CATALOGUE NO. 11-002

<3

Statistics Canada weekly

Friday, June 8, 1973

CONTENTS

Salary Scales for Teachers at Universities and Colleges, 1973-74

This publication, showing salary scales for the 1973-74 academic year, is available free on request. Contact Louise Desramaus (613-994-5398), Education, Science and Culture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Gross National Product, First Quarter 1973 – Advance Information.

The Canadian economy continued to expand strongly in the first quarter of 1973. Preliminary estimates indicate a notable acceleration in consumer spending, after exceptional growth in the fourth quarter of 1972, a sharp pick-up in the rate of business inventory investment and continuing acceleration in corporation profits. The strength of the economy was also evident in large employment increases, resulting in a marked fall in the unemployment rate to 5.9% in the first quarter of this year from 6.7% in the fourth quarter. The fast pace of activity was accompanied by increased price pressure, particularly in prices of food and many industrial commodities.

Gross National Product at market prices rose by $4.8 billion to reach a level of $112.6 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. This amounted to a 4.4% increase. This gain, one of the largest ever recorded, came on the heels of an exceptionally strong 3.6% increase in the revised fourth quarter of 1972. The acceleration was, however, entirely due to price increases; the overall implicit price index rose twice as fast as in the previous quarter, 1.5% compared with 0.7%. In volume terms GNP showed the same increase of 2.9% as in the revised previous quarter. (Revisions introduced in this report had the effect of raising the growth rate in 1972 to 5.8% from 5.5%. In the quarterly data the largest revision made to 1972 was in the fourth quarter, which originally showed a 2.6% real rate of growth.)

(continued)

Developments in the Canadian economy in the first quarter bear much resemblance to the experience in the United States in the same period. In the latter country, however, large increases in business inventory investment and in fixed capital formation were already underway early in 1972. In the first quarter of 1973, the rate of inventory investment declined to the United States, possibly reflecting increasing difficulties in maintaining production in line with sharply increasing new orders.

The strength of demand in the first quarter was widespread. In particular, components which traditionally display strong cyclical variations, durable consumer goods, business investment in non-farm inventories and in fixed capital formation all rose at rapid rates. Taken together these components advanced by almost 10%. In the fixed capital formation sector, the gain of 7% in business investment in plant and equipment was the largest increase since the last quarter of 1965. The survey of investment intentions indicates a planned increase of more than 13% for the year as a whole. In the external sector, although both exports and imports rose strongly, imports outpaced exports, as a large part of the increase in domestic demand was met by foreign suppliers. Paced by outlays on durable goods, especially automobiles, consumer expenditure on goods and services rose by $2.7 billion bringing the level of such outlays to $65.6 billion. The gain of 4.3%, largest in 21 years, constituted a further acceleration after gains of 3.4% in the fourth quarter and of 2.2 per cent in the third quarter. Measured in constant dollars, consumer expenditure rose by an impressive 3%.

The strength of consumer spending in the first quarter was most pronounced in the goods categories, which showed accelerated rises and accounted for over three-fourths of the overall increase. Spending on durable goods rose by close to $1 billion, or a remarkable 10%. This was almost twice the rate of increase in the previous quarter. Although most of this jump was due to spending on new and used automobiles, up 18% and 11% respectively, there were widespread increases in other components, the most spectacular being an 11% rise in spending in the furniture group. In the other goods categories, spending on semi-durable goods, such as clothing and footwear and miscellaneous household furnishings, rose by 4.4% and spending on non-durable goods rose by 3.6%. However, the rise in outlays on non-durable goods was almost entirely due to rising prices, especially of food. In terms of volume, there was only a marginal gain in this category.

