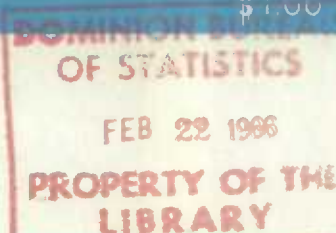


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## H I G H L I G H T S    O F    T H I S    I S S U E

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports were valued at \$895,100,000 and at \$7,857,900,000 in November and January-November, respectively, reflecting gains from a year earlier of almost 33% in the month and 15% in the cumulative period. Exports were higher by 27.5% in the month at \$923,600,000 and by 5.0% in the 11 months at \$7,946,300,000. There were export balances both in November and January-November. (Page 2)

Labour: Average hourly earnings and average weekly wages were up in November from October by 1¢ and 28¢, respectively, in manufacturing ... Employment declined by 199,000 in January from December to 6,734,000, while unemployment rose by 107,000 to 359,000. (Pages 2-3)

Vital Statistics: Births registered in 1965 decreased by slightly over 34,000 from the preceding year, while marriages increased by nearly 5,000 and deaths advanced by slightly over 1,000. (Page 4)

Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in January as compared to December in six of the 10 regional cities, lower in two and unchanged in two, with movements ranging from an increase of 0.5% in Winnipeg to a decrease of 0.3% in both Halifax and Saint John. (Pages 5-6)

Traffic Accidents: Some 4,652 persons lost their lives in motor vehicle traffic accidents in Canada in 1964, an increase of 10.5% from 1963. Number of persons injured advanced by 10.9%, while the property damage (excluding Quebec) climbed by 13.9%. (Page 6)

Construction: Fewer starts were made on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in November as compared to a year earlier, but more were recorded in the January-November period ... In November, building permits were issued to cover construction estimated at \$327,957,000, down by 16.5% from a year earlier. The January-November total at \$3,502,900,000 was up by 14.5%. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 192,256 tons in the week ending February 12, up by 5.4% from the preceding week. Output in January reached a record for any month of 653,538 tons, greater by 8.6% as compared to a year ago ... Motor vehicle production totalled 84,523 units in January, a sharp rise of 27.5% from last year. (Page 9)

\*1. Commodity Imports & Exports Canada's commodity imports in November 1965 were valued at \$895,100,000, a one-third increase from the November 1964 total of \$673,200,000. This placed the value for the January-November period at \$7,857,900,000 versus \$6,831,700,000, a rise of 15.0%.

Commodity exports, as announced January 25, rose 27.5% in November to \$923,600,000 from \$724,300,000 and 5.0% in the 11 months to \$7,946,300,000 from \$7,571,200,000.

There was an export surplus on commodity account in November of \$28,600,000, approximately half as large as November 1964's total of \$51,100,000. The balance of exports in the January-November period was \$88,400,000, in contrast to 1964's balance of \$739,500,000 for the same period.

Imports from the United States climbed 37.4% in November to \$607,000,000 from \$441,800,000 in the same month of 1964 and 16.6% in the January-November period to \$5,500,000,000 from \$4,715,200,000 a year earlier. Exports to the United States increased 22.2% in the month to \$494,900,000 from \$405,100,000 and 12.9% in the eleven months to \$4,567,500,000 from \$4,047,300,000. The import balance on commodity trade with the United States was up in the month to \$112,100,000 from \$36,700,000 and in the eleven months to \$932,400,000 from \$667,900,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom advanced 22.0% in November to \$62,100,000 from \$50,900,000 a year earlier and 6.8% in the January-November period to \$563,000,000 from \$527,100,000. Exports to the U.K. rose 6.5% in the month to \$107,700,000 from \$101,200,000, while the year's cumulative total fell 1.4% to \$1,085,300,000 from \$1,101,200,000. The usual export balance with the United Kingdom was smaller in the month at \$45,600,000 versus \$50,200,000 and in the eleven months at \$522,300,000 versus \$574,100,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries were up 11.8% in November to \$49,600,000 from \$44,400,000, while the eleven-month total fell 8.0% to \$342,300,000 from \$472,100,000. Exports to these countries declined 5.8% in the month to \$42,900,000 from \$45,500,000, but increased 3.0% in the cumulative period to \$468,400,000 from \$454,700,000. There was an import balance of \$6,700,000 in trade with these countries in November in contrast to an export balance of \$1,200,000 a year earlier, while in the January-November period the export balance was \$126,100,000 in contrast to \$82,600,000 a year earlier.

Imports from all other countries as a group advanced 29.5% in November to \$176,300,000 from \$136,200,000 and 19.3% in the cumulative period to \$1,452,600,000 from \$1,217,400,000. Exports to the group jumped 61.2% in the month to \$278,100,000 from \$172,600,000, while cumulative exports were down 7.3% from a year earlier at \$1,825,000,000 from \$1,968,000,000. The export surplus on commodity account with this group of countries was larger in November at \$101,800,000 versus \$36,400,000 a year earlier, but was approximately halved in the cumulative period at \$372,400,000 versus \$750,700,000.

