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Friday, January 12, 1968

External Trade: Canada's export balance in November at \$75,700,000 was substantially higher than the corresponding 1966 export balance of \$17,000,000. During the cumulative period the 1967 export balance was \$409,300,000 as compared to 1966's balance of \$202,000,000. (page 2)

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Travel: Entries of vehicles registered in other countries totalled 673,193 in November, up 11.2% or 67,702 from the November 1966 total of 605,491. (page 2)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index increased by 0.5% to 151.8 at the beginning of December from 151.0 at the beginning of November. The December index was 4.0% above the corresponding 1966 level of 145.9. (page 2)

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Education: Enrolment in schools for the blind and the deaf in Canada in October 1967 was 3,781, a rise of 102 over the previous year. "Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children", a new nation-wide survey and the first such comprehensive survey on the subject since 1953-54, has just been released by the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (page 4)

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Taxes: Data on the bases of measurement, rates, exemptions, etc., for major revenue-producing taxes in Canada are presented in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual report "Principal Taxes and Rates, Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments". (page 6)

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Transportation: Carloadings of revenue freight during the seven days ended December 21, declined 9.8% to 67,466 from the previous year. Among commodities contributing to the decline in cars during the current period were: wheat, 5,031 (as against 9,078 in 1966); pulpwood, 2,934 (4,182); and newsprint paper, 2,130 (3,178). (page 7)

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Labour: Average weekly hours in manufacturing showed no change from September to October while an increase of 1 cent was recorded in average hourly earnings. The net result was a slight increase in average weekly wages. (page 8)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot production during the week ended January 6 totalled 186,662 tons, up 15.6% from the preceding week's total of 161,482. (page 8)

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Energy: Sales of natural gas for June to September 1967 were 12.1% higher than the comparable period of last year, while sales for the year to date, standing at 510,139,630 mcf were 11.5% higher than the corresponding 1966 figure of 457,663,121 mcf. (page 10)

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Population: Canada's total population as of June 1967 was estimated at 20,405,000, of which the largest number (7,149,000) was concentrated in Ontario and the smallest in the Yukon (15,000). (page 11)

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\*1. Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade - November 1967

|  | <u>Total Exports</u>  |          | <u>Imports</u> |         | <u>Trade Balance</u> |        | <u>% Change</u><br>1966 to 1967 |         |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------------|---------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------------|---------|
|  | 1966                  | 1967     | 1966           | 1967    | 1966                 | 1967   | Total Exports                   | Imports |
|  | (Millions of Dollars) |          |                |         |                      |        | %                               | %       |
| <u>Month of November</u>               |                       |          |                |         |                      |        |                                 |         |
| United Kingdom .....                   | 90.6                  | 98.8     | 64.4           | 42.7    | + 26.2               | + 56.0 | + 9.0                           | -33.6   |
| Other C'wealth &<br>Preferential ..... | 49.0                  | 51.0     | 55.2           | 40.9    | - 6.3                | + 10.1 | + 4.2                           | -26.0   |
| United States .....                    | 608.5                 | 702.5    | 660.2          | 704.9   | - 51.7               | - 2.4  | +15.4                           | + 6.8   |
| Others .....                           | 229.9                 | 194.8    | 181.2          | 182.9   | + 48.7               | + 11.9 | -15.2                           | + 1.0   |
| Total C'wealth &<br>Preferential ..... | 139.6                 | 149.8    | 119.6          | 83.6    | + 20.0               | + 66.1 | + 7.3                           | -30.1   |
| Total Others .....                     | 838.4                 | 897.3    | 841.3          | 887.8   | - 3.0                | + 9.5  | + 7.0                           | + 5.5   |
| Grand Total .....                      | 977.9                 | 1,047.1  | 960.9          | 971.4   | + 17.0               | + 75.7 | + 7.1                           | + 1.1   |
| <u>January - November</u>              |                       |          |                |         |                      |        |                                 |         |
| United Kingdom .....                   | 1,033.2               | 1,067.5  | 625.2          | 595.4   | +408.0               | +472.1 | + 3.3                           | - 4.8   |
| Other C'wealth &<br>Preferential ..... | 504.7                 | 597.6    | 405.8          | 384.5   | + 98.9               | +213.1 | +18.4                           | - 5.3   |
| United States .....                    | 5,667.9               | 6,657.4  | 6,551.0        | 7,315.4 | -883.1               | -658.0 | +17.5                           | +11.7   |
| Others .....                           | 2,195.9               | 2,075.9  | 1,617.0        | 1,693.9 | +578.2               | +382.0 | - 5.5                           | + 4.7   |
| Total C'wealth &<br>Preferential ..... | 1,537.9               | 1,665.1  | 1,031.0        | 979.9   | +506.9               | +685.3 | + 8.3                           | - 5.0   |
| Total Others .....                     | 7,863.8               | 8,733.3  | 8,168.7        | 9,009.3 | -304.9               | -276.0 | +11.1                           | +10.3   |
| Grand Total .....                      | 9,401.7               | 10,398.4 | 9,199.7        | 9,989.1 | +202.0               | +409.3 | +10.6                           | + 8.6   |

