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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

National Accounts: Gross national product rose to a level of \$55.7 billion in the first quarter, an increase of 3.6% from the preceding quarter. Prices again advanced by approximately 1%, reducing the gain to 2.5% in real terms. This strong advance was partly attributable to irregular factors in the external sector. (Page 2)

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Balance of Payments: At \$396 million, Canada's deficit on international transactions in goods and services in the first quarter of 1966 was close to the estimate of \$401 million for the same period in 1965. (Page 3)

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Transportation: Revenue freight cars loaded on railway lines in Canada during the seven days ended June 21 amounted to 86,425 cars, an increase of 4.5% over the same period last year. (Page 4)

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Labour: The unadjusted industrial composite index of employment rose 0.2% from January to 114.5 ... Two hundred and ten large municipalities in Canada employed an average of 155,700 employees in their departmental activities during 1965, an increase of 3.7%. (Page 5)

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Merchandising: Sales of Canadian retail merchants in April amounted to an estimated \$1,903,144,000, larger by 4.5% than last year ... Department store sales during the week ending June 18 were valued 6.2% higher than in the corresponding week last year ... Volume of sales of new motor vehicles declined 10.6% in April to 78,934 units. (Page 7)

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Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ending July 2 amounted to 172,626 tons, a decrease of 11.5% from the preceding week. (Page 9)

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Travel: Entries of non-resident vehicles from the United States in March numbered 585,800, an increase of 13.3% over a year earlier. (Page 11)

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Construction: Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in February this year covered construction estimated at \$171,301,000, an increase of 5.6% from last year's corresponding total of \$162,184,000. (Page 12)

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1. Gross National Product Gross National Product rose to a level of \$55.7 billion in the first quarter, an increase of 3.6% from the preceding quarter. Prices again advanced by approximately 1% reducing the gain to 2.5% in real terms. This strong advance was partly attributable to irregular factors in the external sector.

Exports of goods and services showed the strongest advance of any quarter in the five year expansion. Most of this irregular increase was in merchandise exports which were unusually high for this season. This was supplemented by sharp advances in travel, freight and shipping and interest and dividend receipts. In addition imports advanced by only a small amount because of the Ontario trucking strike and other factors. The net effect of these external transactions was to narrow the deficit on current account, (on a National Accounts basis), from \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter to \$0.8 billion in the first quarter.

Fixed capital formation increased by less than 3% between the fourth and first quarters, but this summary figure obscures some divergent movements among the components. Housing showed only a fractional increase and investment in machinery and equipment declined slightly. On the other hand, investment in plant continued to rise sharply. As in the last quarter, business accumulated stocks, thus adding to the demands on production, but the rate of accumulation was somewhat lower than in the preceding period.

Personal spending in the current quarter continued to show strength, advancing by 2% from the previous quarter.

Expenditure on goods and services by all levels of government rose by nearly 4%; the increase of 5% at the federal level being almost entirely attributable to special increases in military pay and allowances, while provincial and municipal expenditures rose by 3%. With revenues rising more than expenditures, the surplus for all levels combined reached a level of three quarters of a billion dollars, the highest since 1951. Most of this increase resulted from receipts from the Canada and Quebec pension plans.

The salient developments on the income side of the Accounts in the quarter were a marked gain in labour income, reflecting not only the buoyancy of the labour market but also sharp increases in supplementary labour income, following the introduction of the Canada and Quebec pension plans at the beginning of the year. There was a modest increase in corporate profits after a slight decline in the preceding period. Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production was estimated to have been somewhat higher, with larger receipts from livestock production exceeding the assumed drop in income from grain production if the 1966 crop is average rather than unusually large as it was last year. A decidedly large gain in military pay and allowances was the result of the payment of a bonus for re-engagement. The quarterly change in personal income in relation to Gross National Product and in the composition of personal income are of considerable interest and are described in some detail under a separate heading.

2. Estimates Of The Canadian Balance Of International Payments At \$396 million, Canada's deficit on international transactions in goods and services in the first quarter of 1966 was close to the estimate of \$401 million for the same period in 1965. This stability in the balances resulted from an improvement of \$40 million in the merchandise deficit, and widening of \$35 million in net payments on service transactions. The current account deficit with the United States and the surplus with the United Kingdom were also close to the previous year's levels; and there was an improvement of \$9 million in Canada's surplus on current account with other countries. Within this group, there were deteriorations in the balances with the Rest of the Sterling Area and with other OECD countries in Europe, which were more than counterbalanced by a fairly substantial expansion in Canada's current account surplus with the remaining countries.

