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Estimates of Labour Income, October 1972 - Advance Information.

Total labour income, not adjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at \$4,965.3 million in October, an increase of 11.0% over the revised figure for the same month of 1971 (\$4,473.8 million).

Seasonally-adjusted, the October estimate of \$4,879.5 million was \$59.9 million or 1.2% more than the estimate for the preceding month. Wages and

salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 0.8% while those in the service-producing industries advanced by 1.5%.

Further details will be published in Labour Income, October 1971 (72-005, 20¢/\$2). Additional advance information is available on request from Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0V1 (613-995-8067).

### Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Basis: 1960 Standard Industrial Classification

	(\$ millions)				
	Aug./72P	Sept. 72P	Oct./724	Oct./711	
	Una	djusted for Seas	sonal Variation		
Agriculture Forestry Mining Manufacturing Construction Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities Trade Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Service Public Administration and Defence I Total Wages & Salaries 2 Supplementary Labour Income Total Labour Income	52.1 55.2 104.9 1.185.6 406.8 502.1 615.8 242.4 972.5 391.8 4.538.0 249.7 4.787.7	46.2 59.3 107.8 1.212.0 410.6 498.5 627.1 241.6 1.096.7 391.5 4.696.6 249.5 4.946.0	37.4 61.1 111.0 1.207.6 402.5 503.0 649.6 244.9 1,108.0 392.1 4,722.8 242.6 4,965.3	35.2 53.1 103.5 1,091.5 379.2 465.8 571.8 217.8 1,006.7 337.2 4,265.2 208.6 4,473.8	
	Ad	onal Variation			
Agriculture Forestry Mining Manofacturing Construction Transportation, Storage & Communication and Other Utilities Trade Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Service Public Administration and Defence 1 Total Wages & Salaries 2 Supplementary Labour Income Total Labour Income	33.8 46.4 103.6 1,172.0 356.2 481.4 625.9 242.2 1.073.8 380.3 4.520.7 257.2 4.777.9	34.0 48.8 108.5 1.182.9 357.5 486.5 627.4 243.3 1.079.3 387.8 4.559.7 259.9	34.2 51.8 111.1 1,187.9 357.6 496.1 643.4 246.6 1,089.2 392.1 4,616.5 263.0 4.879.5	45.2 103.6 1,073.1 358.1 459.5 566.6 219.4 988.7 337.2 4,167.7 226.4 4.394.1	

Advance estimates - P Proliminary (grapes - 4 Revised (ignite)

Benefit Periods Established and Terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971 - Advance Information.

On April 1, 1971, unemployment insurance covered an estimated 5,340,770 persons. Due primarily to the earlier timing of the survey in 1971, this figure was 59,000 less than the June 1, 1970 estimate. The insured population represented almost 80% of the paid worker component of the labour force.

During the first six months of 1971, a total of 528,910 regular benefit periods were established. This half-year total represented 47% of the 1.127,790 established during the full year in 1970 and 56% of the five-year average from 1966 to 1970. Regionally, 37% of the periods were established in Ontario, 29% in Quebec, 14% in the Prairie provinces, 11% in British Columbia and 10% in the Atlantic provinces.

The average benefit paid on claims terminating in 1971 increased to \$562, up \$51 or 10.7 from the \$511 paid in 1970. Provincially, the highest and lowest averages were recorded in the Atlantic provinces—\$612 for Newfoundland and \$463 for Prince Edward Island. The average number of weeks paid rose 4% to 15.0 from 14.4. Due partly to the impact of the inclusion of the 10% supplementary benefit on June 27, the average weekly benefit climbed to \$37.60 from \$35.63 for the previous year.

Between December 1, 1970 and May 15, 1971 a total of 378,370 seasonal benefit periods were established, up 24% from the previous year. Ontario accounted for 31% (16% last year), Quebec 25% (30%), the Atlantic provinces 19% (22%) while the remaining 25% (22%) was shared equally by the Priarie provinces and British Columbia. The average

(continued)

<sup>1</sup> Excludes military pay and allow ances

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes fishing and trapping.

amount of seasonal benefit paid in 1971 increased to \$361, up \$16 or 5% from the previous year. The average weeks paid remained the same (10.2) for the two years.