Note: Export and import values for 1967 are preliminary estimates and may not add due to rounding.

## T R A V E L

2. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada Entries of vehicles registered in other countries totalled 673,193 in November, up 11.2% or 67,702 from the November 1966 total of 605,491. The greatest percentage increase was in Alberta where entries climbed almost 56% to 3,988 in November 1967 from 2,562 in the corresponding 1966 month. Cumulative data for the 11-month period shows a 13% rise to 11,696,678 in 1967 from 10,350,886 in the previous year period.

## P R I C E S

3. Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index increased by 0.5% to 151.8 at the beginning of December from 151.0 at the beginning of November. The December 1967 index was 4.0% above the December 1966 level of 145.9. Of the seven major components, the largest contributor to the rise was the tobacco and alcohol component which advanced by 3.3%, partially as a result of the recent increase in excise taxes on these products. An advance of 1.1% was registered in the transportation index, while the food and housing components advanced by 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. Clothing prices increased marginally and there was a fractional decline in the recreation and reading index. The health and personal care component remained unchanged at its November level.

| Consumer Price Indexes      |                         |          |          |         |          |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
|                             | Component<br>Weights(1) | 1967     |          |         | 1966     |
|                             |                         | December | November | October | December |
| (1949 = 100)                |                         |          |          |         |          |
| All-Items .....             | 100                     | 151.8    | 151.0    | 150.5   | 145.9    |
| Food .....                  | 27                      | 148.6    | 148.0    | 147.8   | 144.7    |
| Housing(2) .....            | 32                      | 153.8    | 153.4    | 153.1   | 147.2    |
| Clothing .....              | 11                      | 134.7    | 134.5    | 133.7   | 129.7    |
| Transportation .....        | 12                      | 159.6    | 157.9    | 157.9   | 152.6    |
| Health and Personal Care .. | 7                       | 193.8    | 193.8    | 193.2   | 184.5    |
| Recreation and Reading .... | 5                       | 169.7    | 170.5    | 169.4   | 161.5    |
| Tobacco and Alcohol .....   | 6                       | 133.0    | 128.7    | 128.6   | 126.5    |

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index rose 0.4% to 148.6 in December from 148.0 in November, reflecting price increases for a number of staple food items. The price of fresh milk and of other dairy products, including cheese and ice cream, moved up generally. Bread prices also increased, as did most other bakery and cereal products. Among miscellaneous grocery items, sugar prices advanced by over 2% while infants' food rose to a slightly lesser extent. On the other hand, both tea and coffee prices declined somewhat since the preceding month, and butter and margarine prices also decreased marginally. Among produce items higher quotations for cabbage, carrots, lettuce, tomatoes and citrus fruits outweighed price decreases for bananas and celery. Meats, on average, were lower in price in December with the most notable declines occurring for bacon and other pork products, and for poultry.