The surge in consumer spending, also evidenced by a sharp rise in consumer credit balances outstanding, was accompanied by a fall in personal saving and in the personal saving ratio (personal saving as a proportion of personal disposable income) to 5.1% in the first quarter from 7.1% in the fourth quarter. Growth in personal disposable income, up by only 2.1% was dampened by a very large $1.5 billion rise in personal direct taxes. Part of the increase in taxes was caused by irregularly low first quarter refunds, associated with the delay in the passage of legislation concerning the income tax measures introduced in mid-1972. Because of these unusual movements in taxes and personal disposable income, it cannot be assumed at this stage that the fall in the saving ratio reflects a changed spending pattern on the part of consumers.

A feature of demand in the quarter was a $1 billion increase in the rate of non-farm inventory investment, from an accumulation of $664 million in the fourth quarter to one of $1,684 million in the first quarter. Although each of the three major industry levels, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, showed accumulations in excess of $500 million the increased rate of investment was concentrated in manufacturing and in wholesale trade.

Stocks of manufacturing industries, which showed a turnaround of $800 million from a depletion of $228 million in the fourth quarter to an accumulation of $572 million in the first quarter, contributed 80% to the overall increase in the rate of business non-farm inventory investment. Notable increases in investment occured in the stocks of the wood processing industry and the food industry. An interesting aspect of the first quarter accumulation was the record increase in the stocks of raw materials. In spite of the large first quarter accumulation, stocks failed to keep pace with shipments, resulting in a further decline in the stock-to-shipments ratio.

In wholesale trade, the increased accumulation to $676 million from $52 million in the fourth quarter was largely concentrated in industrial transportation equipment and automotive parts. Stocks of food dealers and of petroleum dealers also rose at accelerated rates. In retail trade, the accumulation of $592 million was somewhat larger than that of $548 million in the fourth quarter. Stocks of motor vehicle dealers rose at half the rate of the fourth quarter, and liquor stores experienced a sharp depletion.

Business investment in plant and equipment experienced a sharp upturn in the beginning months of 1973. The rise of 7.1% was the largest in many years and, in sharp contrast with the sluggish performance during 1972, took the level of such expenditures to over $14 billion. Increases were notable in both non-residential construction and in machinery and equipment. In the latter category, the increase in investment in motor vehicles of over 20% was remarkable.

Investment in housing declined for a second consecutive quarter, by about 2%. The fall was entirely concentrated in the construction of apartment buildings and other multiple structures as spending on single dwellings rose by almost 3%; Spending on housing boomed for over two years before slowing down in the fourth quarter of 1972. The level of such spending, however, remains high. At about $5.4 billion, it stands 62% above the trough in the second quarter of 1970.

(continued)

Continuing fast pace of activity characterized the external sector. Though both exports and imports of goods and services registered large increases, imports rose considerably faster than exports, 9.4% compared with 6.3%, resulting in a sharp deterioration of $880 million in the balance of transactions in goods and services to a deficit of $1,384 million from one of $504 million. The widening of the deficit was the result of a $584 million drop in the merchandise surplus and a $296 million increase in the non-merchandise deficit, where increased travel expenditure by Canadians was an important factor.

The pervasive strength of merchandise imports in the quarter, up 10.7% compared with 8.5% in the fourth quarter, reflected the unusually strong domestic demand. Gains were especially notable in automotive products and investment goods. By country of origin, the rise in merchandise imports was quite general but most pronounced in percentage terms from Japan and countries of the European Community. Merchandise exports rose by 7.1%, after a spectacular 14.1% rise in the fourth quarter. The first quarter gain was concentrated in exports to the United States and Japan; exports to other countries declined on balance.

Highlighting the income side was an unusually sharp increase in corporation profits. Preliminary estimates indicate a gain of around 13% on top of an already large 9% increase in the fourth quarter. Corporation profits have been increasing at sizable rates since the beginning of 1971. In the period, the proportion of corporation profits to GNP has risen from a depressed level of less than 9% to a level of 11.8%, comparable with that which prevailed in the mid-sixties.