The new high levels of international trade in the quarter are in a part a direct accompaniment of the rising pace of economic activity in North America. But they also reflect certain special influences which contributed to containing the deficit under such strong conditions of demand. Among these were greatly expanded trade in automobiles and parts, sales of wheat to China and the USSR, and some net retarding effects upon imports from a labour dispute in the trucking trades in Ontario.

	Summary Statement					
	1965	1965				1966
		I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q	I Q
		millions of dollars				
Merchandise exports.....	8,737	1,825	2,189	2,262	2,461	2,213
Merchandise imports.....	8,636	1,867	2,217	2,107	2,445	2,215
Merchandise trade balance....	+ 101	- 42	- 28	+ 155	+ 16	- 2
Non-merchandise receipts.....	2,630	481	630	894	625	523
Non-merchandise payments.....	3,867	840	969	1,039	1,019	917
Deficit on non-merchandise transactions.....	- 1,237	- 359	- 339	- 145	- 394	- 394
Current account balance.....	- 1,136	- 401	- 367	+ 10	- 378	- 396
Capital movements(1).....	+ 1,293	+ 329	+ 368	+ 216	+ 380	+ 257
Long-term forms.....	+ 608	+ 121	+ 90	+ 214	+ 183	+ 464
Short-term forms.....	+ 685	+ 208	+ 278	+ 2	+ 197	- 207
Change in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and net balance with International Monetary Fund	+ 157	- 72	+ 1	+ 226	+ 2	- 139
(1) Excluding change in official exchange holdings.						

The net capital inflow into Canada during the first quarter of 1966 amounted to \$257 million, and there was a net reduction in official Canadian monetary assets of \$139 million. Among special factors in the first quarter was a special repurchase from United States investors by the Government of Canada of some \$40 million of its outstanding obligations, and the effects of the joint request by the Canadian and United States authorities in November of 1965 to Canadian borrowers and their underwriters to defer until 1966 delivery of the proceeds of security issues in the United States. Very substantial amounts which might otherwise have been received earlier were received in the first quarter when the proceeds of new issues sold to non-residents reached \$618 million, but a sharp increase in holdings of foreign currency deposits by residents of Canada -- which may of course be related to the security deliveries -- was a significant offset to part of the inflow.

Major Elements of the Net Capital Inflow to Canada in 1965 and 1966

	1965				1966
	I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q	IQ
	millions of dollars				
Foreign direct investment in Canada....	+ 70	+ 120	+ 100	+ 100	+ 120
Canadian direct investment abroad.....	- 35	- 5	- 50	- 25	- 20
Net Sales of Canadian securities.....	+ 127	+ 63	+ 251	+ 120	+ 488
Net purchases of foreign securities....	- 35	- 5	- 22	- 12	- 70
Bank balances and other short-term funds abroad (excluding official reserves)..	+ 170	+ 140	- 73	- 101	- 165
Finance company short-term paper borrowings.....	- 38	- 7	- 65	- 69	+ 17
All other capital movements.....	+ 70	+ 62	+ 75	+ 367	- 113
Net capital inflow.....	+ 329	+ 368	+ 216	+ 380	+ 257

The net capital inflow of \$257 million in the first quarter of 1966 compared with \$329 million a year earlier; and there were significant shifts in the composition. Inflows in long-term forms rose from \$121 million in the first quarter of 1965 to \$464 million a year later. Some \$326 million of the change reflected increased receipts from portfolio security transactions. Net sales of Canadian securities rose \$361 million, while net purchases of foreign securities increased \$35 million. The net capital inflow for direct investment in foreign controlled enterprises in Canada rose to an estimated \$120 million, while Canadian direct investment led to an outflow of \$20 million. Bank balances and other short-term funds abroad swung from an inflow of \$170 million in the first quarter of 1965 to an outflow of \$165 million one year later, which compared with an outflow of \$101 million in the final quarter of 1965. After five successive quarterly inflows aggregating almost \$200 million, the pattern was reversed by an inflow of \$17 million on transactions in short-term paper of Canadian finance companies. All other capital movements in the first quarter of 1966 produced an outflow of \$113 million which was attributable to extensions of export credits, reductions in non-resident holdings of Canadian dollars and to other transactions.