## LABOUR

\*2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing for November rose to \$89.65 from \$89.37 in October, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Average hourly earnings were 1¢ higher and average weekly hours were 0.1 hours shorter. Compared with November 1964, average hourly and weekly earnings were 12¢ and \$5.61 higher, respectively, while average weekly hours rose by 0.3 hours. MORE



Durable goods manufacturing showed an advance in average weekly wages of 48¢ to \$98.89, while average hourly earnings rose by 2¢ to \$2.35; average weekly hours remained unchanged. Increased employment and longer hours in transportation equipment, where rates are above average, was the major responsible factor. Overtime payments in transportation equipment, scattered wage increases in electrical apparatus and fewer lower-paid employees in wood products also contributed to the increase in average hourly earnings.

Average hourly earnings in non-durable goods rose by 1¢ from the October level. Average weekly hours were 0.2 hours shorter and average weekly wages, at \$79.89, were 9¢ lower. Seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid workers and overtime payments in food and beverages, and increased employment in textiles, where rates are below average, were the main contributing factors. An offsetting factor was reduced earnings in tobacco, resulting from the seasonal employment of many lower-paid workers.

Construction showed a gain of 3¢ in average hourly earnings for November. This was mainly attributable to the continuing lay-offs of lower-paid employment.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries - Canada

	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages			
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
	1965 No.	1965 No.	1964 No.	1965 \$	1965 \$	1964 \$	1965 \$	1965 \$	1964 \$
Manufacturing	41.5	41.6	41.2	2.16	2.15	2.04	89.65	89.37	84.04
Durable goods	42.2	42.2	41.7	2.35	2.33	2.21	98.89	98.41	92.04
Non-durable goods	40.8	41.0	40.8	1.96	1.95	1.86	79.89	79.98	76.04
Mining	43.1	43.3	43.0	2.49	2.48	2.34	107.27	107.65	100.68
Electric & motor	44.5	45.1	44.5	2.22	2.22	2.10	98.86	99.96	93.52
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	41.8	43.2	41.5	2.54	2.51	2.31	106.42	108.40	95.98
Building & general eng.	41.6	42.4	41.2	2.76	2.74	2.52	114.82	116.03	103.83
Building	40.7	41.4	40.3	2.75	2.71	2.53	112.01	112.35	101.75
General engineering	46.5	47.2	46.3	2.86	2.84	2.51	132.96	134.07	116.17
Highways, bridges & streets	42.4	44.9	42.2	2.04	2.03	1.88	86.68	91.10	79.53
Services	36.3	36.6	36.7	1.34	1.33	1.24	48.49	48.73	45.45

Index of average hourly earnings in the heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100): November, 204.1; October, 203.4.

3. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment & Unemployment Employment declined seasonally by an estimated 199,000 to 6,734,000 between December and January. Unemployment rose by 107,000 to 359,000 during the month, about the normal increase for this time of year. The labour force declined by 92,000, which was in line with the seasonal pattern. Employment in January was 273,000, or 4.2% higher than a year earlier and unemployment was down 48,000. The labour force, at 7,093,000, was 225,000 higher than a year earlier.

Employment: The employment decline between December and January stemmed mainly from seasonal reductions in outdoor activities and the release of temporary help hired for the Christmas season. The decline was distributed among all age groups, with teenagers accounting for one-fourth of the overall decrease. Total employment

MORE

in January showed a rise of 273,000, or 4.2% from a year earlier. Non-farm employment was greater by 331,000, or 5.6%. As in the past few months, the largest year-to-year employment gains were in the service-producing industries. Construction employment continued at a substantially higher level than the year before. All regions shared in the year-over-year advance in employment.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased by 107,000 to 359,000 between December and January, a normal increase for this period. The January estimate was 48,000 lower than a year earlier. Of the 359,000 unemployed in January, some 301,000, or 84% of the total, were unemployed for less than four months. The remaining 58,000, or 16% of the total, had been unemployed for four months or more; in January 1965, the proportion was 22%. The unemployment rate in January represented 5.1% of the labour force, compared with 5.9% in January 1965, and 6.9% in January 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the January 1966 unemployment rate was 3.5%.

## V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

4. Births, Marriages And Deaths In 1965 Births registered in 1965 decreased by slightly over 34,000 from 1964, marriages increased by nearly 5,000 and deaths increased by slightly over 1,000.

Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that approximately 419,000 births occurred in Canada in 1965 as compared with 452,900 in 1964. Annual births for the country have been declining steadily from the record high of 479,300 in 1959. Final 1965 returns are expected to show decreases from 1964 in all the provinces. The 1965 national birth rate (per 1,000 population) is estimated at 21.4, the lowest since 1939 and the eighth consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957.