On June 27, 1971, a new Unemployment Insurance Act was introduced which featured an easing of the qualifications for benefit and a more generous benefit rate structure. Under the universal provision of the new program, more than 2,000,000 persons – formerly excluded under the 1955 Act – were insured effective January 2, 1972.

For the last six months of 1971, 856,360 benefit periods were established of which 91% or 775,710 were for regular benefit. The remaining 80,650 were composed of sickness (40,160), maternity (10,050), retirement (6,630) and fishing claims (18,810). Regionally, 31% of the total periods were established in Ontario, 29% in Quebec, and equal proportions of 13% in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and British Columbia.

For further information, order Benefit Periods Established and Terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1971 (73-201, 75¢), or contact Mr. George Fincham (613-992-7461), Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA OVI.

Prices and Price Indexes; Industry Selling Price Index: Manufacturing (1961=100) — Advance Information

The industry selling price index (total manufacturing) moved 0.5% higher in November to 129.6 from the October index of 129.0. It was 5.6% higher than the November 1971 index of 122.7. Of the 101 industry indexes included in the total, 43 were higher, 9 declined and 49 were unchanged.

In terms of the relative contribution to the overall change in the total manufacturing index, the more notable changes were continuing advances registered for the wood products group, particularly in the sawmills and planing mills industry. The foods and beverages group moved higher reflecting price increases in the feed mills, vegetable oil mills, fish products, and slaughtering and meat packing industries. The leather products group, which has been rising steadily since mid 1971, rose again in November on higher prices recorded in the leather tanneries, and shoe factories industries. Declines during the month were relatively insignificant.

### Industry Selling Price Indexes

	N	Major Group Indexes				
	Nu	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.		
	Increases	Decreases	Unchanged	1972	1972	1971
All industries	43	9	49	129.6	129.0	122.7
Foods and beverages industries	8	4	11	140.5	139.8	129.3
Tobacco and tobacco products industries	-		i	*		
	1	_	i	111.0	110.3	108.7
Rubber products industries	2		i	160.6	1.58.4	132.2
Leather industries	2	2	5	108.2	108.1	104.5
Textile industries	1	-	ĭ	100.5	100.1	98.4
Knitting mills industries			i	*	*	
Clothing industries	6			189.9	185.4	150.4
Wood industries	2		1	132.7	132.5	125.7
Furniture and fixture industries	2		4	120.4	120.2	118.7
Paper and allied industries	2	1	3	136.9	136.8	131.9
Primary metal industries	2		1	*		
Metal fabricating industries	1					
Machinery industries	2					
Transportation equipment industries	3		4			
Electrical products industries	3	- 7	6	135.5	135.1	127.9
Non-metallic mineral products industries			2	115.6	115.6	115.3
Petroleum and coal products industries	-	2	2	104.7	104.6	102.9
Chemical and chemical products industries	4	2	3	104. /	104.0	102.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1	-	4	-		

Indexes not available at this level of aggregation.

For further information, order the November issue of *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4) or contact Mr. A.J. Byrne (613-992-6216), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Department Store Sales by Regions, November 1972 (63-004, \$1 a year).

During November 1972, department store sales rose in Canada by 16.3 % over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 17.8%; Quebec, 21.6%; Ontario, 13.2%; Manitoba, 13.6%; Saskatchewan, 14.9%; Alberta, 20.7%; and British Columbia, 16.2%.

