modestly, and the rise in labour income though sizable, was appreciably smaller than in the first quarter. A reverse pattern of income and expenditure growth in the first quarter suggests timing problems in the recording of transactions. Thus, if the two first quarters of the year are taken together, there emerges a far more consistent pattern of income and expenditure growth. It should perhaps be emphasized at this point that the estimates are preliminary, being based in many instances on very partial information, and are sometimes subject to large revisions when more complete data become available.

Labour income grew by 2.4% compared with 3.1% in the revised first quarter. Part of the large increase in the first quarter was due to large retroactive payments in public administration, and to a sudden increase in supplementary labour income due to changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act providing for larger employer and employee contributions; on the other hand, industrial disputes slowed the growth of labour income in the second quarter.

Wages and salaries grew at a much faster pace in the goods-producing industries, up 3.1%, than in the service-producing industries, up 2.0% - a reversal of the general trend of recent years. Most of the gain in goods-producing industries originated in manufacturing which showed a 4.0% advance compared with 2.2% in the first quarter, but wages in primary industries also rose strongly, 2.8%. Wages and salaries in construction, on the other hand, which was affected by labour disputes in British Columbia advanced by 0.5%. In the service-producing industries, most of the deceleration was attributable to industrial disputes in the province of Quebec in April, particularly in education, health services and public administration. Among other service-producing industries, trade and commercial services rose very strongly, by 4.4% and 4.9% respectively.

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Very preliminary estimates of corporation profits before taxes show a sixth consecutive quarterly increase, but the gain of \$64 million, or 0.6%, was considerably smaller than previous ones. The new level of \$10,260 million is almost 40% above the trough in the fourth quarter of 1970.

Among other income components, the most pronounced movements were shown by interest and miscellaneous investment income, up 8.7% largely on account of increased government investment income, and by income of unincorporated businesses, especially accrued net income of farm operators. The main factors behind the unusually large gain of \$608 million in farm income were higher subsidy payments due to the introduction of a two-price policy for wheat and rises in the prices of livestock. Much of the 4.7% rise in the net income of non-farm unincorporated business originated in retail trade; large gains were also recorded in construction and in service industries.

Mostly because of the large increase in transfer payments, personal income rose 4.3% - the largest percentage gain in many years. Due to higher than usual refunds of income taxes, personal disposable income grew even faster, by 5.5%. As a consequence of these unusual developments, and despite rising outlays on consumer goods and services, there appears to have been a jump in the saving ratio (personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income), from 8.5% to 10.3%.

Price Movements

The rise in the implicit price index of gross national expenditure, slowed to 0.8%, compared with the 1.4% increase witnessed in the first quarter. Lower price increases for personal expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, and current government spending were mainly responsible for this reduction in the rate of recent price rises. Strike conditions, which affected wage spending by governments, can be related to the 0.6% decrease in the implicit price of government current expenditure. (The slowing in the rate of increase of consumer prices was not continued into the first month of the third quarter. The July increase in the consumer price index, largely due to food prices amounted to 1.2%.)

Personal expenditure prices, up 0.7%, registered about half the first quarter rise. There was a relatively even deceleration in price increases in all individual components. Changing consumer purchases had an effect on implicit price indexes for durable and semi-durable goods. Weight shifts in the composition of spending, in particular due to the large relative increase in outlays on automobiles and on clothing, had the effect of slowing the rates of increase of durable and of semi-durable goods to 0.3% and 0.5% respectively. Prices for non-durable goods, and services which were higher by 1.1% and 0.8% respectively were mainly attributable to price moderation. A slower increase in food prices from 3.7% in the first quarter to 1.0% in the second was largely responsible for the dampening of the price rise in non-durable goods. The moderation in the prices for services was fairly evenly spread.

Gross fixed capital formation prices rose 0.8%, compared with 1.6% last quarter. The largest price rises continued to be in construction as machinery and equipment prices reflected a low 0.4% increase. The rate of building materials price increases slowed slightly in all construction sectors, but the movement of labour costs was mixed. Labour costs were higher in residential construction, but lower in non-residential building and engineering. This accounts for the fact that the residential components rose at 2.2%, a much stronger rate than the 1.1% in non-residential construction.

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While second quarter prices for both exports and imports were lower, the net effect was to add strongly to the overall increase of GNE implicit price index. In the first quarter, the export and import price indexes both rose at an equivalent rate, whereas in the second quarter the 1.0% export price increase was accompanied by a 0.4% drop in the price of imports. In the second quarter, price movements in the external sector were affected by a 1.5% increase in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar relative to the United States dollar.

Further information will be contained in System of National Accounts, Second Quarter 1972 (13-001, 75¢/\$3). For additional advance information, contact Mr. L. Grand, National Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0Z8 (613-995-7107).

(see tables on next pages)

Real Domestic Product, June 1972 — Advance information.

The seasonally adjusted Index of Real Domestic Product advanced by 2.2% in the second quarter of 1972, following an increase of 0.4% in the first quarter. This increase was the largest quarterly advance since the first quarter of 1969, and was achieved in spite of the very high incidence of man-days lost to strikes and lockouts.

Manufacturing was the largest contributor to the advance in RDP, followed by agriculture. Within manufacturing, non-durables rose sharply, and durables increased moderately.