Marriages in 1965 were estimated at a record 143,000 as compared with the previous high of 138,100 in 1964. Final 1965 returns are expected to be higher than a year earlier in all provinces except Quebec. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population) was estimated at 7.3, up slightly from the 1964 rate of 7.2. Prior to 1964, the marriage rate declined steadily from the record 10.9 in 1946.

Deaths in 1965 were estimated at 147,000, up slightly from 1964. The annual crude death rate (per 1,000 population) declined in 1965 to a record low of 7.5. Final returns are expected to be lower in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

## T R A V E L

5. Travel Between Canada And The United States In September Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 7.3% in September to 2,095,700 vehicles from 1,953,100 in the corresponding month in 1964, comprising 4.2% more vehicles of foreign registry at 1,098,700 versus 1,054,600 a year ago, and 11.0% more vehicles of Canadian registry at 997,000 versus 898,500. Entries in the January-September period rose 4.2% to 17,333,800 vehicles from 16,637,700, with foreign vehicles rising 3.0% to 9,025,200 from 8,758,600, and Canadian vehicles 5.5% to 8,308,600 from 7,879,100.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by plane, bus, rail or boat in September numbered 337,200, a rise of 8.8% from 315,300 in the same month in 1964; the month's entries comprised 212,900 foreign travellers versus 200,400, and 124,300 returning Canadians versus 114,900. January-September entries by long distance common carrier advanced 7.7% to 2,872,100 from 2,666,000, with foreign travellers up 8.8% to 1,710,800 from 1,573,100, and returning Canadians 6.3% to 1,161,300 from 1,092,900.



\*6. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes for the ten regional cities exhibited mixed movements between December 1965 and January 1966 as January indexes were higher in six cities, unchanged in two, and lower in two. Movements ranged from an increase of 0.5% in Winnipeg to decreases of 0.3% in Halifax and Saint John.

Food indexes were higher in eight cities and lower in two. Housing indexes moved up slightly in three cities, edged down in four, and were constant in three. Clothing indexes fell in six cities, rose fractionally in two cities and held steady in two. Indexes for transportation were higher in five cities, lower in three, and unchanged in two. Health and personal care indexes showed mixed movements with increases in six cities, decreases in two and no change in two. Recreation and reading indexes declined in seven cities and advanced in three. Tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged in eight cities and higher in two.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada  
At the Beginning Of January 1966(1) (Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - December 1966						
	Jan- uary 1966	Dec- ember 1965	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's(2)	124.1	123.6	122.4	116.8	116.8	121.6	167.1	148.1	116.1
Halifax	135.5	135.9	133.2	135.2	131.9	139.3	173.7	173.0	125.9
Saint John	137.8	138.2	135.0	135.1	132.2	147.3	194.6	157.6	126.6
Montreal	140.1	140.1	146.7	136.9	114.6	167.1	184.0	158.0	126.7
Ottawa	140.6	140.5	142.4	138.2	126.2	161.9	186.5	149.4	128.7
Toronto	143.1	142.5	141.3	143.0	130.5	148.5	177.5	191.2	125.9
Winnipeg	137.3	136.6	138.8	130.7	129.6	139.2	191.1	144.7	138.4
Saskatoon-									
Regina	133.3	133.3	135.5	129.0	135.0	137.2	154.4	152.4	124.4
Edmonton-									
Calgary	131.9	131.5	129.7	128.6	132.4	135.0	178.5	145.1	120.5
Vancouver	136.6	136.4	137.3	135.1	125.3	150.1	159.3	156.1	123.0

(1) All-Items Indexes for January and December and January group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(2) Index on the base June 1951=100.

St. John's: The all-items index rose 0.4% to 124.1 from 123.6, as a result of increases in the food and transportation indexes. The clothing and recreation and reading indexes decreased fractionally while the other three component were unchanged.

Halifax: Lower indexes for food, housing and clothing moved the all-items index down 0.3% to 135.5 from 135.9. Indexes for health and personal care, and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in December. The transportation and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Saint-John: The all-items index declined 0.3% to 137.8 from 138.2. Decreases in the indexes for food, housing, and health and personal care outweighed increases in the transportation and recreation and reading indexes. The clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were steady.

Montreal: The all-items index was unchanged at 140.1. Upward movements in the indexes for food and health and personal care were offset by declines in the housing, clothing, and recreation and reading indexes. The indexes for transportation and tobacco and alcohol remained at December levels.

Ottawa: The all-items index edged up 0.1% to 140.6 from 140.5. Increases in the indexes for food, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol outweighed decreases in the indexes for clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The housing index was constant.

Toronto: With higher indexes for six of the seven main component groups, the all-items index rose 0.4% to 143.1 from 142.5. The recreation and reading index declined.