Labour income, the major component on the income side, accounting for about 55% of GNP, rose by 3.5%. The fourth quarter increase was 4.0%. However, the apparent deceleration was due to the fact that the fourth quarter rate of increase was usually large owing to a rebound from the strike-affected third quarter as well as to unusually large retroactive payments. In the first quarter, wages and salaries grew faster in the goods-producing industries, 3.6%, than in the serivce- producing industries, 3.2% – a reversal of the usual pattern. Manufacturing wages and salaries rose by 3.5%, about the same rate as in the previous quarter, with employment gains contributing significantly to the rise. In the service-producing industries, significant increases were recorded in trade, in commercial services and in finance, insurance and real estate.

Price acceleration was a feature of the first quarter. The implicit price index for GNP rose by 1.5% cómpared with 0.7% in the fourth quarter. Price increases in each of the first three quarters of 1972 ran around 1.3%. All major components of domestic demand showed price acceleration. But prices of imports rose substantially faster than prices of Canadian production, partly as a consequence of the revaluation of the currencies of most major trading partners in February, especially Japan and countries of the European Community.

The implicit price index for personal expenditure was up 1.2%, compared to a 1.0% increase in the fourth quarter. This larger rate of increase was due to a surge in the prices of non-durable goods, notably food. The price of personal expenditure was dampened by a decline in durable goods prices. This was due to the continuing effect of the adjustment introduced into the fourth quarter to remove from the price index of automobiles the price rises due to specification changes such as mandatory safety and pollution devices recently introduced.

Prices for business gross fixed capital formation rose by 1.4%—about the same rate as the quarterly increases registered in the past year. The implicit price for residential construction rose by 1.7% compared with 2.2% in the fourth quarter. This considerable easing was due to a slowdown in the rate of increase of the wage rate component. Prices in non-residential construction accelerated. In both residential and non-residential construction, materials prices continued to rise steeply. The acceleration in the rate of increase of the implicit price index for machinery and equipment reflected both increasing import and domestic prices.

In the external sector, export prices accelerated again in the first quarter. The implicit price index rose by 2.9% compared with 2.6% in the fourth quarter. In 1972, prior to the fourth quarter, the export implicit price index had shown moderate movements. The first quarter price advance was led by a sharp increase in the food and beverage group. Prices of crude and fabricated materials also rose substantially, most notably prices for lumber, copper and wood pulp. Import prices surged in the quarter, partly a reflection of sharp price acceleration in the United States following the partial removal of price controls there. The rise of 3.4% in the index compares with a rise of 1.3% in the fourth quarter. All the acceleration was due to the merchandise component which rose by 4.0%. Particularly lareg increases were registered in prices of food, feed, beverages, coal and petroleum products.

Revisions to incorporate the latest data available from annual surveys have been included in this report for 1972. Revisions for the period 1969-72 will appear in the regular publication (13-001, 75¢/$3).

(see tables on following pages)

Population by Official Language, 1971 Census – Advance Information.

Preliminary population counts of the 1971 Census showing the distribution by official language were released today by Statistics Canada. Official language refers to the ability of a person to carry on a conversation in either English or French.

(continued on page 7)

National Income and Gross National Product, by Quarters, 1972-1973

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
($ millions)

	1972					1973				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income . .	54,828	55,856	57,224	59,488	56,849	61,544				
Military pay and allowances	948	956	948	980	958	1,000				
Corporation profits before taxes	10,232	10,696	10,728	11,688	10,836	13,232				
Deduct: Dividends paid to non-residents	− 868	− 856	− 756	− 1,016	− 874	− 1,104				
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	4,016	4,116	4,308	4,200	4,160	4,772				
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,372	1,824	1,588	1,936	1,680	2,188				
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business including rent	5,900	6,064	6,216	6,284	6,116	6,504				
Inventory valuation adjustment	− 1,248	− 576	− 1,004	− 1,256	− 1,021	− 1,512				
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	**75,180**	**78,080**	**79,252**	**82,304**	**78,704**	**86,624**				
Indirect taxes less subsidies	13,564	13,288	13,760	14,232	13,711	14,700				
Capital consumption allowances and Miscellaneous valuation adjustments	11,200	11,520	11,676	11,964	11,590	12,140				
Residual error of estimate	− 664	− 412	− 620	− 696	− 598	− 880				
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	**99,280**	**102,476**	**104,068**	**107,804**	**103,407**	**112,584**				
(Gross national product at market prices excluding accrued net income of farm operators)	(97,908)	(100,652)	(102,480)	(105,868)	(101,727)	(110,396)				

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, on the following table.