Agricultural output rose strongly in the second quarter, based on increased production of livestock and poultry, and larger accrued income resulting from increased sales by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Trade increased significantly in the quarter, with retail trade rising strongly, and wholesale trade increasing at a lesser but still substantial rate. Within retail trade, all but one component rose, with the most notable increase reported by motor vehicle dealers.

Transportation, storage, and communication also advanced strongly in the second quarter of 1972, led by strike recovery in the air transport industry, an increase in railway transport, and continued gains in pipeline transport.

Production for three industry divisions declined in the second quarter. All three were affected by strikes: forestry by a strike in British Columbia; public administration and defence by strikes in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; and community, business and personal services by the Quebec strike.

In June 1972 the seasonally adjusted index of Real Domestic Product increased by 0.8% to a level of 178.5 (1961=100) from the revised May level. This advance was the fifth consecutive monthly increase in aggregate production since the slight decline that was recorded for the first month of this year.

The goods-producing industries, with a strong increase, were the dynamic element in the economy in June. The output of the service-producing industries was almost unchanged in June, following a very strong recovery in May from the strike-affected April level.

Nearly half of the June increase in the RDP index came from manufacturing, which had returned to its April level after a decline in May. Agriculture also rose significantly in June, boosted by increased livestock production. The forestry advance originated with an increase in pulpwood production which more than offset the dampening effect of log production of the B.C. wood-worker's strike.

Two industry divisions declined in June. Mining output decreased for the second consecutive month. Trade also declined during June, with both retail

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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	54,772	56,092			
2. Military pay and allowances	908	900	888	936	908	956	960			
3. Corporation profits before taxes (1) ..	7,860	8,660	9,752	9,928	9,050	10,196	10,260			
4. Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents (2)	- 848	- 852	- 848	- 1,380	- 982	- 876	- 868			
5. Interest, and miscellaneous investment income (3)	3,788	3,756	3,776	3,920	3,810	3,976	4,320			
6. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production (4)	1,408	1,392	1,612	1,784	1,549	1,356	1,964			
7. Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent (5)	5,412	5,564	5,712	5,808	5,624	5,892	6,164			
8. Inventory valuation adjustment (6)	- 428	- 756	- 808	- 552	- 636	- 816	- 704			
9. NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	67,032	69,644	72,080	73,576	70,583	75,456	78,188			
10. Indirect taxes less subsidies	12,028	12,172	12,492	12,640	12,333	13,364	13,304			
11. Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments ..	10,276	10,456	10,728	11,004	10,616	11,112	11,224			
12. Residual error of estimate	- 28	- 444	- 656	- 624	- 438	- 780	- 624			
13. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	89,308	91,828	94,644	96,596	93,094	99,152	102,092			
14. (Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(87,900)	(90,436)	(93,032)	(94,812)	(91,545)	(97,796)	(100,128)			

(1) Excludes profits of government business enterprises.

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

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

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

(5) Includes net income of independent professional practitioners.

(6) See footnote 4, of Table B1.

B1. Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 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	57,372	59,280			
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services (1)	17,328	18,020	18,720	19,376	18,361	19,636	19,932			
3. Gross fixed capital formation	18,912	19,972	20,564	21,064	20,128	21,672	22,192			
4. Government (2)	3,424	3,660	3,808	3,872	3,691	3,868	4,060			
5. Residential construction	24	24	24	28	25	24	32			
6. Non-residential construction	3,036	3,252	3,372	3,420	3,270	3,424	3,564			
7. Machinery and equipment	364	384	412	424	396	420	464			
8. Business (3)	15,488	16,312	16,756	17,192	16,437	17,804	18,132			
9. Residential construction	4,020	4,344	4,620	4,764	4,437	5,028	5,036			
10. Non-residential construction	5,696	5,932	6,048	6,048	5,931	6,184	6,128			
11. Machinery and equipment	5,772	6,036	6,088	6,380	6,069	6,592	6,968			
12. Value of physical change in inventories	712	- 484	- 112	432	137	1,060	152			
13. Government	- 44	- 24	- 96	4	- 40	16	44			
Business										
14. Non-farm (4)	432	- 512	- 12	440	87	1,084	164			
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels (5)	324	52	- 4	- 12	90	- 40	- 56			
16. Exports of goods and services	21,652	21,988	22,552	22,708	22,225	22,664	24,320			
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-20,764	-21,628	-22,484	-23,760	-22,159	-24,032	-24,412			
18. Residual error of estimate	28	448	656	624	439	780	628			
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	89,308	91,828	94,644	96,596	93,094	99,152	102,092			
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,588	1,316	1,316			
Depletions of farm stocks of grain ..	- 1,328	- 1,404	- 1,500	- 1,548	- 1,445	- 1,324	- 1,716			
Change in other farm-held inventories ..	116	64	84	112	94	92	180			
Grain in commercial channels	- 52	- 196	- 176	- 164	- 147	- 124	164			

- (1) Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 45, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Second 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.