Winnipeg: The all-items index advanced 0.5% to 137.3 from 136.6. The increase resulted mainly from a rise in the food index with a smaller increase in the housing index. The indexes for clothing, transportation, and recreation and reading registered decreases. The health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina: There was no change in the all-items index from the December level of 133.3. Increases in the food and health and personal care indexes were offset by decreases in the transportation and recreation and reading indexes. The other main components were unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary: An increase of 0.3% in the all-items index to 131.9 from 131.5, reflected higher indexes for food, housing, clothing, and health and personal care. The indexes for transportation and recreation and reading were slightly lower. The tobacco and alcohol index was constant.

Vancouver: An increase of 0.1% in the all-items index, to 136.6 from 136.4, resulted from upward movements in the food, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. The housing and clothing indexes declined. There was no change in the tobacco and alcohol index.

\*7. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	February 10	February 3	January 13
		(1956 = 100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index .....	111	182.0	181.8	182.5
Industrials .....	77	138.6	187.5	137.6
Utilities .....	20	179.0	180.7	182.5
Finance(1) .....	14	153.3	154.6	157.3
Banks .....	6	143.2	144.2	148.7
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index .....	24	122.9	124.0	120.6
Golds .....	16	146.1	147.3	137.1
Base metals .....	8	110.2	111.3	111.6
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums .....	6	156.3	148.0	149.4
Primary oils and gas .....	6	118.7	110.3	105.6

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

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

8. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in 1964 took 4,652 lives, an increase of 10.5% over the preceding year's total of 4,210. The number of persons injured in these accidents rose 10.9% to 139,632 from 126,086, while property damage (excluding Quebec) increased 13.9% to \$117,635,000 from \$103,277,000.

These fatalities and injuries in 1964 occurred in 363,033 accidents, a rise of 8.0% from the 1963 total of 336,255, which included 10.2% more fatal accidents at 3,943 versus 3,578 and 9.9% more non-fatal accidents at 92,624 versus 84,282. Accidents resulting in property damage only numbered 266,466, greater by 7.3% than the 1963 total of 248,395.



9. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over declined 19.9% in November last to 16,268 units from 20,297 in the same month of 1964, placing the total in the January-November period at 126,390 units, a rise of 1.9% from the corresponding 1964 total of 124,043. Completions in these centres numbered 9,176 units in the month, putting the 11-month total at 116,091 units, little different from the year-earlier total of 116,095. Units in various stages of construction at the end of November numbered 98,895, up by 15.4% from the November 30, 1964 figure of 85,676 units.

10. Building Permits Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in November 1965 covered construction estimated at \$327,957,000, a decrease of 16.5% from the November 1964 total of \$392,621,000. Residential construction fell 10.8% in the month to \$167,379,000 from \$187,587,000 a year earlier and non-residential construction 21.7% to \$160,578,000 from \$205,034,000.

Value of construction covered by permits issued in the January-November period advanced 14.5% to \$3,502,900,000 from \$2,060,427,000 in the first 11 months of 1964. Total for residential construction climbed 7.3% in the 11 months to \$1,636,932,000 from \$1,524,916,000 in the comparable 1964 period and non-residential construction 21.5% to \$1,865,968,000 from \$1,535,511,000.

Values were up from a year earlier both in November and January-November in Newfoundland, Ontario and Saskatchewan, but were lower in the month and higher in the 11 months in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island, the total was up in November and down in January-November.

C R I M E

\*11. Murder Statistics, 1961-1964 In 1961 a study was undertaken on all murders reported by the police in Canada, and subsequent court proceedings were followed by means of court returns. The following data will be contained in a new DBS report titled "Murder Statistics".

For each person murdered, one murder is counted. It is possible therefore that in one incident where murder was committed there may be more than one victim. Similarly, there may be more than one person accused of the murder(s).

A number of reported murders are shown as cleared by suicide, an example to illustrate this would be an incident where a man murdered the members of his family and immediately afterwards committed suicide.

The following table shows the number of incidents of murder reported, the number of victims for the years 1961-1964, and the number of persons charged as of December 31, 1964.

Table 1 - Number of Incidents, Victims & Persons Charged with Murder, 1961-1964

<u>Year</u>	<u>Incidents</u>	<u>Victims</u>	<u>Persons Charged</u>
1961	130	185	146
1962	135	217	147
1963	145	215	195
1964	150	218	170

In one incident in 1963, there were nine persons accused of the non-capital murder of one man and in another incident twenty men were accused of the non capital murder of three men.

Tables 2, 3, and 4 show what legal procedures have followed as a result of the murders. The number of suspected murders are shown by the year they were reported. It is possible therefore that a murder reported to DBS in 1961 would not be cleared till 1962, with account decision being made the following year. Clearances by police and court decisions have been followed up until December 31, 1964, in the present study. The status of unsolved cases and court proceedings are subject to yearly revision.