The housing index increased by 0.3% to 153.8 in December, due to higher shelter and household operation costs. Rents rose generally with the largest increases occurring in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Homeownership costs edged up, largely as a result of higher repair expenses. Household operation costs rose slightly as higher prices for fuel, furniture, and utensils out-weighed declines for floor coverings and some household textiles. The clothing index edged up 0.1% to 134.7 from 134.5 in the preceding month, due to marginal increases in men's and women's wear, footwear, piece goods, and clothing services. These upward movements were partially offset by declines in children's wear prices. The transportation index advanced by 1.1% to 159.6 in December from 157.9 in November, largely due to the introduction of 1968 automobile prices which were higher than those of the year-end prices of 1967 models. Minor price rises also occurred for motor oil and for automobile lubrication. A substantial increase in Edmonton bus fares also contributed to the advance in the Transportation index.

The health and personal care index remained unchanged at its November level of 193.8, with slightly lower prices for toilet soap, razor blades and toothpaste offsetting rises in the price of cleansing tissues and of men's haircuts in two cities. The recreation and reading index declined by 0.5% to 169.7 from 170.5 in the preceding month, mainly as a result of variations in magazine subscription rates. The tobacco and alcohol index advanced by 3.3% to 133.0 in December from 128.7 in November, reflecting, in part, the higher excise taxes imposed on these products. Price rises were registered in all surveyed cities for cigarettes and tobacco. For alcoholic beverages, however, higher prices were recorded only at those locations where increases became effective by the middle of December.

Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of 30 Industrial Materials, (1935-39=100) calculated as an unweighted geometric average, increased 0.3% to 256.3 from 255.5 in the four-week period December 1st to December 29th. Prices advanced for seven commodities, declined for five and remained unchanged for eighteen. Principal changes included increases for raw sugar, domestic copper, linseed oil, and raw rubber, while decreases were shown for hogs, tin, and raw cotton.

Security Price Indexes (1956=100) The Investors' Index of common stock prices eased 0.3% to 174.0 from 174.5 in the four-week period November 30th to December 28th. Among the three major groups, utilities decreased 2.5% to 162.6 from 166.8, industrials eased 0.2% to 184.7 from 185.0, while finance rose 2.5% to 136.4 from 133.1.

\*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

|                                  | Number<br>Stocks<br>Priced | Jan. 4/68 | Dec. 28/67 | Dec. 7/67 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|                                  |                            | This week | Week ago   | Month ago |
| (1956=100)                       |                            |           |            |           |
| <u>Investors Price Index</u>     |                            |           |            |           |
| Total index .....                | 114                        | 173.8     | 174.0      | 175.5     |
| Industrials .....                | 80                         | 184.4     | 184.7      | 186.3     |
| Utilities .....                  | 20                         | 162.8     | 162.6      | 164.9     |
| Finance(1) .....                 | 14                         | 136.0     | 136.4      | 136.2     |
| Banks .....                      | 6                          | 139.9     | 140.5      | 139.7     |
| <u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u> |                            |           |            |           |
| Total index .....                | 24                         | 108.6     | 109.9      | 104.5     |
| Golds .....                      | 13                         | 155.9     | 160.3      | 144.1     |
| Base metals .....                | 11                         | 82.7      | 82.3       | 82.8      |
| <u>Supplementary Indexes</u>     |                            |           |            |           |
| Uraniums .....                   | 6                          | 280.0     | 277.2      | 263.6     |
| Primary oils and gas .....       | 6                          | 228.0     | 223.5      | 220.1     |

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

## E D U C A T I O N

5. Schools for the Blind and the Deaf Enrolment in schools for the blind and the deaf in Canada in October 1967 was 3,781, an increase of 102 over the previous year. There were 1,689 boys and 1,325 girls enrolled in the fifteen schools for the deaf and 445 boys and 330 girls in the six schools for the blind.

The number of full-time teachers on staff in these 21 schools was 589, with an additional 61 teachers employed on a part-time basis.

In the schools for the deaf, 59% of the students were between the ages of 6 and 13, 34% were over 13, and 7% were 5 years of age or younger. The corresponding figures for schools for the blind were 53, 46 and 1%.

The D.B.S. survey of schools for the blind and the deaf does not obtain data on classes for the partially-sighted or hard of hearing in the provincial public school systems, nor data on classes for adults provided by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

6. Organized Training in Four Industry Groups Results of a mail survey, undertaken jointly by the Program

Development Service of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in order to determine the extent to which Canadian industry was providing formal training programmes for its employees, have been released. Of the 15,500 establishments in the manufacturing, public-utilities, mining and transportation - communications industries which received questionnaires, over 13,000 usable returns were obtained.