Gross National Expenditure, by Quarters, 1972-1973

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
($ millions)

	1972					1973				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	57,792	59,524	60,856	62,936	60,277	65,648				
Government current expenditure on goods and services	19,632	19,752	20,752	21,984	20,530	22,660				
Gross fixed capital formation	21,628	22,340	22,688	22,596	22,313	23,564				
Government	3,836	4,000	4,036	3,928	3,950	4,080				
Residential construction	24	16	28	28	24	24				
Non-residential construction	3,372	3,532	3,556	3,436	3,474	3,540				
Machinery and equipment	440	452	452	464	452	516				
Business	17,792	18,340	18,652	18,668	18,363	19,484				
Residential construction	4,880	5,308	5,676	5,544	5,352	5,428				
Non-residential construction	6,088	6,136	6,128	6,140	6,123	6,568				
Machinery and equipment	6,824	6,896	6,848	6,984	6,888	7,488				
Value of physical change in inventories	1,036	716	136	96	496	1,216				
Government	20	28	4	12	16	−24				
Business										
Non-farms	1,040	736	616	664	764	1,684				
Farm and grain in commercial channels	−24	−48	−484	−580	−284	−444				
Exports of goods and services	22,780	24,412	24,012	26,784	24,497	28,472				
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	−24,248	−24,684	−25,000	−27,288	−25,305	−29,856				
Residual error of estimate	660	416	624	696	599	880				
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	**99,280**	**102,476**	**104,068**	**107,804**	**103,407**	**112,584**				
Detail of farm inventories and GICC:										
Value of grain crop production	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,424	1,421	1,732				
Depletions of farm stocks of grain	−1,368	−1,700	−1,588	−2,220	−1,719	−1,960				
Change in other farm-held inventories	52	112	16	16	49	4				
Grain in commercial channels	−128	120	−332	200	−35	−200				

1 Includes defence expenditures. Details are shown in line 45, Table 16 of the forthcoming publication "National Income and Expenditure Accounts, First Quarter 1973" (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 difference between this value of physical change and the change in book value is called the inventory valuation adjustment. (See line 8 of the preceding table.)

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, of the preceding table). All other items in the farm inventories series are seasonally adjusted by standard techniques.

Gross National Expenditure in Constant (1961) Dollars, by Quarters, 1972-1973[1]

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates
($ millions)

	1972					1973				
	I	II	III	IV	Year	I	II	III	IV	Year
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	43,588	44,584	45,120	46,216	44,877	47,608				
Government current expenditure on goods and services	11,060	11,072	11,360	11,812	11,326	11,952				
Gross fixed capital formation	15,016	15,328	15,308	15,084	15,184	15,520				
Government	2,632	2,716	2,684	2,600	2,658	2,668				
Residential construction	16	12	16	16	15	16				
Non-residential construction	2,248	2,328	2,292	2,196	2,266	2,232				
Machinery and equipment	368	376	376	388	377	420				
Business	12,384	12,612	12,624	12,484	12,526	12,852				
Residential construction	3,228	3,432	3,588	3,428	3,419	3,300				
Non-residential construction	3,988	3,984	3,896	3,852	3,930	4,044				
Machinery and equipment	5,168	5,196	5,140	5,204	5,177	5,508				
Value of physical change in inventories	804	356	− 56	496	400	1,080				
Government	24	16	− 4	16	13	− 16				
Business										
Non-farm	1,048	568	600	712	732	1,428				
Farm and grain in commerical channels	− 268	− 228	− 652	− 232	− 345	− 332				
Exports of goods and services	18,288	19,404	19,156	20,840	19,422	21,536				
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	− 19,092	− 19,592	− 19,720	− 21,256	− 19,915	− 22,488				
Residential error of estimate	480	300	444	488	428	592				
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT (1961) DOLLARS	**70,144**	**71,452**	**71,612**	**73,680**	**71,722**	**75,800**				

[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 figure 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.