Table 2. Number of murders and their disposition reported to DBS, Canada, 1961-1964  
(Classified according to year offence became known to police)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of murders reported to DBS .....	185	217	215	218
Offences cleared by charge as of December 31, 1964 .....	136	142	158	160
cleared by suicide .....	36	43	35	36
cleared otherwise as of December 31, 1964 .....	1	9	1	2
Unsolved offences as of December 31, 1964 .....	12	23	21	20
Persons charged as reported by police as of December 31, 1964	146	147	195	170
Persons not sent to trial as of December 31, 1964 .....	10	21	31	55
Persons sent to trial as of December 31, 1964 .....	136	126	164	115

Table 3. Disposition of persons not sent to trial, as reported to December 31, 1964

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Persons not sent to trial as of December 31, 1964 .....	10	21	31	55
Charge withdrawn .....	—	1	—	2
Insane .....	7	15	14	6
Died after committal at preliminary hearing .....	1	—	—	—
Discharged or "no bill" at preliminary .....	1	5	4	2
Adjourned sine die .....	—	—	1	—
Pending preliminary hearing .....	1	—	12	45

Table 4. Disposition of persons sent to trial, as reported to December 31, 1964

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Persons sent to trial as of December 31, 1964 .....	136	126	164	115
Found or declared insane .....	8	9	9	6
Acquitted: Total .....	41	26	43	10
Murder .....	16	—	—	—
Capital Murder .....	5	9	5	1
Non-capital murder .....	15	15	36	7
Manslaughter .....	4	2	2	2
Other offences .....	1	—	—	—
Convicted: Total .....	79	88	104	50
Murder and executed .....	—	—	—	—
Murder and commuted .....	4	—	—	—
Murder and pending .....	—	—	—	—
Capital murder and executed .....	1	1	—	—
Capital murder and commuted .....	2	7	4	—
Capital murder and sentenced to life imprisonment (under 18 years of age) .....	—	1	4	—
Capital murder and pending .....	1	1	5(1)	3
Non-capital murder .....	21	34	33	15
Manslaughter .....	44	43	54	29
Other offences .....	6	1	4	3
Pending(2) .....	8	3	8	49

(1) One man died awaiting new trial.

(2) Pending includes: awaiting trial, stay of proceedings, and final disposition not reported as of December 31, 1964.



- \*12. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 12 totalled 196,256 tons, an increase of 5.4% from the preceding week's total of 186,133 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 180,937 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 204 in the current week versus 194 a week earlier and 188 a year ago.
13. Production Of Pig Iron And Steel Ingots Canadian production of pig iron reached a new monthly high level of 653,538 tons in January, larger by 8.6% than last year's January output of 601,676 tons. At the same time, production of steel ingots moved up 5.9% to 867,170 tons from last year's January total of 818,473, second only to the monthly high record of 880,115 tons posted in May last year.
14. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in January this year amounted to 84,523 units, a sharp increase of 27.5% over last year's corresponding total of 66,298 units. Month's output of passenger cars rose to 68,288 units from 56,177 a year earlier, while the production of commercial vehicles advanced to 16,235 units from 10,121.
15. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries declined 1.7% in December to \$3,688,600 from \$3,754,100 in December 1964, but increased 16.3% in the full year 1965 to \$43,646,000 from \$37,530,100 in the preceding year. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were down in the month but up in the year.
16. Gypsum Products Larger amounts of gypsum wallboard, sheathing and plasters were produced in 1965 than in the preceding year, while the output of gypsum lath was smaller. Year's totals follow: wallboard, 598,985,733 square feet (558,889,951 in 1964); lath, 252,997,161 square feet (272,827,992); sheathing, 13,427,618 square feet (12,616,132); and plasters, 243,534 tons (240,496). December production totals were smaller than a year ago.
17. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth and mineral surfaced rolls and roll type sidings were smaller in December and the year 1965 as compared to a year earlier. December totals were: shingles, 194,750 roof squares (263,172 in December 1964); smooth surfaced rolls, 38,162 (50,541); mineral surfaced rolls, 17,115 (21,161); and roll type sidings, 725 (2,031). Year's totals: shingles, 2,990,924 roof squares (3,265,828 in 1964); smooth surfaced rolls, 715,530 (850,095); mineral surfaced rolls, 597,383 (664,145); and roll type sidings, 70,045 (88,216).
18. Hard Board Factory shipments of hard board declined 15.3% in December to 31,779,598 square feet from the preceding year's corresponding total of 38,515,889, while the total for the year 1965 increased 9.1% to 430,584,259 square feet from 395,041,065 in 1964.
19. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts in December amounted to 41,317,781 square feet (399,644,654 in the year 1965), granulated wool totalled 762,037 cubic feet (7,546,951), and bulk or loose wool amounted to 91,197 cubic feet (1,138,740).
20. Rigid Insulating Board Factory shipments of rigid insulating board dropped in December to 47,092,111 square feet from 66,478,941 in the corresponding month in 1964, bringing the total for the year 1965 to 521,199,016 square feet, lower by 3.5% than the preceding year's 540,016,000.