Approximately 25% or nearly 3,500 of these establishments, embracing close to 1,860,000 employees, reported a training program. While less than 20% of the smaller firms (employing less than 50 persons) reported formal training arrangements, the percentage increased with each size group until 81% of establishments with 1,000 or more people on the payroll reported that they were conducting such programmes.

Almost 128,000 employees were reported as having taken part in some organized training during the 12 months preceding October 31, 1965. Information was received on training which took place at the management, professional, supervisory, technician, skilled tradesman, office employee, apprenticeship and semi-skilled levels. The largest number of persons, 28,000 in all, took training at the skilled tradesman level, followed closely by 26,000 trainees at the semi-skilled level. About the same number of apprentices received regular, organized instruction.

The report shows comparability in certain areas with results of a similar survey conducted in the spring of 1963. The most striking increase was in the number of apprentices which doubled from 1963 to 1965. While the actual number in training at the skilled tradesman and supervisory levels increased by 32%, and 14% respectively, the proportion of employees in training to the number on the payroll at these levels decreased slightly over the same period. There was a sharp decrease not only in the actual number of technician trainees, but also in the ratio of trainees to the number on the payroll in this category.

7. Special Education for Exceptional Children "STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN", a new nation-wide survey and the first such comprehensive survey on the subject since 1953-54, has just been released by the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

It is based on replies to a questionnaire received from teachers in Canada who are presently instructing exceptional children, and reports for all of Canada and by province, on the teachers' background, qualifications, experience and salary as well as on sex, age, grade-level and type of exceptionality among the children taught. Administrators were also asked to answer a short questionnaire regarding sources of funds for the operation of institutions and total number of classes operated by school boards.

For the purpose of the survey, "exceptional" was taken to mean children for whom special facilities were provided, whether exceptionnaly gifted, or suffering from some handicap ranging from the retarded reader to the blind, the deaf, the

emotionally disturbed, to the multiple handicapped and other types of exceptionality. Close to 100 different handicaps and combination of handicaps were reported by teachers.

As few separate facilities exist in Canada for the exceptionally gifted who are usually dealt with by some form of accelerated program, the total number reported -- 8,506 -- is far below the actual number.

Similarly, the figures for the handicapped take in only those children actually enrolled in some kind of special programme because of their handicaps and do not reflect the total number of children who would actually require special facilities.

According to results of the survey, there are, in Canada, 93 special schools and 3,417 other special classes operated by school boards. These employ a total of 4,744 full-time and 123 part-time teachers, and have a combined enrolment of 104,732 pupils.

Another 318 special schools operated by provincial departments of education or by various agencies such as religious or charitable organizations provide facilities for a further 16,579 handicapped children.

Of the 5,819 persons engaged in part-time or full-time teaching of exceptional children, 977 hold a university degree, 1,812 hold both a teacher's and a special certificate, 2,234 hold the basic teacher's certificate and 554 hold no certificate.

Median salaries for Canada stand at \$5,939 (\$8,271 for 90th percentile) for schools operated by school boards to \$3,842 (\$5,924 for 90th percentile) for those operated by other agencies.

## T A X E S

8. Principal Taxes and Rates Data on the bases of measurement, rates, exemptions, etc., for major revenue-producing taxes in Canada are presented in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual report "Principal Taxes and Rates, Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments". Tax revisions announced by these governments up to July 1967 are included whether or not the enabling legislation has been passed. Tax changes proposed in the 1967-68 federal and provincial budgets are covered, including those arising from implementation of the Programme for Equal Opportunity in New Brunswick and the Education Foundation Programme in Unitary School Divisions in Manitoba.

9. Sugar Situation Production of refined beet and cane sugar during November, 1967 totalled 263,791,000 pounds, down from the 1966 month total of 265,069,000. During the cumulative period 1967 production mounted to 1,849,814,000 pounds compared with 1,839,643,000 in the previous year period. Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar during the 1967 month totalled 169,063,000 pounds (163,703,000 in the 1966 month) and 1,688,409,000 in the cumulative period (1,677,908,000 in the 1966 period).