TRANSPORTATION

3. Carloadings Revenue freight cars loaded on railway lines in Canada during the seven days ended June 21 amounted to 86,425 cars, an increase of 4.5% over the same period last year, bringing the total from the start of the year to 1,906,238 cars, 8.9% more than a year ago. Receipts from connections rose 3.2% in the seven days to 25,754 cars and 5.6% in the cumulative period to 632,942 cars.

Commodities reflecting increased activity during the seven-day period were as follows: wheat, 7,746 cars (versus 7,159 in 1965); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 1,393 (857); other mine products (non-metallic), 3,057 (2,485); news-print paper, 3,404 (2,744); and fertilizers, 1,128 (657). Among commodities moved in fewer cars were: building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,739 (4,562); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,932 (4,462); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 9,846 (10,314).

*4. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries The unadjusted industrial composite index of employment (1961 = 100) rose 0.2% from January to 114.5, according to advance data that will be contained in the DBS report "Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings". The index was 6.8% higher than in February last year. Seasonally-adjusted employment continued to advance this month; the index at 119.8 was 0.8% higher than in January.

The main industrial influences on the seasonally-adjusted index were gains over January in manufacturing, construction and transportation, communication and other utilities. In manufacturing small increases were reported in both durable and non-durables as employment rose in all the larger manufacturing industries except tobacco and food and beverages. The rise in the construction seasonally-adjusted index mainly originated in engineering, particularly in the other engineering industry. In transportation, communication and other utilities employment fell less than seasonally from January as transportation reported a small drop while storage, communication and electric power, gas and water reported slight increases.

Among the other industries the largest change from January in the adjusted employment indexes was an 8.3% gain in forestry. Other changes ranged from a 0.3% decline in mining to a 0.8% rise in service.

All regions contributed to the higher seasonally-adjusted composite index. Quebec rose 0.9% from January's level, Ontario rose 0.3%, the Prairies 1.7% and British Columbia 0.6%. In the Atlantic Region declines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were offset by a gain in Newfoundland.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the industrial composite level rose \$1.16 from January to \$94.93. The latest figure is \$5.75 above February last year. In the year-over-year comparison the largest industrial gain was in construction (\$11.75) and the largest regional increase was in British Columbia (\$7.81).

*5. Municipal Government Employment Two hundred ten large municipalities in Canada employed an average of 155,700 employees in their departmental activities during 1965, an increase of 3.7% over the 111,553 employees in 1964. The associated payroll increased by 8.6% from \$507,758,000 to \$551,711,000. This general increase is reflected in all provinces and all metropolitan areas.

Data for Quebec municipalities for 1965 are included in these tables. The figures for 1964 were made up largely of estimates based on partial data submitted by large urban municipalities. The 1965 figure, however, is based on a more complete set of returns.

The data on the following tables pertain to urban municipalities which had populations of 10,000 or greater at the time of the 1961 Census. The population of these large urban municipalities accounted for 55.6% of the total population of Canada in June 1961.

Excluded is information relative to municipal enterprises, school boards and municipally-owned hospitals.

Average Number of Employees and Gross Payrolls of Urban Municipalities
with Populations Greater than 10,000 - Departmental Services

TABLE 1. By Province - 1965-1964

Province	Number of municipalities	Average number of employees		Gross payrolls	
		1965	1964	1965	1964
dollars					
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island(1)	4	847	842	3,153,000	3,078,000
Nova Scotia	8	2,261	2,214	9,313,000	8,896,000
New Brunswick	8	1,838	1,779	7,289,000	6,738,000
Quebec	67	31,691	30,725 ^x	157,382,000	144,337,000 ^x
Ontario	73	48,194	46,352	223,880,000	207,644,000
Manitoba	12	5,586	5,409 ^x	26,291,000	24,053,000 ^x
Saskatchewan	7	3,854	3,726	17,343,000	15,944,000
Alberta	7	9,334	9,097 ^x	45,942,000	40,883,000 ^x
British Columbia	24	12,095	11,409	61,118,000	56,185,000
Totals	210	115,700	111,553 ^x	551,711,000	507,758,000 ^x

(1) Summerside, which had a population less than 10,000 (1961 Census) has been included in order to strengthen the data for Prince Edward Island.