Cl. 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	43,208	44,348			
2. Government current expenditure on goods and services	10,400	10,528	10,980	11,128	10,759	11,012	11,244			
3. Gross fixed capital formation	13,768	14,284	14,536	14,812	14,350	15,028	15,264			
4. Government	2,492	2,628	2,716	2,728	2,641	2,708	2,820			
5. Residential construction	16	16	16	20	17	16	20			
6. Non-residential construction	2,160	2,280	2,348	2,348	2,284	2,340	2,412			
7. Machinery and equipment	316	332	352	360	340	352	388			
8. Business	11,276	11,656	11,820	12,084	11,709	12,320	12,444			
9. Residential construction	2,820	3,000	3,124	3,180	3,031	3,296	3,232			
10. Non-residential construction	3,952	4,032	4,064	4,024	4,018	4,028	3,948			
11. Machinery and equipment	4,504	4,624	4,632	4,880	4,660	4,996	5,264			
12. Value of physical change in inventories	584	— 368	20	248	121	820	28			
13. Government	— 36	— 20	— 92	4	— 36	28	28			
Business										
14. Non-farm	368	— 400	156	320	111	1,004	188			
15. Farm and grain in commercial channels	252	52	— 44	— 76	46	— 212	— 188			
16. Exports of goods and services	17,852	18,016	18,312	18,508	18,172	18,240	19,380			
17. Deduct: Imports of goods and services	-16,976	-17,544	-17,940	-19,096	-17,889	-19,084	-19,468			
18. Residual error of estimate	28	332	480	460	325	548	440			
19. GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS	65,852	66,608	68,396	68,940	67,449	69,772	71,236			

(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.

and wholesale trade lower than in May. Within retail trade, almost all components were lower, with the notable exception of food stores, which rose substantially.

Users should note that all data for the preceding months have been revised as part of the regular annual revisions to the indexes of Real Domestic Product. The monthly revisions extend back to January 1968 and result from the incorporation of more recent annual data (causing revisions in level), and from the incorporation of new monthly information as well as updated seasonal adjustment factors. The revised data for the period January 1968 to December 1971 will be published in the 1971 Annual Supplement to 61-005, Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, to be released with the June issue of 61-005.

For further information, order the June issue of Real Domestic Product (61-005, 30¢/\$3) or contact Miss A. Ansmits (tel. 613-992-1329) National Output and Productivity Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

(see tables on pages 11-12)

Index of Industrial Production, June 1972 — Advance information.

The seasonally adjusted Index of Industrial Production for June increased to 194.2 (1961=100), 0.7% above the revised May level. Output of manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities increased while mining output declined.

Users should note that all data for the preceding months have been revised as part of the regular annual revisions to the Index of Industrial Production. The monthly revisions extend back to January 1968 and result from the incorporation of more recent annual data (causing revisions in level), and from the incorporation of new monthly information as well as updated seasonal adjustment factors. The revised data for the period January 1968 to December 1971 will be published in the 1971 Annual Supplement to 61-005, Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, to be released with the June issue of 61-005.

For further information see the June issue of Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry (61-005, 20¢/\$2).

(see table on page 13)

MONTHLY INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(1961=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1972							% Change
	1961 percentage weight	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
Real Domestic Product	100.000	172.7	173.6	174.2	176.0	177.1	178.5	0.8
Agriculture	4.525	140.3	142.3	130.3	152.9	156.8	168.5	7.5
Forestry	1.231	120.9	137.6	130.8	123.7	105.1	123.9	17.9
Fishing and trapping	0.259	70.5	70.7	92.6	81.5	84.5	94.2	11.5
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	192.2	194.9	193.3	200.8	196.7	189.1	-3.9
Manufacturing	24.943	186.1	185.0	187.1	191.0	188.4	191.1	1.4
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	164.5	162.9	165.4	169.4	167.5	172.4	2.9
Durable manufacturing	11.010	213.3	213.1	214.6	218.4	214.8	214.7	-
Construction	5.803	164.8	161.8	164.8	164.9	164.8	166.8	1.2
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	178.1	183.1	184.9	186.2	190.5	190.7	0.1
Transportation	6.873	179.9	186.8	188.8	189.8	193.7	193.0	-0.4
Air transport	0.463	285.0	399.1	416.4	418.8	425.0	398.4	-6.3
Railway transport	2.859	178.3	178.3	180.3	182.5	186.1	188.6	1.3
Bus transport, interurban and rural	0.096	212.8	196.4	197.4	164.6	182.1	194.9	7.0
Urban transit systems	0.303	103.2	102.5	103.7	104.2	106.4	106.5	0.1
Pipeline transport	0.451	312.3	313.4	313.5	319.8	332.1	329.5	-0.8
Storage	0.299	111.5	121.9	121.5	123.1	132.1	145.6	10.2
Grain elevators	0.211	97.2	112.4	110.5	113.4	126.2	145.1	15.0
Communication	2.738	180.9	180.6	182.1	184.1	188.6	189.9	0.7
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	213.5	218.8	221.9	221.3	224.3	228.7	2.0
Trade	12.973	176.7	176.4	179.5	181.5	184.6	183.3	-0.7
Wholesale trade	4.906	191.7	191.7	195.8	194.9	199.2	197.5	-0.9
Wholesale merchants	3.491	204.6	203.2	207.9	207.7	213.6	211.8	-0.8
Retail trade	8.067	167.6	167.1	169.6	173.4	175.7	174.6	-0.6
Food stores	1.552	149.2	150.0	148.9	151.1	150.8	156.5	3.8
Department stores	1.161	188.1	186.5	188.5	189.5	192.4	190.9	-0.8
General stores	0.239	92.2	93.4	94.9	94.5	95.7	97.9	2.3
Variety stores	0.301	222.5	220.3	221.5	232.8	235.7	234.5	-0.5
Motor vehicle dealers	0.926	195.6	186.1	198.9	208.8	211.3	208.8	-1.2
Clothing stores	0.507	156.7	153.5	158.2	163.9	168.0	163.8	-2.5
Shoe stores	0.119	130.8	135.0	126.2	143.7	146.1	135.9	7.0
Hardware stores	0.167	119.6	118.9	121.6	122.1	128.1	123.8	-3.4
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	0.345	146.4	146.2	150.3	159.1	163.8	158.3	-3.4
Drug stores	0.343	186.5	181.4	181.3	181.1	184.1	190.6	3.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	148.6	149.0	149.1	150.2	150.4	151.2	0.5
Community, business and personal service industries	13.821	184.8	185.8	185.5	180.7	187.4	187.2	-0.1
Education and related services	3.450	243.1	244.3	242.9	288.9	245.0	243.3	-0.7
Health and welfare services	3.476	168.7	168.9	168.2	161.2	168.5	168.2	-0.1
Motion picture and recreational services	0.400	185.8	190.5	185.8	182.2	195.0	192.0	-1.5
Services to business management	1.616	182.7	185.0	183.0	184.5	186.0	187.9	1.0
Personal services	3.766	140.8	140.4	143.2	143.9	145.4	145.8	0.3
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	2.212	153.6	153.9	158.5	161.0	162.5	164.2	1.0
Public administration and defence	7.232	138.5	139.8	139.1	135.8	137.3	139.0	1.2