10. Carloadings Carloadings of revenue freight during the seven days ended December 21, declined 9.8% to 67,466 from the previous year. Among commodities contributing to the decline in cars during the current period were: wheat, 5,031 (as against 9,078 in 1966); pulpwood, 2,934 (4,182); newsprint paper, 2,130 (3,178) and merchandise, l.c.l. 3,815 (4,952). The major commodities moved in more cars were: iron ore, 7,026 (6,065); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 1,912 (1,365) and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 1,963 (1,390). Cars received from Canadian and United States rail connections dropped 13.5% to 22,500.

Eastern division loadings fell to 42,566 cars from 44,552, and receipts from connections declined to 18,017 cars from 21,636. Western division loadings were down to 24,900 cars from 30,252 while receipts from connections in that area rose to 4,483 cars from 4,381.

Piggyback carloadings during the current period rose 19.1% to 2,986. Of this total 2,155 were handled in the East and 831 in the West, in comparison with 1,773 in the East and 735 in the West during the same period of 1966.

From January 1 through December 21 1967, railway freight carloadings in Canada decreased 5.9% to 3,718,964 from the preceding 1966 period. Among commodities requiring fewer cars during the cumulative period were: wheat, 258,099 (versus 365,551 in 1966); grain products, 69,518 (87,932); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 109,743 (148,559); newsprint paper, 121,934 (148,627); miscellaneous carload commodities, 406,557 (441,607); and merchandise l.c.l., 233,111 (262,640). The principal commodities moved in more cars were: iron ore, 458,868 (443,957); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 72,008 (51,161) and pulpwood, 165,899 (154,688). Cars received from connections during the cumulative period dropped 1.6% to 1,208,593, while piggyback loadings fell 6.0% to 173,110 cars.

## LABOUR

\*11. Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries The October unadjusted composite index of employment (1961=100) decreased 1.0% from 125.9 in September to 124.6 in October and was 0.3% higher than in October of last year. Seasonally-adjusted, the index at 122.2 was 0.2% higher than last month.

Seasonally-adjusted employment indexes. All industry divisions showed increases from September except mining and manufacturing, where decreases were recorded. The largest change was a 1.3% decline in the durable goods component of manufacturing, the effect of which was partially offset by a 0.5% increase in the non-durables component. Changes in other industry divisions were small. All regions showed increases except the Atlantic Region and British Columbia, where declines of 0.7% were recorded.

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries. At the composite level, average weekly wages and salaries at \$105.08 were slightly higher than in September and \$5.65 higher than in October of last year. Changes from last month among the major industry divisions ranged from a decrease of \$1.24 in construction to an increase of \$1.63 in mining. Most industry divisions showed slight increases over September. Among the regions, changes were negligible. The Prairie Region and British Columbia showed slight declines; elsewhere, small increases were recorded.

\*12. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings. According to data soon to be published in the monthly Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings", average weekly hours in manufacturing showed no change from September to October while an increase of 1 cent was recorded in average hourly earnings. The net result was a slight increase in average weekly wages. In the year-over-year comparison, average weekly hours decreased by 0.4 hours from October, 1966, and average hourly earnings increased by 15 cents. Average weekly wages were \$5.27 higher than the corresponding figure for last year.

In construction, a 3-cent increase in average hourly earnings was more than offset by a 1.0 hour decline in average weekly hours, resulting in a reduction of \$1.83 in the average weekly wages figure. In comparison with October, 1966, average weekly hours decreased by 2.1 hours, average hourly earnings increased by 24 cents, and average weekly wages declined by \$4.20.