Slight decreases in the proportion of Canadians able to speak English only, or French only, were shown in the 1971 census, compared with 1961 figures, while the relative numbers able to speak both languages increased correspondingly.

The 1971 census showed 67.1% of the population reported they could speak English only, 18.0% French only, and 13.4% could speak both languages out of a total population of 21,568,000. The 1961 census, with national population at 18,238,000, showed 67.4% English only, 19.1% French only, and 12.2% both languages. The population speaking neither English nor French rose to 1.5% in 1971 from 1.3% a decade earlier, 320,000 in 1971 compared to 232,000 in 1961.

These figures are subject to revision. Final data and more detailed geographic breakdowns will be released shortly in *Population by Official Language* (92-759, 50¢).

Population by Language Most Often Spoken at Home, 1971 Census – Advance Information.

Preliminary population counts of the 1971 Census, showing the distribution by language most often spoken at home, were released today by Statistics Canada.

The 1971 census was the first in which data were collected on this language concept. It differs from figures released earlier on mother tongue, (language first learned in childhood and still understood) and official language, (ability to speak either English or French).

English is the language most often used at home for 67.0% of Canadians and French the language for 25.7%. Italian at 2.0% and German at 1.0% rank next as the languages spoken most often in Canadian homes.

These figures may be subject to minor revisions. Final data, including more detailed geographic breakdowns, will be released shortly in *Population by Language Spoken at Home and by Official Language* (92-759, 50¢).

Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Canadian manufacturers sold 26,518 automatic washing machines domestically in April, up from 25,176 a year earlier. Stocks at the end of April reached 91,779 units up from 63,474 the previous year.

Domestic sales of conventional washing machines at 8,382 showed a decrease from 9,551, and month-end stocks decreased to 21,618 from 24,485. Canadian sales of electric clothes dryers increased to 19,808 units from 19,386 and stocks increased to 101,560 from 63,824. Gas dryer sales on the domestic market increased to 1,117 units from 989 and stocks at the end of the month increased to 6,488 units from 3,025 in 1972.

For further information, order the April issue of *Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers* (43-002, 10¢/$1), or contact J. S. More (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Domestic Regrigerators and Freezers, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Canadian firms sold 50,278 refrigerators in Canada in April compared to 43,650 a year earlier. Month-end stocks totalled 120,670 units, an increase from 98,325. Domestic sales of home and farm freezers increased to 21,709 from 13,903, and month-end stocks decreased to 44,789 from 47,185.

For further information, order the April issue of *Domestic Regrigerators and Freezers* (43-001, 10¢/$1), or contact J. S. More (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Stoves and Furnaces, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Canadian manufacturers' sales of stoves and ranges increased by 3% in April 1973 to 47,923 units from 46,619 units in April 1972.

Closing inventory of these products increased by 40% to 102,846 units from 74,024 a year earlier.

For further information, order the April issue of *Stoves and Furnaces* (41-005, 20¢/$2), or contact Mr. J.S. More (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V6.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January to March 31, 1973 – Advance Information.

Preliminary estimates for the first quarter of 1973 show Canada earned $122 million from international travel, up from $107 million the previous year. This year's aggregate comprises $96 million from the United States and $26 million from all other countries. The increase in receipts from the United States came from more long-term automobile (one or more night) and plane visitors. The underlying growth in the latter category is difficult to ascertain, as an 11-day air strike in January 1972 hampered travel.

Travellers from countries other than the United

(continued)

States spent \$5 million more in the first quarter this year. The growth in receipts from the all other countries parallels the growth in numbers of travellers.