TABLE 2. By Metropolitan Area - 1965-1964

Metropolitan area	Number of municipalities	Average number of employees		Gross payrolls	
		1965	1964	1965	1964
dollars					
Montreal	27	23,054	22,491 ^x	118,005,000	109,985,000 ^x
Toronto	18	23,342	22,787	115,227,000	108,074,000
Vancouver	10	9,077	8,602	46,543,000	43,238,000
Winnipeg	9	5,111	4,900 ^x	24,610,000	22,422,000 ^x
Ottawa-Hull	6	3,965	3,788 ^x	19,033,000	17,206,000 ^x
Hamilton	5	3,854	3,791	16,911,000	16,340,000
Quebec	7	2,774	2,704 ^x	12,422,000	10,248,000 ^x
Edmonton	3	4,737	4,685 ^x	23,640,000	20,118,000 ^x
Windsor	4	1,806	1,719	8,495,000	7,638,000
Halifax	3	1,744	1,713	7,315,000	7,087,000
Kitchener	4	1,360	1,209	5,722,000	5,102,000
Victoria	4	1,499	1,413	7,720,000	6,996,000
Saint John	4	959	923	4,076,000	3,598,000
Others(1)	4	7,154	6,812	33,557,000	31,226,000

(1) Includes metropolitan areas of Calgary, London, Sudbury and St. John's not shown separately in order to avoid identifying data for individual municipalities.

TABLE 3. By Population Group - 1965-1964

Population group	Number of municipalities	Average number of employees		Gross payrolls	
		1965	1964	1965	1964
dollars					
10,000-24,999	121	15,219	14,396 ^x	64,300,000	58,337,000 ^x
25,000-49,999	47	14,210	13,879 ^x	63,278,000	59,090,000 ^x
50,000 and over	42	86,271	83,278 ^x	424,133,000	390,331,000 ^x
Totals	210	115,700	111,553 ^x	551,711,000	507,758,000 ^x

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

6. Retail Trade Sales of Canadian retail merchants in April amounted to an estimated \$1,903,144,000, larger by 4.5% than last year's corresponding total of \$1,820,632,000. Added to the gains of 7.6% in January, 10.0% in February and 14.9% in March, sales in the January-April period rose 9.2% to \$6,963,329,000 from \$6,378,875,000 in the same period last year.

April sales were higher in value in all provinces except Quebec and Ontario. The increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 5.8%; Manitoba, 8.2%; Saskatchewan, 7.2%; Alberta, 10.9%; and British Columbia, 12.7%. The decrease in Quebec was 4.7% and in Ontario 0.5%.

Sales gains were posted for all provinces in the year's cumulative period, as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 6.8%; Quebec, 6.4%; Ontario, 10.4%; Manitoba, 10.4%; Saskatchewan, 9.3%; Alberta, 11.3%; and British Columbia, 11.0%.

7. Department Store Sales Department store sales during the week ending June 18 were valued 6.2% higher than in the corresponding week last year. There were sales gains of 19.0% in Quebec, 5.0% in Ontario, 4.4% in Manitoba, 8.4% in Alberta, and 0.1% in British Columbia, and a decrease of 0.5% in the Atlantic Provinces. No change occurred in Saskatchewan.

8. New Motor Vehicle Sales Volume of sales of new motor vehicles declined 10.6% in April to 78,934 units from 88,196 in the corresponding month last year, comprising 66,144 new passenger cars (75,765 a year ago), and 12,790 new commercial vehicles (12,431). In the January-April period the unit sales increased 8.0% to 292,867 from 271,262 last year, comprising 244,644 passenger vehicles (232,844), and 48,223 commercial vehicles (38,418). The retail value of sales in April was \$268,627,000, down 6.9% from \$288,616,000 a year ago, placing the four-month total at \$994,629,000, up 11.8% from \$889,920,000.