|                     | Average Weekly Hours |            |           | Average Hourly Earnings |            |           | Average Weekly Wages |            |           |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
|                     | (number)             |            |           | (dollars)               |            |           | (dollars)            |            |           |
|                     | Oct. 1967            | Sept. 1967 | Oct. 1966 | Oct. 1967               | Sept. 1967 | Oct. 1966 | Oct. 1967            | Sept. 1967 | Oct. 1966 |
| Manufacturing ..... | 40.8                 | 40.8       | 41.2      | 2.44                    | 2.43       | 2.29      | 99.76                | 99.20      | 94.49     |
| Durables .....      | 41.5                 | 41.4       | 42.0      | 2.63                    | 2.62       | 2.49      | 109.19               | 108.52     | 104.46    |
| Non-durables .....  | 40.2                 | 40.3       | 40.4      | 2.25                    | 2.23       | 2.09      | 90.53                | 90.07      | 84.57     |
| Mining .....        | 42.2                 | 41.7       | 42.7      | 2.89                    | 2.88       | 2.66      | 122.08               | 120.23     | 113.60    |
| Construction .....  | 42.2                 | 43.2       | 44.3      | 3.15                    | 3.12       | 2.91      | 132.98               | 134.81     | 128.78    |
| Building .....      | 40.2                 | 40.7       | 41.8      | 3.24                    | 3.20       | 2.98      | 130.22               | 130.09     | 124.47    |
| Engineering .....   | 45.7                 | 47.5       | 48.8      | 3.02                    | 3.01       | 2.80      | 138.02               | 143.00     | 136.47    |

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in October was 126.7.

\*13. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry The estimated number of employees in the commercial non-agricultural sector in the last week in October, 1967 was 4,678,000, a decrease of 53,000 or 1.1% as compared with September according to information which will be contained in the October 1967 issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Estimates of Employees by Province". All industries except trade and finance, insurance and real estate showed declines. Part of the decline in manufacturing was the result of lay-offs due to shortages of material caused by industrial disputes in the United States and strikes in British Columbia. Reductions in staff were reported in all provinces.

In the year-to-year comparison employment rose by 19,900 or 0.4%. Declines in forestry, manufacturing and construction partially offset gains in other industries. As compared with October 1966 the largest gains were reported in Manitoba and Alberta.

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

14. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ended January 6 totalled 186,662 tons, up 15.6% from the preceding week's total of 161,482 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1967 was 126,281 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 194 in the current week, 168 a week earlier and 131 one year ago.



15. Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of made-in-Canada motor vehicles increased in November to 92,897 from 92,022 in the 1966 month and during the cumulative period rose to 848,704 in 1967 from 815,582 in 1966.
- \*16. Rubber Consumption November 1967 consumption of natural, synthetic and reclaimed rubber totalled 36,886,000 pounds, down 1.1% from the 1966 month total of 37,310,000 pounds. In the January-November period consumption amounted to 352,236,000 pounds, an 0.5% drop from 1966's like total of 353,836,000.
17. Gypsum Products Factory shipments of gypsum products during November were as follows: wallboard, 59,761,792 square feet (50,856,811 in the 1966 month); lath, 15,758,410 square feet (16,038,259); sheathing, 1,449,258 square feet (1,735,600); plasters, 14,771 tons (16,894).
- \*18. Industry & Production Notes, 1966 The following summarized statistics for the battery manufacturers, will appear later in detail in a regular publication of the Manufacturing and Primary Industry Division. Concepts and definitions employed together with an account of recent changes will also be included in the report.
- Battery Manufacturers (Cat. 43-208): Factory shipments from the battery manufacturers increased in 1966 to \$60,583,000 from \$54,129,000 in 1965. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$31,185,000 from \$31,125,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$29,529,000 from \$24,728,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$26,730,000 to \$31,483,000.
- Twenty-four establishments (23 in 1965) reported 2,498 employees (2,362), including 1,704 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,566). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$12,528,000 (\$11,529,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$7,430,000 (\$6,748,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,570,000 versus 3,292,000 the previous year.
- \*19. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue during November mounted to 1,354,286 cunits, 5% higher than the November 1966 total of 1,283,993. Production increased 2% to 1,513,868 cunits in the 1967 month from 1,479,397 and the closing inventory at 11,465,591 cunits was 9% higher than the November 1966 total of 10,542,024. Receipts of wood residue were down 5% to 367,760 cunits in the 1967 month from 386,137 last year.
20. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos totalled 165,902 tons in November, down 4.1% from the November 1966 total of 172,770. During the cumulative period shipments dropped to 1,296,028 in 1967 from 1,359,182 in the previous year. Quebec shipments were down 4.3% in November to 157,390 tons from 164,782 in the 1966 month, and during the January-November period declined to 1,157,660 tons from 1,232,991.
21. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt roofing during November totalled 274,083 roof squares, 4.2% higher than 1966's November total of 261,799 roof squares. During the cumulative period shipments mounted to 3,508,069 roof squares in the 1967 period and 3,007,993 in 1966.