Canadian resident spending abroad in the first quarter of 1973 was estimated at \$419 million, \$277 million in the United States and \$142 million in all other countries. The growth in payments to the United States results mainly from increases in numbers of travellers and levels of spending.

Cumulative statistics for the first three months of this year show that the total volume of traffic increased 8.7% from last year. Although the majority of the increase in numbers resulted from travel between Canada and the United States, the largest growth rates resulted from travel with all other countries.

For further information, order March 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 (613-992-5507), International Travel Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0T6.

Provincial Government Employment, First Quarter 1973 – Advance Information.

Canada's provincial and territorial governments (excluding British Columbia) employed an estimated 401,409 persons during the last pay period of March 1973. This was 3.2% more than the 388,989 employed a year earlier. The first quarter gross payrolls increased 9.7% to \$825.4 million from \$752.2 million.

For further information, order *Provincial Government Employment*, January - March 1972, (72-007, 50¢/\$2) or contact Mr. T. D. Harris (613-994-9338), Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

New Residential Construction, April 1973 – Advance Information.

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

April 1973	Starts					Completions				
	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total	Single	Double	Row	Apt.	Total
Newfoundland	132	2	–	124	258	78	28	–	23	129
Prince Edward Island	7	–	–	–	7	15	4	19	–	38
Nova Scotia	108	6	49	715	878	150	4	96	42	292
New Brunswick	113	24	–	28	165	108	12	24	48	192
Quebec	1,416	98	114	2,248	3,876	1,633	237	101	2,142	4,113
Ontario	2,339	707	486	3,987	7,519	1,895	563	622	1,817	4,897
Manitoba	287	24	–	660	971	220	80	14	36	350
Saskatchewan	149	–	182	3	334	173	–	2	24	199
Alberta	1,078	118	177	232	1,605	759	74	19	380	1,232
British Columbia	1,695	66	134	948	2,843	873	46	79	261	1,259
Canada	7,324	1,045	1,142	8,945	18,456	5,904	1,048	976	4,773	12,701

For further information, order *New Residential Construction*, April 1973 (64-002, \$4 a year, \$6.40 outside Canada).

Prices and Price Indexes May 1973 – Advance Information,

Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	May 31/73 This week	May 24/73 Week ago	May 3/73 Month ago
			1961=100	
Investors Index-Total	114	175.2	175.4	185.4
Industrials-Total	80	184.8	185.1	195.0
Utilities-Total	20	145.2	147.2	154.8
Finance-Total	14	172.4	169.5	183.1
Mining Index Total	22	130.4	126.6	132.5
Uraniums	4	205.7	203.3	211.4
Primary oils and gas	7	390.7	401.0	437.4

For further information, order the May issue of *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4), or contact Mr. J. Boulet (613-992-8270), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0V6.

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, February 1973 – Advance Information.

Crude petroleum production for February amounted to 2.00 million B/D, up 15.8% from 1.67 million B/D in February, 1972.

Natural gas production for the same period averaged 10.32 billion cubic feet, an increase of 6.6% from 9.34 billion.

For further information, order the February issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, 20¢/$2) or *Energy Service Bulletin*, Vol. 8, No. 34 (57-002, $3 a year), or contact A.J. Côté (613-992-4021), Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0V6.

Steel Ingots, Week ended June 2, 1973 – Advance Information.

Preliminary steel ingot production for the week ended June 2, totalled 286,794 tons, a decrease of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 288,018 tons. The comparable week's total in 1972 was 240,553 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 183,227 tons equalling 100 was 156.5 in the current week, 157.2 a week earlier and 131.3 one year ago.

Iron Ore, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Canadian mines shipped 4.3 million tons of iron ore in April compared to 3.1 million a year earlier. This brought year-to- date output to 9.3 million tons from 7.0 million a year earlier.

For further information, order the April issue of *Iron Ore* (26-005, 10¢/$1), or contact Art Symons (613-992-0491), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Industrial Chemicals, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Manufacturers produced 50 million pounds of polyethlene type synthetic resins in April 1973 compared to 38 million pounds a year earlier.