Prices and Price Indexes (Building Construction Price Indexes), November 1972 — Advance Information. (1961=100)

	Nov. 1972	Oct. 1972	Nov.	Oct.	Nov. 1972	Nov. 1971	Nov. 1972
	1972	1972	1971	1971	Oct. 1972	Oct. 1971	Nov. 1971
Residential Building Materials	170.8	168.7	149.1	149.1	1.2	-	14.6
Lumber and Lumber Products	192.0	188.7	158.9	159.0	1.7	-0.1	20.8
Plumbing and Heating Equipment	133.8	133.8	134.3	134.5	_	-0.1	-0.4
Wallboard and Insulation	142.9	142.9	132.5	131.2	200	1.0	7.8
Concrete Products		138.7	130.5	130.5	0.1	***	6.4
Other	142.5	141.5	135.9	135.7	0.7	0.1	4.9
Non-residential Building Materials		145.3	136.0	136.1	0.5	-0.1	7.4
Steel and Metal Work	142.2	142.1	134.9	136.7	0.1	-1.3	5.4
Plumbing. Heating and Other Equipment	145.4	146.3	143.7	143,1	-0.6	0.4	1.2
Electrical Equipment	108.0	107.6	107.1	107.0	0.4	0.1	0.8
Concrete Products	140.6	140.6	131.7	131.7	_	_	6.8
Lumber and Lumber Products		211.0	167.3	166.4	2.1	0.5	28.8
Other	139.0	137.9	131.1	131.0	0.8	0.1	6.0
Wages	243.9	240.9	221.7	213.7	1.2	3.7	10.0
Fixed-weighted composite indexes of building							
materials and wage rates							
Residential		203.4	184.0	180.2	1.3	2.1	12.0
Non-residential	190.0	188.2	174.5	170.9	1.0	2.1	8.9

Further information will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication Prices and Price Indexes (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

## Prices and Price Indexes, December 1972 - Advance Information, Weekly Security Price Indexes

TI COLLY	Number	tune.		
Index	stocks priced	Dec 21/72	Dec 14/72	Nov 23/72
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
			1961=100	
Investors price index	114	189.8	188.7	183.3
Industrials Utilities	80 20	199.2 154.2	197.6 156.3	190.8 151.8
Finance	14	195.3	192.9	193.0
Mining stock price index	24	104.5	104.4	103.2
Uraniums price index	4	163.6	162.9	155.8
Primary oils and gas	6	555.1	562.2	551.5

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

# Local Government Finance, Preliminary 1971 and Estimates 1972 – Advance Information.

A survey of budgets and other sources of financial information indicates that in 1972 local government revenue, classified according to financial management concepts, rose to \$9.1 billion while expenditure, similarly classified, exceeded \$10 billion. These figures represent increases of about 11% over comparable data for 1971. While these increases are in line with the pattern of recent years, significant changes appear to be taking place in some of the principal components. In particular, the decline in the proportion of total revenue raised by local governments from their own sources appears to have halted while expenditures on education services, though remaining the outstanding item, are declining in relative importance from their peak of about 52% of total local government expenditure which occurred in 1970.

Preliminary data for 1971 collected at the same time and the growing availability of final data for 1970 indicate the need for downward revisions, particularly in expenditures, of the statistics contained in *Local Government Finance* — Preliminary 1970, Estimates 1971 (68-203) published in September 1972.

Final 1970 data will be published in Local Government Finance – 1970 (Actual) (68-204, 75¢). Local Government Finance – Preliminary 1971 and Estimates 1972 (68-203, 75¢) will be published about the same time. In the interim, copies of the principal revenue and expenditures tables which will be incorporated in the latter publication are available on request from Local Government Section, Governments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z7 (613-994-9906).

Families by Type, 1971 Census - Advance Information.

On June 1, 1971, the total number of Canadian families maintaining their own household (i.e., where the head of family was also the head of the household) reached 4,898,290, an increase of 11.3% from the 1966 figure of 4,345,718. Other results of the 1971 Census revealed that Quebec and the Prairie Provinces had the highest percentage of families maintaining their own household while Newfoundland had the lowest with 92.3.

Also in Newfoundland in 1971, 7.0% of all families were not maintaining their own household but were related to household heads who were. This figure was the highest in Canada although other Maritime Provinces showed a similar trend. Saskatchewan had the lowest ratio with 1.4%, which again represented a regional trend. The greatest change in related families not maintaining their own household (over the 1966-1971 period) was seen in the Yukon and Northwest Territories where they fell from 3.9% of all families in 1966 to 3.1% of all families in 1971.