- *9. Steel Ingots Production of steel ingots in the week ending July 2 amounted to 172,626 tons, a decrease of 11.5% from the preceding week's 195,076 tons. Output in the corresponding period last year was 176,012 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,107 tons equalling 100, was 180 in the current week, 203 a week earlier and 183 a year ago.
10. Steel Warehousing Sales by firms which account for approximately 90% of Canada's steel warehousing business included the following items in March this year: concrete reinforcing bars, 7,371 tons (6,064 a year earlier); other hot rolled bars, 11,651 (11,482); plates, 21,723 (21,818); sheet and strip, 21,389 (30,134); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 8,439 (8,220); heavy structural beams, 10,897 (9,701); bar size structural shapes, 10,048 (8,949).
- *11. Veneers & Plywoods April's production of plywoods amounted to 182,735,000 square feet, an increase of 6% over last year's corresponding total of 173,175,000 square feet, while the output of veneers rose sharply (93%) to 248,991,000 square feet from 129,149,000, according to advance data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods." January-April output of plywoods amounted to 756,266,000 square feet (687,971,000 a year ago), and veneers 745,273,000 square feet (532,907,000). Month end stocks of veneers were 8% larger than last year at 123,434,000 square feet, while stocks of plywoods were 15% smaller at 180,901,000 square feet.
12. Asphalt Roofing Producers' shipments of asphalt shingles in April amounted to 234,674 roof squares (194,054 in the corresponding month last year), bringing the January-April total to 667,720 roof squares (625,836). Shipments of smooth surfaced roll roofing in April amounted to 58,830 roof squares (43,299 a year ago); mineral surfaced roll roofing, 48,509 (43,678); and roll type sidings, 5,239 (3,407).
13. Sales Of Radios & TV's Producers' domestic sales of radios and television sets were smaller in April and the January-April period this year than last, while sales of record players were larger. April sales: radios, 63,017 units (80,298 in April 1965); television sets, 36,888 (37,558); and record players, 10,989 (10,267). January-April sales figures: radios, 286,160 units (350,931) television sets, 144,456 (153,823); and record players, 45,568 (43,602).
14. Stocks Of Canned Foods Cannery's stocks of canned fruit at the end of April included the following: apple juice, 82,613,000 pounds (58,243,000 a year ago); apple sauce, 16,819,000 (14,002,000); peaches, 10,220,000 (18,498,000); bartlett pears, 4,759,000 (10,002,000); kieffer pears, 10,328,000 (7,574,000); and solid pack apples, 6,524,000 (7,777,000). Canned vegetables, green beans, 13,300,000 pounds (15,104,000); was beans, 8,163,000 (17,617,000); beets, 8,475,000 (10,044,000); whole kernel corn, 12,696,000 (14,598,000); cream style corn, 22,817,000 (27,184,000); peas, 50,441,000 (29,591,000); tomatoes, 21,292,000 (12,644,000); and tomato juice, 100,684,000 (78,015,000).
15. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaimed -- rose 11% in April to 32,434,000 pounds from 29,138,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the year's January-April total to 133,430,000 pounds, larger by 17% than 1965's like total of 114,284,000 pounds.

*16. Industry & Production Notes, 1964

The following advance releases will later appear in regular publications of the Industry Division. As in the 1963 reports statistics are presented separately for both manufacturing and total activities. Prior to 1961 the data covered manufacturing activity only. Comparable statistics for total activity are available for the three years 1961-1963. Pending the publication of the regular 1964 reports, an account of present practice and explanation of recent changes can be found in the 1962 Industry Division publication.

Hosiery Mills (Cat. 34-215): Factory shipments from Hosiery Mills increased in 1964 to \$74,142,000 from \$73,953,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$37,259,000 from \$37,600,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity rose (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$38,481,000 from \$36,174,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$36,304,000 to \$38,741,000.

One hundred and forty-two establishments (147 in 1963) reported 7,164 employees (7,664), including 6,367 directly employed in manufacturing operations (6,808). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$22,136,000 (\$22,023,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$18,110,000 (\$17,805,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 13,761,000 versus 14,636,000 the previous year.

Miscellaneous Paper Converters Industry (Cat. 36-206): Factory shipments from the Miscellaneous Paper Converters Industry increased in 1964 to \$236,412,000 from \$208,553,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$135,360,000 from \$119,155,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$102,531,000 from \$91,342,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$94,043,000 to \$107,499,000.