21. Characteristics Of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship In 1959-1964 Certificates of Canadian citizenship granted during the five-year period (1959-64) was 395,256. This total excludes a small number issued to non-residents of Canada. Over half (55.3%) of all certificates granted were to residents of the province of Ontario which accounted for just over half of the post-war immigrants in Canada at the 1961 Census. Around 85% of all persons receiving Canadian citizenship certificates between 1959 and 1964 were urban dwellers. The largest single group acquiring Canadian citizenship over this period consisted of former citizens of Germany (64,925 in all), followed by former citizens of British Commonwealth countries at 62,906 and by 61,637 former citizens of Italy.

In addition, information on the sex, age, marital status, birthplace, occupation, etc. characteristics of persons granted Canadian citizenship in the 1959-64 period is contained in this report.

## TRANSPORTATION

22. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 91,090 in the last 10 days of January, up by 1.2% from a year earlier. This placed the total for January at 294,402 cars, an increase of 4.9% from January last year. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections rose by 1.8% in the 10-day period to 33,955 cars and by 4.6% in the month to 103,088 cars.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in January this year as compared to last included: grain products, 7,913 cars (6,546 in January 1965); iron ore, 26,871 (21,502); manufactured iron and steel products, 7,270 (5,697); fuel oil, 16,356 (15,007); automobiles, trucks and parts, 5,934 (4,521); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 34,719 (33,730). Coal was the principal commodity loaded in smaller volume at 11,824 cars versus 13,600.

23. Railway Track Mileage The total point-to-point first main track mileage of line haul railways in Canada (excluding mileage operated jointly by two or more roads) was 43,355 at the close of 1964, down 674 miles from 1960. The total route mileage of all tracks operated by these rail lines, including main track, industrial track and sidings aggregated 58,243, down 950 miles over the five-year period.

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

24. Grain Milling Production of wheat flour in December amounted to 3,787,000 cwt., a decrease of 3% from the November output of 3,902,000 cwt., and an increase of 19% over the December 1964 total of 3,191,000 cwt. Output in the August-December period of the present crop year amounted to 19,084,000 cwt., 16% greater than the year-earlier figure of 16,485,000.

Wheat flour exports in November amounted to 1,827,000 cwt., in sharp contrast to the 988,000 cwt. exported during October and the adjusted November 1964 exports of 1,102,000. Total shipments during the first four months of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 4,856,000 cwt., 2% above the 4,767,000 cwt. reported a year earlier.

25. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated stock and poultry feeds increased in November to 48,696 tons from 42,228 in the corresponding month in 1964, and secondary or complete feeds to 495,783 tons from 420,906, while other animal feeds decreased to 42,990 tons from 44,203. January-November shipments were: primary feeds, 453,246 tons (409,980 a year earlier); secondary feeds, 4,728,562 tons (4,326,359); and other animal feeds, 445,591 (424,985).



\*26. Stocks Of Honey At December 31, 1965 Stocks of honey held by packers and wholesalers at the end of December 1965 amounted to 18,425,077 pounds, an increase of 1.07% from 1964's comparable total of 17,183,135 pounds. End-of-December 1965 stocks comprised 2,758,436 pounds packed in containers of less than 25 pounds and the balance in containers of 25 pounds and over.

EDUCATION

\*27. Student Retention In Canada's Schools A forthcoming DBS report "Students Progress Through the Schools, by Grade and Age" will show that the retention of students in Canada's education systems, expressed as percentages of a Grade 11 intake is as follows:

	<u>Grade 11</u>	<u>Enter First Year High School</u>	<u>Enter Junior Matriculation</u>	<u>Enter University</u>	<u>Graduate First Degree</u>
Boys .....	100	88	51	18	13
Girls ....	100	89	53	8	6

These figures are derived from a study of a cohort through the academic years 1952-53 to 1964-65.

HOSPITALS

28. Hospital Services Canadian public hospitals in 1963 reported 89.2 million laboratory units (10 minutes of time), of which between 84% and 85% were for in-patients or the equivalent of 3 units per patient-day.

Radiology examinations in 1963 numbered 6.2 million, with in-patients receiving 58.4%. Examinations per 100 admissions comprised 32.3 chest x-rays, 17.7 fluoroscopic and 88.5 other radiographic.

Reported operations in 1963 numbered 2,103,800, in-patients accounting for 61.4% or 44.2 per 100 admissions. There were 4.1 deaths per 1,000 in-patient operations.

Obstetric patients delivered totalled 440,200, resulting in 444,800 births, of which 6,800 were stillbirths or 15.3 per 1,000 births.

Deaths reported amounted to 78,100 with 28.9% occurring less than 48 hours after admission. In 1963 there were 34.1 autopsies performed per 100 hospital deaths.