Special industry groupings

Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	174.2	175.0	176.3	177.1	178.1	179.0	0.5
Goods-producing industries	44.233	178.5	178.9	179.2	184.2	182.3	185.4	1.7
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	182.9	183.0	184.7	187.8	185.3	197.3	1.1
Service-producing industries	55.767	168.1	169.3	170.3	169.6	173.0	173.0	-
Commercial industries	85.478	173.7	174.5	175.4	178.7	178.9	180.5	0.9
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	175.5	176.3	177.9	180.2	180.1	181.1	0.6
Non-commercial industries	14.522	166.9	167.8	167.1	160.2	166.5	166.9	0.3
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	189.4	189.5	191.1	195.1	192.8	194.2	0.7

QUARTERLY INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(1961=100)

(Seasonally Adjusted)

	1961 percentage weight	1972		% Change
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	
Real Domestic Product	100.000	173.5	177.2	2.2
Agriculture	4.525	137.6	159.4	15.8
Forestry	1.231	129.8	117.6	-9.4
Fishing and trapping	0.259	77.9	86.8	11.3
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	193.5	195.5	1.1
Manufacturing	24.943	186.1	190.2	2.2
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	164.3	169.8	3.4
Durable manufacturing	11.010	213.7	216.0	1.1
Construction	5.803	163.8	165.5	1.0
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	182.1	189.1	3.9
Transportation	6.873	185.2	192.2	3.8
Air transport	0.463	366.8	414.1	12.9
Railway transport	2.859	179.0	185.7	3.8
Bus transport, interurban and rural	0.096	202.2	180.5	-10.7
Urban transit systems	0.303	103.1	105.7	2.5
Pipeline transport	0.451	313.1	327.1	4.5
Storage	0.299	118.3	133.6	12.9
Grain elevators	0.211	106.7	128.2	20.2
Communication	2.738	181.2	187.6	3.5
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	218.1	224.8	3.1
Trade	12.973	177.5	183.1	3.1
Wholesale trade	4.906	193.1	197.2	2.1
Wholesale merchants	3.491	205.2	211.0	2.8
Retail trade	8.067	168.1	174.6	3.9
Food stores	1.552	149.4	152.8	2.3
Department stores	1.161	187.7	190.9	1.7
General stores	0.239	93.5	96.0	2.7
Variety stores	0.301	221.4	234.3	5.8
Motor vehicle dealers	0.926	193.5	209.6	8.3
Clothing stores	0.507	156.1	165.2	5.8
Shoe stores	0.119	130.7	141.9	8.6
Hardware stores	0.167	120.0	124.7	3.9
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	0.345	147.6	160.4	8.6
Drug stores	0.343	183.1	185.3	1.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	148.9	150.6	1.1
Community, business and personal service industries	13.821	185.4	185.1	-0.1
Education and related services	3.450	243.4	239.1	-1.8
Health and welfare services	3.476	168.6	166.0	-1.6
Motion picture and recreational services	0.400	187.4	189.7	1.3
Services to business management	1.616	183.6	186.1	1.4
Personal services	3.766	141.5	145.0	2.5
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	2.212	155.3	162.6	4.7
Public administration and defence	7.232	139.1	137.4	-1.3

Special industry groupings

Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	175.2	178.1	1.6
Goods-producing industries	44.233	178.9	184.0	2.9
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	183.6	186.8	1.8
Service-producing industries	55.767	169.2	171.9	1.6
Commercial industries	85.478	174.5	179.4	2.8
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	176.6	180.5	2.2
Non-commercial industries	14.522	167.3	164.6	-1.6
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	190.0	194.0	2.1

Seasonally Adjusted Index of Industrial Production (1961=100)