For further information, order the April issue of *Specified Chemical* (46-002, 10¢/$1), or contact J. L. Barnes (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Salt, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Canadian shipments of salt and salt content of brine increased to 415,248 tons from 360,499 (revised) in April 1972. This brought the 4 months output to 2,110,381 tons from 1,972,430 (revised) tons a year earlier.

For further information, order the April issue of *Salt* (26-009, 10¢/$1); or contact Art Symons (613-992-0491), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1973 – Advance Information.

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased in March to 484,712,000 feet board measure from 423,494,000 in March 1972.

Stocks on hand at end of March totalled 568,698,000 feet board measure.

For further information, order the March 1973 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, 20¢/$2), or contact P.E. Martin (613-992-2371), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, April 1973 – Advance Information.

In April 1973, packers, dealers and tanners held 212,648 cattle hides, down from 240,695 a year earlier, and 118,646 calf and kip skins, up from 111,271. Cattle hide receipts increased to 160,318 from 151,247 and wettings to 158,216 from 143,797. Production of upper leather decreased to 5,011,900 square feet from 6,428,562.

For further information, order *Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather* (33-001, 10¢/$1), or contact John Dornan (613-992-2231), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Electric Power Statistics, April 1973 – Advance Information.

In April 1973 net generation rose 11.6% to 21.0 billion kwh. from 18.9 billion in April 1972. There were increases in net generation in all provinces except New Brunswick.

The largest increases were 160.2% in Newfoundland and 25.0% in British Columbia. Hydro generation increased 13.3% while thermal production rose 6.6%.

For further information, order the April issue of *Electric Power Statistics*, (57-001, 20¢/$2), or *Energy Statistics Service Bulletin* (57-002, $3), or contact Ian Cavanagh (613-992-4021), Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Pulpwood and Wood Residue, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Roundwood production increased by 42.8% to 904,848 cunits in April 1973 from 633,596 a year earlier. Consumption of roundwood and wood residue increased by 20.6% to 2.36 million cunits

(continued)

from 1.96 million and the closing inventory of these two products decreased by 12.0% to 7.4 million cunits from 8.4 million. Receipts of wood residue increased by 27.0% to 830,069 cunits from 653,427.

For further information, order the April 1973 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, 10¢/$1), or contact Mr. C. Sturton (613-992-2371), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KIA 0V6.

Radio and Television Receiving Sets, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Manufacturers sold 38,128 Canadian-made colour television sets on the domestic market in April and 14,625 black-and-white sets. A year earlier, sales were 25,510 and 19,070.

For further information, order the April 1973 issue of *Radio and Television Receiving Sets* (43-004, 20¢/$2), or contact Mr. J.S. More (613-992-0388), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0V6.

New Primary Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Canada, 1971 (82-207, 75¢)

Cancer was the prime cause of 19.7% of all deaths in Canada in 1971, up from 19.5% the previous year. While cancer-caused deaths increased to 31,036 from 30,483, reports of new primary sites of malignant neoplasms growth increased to an estimated 43,913 from 41,054.

This brought the cancer death rate per 100,000 population to 143.9 from 142.6 and the new primary site rate – discoveries of malignancies – to 316.7 from 298.8 per 100,000.

For further information, order *New Primary Sites of Malignant Neoplasms in Canada,* 1971, (82-207, 75¢), or contact A. Bourdon (613-994-5494), Health and Welfare Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes, April 1973 – Advance Information.

Canadian manufacturers produced 4.37 million phonograph records in April 1973, up from 4.27 million a year earlier. Production of pre-recorded tapes (8 track cartridges and cassettes only) increased to 725,674 from 664,545.

For further information, order the April issue of service bulletin *Miscellaneous Industries*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (47-003, $1 per year), or contact Mr. J. Dornan (613-992-2231), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0V6.