29. Hospital Indicators In this, the third annual issue of "Hospital Indicators", a complete range of indicators (arithmetic means) are conveniently combined by service areas and departments to present a comprehensive set of measurements of the utilization, staffing, workloads, finances and other aspects of hospital activity for the year 1963. These data are shown for public hospitals by province and by size of hospital. Additional measurements (quartiles, medians) are provided for public general hospitals.

An analysis of any one indicator (cost per patient-day in general hospitals for example) would reveal the following data: an average cost of \$28.58; a median cost of \$23.32 (half the hospitals had this value or less and half had a higher value); a first quartile of \$19.45 (one-quarter had this value or less and three-quarters had a higher value); a third quartile of \$27.29 (three-quarters had this value or less and one-quarter had a higher value); minimum and maximum values of \$10.17 and \$72.73, respectively.

\*30. Mental Health Statistics: Institutional Facilities, Services And Finances, 1964 The rated bed capacity of 164 mental institutions operating in Canada in 1964 was 68,831, or 3.6 per 1,000 of Canada's population, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1964 issue of the DBS report "Mental Health Statistics: Vol. III, Institutional Facilities, Services and Finances". The ratio of beds set up to rated bed capacity was 1.1. An average daily patient load of 72,000 was equivalent to 3.7 per 1,000 population, of which 2.5 were located in public mental hospitals. Percentage occupancy in all mental institutions was 105.3 (104.7 in 1963) and was highest in public mental hospitals (107.9). Patients on books as at December 31, 1964 totalled 80,211, or 4.2 per 1,000 population. Those actually in institutions at December 31 numbered 65,450.

Personnel (including those in psychiatric units of other hospitals) numbered 41,150, of whom 91.3% were employed in mental hospitals and 8.7% in psychiatric units. In reporting hospitals, 95.5% of personnel were full-time employees, while 85.4% of personnel in psychiatric units were full-time. Nursing staff accounted for almost 60% of all personnel in both hospitals and units.

Operating revenue reported by public mental hospitals in 1964 amounted to \$175.4 million, of which 87.1% was derived from provincial governments. Operating expenditures totalled \$177.6 million, with gross salaries and wages accounting for 68.7%. Cost per patient-day in 1964 rose to \$7.10 from \$6.35 in 1963.

#### GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA

31. Historical Review, Financial Statistics Of Governments In Canada An outline of the conceptual frameworks, classifications and sources of government finance is contained in an historical review of financial statistics of governments in Canada (1952-1962) released this week.

The classification systems used for both the financial management series, and the national accounts income and expenditure and financial flows are shown in detail, as well as the types of government institutions, and the administrative and special funds included in "general" government, and a list of government business enterprises. There is also a section on selected terminology used in the financial management series.

The statistical tables indicate the growth in revenue and expenditure and debt on a consolidated basis, as well as separately for each level of government with analytical commentary thereon. In addition, there are tables on net general revenue and expenditure of provincial-municipal governments to permit of a more meaningful interprovincial comparison, given the differences in responsibility between these two jurisdictions from one province and another.

#### FARM LIVING

32. Farm Family Living Expenditure Patterns of expenditure for family living of farm operators by province and regional groups of provinces are contained in a report presenting results from the 1958 Survey of Farm Expenditures and Income. Detailed information for approximately 400 items is provided in the form of average expenditure per family and percentage of families reporting expenditure. The publication also contains comparisons between urban and farm spending patterns. First results from the farm business side of the survey were published in November 1962 by the Agriculture Division under the title: 1958 Farm Survey Report No. 1, Expenditures, Receipts and Farm Capital (Catalogue No. 21-506).



33. Department Store Sales Department store sales rose 0.4% during the week ending January 29 as compared to a year earlier, with increases of 1.6% in Quebec, 3.3% in Ontario and 3.8% in British Columbia more than counterbalancing decreases of 9.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.3% in Manitoba, 0.7% in Saskatchewan, and 3.6% in Alberta.

## M I N I N G

34. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos amounted to 148,010 tons in December, compared with 150,137 in the same month in 1964. In the full year 1965 shipments grossed 1,387,555 tons, compared with 1,420,769 in 1964. Quebec producers shipped 128,631 tons in the month (137,163 a year earlier), and 1,234,154 tons in the year (1,284,882).

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

35. Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis numbered 445, comprising 370 classed as new active and 75 as reactivated. Number reported in the January-November period was 4,878 (4,668 a year earlier), with new active accounting for 4,116 (3,918), and reactivated 762 (750).