	1961 percentage weights	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	% Change
Index of Industrial Production.....	32.415	189.4	189.5	191.1	195.1	192.8	194.2	+0.7
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	192.2	194.9	193.3	200.8	196.7	189.1	-3.9
Metal mines	2.484	150.6	155.9	154.2	160.8	150.5	138.3	-8.1
Mineral fuels	1.281	284.8	285.2	283.8	295.1	300.3	290.5	-3.2
Non-metal mines except coal mines	0.377	216.0	216.5	214.0	218.6	219.2	234.9	+7.2
Manufacturing	24.943	186.1	185.0	187.1	191.0	188.4	191.1	+1.4
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	164.5	162.9	165.4	169.4	167.5	172.4	+2.9
Foods and beverages	3.605	155.8	154.0	157.3	161.6	159.8	162.4	+1.7
Tobacco products industries	0.220	136.1	127.2	133.2	128.7	132.1	131.5	-0.5
Rubber industries	0.419	205.7	182.9	203.0	209.3	198.4	206.9	+4.3
Leather industries	0.308	86.8	82.1	82.2	85.9	85.9	90.1	+4.9
Textile industries	0.919	176.4	188.1	190.5	192.6	189.9	206.1	+8.5
Knitting mills	0.218	178.3	175.8	177.9	180.1	176.9	172.4	-2.5
Clothing industries	0.862	131.2	126.3	129.0	134.7	133.9	133.8	-0.1
Paper and allied industries	2.701	144.7	142.2	143.7	149.9	149.0	154.0	+3.4
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.346	135.1	132.9	134.3	136.0	137.1	137.3	+0.1
Petroleum and coal products industries ...	0.737	173.9	178.0	177.9	190.0	177.3	185.3	+4.5
Chemical and chemical products industries	1.751	214.0	213.6	212.7	214.2	211.4	220.0	+4.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries ...	0.847	234.4	231.4	236.4	236.1	238.9	245.8	+2.9
Durables manufacturing.....	11.010	213.3	213.1	214.6	218.4	214.8	214.7	-
Wood industries	1.114	180.5	176.5	180.3	184.2	177.9	161.8	-9.1
Furniture and fixtures industries	0.450	196.4	197.7	198.3	205.1	206.2	206.8	+0.3
Primary metal industries	2.207	178.8	178.4	177.1	181.1	177.6	182.0	+2.5
Metal fabricating industries (except machinery and transportation equipment industries).....	1.835	198.5	198.4	200.6	202.8	199.2	201.1	+1.0
Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)	0.981	228.6	226.4	225.3	229.7	228.1	228.3	+0.1
Transportation equipment industries	1.981	298.0	303.5	308.3	312.4	310.8	307.4	-1.1
Electrical products industries	1.560	217.5	214.8	216.9	220.7	210.2	217.1	+3.3
Non-metallic mineral products industries..	0.882	165.9	163.8	162.5	166.5	169.1	168.2	-0.5
Electric Power, Gas and Water	2.908	213.5	218.8	221.9	221.3	224.3	228.7	+2.0

Advance Statistics of Education, 1972-73. (81-220, 759).

Estimated enrolment in elementary, secondary and post-secondary schools this September will be about 6.3 million, down by 12,000 from a year ago. Of this total, elementary and secondary schools will account for 5.8 million (down 35,000), university undergraduates for 291,000 (up 9,500), graduate students 35,300 (up 860) and students in non-university post-secondary schools for 198,000 (up 13,000).

Last fall's estimates predicted that a decline in elementary school enrolment would begin in 1971-72. It actually began a year earlier, and will continue through 1974-75. The downward trend in live births, that began in 1965, has continued at an accelerating rate, suggesting further declines in elementary school enrolment for some years after 1975.

Enrolment in secondary schools, however, continues to increase and is expected to maintain growth, although at a steadily declining rate, for the next three years. In 1971-72, the secondary school population grew by an estimated 4.3%. This fall, the growth will be about 2.5%, next year only 1.7% and, in 1974-75, only 1.6%.

Post-secondary schools continue to attract larger enrolments but a considerable slow down in growth rates is indicated for universities. By the fall of 1974, it is expected that non-university enrolment will increase by 32.1% and that of universities by 17.3%, compared with actual 1970-71 figures.

Canada's total teaching staff is expected to increase to 307,000 in 1974-75 from 302,000 in 1970-71. Elementary and secondary schools will likely cut back to 262,000 from 265,000, while universities increase to 29,000 from 24,500 and other post-secondary schools to 15,900 from 12,500.

Estimated total costs of education were \$7.4 billion in 1970-71, and a rise of 27% to \$9.4 billion is predicted by 1973-74. Elementary and secondary schools accounted for 65% of the earlier total, vocational training 6%, universities 24% and other post-secondary schools 5%. By 1972-73, elementary and secondary education is expected to absorb a slightly smaller portion (about 63%) with post-secondary costs expanding to pick up the difference. Provincial government's contributions to education costs are expected to rise to 59.3% of the total in 1972-73 from 57.0% in 1970-71; local governments' to decrease to 22.5% from 23.8%; the federal government's to decline to 9.6% from 10.9%; and those of non-government sources, including students' fees which will likely increase with expanded post-secondary enrolment, to rise to 8.6% from 8.4%.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January to June 30, 1972 -
Advance information

Canada's travel deficit was \$253 million for the first half of 1972.

Interpretation of the receipts and payments on a year-to-year basis is rendered more difficult than usual because of changes in the system of recording persons crossing the frontier and in minor definitional changes introduced in 1972.