The greatest decreases in lodging families occurred in Ontario where they fell from 1.6% of all families in 1966 to 1.1% in 1971. Nevertheless, Ontario still ranked second behind the Yukon and Northwest Territories which had a ratio of 1:2. Saskatchewan had the lowest ratio of lodging families, a mere 0.4% of all families.

Further information can be obtained from Census Data User Inquiry Service, Census Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KIA 0T7 (613-996-5627).

Railway Carloadings, November 1972 — Adval formation.

Railways in Canada loaded 20,768,066 tor revenue freight in November 1972, 11.2% more in November 1971. Carloads increased 6.1% 361,295. Receipts from United States connection increased 11.0% to 2,099,649 tons, leaving tof traffic carried 11.2% higher at 22,867,715 tons.

Commodities showing major increases included coal, iron ore, logs, poles and other forest products.

Year-to-date loadings were down 0.4% to 196,087,171 tons, while total traffic carried eased 0.2% to 218,526,393 tons.

For further information, order the November issue of Railway Carloadings (\$2.001, 204/\$2).

Production of Eggs, November 1972 (23-003, 104/\$1).

Canadian egg production declined by 7.0% to 36.1 million dozen in November 1972 from 38.8 million a year earlier. The average number of layers was down 7.9% to 25.9 million from 28.1 while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased 1.0% to 1,673 from 1,656. Farm price of eggs sold for market was up 18.6% to 38.9¢ per dozen compared with 32.8¢ per dozen.

Weekly Railway Carloadings, December 14, 1972 - Advance Information.

Railways in Canada loaded 4,144,337 tons of revenue carload freight during the 7-day period ending December 14. This was 5.3% more than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings decreased 0.3%. Decrease in Eastern loadings reflects a drop in iron ore traffic in Northern Quebec and Labrador.

For further information, order the December issue of Railway Carloadings (52-001, 204/\$2).



Publications Released

Summary of Imports, October 1972 (65-005, 20¢/\$2)

Merchandising Inventories, September 1972 (63-014, 20¢/\$2)

Railway Operating Statistics, August 1972 (52-003, 10¢/\$1)

Preliminary Estimates of Planted Commercial Acreage of Vegetable Crops, 1972 (22-003, \$1 for the series).

The Labour Force, November 1972 (71-001, 30¢/\$3)

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1972 (13-001, 754/83)

Prices and Price Indexes, October 1972 (62-002, 40¢/54)

Summary of Exports, October 1972 (65-002, 20¢/\$2)

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

New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1972 (63-007, 20¢/\$2)

Local Government Employment, Third Quarter 1972 (72-009, 50¢/\$2)

Shipping Statistics, October 1972 (54-002, 20¢/\$2)

Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks, 1970-71 (46-401, 25¢)

Shipments of Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds, October 1972 (32-004, 204/\$2)

Electric Power Statistics, October 1972 (57-001, 20¢/\$2)

Fish Freezings and Stocks, October 1972 (24-001, 30¢/\$3)

Shopping Centres in Canada, 1970 (63-214, 50¢)

Urban and Rural Population, 1971 Census (92-755, 25¢)

Preliminary Bulletins, 1971 Census of Manufactures (\$3.50 for the series) - Truck Body Manufacturers; Commercial Trailer Manufacturers (42-217-p)

Service Bulletin – Energy (57-002, \$3 a year), Vol. 7, No. 95, Sales of Natural Gas, October 1972; Refinery Production in Canada of Selected Petroleum Products, October 1972.

**Tobacco and Tobacco Products** (32-022, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 14. Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1972;

Energy (57-002, \$3 a year), Vol. 8, No. 1, Fossil Fuel Production and Value 1971-1972; Crude Oil Requirements 1971-1972.

### The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1965-1970 (67-201, \$1.50).

Along with the customary description of developments in balance of payments accounts, this publication features: the results of a special 1969 survey on business service receipts and payments, a summary of the main 1965-1970 current and capital account movements between Canada and the United States associated with Canadian automotive manufacturing, and a description of measures taken by the United States to improve its balance of payments position and of Canada responses to those measures.