## R E L E A S E D     T H I S     I S S U E

Friday, February 18, 1966

(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

- \*1. Commodity Imports & Exports, November 1965
- 2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, November 1965
- 3. The Labour Force, January 1966, (71-001), 20c/\$2.00
- 4. Vital Statistics, December 1965, (84-001), 10c/\$1.00
- 5. Travel Between Canada & The United States, September 1965, (66-001)  
20c/\$2.00
- \*6. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, January 1966
- \*7. Weekly Security Price Indexes, February 10, 1966
- 8. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, 1964, (53-206), \$1.00
- 9. New Residential Construction, November 1965, (64-002), 30c/\$3.00
- 10. Building Permits, November 1965, (64-001), 30c/\$3.00
- \*11. Murder Statistics, 1961-1964
- \*12. Steel Ingot Production, February 12, 1966
- 13. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, January 1966, (41-002), 10c/\$1.00
- 14. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January  
1966, (42-001), 10c/\$1.00
- 15. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December 1965,  
(43-005), 10c/\$1.00
- 16. Gypsum Products, December 1965, (44-003), 10c/\$1.00
- 17. Asphalt Roofing, December 1965, (45-001), 10c/\$1.00
- 18. Hard Board, December 1965, (36-001), 10c/\$1.00
- 19. Mineral Wool, December 1965, (44-004), 10c/\$1.00
- 20. Rigid Insulating Board, December 1965, (36-002), 10c/\$1.00
- 21. Characteristics of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship, 1959-64,  
(91-509), 50c
- 22. Railway Carloadings, January 31, 1966, (52-001), 10c/\$3.00
- 23. Railway Transport: Part I (Comparative Summary Statistics, 1960-64)  
1964, (52-207), 50c
- 24. Grain Milling Statistics, December 1965, (32-003), 10c/\$1.00

- 25. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, November 1965, (32-004),
- \*26. Stocks of Honey, December 31, 1965 30¢/\$1.00
- \*27. Students Progress Through the Schools, 1965
- 28. Hospital Statistics: Vol. II, Hospital Services, 1963, (83-211), \$1.00
- 29. Hospital Statistics: Vol. VII, Hospital Indicators, 1963, (83-216), \$1.50
- \*30. Mental Health Statistics: Vol. III, Institutional Facilities, Services  
& Finances, 1964
- 31. Historical Review: Financial Statistics of Governments in Canada, 1952-62,
- 32. Farm Family Living Expenditure, 1958, (62-523), \$1.00 (68-503), \$3.00
- 33. Department Store Sales, January 29, 1966, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 34. Asbestos, December 1965, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 35. Incidence of Tuberculosis, November 1965, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, January 26, 1966, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Fish Freezings & Stocks, December 1965, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized  
in issue of January 28
  - Fisheries Statistics: Saskatchewan, 1964, (24-211), 50¢
  - Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, September 1965, (26-006),  
20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 4
  - The Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry, 1962, (26-213), 50¢
  - Biscuit Manufacturers, 1963, (32-202), 50¢
  - Garment Shipments, 3rd Quarter 1965, (34-001), 25¢/\$1.00
  - Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, November 1965, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Metal Rolling, Casting & Extruding, N.E.S., 1963, (41-215), 50¢
  - Shipbuilding & Repair, 1963, (42-206), 50¢
  - Truck Body & Trailer Manufacturers, 1963, (42-217), 50¢
  - Manufacturers of Household Radio & Television Receivers, 1963, (43-205),
  - Refractories Manufacturers, 1963, (44-214), 50¢ 50¢
  - Clay Products Manufacturers (Domestic Clays), 1963, (44-215), 50¢
  - Clay Products Manufacturers (Imported Clays), 1963, (44-216), 50¢
  - Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, December 1965, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals & Medicines, 1963, (46-209), 50¢
  - Paint & Varnish Manufacturers, 1963, (46-210), 50¢
  - Manufacturers of Plastics & Synthetic Resins, 1963, (46-211), 50¢
  - Pen & Pencil & Typewriter Supplies Manufacturers, 1963, (47-207), 50¢
  - Plastics Fabricators, N.E.S., 1963, (47-208), 50¢
  - Signs & Displays Industry, 1963, (47-209), 50¢
  - Railway Freight Traffic, September 1965, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Sum-  
marized in issue of January 28
  - Railway Transport: Part V (Freight Carried by Principal Commodity Classes),  
1964, (52-211), \$1.50
  - Gas Utilities, November 1965, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue  
of January 28
  - Corporation Profits, 3rd Quarter 1965, (61-003), 50¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized  
in issue of December 24, 1965
  - Retail Trade, November 1965, (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue  
of January 21
  - Wholesale Trade, November 1965, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue  
of February 4
  - Trade of Canada: Exports By Countries, January-September 1965, (65-003),  
\$1.00/\$4.00
  - Estimates of Labour Income, October 1965, (72-005), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Sum-  
marized in issue of January 14
  - Survey of Higher Education: Part I, Fall Enrolment in Universities & Col-  
leges, 1963-64 & 1964-65, (81-204), \$1.00
  - University & College Libraries, Academic Year 1964-65, (81-218), 25¢
  - Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, Ind-SB-2(3), February 10, 1966