Two hundred and four establishments (190 in 1963) reported 11,795 employees (10,703), including 8,395 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,720). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$54,371,000 (\$47,687,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$34,092,000 (\$29,875,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 18,166,000 versus 16,621,000 the previous year.

Heating Equipment Manufacturers (Cat. 41-225): Factory shipments from Heating Equipment Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$100,570,000 from \$91,747,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$52,180,000 from \$47,591,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$49,917,000 from \$44,603,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$47,400,000 to \$52,751,000.

One hundred and ten establishments (107 in 1963) reported 5,673 employees (5,586), including 3,795 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,704). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$26,996,000 (\$25,268,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$16,303,000 (\$15,250,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,150,000 versus 7,924,000 the previous year.

17. Asbestos Canadian producers shipped 129,572 tons of asbestos in April, an increase of 14% over last year's corresponding total of 114,254. This brought January-April shipments to 432,160 tons, larger by 31% over the preceding year's 329,512 tons for the same period. Quebec accounted for 122,275 tons in April (106,772 a year ago) and 386,675 tons in the four months (295,007).
18. Iron Ore Canadian producers shipped 2,838,026 tons of iron ore in April, an increase of 7.8% over last year's corresponding total of 2,632,142 tons, while the total for the January-April period declined 1.7% to 6,537,049 tons from 6,652,481 a year earlier. Month-end stocks were up sharply from last year at 8,066,300 tons from 4,370,078. Shipments of ore to Canadian consumers rose in the month to 341,553 tons from 240,828 and in the four months to 1,523,042 tons from 908,894. Ore shipped for export moved up in the month to 2,496,473 tons from 2,391,314, while the four-month total dropped to 5,014,007 tons from 5,743,587.
19. Gold Production Production of gold declined 10.9% in April to 288,178 troy ounces from last year's corresponding total of 323,433, while January-April output fell 7.2% to 1,131,647 troy ounces from 1,219,865. January-April output for producing provinces: Atlantic Provinces, 9,347 troy ounces (7,337 a year earlier); Quebec, 309,775 (297,394); Ontario, 594,003 (679,547); Prairie Provinces, 33,891 (41,292); British Columbia, 41,588 (50,394); Yukon, 309 (590); Northwest Territories, 142,734 (143,311).

PRICES

*20. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	June 29/66	June 23/66	June 2/66
(1956 = 100)				
Investors Price Index				
Total index.....	114	170.1	171.7	170.5
Industrials.....	80	177.0	179.1	177.2
Utilities.....	20	165.6	166.5	166.6
Finance(1).....	14	141.9	142.2	142.6
Banks.....	6	135.2	136.5	137.5
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index.....	24	115.2	117.4	117.2
Golds.....	16	138.4	140.3	141.2
Base metals.....	8	102.5	104.8	104.1
Supplementary indexes				
Uraniums.....	6	197.7	201.5	183.5
Primary oils and gas.....	6	101.3	103.6	101.8

(1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and loan.

- *21. Building Materials Price Indexes Canada's price index of residential building materials for May, 1966 increased 0.1% to 346.1 from 345.6 on the base 1935-39=100 and to 151.8 from 151.6 on the base 1949=100. Non-residential building materials remained at 150.2 as in April, 1949=100.

- *22. Cost of Public Elementary And Secondary Education Financial statistics assembled for the Survey of Education Finance for 1963, to be published later this year, reveal the following figures for the total cost (municipal and provincial) of public elementary and secondary education.

Total Expenditures on Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Amounts in \$'000	Per Pupil of Average Daily Attendance	Per Capita of Population (at June, 1962)
		\$	\$
Newfoundland	23,597	188	49
Prince Edward Island	6,044	256	56
Nova Scotia	52,970	303	70
New Brunswick	35,996	251	59
Quebec	444,054	404	81
Ontario	697,707	496	108
Manitoba	71,885	376	76
Saskatchewan	85,796	422	92
Alberta	153,424	495	109
British Columbia	157,813	475	93
TOTAL	1,729,286	431	92

The decline of expenditures per pupil of average daily attendance and per capita of population in Ontario is due to a sharp decrease in provincial capital expenditures on vocational schools. Similar, but more pronounced, declines in Alberta have been caused by a substantial reduction in the rate of capital construction of elementary and secondary schools. The decrease in capital expenditures in these two provinces resulted in only a modest increase in expenditure per pupil and per capita for Canada as a whole.