\*22. Advertising Expenditures in Canada, by Industry Group The table below contains information which will be in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Advertising Expenditures in Canada, 1965". The selling value of factory shipments is net of returned goods, discounts, allowances, sales and excise taxes, duties, returnable containers and charges for outward transportation by common or contract carriers.

Advertising Expenditures,  
by Manufacturing Industry Group, 1965

| Industry Group   | Ratio of<br>advertising<br>to value<br>of factory shipments<br>% |
|--|--|
| Foods and beverages .....  | 2.03   |
| Rubber .....   | 1.27   |
| Textile .....  | 0.81   |
| Clothing .....   | 1.01   |
| Furniture and fixtures .....   | 1.09   |
| Printing, publishing and allied industries ..                              | 1.02   |
| Metal fabricating (except machinery and<br>transportation equipment) ..... | 0.62   |
| Transportation equipment .....   | 0.90   |
| Non-metallic mineral products .....  | 0.55   |
| Chemicals and chemical products .....                                      | 3.84   |
| Tobacco products .....   | 3.36   |
| Leather .....  | 0.90   |
| Knitting mills .....   | 1.09   |
| Wood .....   | 0.18   |
| Paper and allied industries .....  | 0.36   |
| Primary metal .....  | 0.16   |
| Machinery (except electrical machinery) .....                              | 0.84   |
| Electrical products .....  | 1.15   |
| Petroleum and coal products .....  | 1.15   |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing .....  | 2.17   |

E N E R G Y

\*23. Sales of Natural Gas Sales of natural gas for June to September 1967 were 12.1% higher than the comparable period of last year, while sales for the year to date, standing at 510,139,630 Mcf. were 11.5% higher than the January to September 1966 figures of 457,663,121 Mcf.

Coal and Coke Statistics Coal production for October 1967 amounted to 1,094,574 tons an increase of 6.0% from the October 1966 production of 1,032,518 tons, while landed imports were 2,153,260 tons compared with 1,808,668 tons for October 1966.

P O P U L A T I O N

\*25. British Columbia Hops British Columbia hops production in 1967 was 1,528,745 pounds, 14% less than the 1966 production of 1,781,327 pounds. The 1967 acreage stood at 942 as compared to 1,027 the previous year, and average yield per acre was 1,623 pounds, a 6% decrease from the 1966 average of 1,734 pounds. Total value of production reached \$1,059,548 in 1967, 16% below the previous year figure of \$1,263,171.

26. New Motor Vehicle Sales New motor vehicle sales during the January to October period rose to 692,231, up 0.3% from the revised figure of 690,448 for the same period in 1966. Of this total, commercial vehicle sales numbered 116,532, up 4.5% over last year's 111,508 (revised figure) and passenger vehicle sales came to 575,699, a decrease of 0.6% from the 1966 revised figure of 578,940. Retail value of motor vehicles sold during the same period was \$2,334,864,000 of which \$495,291,000 was accounted for by commercial vehicles and \$1,839,573,000 by passenger cars.

27. Department Store Sales Department store sales by regions during the week ending December 23 rose 13.8% over the same week of 1966 with regional increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 18.8%; Quebec, 10.7%; Ontario, 10.6%; Manitoba, 9.1%; Saskatchewan, 20.0%; Alberta, 22.7%; British Columbia, 15.9%.

28. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales Estimated value at wholesale price of farm implement and equipment sales (including repair parts) in the January-October 1967 period was \$441,186,000, up 0.3% from the 1966 period total of \$439,976,000. Value of repair parts at \$56,056,000 was 0.9% higher than 1966's corresponding total of \$55,574,000.