In the category of overseas visitors, part of the increase in receipts probably reflected a more adequate coverage of overseas visitors entering Canada via the United States rather than any sharp change in underlying trend.

Cumulative statistics for the first six months of the year show that 13,890,300 visitors entered Canada, a 3.2 percent decline from last year. This year aggregate comprises 13,579,400 United States resident visitors, and 310,900 overseas resident visitors.

(continued)

Canadian residents returning from the United States numbered 13,303,300, a 10.8 percent decrease from a year earlier. This year's decrease primarily results from a decrease in same-day automobile re-entries, although a substantial decrease was also recorded in non-automobile re-entries. Canadian residents returning direct from visits to overseas countries numbered 460,800, a 5.1 percent increase from last year.

For further information, order June issue of Travel Between Canada and Other Countries (66-001, 40¢/\$4), and Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments (67-001, 50¢/\$2), or contact Mr. M. Valiquette, Balance of Payments Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (tel. 613-992-5507).

Receipts and Payments on International Travel

	January-June			
	1970	1971	1972p	% change 1972/71
	(\$ millions)			
<u>United States</u>				
Receipts ...	344	362	342	-5.5
Payments ...	-469	-460	-448	-2.6
Balance	-125	-98	-106	
<u>Overseas Countries</u>				
Receipts ...	62	59	79*	*
Payments ...	-228	-222	-226	+1.8
Balance	-166	-163	-147*	
<u>All Countries</u>				
Receipts ...	406	421	421*	-
Payments ...	-697	-682	-674	-1.2
Balance	-291	-261	-253*	

p Preliminary figures.

* Figures affected by newly improved recording system.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, First Quarter 1972 -
Advance information.

Seasonally adjusted industrial corporation profit before income taxes was estimated at \$1,974 million for the first quarter of 1972. This was \$175 million or 9.7% more than the revised 1971 fourth quarter estimate of \$1,799 million. The manufacturing sector increased by \$222 million or 25.4%. The mining industries decreased by \$9 million or 3.6%.

Unadjusted net profit (after taxes) was estimated at \$1,183 million, a decrease of \$159 million or 11.8% from the previous quarter. Compared, however, with the first quarter estimate of 1971, profit rose substantially by \$314 million or 36.1%.

Shareholders' equity increased by \$1,389 million or 3.0% over the fourth quarter of 1971 and by \$3,841 million or 8.6% from the first quarter of 1971.

Data on financial position, cash flow, balance sheet and income statement ratios and percentages, and seasonally adjusted data for nineteen items of the balance sheet and the income statement are also contained in Industrial Corporation Financial Statistics (61-003, \$1.00/\$4.00). Also available from the CANSIM system. (General Time Series Staff).

(continued)

	1972	1971			
	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	1Q72 4Q71	1Q72 1Q71
	(\$ millions)			%	
Total, all industries*					
Seasonally adjusted net profit..	1,313	1,206 ^r	954	8.9	37.6
Seasonally adjusted profit before income taxes	1,974	1,799 ^r	1,507	9.7	31.0
Sales	28,213	30,276	24,898	- 6.8	13.3
Net profit	1,183	1,342	869	-11.8	36.1
Current assets	41,478	41,477	39,312	0.0	5.5
Total assets	97,546	96,930	92,127	0.6	5.9
Current liabilities	22,699	22,113	21,153	2.7	7.3
Total liabilities	49,160	49,933	47,582	- 1.5	3.3
Shareholders' equity	48,386	46,997	44,545	3.0	8.6

* 25 industrial groupings, excluding agriculture, fishing and trapping and construction.

^r Revised figures.

Iron Ore, July 1972 - Advance information.

Canadian mines shipped 4,294,722 tons of iron ore in July 1972, compared to 5,457,496 tons a year earlier. This brought the seven months output to 21,810,636 tons from 26,252,462 tons a year earlier.

For further information, order the July issue of Iron Ore (26-005, 10¢/\$1).

Radio and Television Receiving Sets, July 1972 - Advance information

Manufacturers sold 32,494 Canadian-made colour television sets on the domestic market in July 1972, and 18,523 black-and-white sets. A year earlier, their sales were 22,833 and 21,375.

For further information, order the July issue of Radio and Television Receiving Sets (43-004, 20¢/\$2), or contact Mr. J.S. More (613-992-1853), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V6.

Vital Statistics, July 1972 (84-001, 10¢/\$1)

There were 28,729 births registered in July down from 31,146 a year earlier, bringing the birth rate down to 15.6 per 1,000 population from 17.1.

July marriages increased to 21,790 from 21,728, the rate per 1,000 decreasing to 11.8 from 11.9.

Deaths increased to 12,840 in July from 12,248 a year earlier, increasing the rate to 7.0 per 1,000 population from 6.7.

Summary of Exports, July 1972 - Advance Information

The External Trade Division reports that the value of total exports increased to \$1,443 million in July, 1972 from \$1,434 million a year earlier; January-to-July total exports rose to \$11,131 million in 1972 from \$10,130 million in 1971. Area and commodity detail are shown below for domestic exports only.