T R A V E L

23. Travel Between Canada & Other Countries Entries of non-resident vehicles from the United States in March numbered 585,800, an increase of 13.3% over the March 1965 total, while the number of Canadian vehicles returning totalled 757,100, an increase of 6.2% from a year earlier.

A total of 82,300 non-immigrant travellers entered Canada from the United States by plane, through bus, rail and boat in March, an increase of 21.0% from the same month last year. Canadian residents returning by these means of transportation numbered 117,500, an increase of 13.9%.

Non-immigrant visitors who entered Canada from overseas countries numbered 15,189 in March, 6,038 of them coming directly and 9,151 via the United States. Canadian residents returning direct from overseas countries numbered 34,442 in March, a gain of 29.8% over the same month last year.

24. Building Permits Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in February this year covered construction estimated at \$171,301,000, an increase of 5.6% from last year's corresponding total of \$162,184,000. This brought the total for the January-February period to \$356,126,000, up 13.3% from last year's \$313,789,000 for the same months. Value of residential construction covered by permits issued in February was placed at \$56,510,000 as compared to \$65,044,000 in the same month last year; the two-month value was \$133,911,000 versus \$127,264,000.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

25. Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis in April numbered 373, comprising 324 new active and 49 reactivated. Number reported in the January-April period was 1,303 (1,653 a year earlier), with new active cases accounting for 1,122 (1,386 last year), and reactivated 181 (267).

C E N S U S

26. Occupations By Industries The industrial distribution of bookkeepers and cashiers shows that, at the 1961 Census, one-third of them were employed in trade, between 20% and 30% in finance, insurance and real estate and about 15% in each in manufacturing and the service sectors. These and similar 1961 Census data for Canada on the industrial distribution of each occupational class are contained in the 1961 Census Special Report SL-2, catalogue no 94-552 released by DBS.

R E L E A S E D T H I S W E E K

1. National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, First Quarter 1966 (13-001), 50¢/\$2.00
2. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, First Quarter 1966 (67-001), 50¢/\$2.00
3. Carloadings, June 21, 1966 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- *4. Employment & Average Weekly Wages & Salaries, February 1966
- *5. Municipal Government Employment, 1965
6. Retail Trade, April 1966 (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00
7. Department Store Sales by Regions, June 18, 1966 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
8. New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1966 (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
- *9. Steel Ingots, July 2, 1966
10. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, March 1966 (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Veneers & Plywoods, April 1966
12. Asphalt Roofing, April 1966 (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, April 1966 (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
14. Stocks of Canned Foods, April 1966 (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
15. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, April 1966 (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- *16. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
17. Asbestos, April 1966 (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Iron Ore, April 1966 (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Gold Production, April 1966 (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Weekly Security Price Indexes, June 29, 1966

- *21. Building Material Price Indexes, May 1966
- *22. Cost of Public Elementary & Secondary Education, 1963
- 23. Travel Between Canada, the United States & Other Countries, March 1966
(66-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- 24. Building Permits, February 1966; Annual totals, 1965 (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- 25. Incidence of Tuberculosis, April 1966 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 26. Labour Force: Occupations by Industries, Canada -- 1961 Census (94-522), \$1.00
- Shipping Statistics, April 1966 (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Gas Utilities, March 1966 (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, March 1966 (32-014),
50¢/\$2.00
- Carpet, Mat & Rug Industry, 1964 (34-221), 50¢
- Supplement to the Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing (63-010)
- Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, 1965 (61-201), 75¢
- Grain Statistics Weekly, June 15, 1966 (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, Quarter Ended March 31, 1966
(43-006), 25¢/\$1.00
- Oils and Fats, March 1966 (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- Fish Freezings & Stocks, April 1966 (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- Bread & Other Bakery Products, Quarter Ended March 31, 1966 (32-015),
25¢/\$1.00
- Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, March 1966 (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- Coal & Coke Statistics, March 1966 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
April 1966 (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- Service Bulletin: Food & Beverages Processing - IND-SB-1 (31)
- Hiring & Separation Rates in Certain Industries, September 1964 to February
1965 (72-006), 50¢/\$1.00
- Production of Poultry & Eggs, 1965 (23-202), 50¢