29. Estimated Population Canada's total population as of June 1967 was estimated at 20,405,000, of which the largest number (7,149,000) was concentrated in Ontario and the smallest in the Yukon (15,000). The total number of males was 10,247,800, of which, the largest number was found in Ontario and the smallest in the Yukon, (3,573,200 and 8,200 respectively). Females numbered 10,157,200 with 3,575,800 reported in Ontario and 6,800 in the Yukon. The 5 to 9 age group numbered 2,320,300 highest of any age group. The age group containing the lowest population was the over 90 category, with 27,300. The highest number of both males and females fell into the 5 to 9 grouping, which contained 1,184,000 males and 1,136,300 females. The lowest number of both males and females was, in the over 90 group, but the number of males as compared to females was lower in this group rather than higher as in the 5 to 9 group, (10,400 males as against 16,900 females). The reversal in the relative sizes of the male and female populations occurred in the 60 to 64 age group which contained 339,000 males as compared to 343,300 females.

R E L E A S E D   T H I S   W E E K

Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications are issued today.

- \*1. Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, November 1967
- 2. Non-Resident Vehicles Entering Canada, November 1967, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 3. Price Movements, December 1967, (62-001), 10¢/\$ .00
- \*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, January 4, 1968
- 5. Enrolment and Staff in Schools for the Blind and Deaf, 1967-1968, (81-217), 25¢
- 6. Organized Training In Four Industry Groups, 1965, (81-539), 75¢
- 7. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1966, (81-537), \$1.00
- 8. Principal Taxes and Rates: Federal, Provincial and Selected Municipal Governments, 1967, (68-201), 50¢
- 9. The Sugar Situation, November 1967, (32-013), \$1.00 a year
- 10. Carloadings, Period ended December 21, 1967, (52-001), \$3.00 a year

- \*11. Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, October 1967
- \*12. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, October 1967
- \*13. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, October 1967
- \*14. Steel Ingot Production, January 6, 1968
- 15. Motor Vehicle Shipments, November 1967, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*16. Rubber Consumption, November 1967
- 17. Gypsum Products, November 1967, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*18. Industry and Production Notes, 1966: Battery Manufacturers
- \*19. Pulpwood and Wood Residue, November 1967
- 20. Asbestos, November 1967, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 21. Asphalt Roofing, November 1967, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*22. Advertising Expenditures in Canada, by Industry Group, 1965
- \*23. Sales of Natural Gas, June to September 1967
- \*24. Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1967
- \*25. British Columbia Hops, 1967
- 26. New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1967, (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
- 27. Department Store Sales by Regions, December 23, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 28. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, January-October, 1967, (63-009), \$1.00 a year
- 29. Estimated Population by Sex and Age Group, for Canada and Provinces, 1967, (91-202), 25¢
  - Trusted Pension Plans Financial Statistics, 1966, (74-201), 75¢
  - Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, January-March 1967, (53-001), 50¢/\$2.00
  - Shipping Statistics, September 1967, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, December 13, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
  - Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers, 1965, (32-218), 50¢
  - Electricity Bills for Domestic, Commercial and Small Power Service, 1966, (57-203), 50¢
  - Federal Government Employment, February 1967, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00
  - Iron and Steel Mills, 1965, (41-203), 50¢
  - New Manufacturing Establishments in Canada, December 1967, (31-002), \$2.00 a year
  - Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, September 1967, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Juvenile Delinquents, 1966, (85-202), 75¢
  - Hardware, Furniture, Appliance, Radio and Television Stores, Operating Results, 1964, (63-412), 50¢
  - Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, October 1967, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Hardboard, November 1967, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Rigid Insulating Board, November 1967, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section F, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, 1964, (31-208), 75¢
  - Civil Aviation, June 1967, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
  - Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1967, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Special Bulletin: Summary Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries by Type of Organizations and Size of Establishments, 1964 - (Will appear in Catalogue Publications No. 31-210 and No. 31-201).
  - Fisheries Statistics, Quebec, 1966, (24-206), 50¢
  - Railway Operating Statistics, September 1967, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
  - First Estimate of Honey Production, 1967, (23-007), 25¢ a copy

- Fish Products Industry, 1965, (32-216), 50¢
- Shopping Centres in Canada, 1965, (63-214), 50¢
- Iron Foundries, 1965, (41-226), 50¢

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