	July		January to July	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
<u>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</u>				
\$ millions				
<u>SELECTED COUNTRIES</u>				
United States	883.4	928.2	6,667.2	7,673.4
United Kingdom	119.0	98.1	793.3	749.0
Japan	82.1	73.4	460.0	499.2
Germany, West	23.9	24.7	192.9	162.2
Netherlands	24.8	18.4	140.4	160.2
Italy	20.1	12.5	122.5	103.7
People's Republic of China	23.9	17.0	124.5	100.3
Venezuela	4.3	12.9	69.1	93.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	14.1	14.3	102.6	92.0
Norway	14.8	23.2	112.9	91.1
Australia	15.4	8.5	114.6	89.3
France	15.1	10.5	88.7	78.3
India	12.4	5.3	61.5	47.2
<u>ALL COUNTRIES</u>	1,400.5	1,407.7	9,892.0	10,861.4
<u>SELECTED COMMODITIES</u>				
<u>Food, feed, beverages and tobacco</u>	187.1	189.3	1,038.4	1,083.5
Wheat	85.5	71.1	382.3	376.4
Whisky	11.8	13.6	89.5	96.9
<u>Crude materials, inedible</u>	309.8	292.6	1,855.4	1,931.8
Crude petroleum	64.8	79.1	451.5	569.1
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	48.0	38.7	234.7	176.9
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	39.1	47.2	222.0	219.5
<u>Fabricated materials, inedible</u>	470.6	466.3	3,372.4	3,715.1
Newsprint paper	83.9	90.2	615.8	665.6
Wood pulp, similar pulp	64.2	61.7	479.8	466.1
Lumber	71.6	81.8	446.7	618.5
Aluminum, including alloys	33.8	26.4	271.2	236.9
Copper and alloys	30.6	18.2	225.9	218.2
<u>End products, inedible</u>	422.7	449.3	3,567.4	4,063.6
Passenger automobiles and chassis	91.3	109.8	1,211.2	1,300.0
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	69.9	72.2	532.1	661.5
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	36.5	48.2	303.7	385.8
Other motor vehicles	15.6	11.2	50.7	49.3
Motor vehicle engines and parts	27.0	25.7	242.2	294.8
Aircraft and parts	37.5	33.7	209.2	298.6
<u>RE-EXPORTS</u>	33.7	35.4	238.0	269.6
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>	1,434.2	1,443.1	10,130.0	11,130.9

Further information will be contained in Summary of Exports (65-002, 20¢/\$2.00).

DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY STAGE OF FABRICATION

	Total		Crude materials		Fabricated materials		End products	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
<u>All Countries</u>								
\$ millions								
July	1,400.5	1,407.7	457.1	437.8	487.0	482.3	456.4	487.7
January to July	9,892.0	10,861.4	2,592.2	2,720.2	3,500.6	3,822.0	3,799.2	4,319.2
<u>United States</u>								
July	883.4	928.2	181.3	182.8	325.2	340.8	377.0	404.6
January to July	6,667.2	7,673.4	1,149.1	1,314.4	2,289.1	2,681.4	3,228.9	3,677.6

Sum of rounded components may not add to rounded totals.

Building Permits, May 1972 - Advance Information.

May, 1972	Total number of dwelling units	Value of residential and non-residential construction				
		Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institu- tional and govern- mental	Total
thousands of dollars						
Newfoundland	112	1,641	1	539	202	2,383
Prince Edward Island	17	381	—	70	—	451
Nova Scotia	441	7,023	553	1,889	797	10,262
New Brunswick	299	4,323	135	4,857	930	10,245
Quebec	4,665	59,907	8,023	44,526	10,163	122,619
Ontario	10,018	180,842	22,129	41,003	39,167	283,141
Manitoba	1,544	16,522	1,598	7,837	1,841	27,798
Saskatchewan	436	7,241	1,820	1,639	1,151	11,851
Alberta	2,796	41,402	2,367	12,926	7,815	64,510
British Columbia	2,386	39,744	1,661	7,451	2,525	51,381
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	52	205	—	131	—	336
Canada — Unadjusted	22,766	359,231	38,287	122,868	64,591	584,977
Canada — Adjusted	—	262,493	43,777	113,806	61,762	481,838

Preliminary figures.

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

New Residential Construction, July 1972 - Advance information.

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

July, 1972	Starts					Completions				
	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total
Newfoundland	81	26	-	-	107	63	22	-	-	85
Prince Edward Island	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Nova Scotia	55	2	31	69	157	63	-	15	5	83
New Brunswick	230	28	24	44	326	95	6	12	30	143
Quebec	1,058	122	72	2,008	3,260	1,214	94	204	1,109	2,621
Ontario	2,762	938	732	4,889	9,321	1,769	355	728	2,568	5,420
Manitoba	298	46	-	428	772	177	45	2	189	413
Saskatchewan	256	6	-	95	357	114	2	-	-	116
Alberta	873	103	146	341	1,463	770	42	150	486	1,448
British Columbia	716	44	139	1,025	1,924	565	48	98	1,002	1,713
Canada	6,333	1,315	1,144	8,899	17,691	4,831	614	1,209	5,389	12,043

For further information, order the July issue of New Residential Construction (64-002, \$4 a year, \$6.40 foreign).