Publications Released

Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts, 1971 Census: Toronto (95-721, 75¢)

Revised Estimates of Population for Counties and Census Divisions, 1967 to 1970 (91-513, 50¢)

Sales Financing, March 1973 (63-013, 20¢/$2)

Retail Trade, March 1973 (63-005, 30¢/$3)

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1973 (52-003, 20¢/$2)

Oil Pipe Line Transport, 1971 (55-201, 75¢)

Production of Eggs, April 1973 (23-003, 10¢/$1)

Fur Goods Industry, 1971 (34-213, 50¢)

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

Wholesale Trade, March 1973 (63-008, $1 a year)

Bread and Other Bakery Products, Quarter ended March 31, 1973 (32-015, 25¢/$1)

Housing, Bath and Toilet Facilities, 1971 Census of Canada (93-735, $1)

Population and Housing Characteristics by Census Tracts, Census of Canada, 1971, Montreal (95-704, 75¢)

(continued)

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1973 (41-001, 30¢/$3)

Office and Store Machinery Manufacturers, 1971 (42-216, 50¢)

The Labour Force, April 1973 (71-001, 40¢/$4)

Provincial Government Enterprise Finance, Fiscal Years Ended Nearest to December 31, 1970 (61-204, 75¢)

Summary of Exports, March 1973 (65-002, 20¢/$2)

Summary of Imports, March 1973 (65-005, 20¢/$2)

Merchandising Inventories, March 1973 (63-014, 20¢/$2)

Agriculture, Nova Scotia, 1971 Census (96-704, $2)

Prices and Price Indexes, February 1973 (62-002, 40¢/$4)

Building Permits, February 1973 (64-001, 40¢/$4)

Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, February 1973, March 1973 (61-001, 20¢/$2)

Grain Milling Statistics, April 1973 (32-003, $1 a year)

Preliminary Bulletins – 1971 Census of Manufactures ($3.50 for the series): Embroidery, Pleating and Hemstitching Manufacturers (34-210-p); Fabricated Structural Metal Industry (41-207-p)

1971 Census of Manufactures ($3.50 for the series): Canvas Products Manufacturers (34-202-p); Cotton and Jute Bags Manufacturers (34-202-p); Flour and Breakfast Cereal Products Industry Manufacturers (34-228-p); Ornamental and Architectural Metal Industry (41-221-p) Clay Products Manufacturers(From Domestic Clays) (44-215-p); Miscellaneous Chemical Industries (46-216-p);

Wool Yarn and Cloth Mills (34-209-p); Household Furniture Manufacturers (35-211-p); Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds (46-214-p)

Service Bulletins – **Energy Statistics** (57-002, $3 a year), Vol. 8, No. 32, Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1973;

Fabricated Metal Products (41-009, $2 a year), Vol. 2, No. 4, Oil Filters and Cartridges, April 1973;

Fish and Fish Products (24-003, $1 a year), Vol. 2, Fish Freezings and Stocks, April 1973, No. 37, British Columbia; No. 38, Maritimes; No. 39, Canada;

Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile (47-001, $1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 2, Floor Tiles, April 1973;

Ruber and Plastic Products Industries (47-002, $1 a year), Vol. 2, No. 3, Plastic Film (Sheeting and Tubing) and Coated Products, 1972.

Fish and Fish Products (24-003, $1 a year), Vol. 2, No. 35, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Ontario and Prairies, April 1973;

Tobacco and Tobacco Products (32-022, $1 a year), Vol. 2, No. 5, Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1973;

Aviation (51-004, $3 a year), Vol. 5, No. 23, Air Activity Statistics, May 1973. Vol. 5, No. 22, International Air Charter Statistics, January-February 1973

Tobacco and Tobacco Products (32-022, $1 a year), Vol. 2, No. 6, Tobacco Stocks - Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco in Canada at March 31, 1973;

Aviation (51-004, $3 a year), Vol. 5, No. 24, Aircraft Fleet Canadian Commerical Air Carriers, April 15, 1973.