Prices and Price Indexes, Weekly Security Price Indexes, August 1972 -
Advance information

	Number stocks price	<u>31/08/72</u> This week (1961=100)	<u>24/08/72</u> Week ago	<u>3/08/72</u> Month ago
Investors price index ...	114	132.8	133.6	179.3
Industrials	80	189.9	190.3	185.1
Utilities	20	156.5	158.7	155.8
Finance	14	187.5	137.9	136.0
Mining stock price index	24	117.3	118.1	117.3
Uraniums price index	4	190.9	192.5	182.4
Primary oils and gas	6	542.9	542.5	515.8

For further information, order the August issue of Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, August 21, 1972 - Advance information.

Railways in Canada loaded 3,345,212 tons of revenue carload freight during the 7-day period ending August 21. This was 24.1% less than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings decreased 2.0%. The impact of the iron mine strike in Quebec and Labrador and the dockworkers' strike in British Columbia is evident in the decreased shown in Eastern and Western regions.

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

Railway Operating Statistics, May 1972 - Advance information.

Railway operating revenues increased 10.8% to \$169,769,956 in May from \$153,195,668 in May 1971 according to reports of Canadian operations filed by 24 common carrier railways. Operating expenses rose 12.8% to \$158,923,288 leaving net operating income 11.8% lower at \$10,346,668.

Revenue freight ton-miles rose 5.6% to 11,014,431,000, however revenue passenger-miles declined 12.7% to 152,187,000.

For further information order the May 1972 issue of Railway Operating Statistics (52-003, 10¢/\$1).

Quarterly Hospital Indicators, January-March 1972 - Advance information.

Public General Hospital Highlights

	First Quarter	
	1971	1972
Occupancy (%)	85.3	84.3
Admissions per rated bed	7.5	7.5
Average length of stay (days)	10.3	10.1
Paid hours per patient-day	13.3	13.5
Cost per patient-day	\$58.58	\$65.42
Gross Salaries and Wages per patient-day	\$41.53	\$46.17
Medical and Surgical Supplies cost per patient-day	\$ 1.94	\$ 2.26
Drug cost per patient-day	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.97

For a full report of the 162 ratios related to the utilization, services, workload and unit costs of participant Canadian hospitals on a cumulative quarterly basis, order Quarterly Hospital Indicators, January-March, 1971 (83-001, \$1/\$4).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, April 1972 (31-001, 40¢/\$4)
 Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, June 1972 (32-020, 10¢/\$1)
 Miscellaneous Furniture and Fixtures Manufacturers, 1970 (35-213, 50¢)
 Gas Utilities, June 1972 (55-002, 20¢/\$2)
 Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers, 1970 (41-208, 50¢)
 Iron Foundries, 1970 (41-226, 50¢)
 Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1969 (55-201, 75¢).
 Summary of Imports, June 1972 (65-005, 20¢/\$2)
 Wholesale Trade, June 1972 (63-008, \$1)
 Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1972 (51-002, \$1/\$4)
 Railway Operating Statistics, March 1972 (52-003, 10¢/\$1)
 Oil Pipe Line Transport, June 1972 (55-001, 20¢/\$2)
 Acreage, Production and Farm Value of Commercial Vegetables, 1971 (22-003, \$1).
 Production of Eggs, July 1972 (23-003, 10¢/\$1)
 Asphalt Roofing, June 1972 (45-001, 10¢/\$1)
 Miscellaneous Textile Industries, 1970 (34-210, 50¢)
 Rigid Insulating Board, June 1972 (36-002, 10¢/\$1)
 Footwear Statistics, June 1972 (33-002, 20¢/\$2)
 Distilled Beverage Spirits and Industrial Ethyl Alcohol, June 1972 (32-021, 10¢/\$1)
 Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1972 (32-001, 10¢/\$1)
 Service Bulletins - Selected Dairy By-Products (32-024, \$1 a year)
 Vol.1, No.8, Production and Inventory of Dry Skim Milk Powder, July 1972;
 No.9, Production and Inventory of Process Cheese, July 1972:

(continued)

Fish and Fish Products (24-003, \$1 a year) Vol.1, No.27, Fish Freezing and Stocks, Quebec, July 1972; Vol.1, Advance Release of Fish Landings, July 1972; No.26, Maritimes; No.28, British Columbia; No.29, Newfoundland.

Energy Statistics (57-002, \$3 a year) Vol.7, No.64, Coal Production and Imports by Province, July 1972; No.65, Coal and Coke Statistics, June 1972; No.66, Supply and Disposition Propane and Butanes, April 1972;

Miscellaneous Industries (47-003, \$1 a year) Vol.1, No.12, Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, July 1972;

Aviation Statistics (51-004, \$5 a year) Vol.4, No.43, Operations of Transcontinental and Regional Air Carriers, July 1972; No.45, Passenger Origin and Destination, May 1972.

Vol.4, No.44, Canadian Commercial Air Carriers, July 15, 1972.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1972 (72-002, 40¢/\$4).

Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, June 1972 (61-001, 20¢/\$2).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1972 (63-002, 20¢/\$2).

Report on Poultry Survey, June 1972 (23-006, 25¢/\$50¢).

Financial Flow Accounts, First Quarter 1972 (13-002, \$1/\$4)

Estimates of Families in Canada, 1970 (91-204, 50¢)

New Residential Construction, June 1972 (64-002, 40¢/\$4)

Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July 1972 (62-003, 10¢/\$1)

Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Quarter ended June 30, 1972 (32-018, 25¢/\$1)

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, June 1972 (25-001, 10¢/\$1).

Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, August 1972 (22-002, 20¢/\$4).