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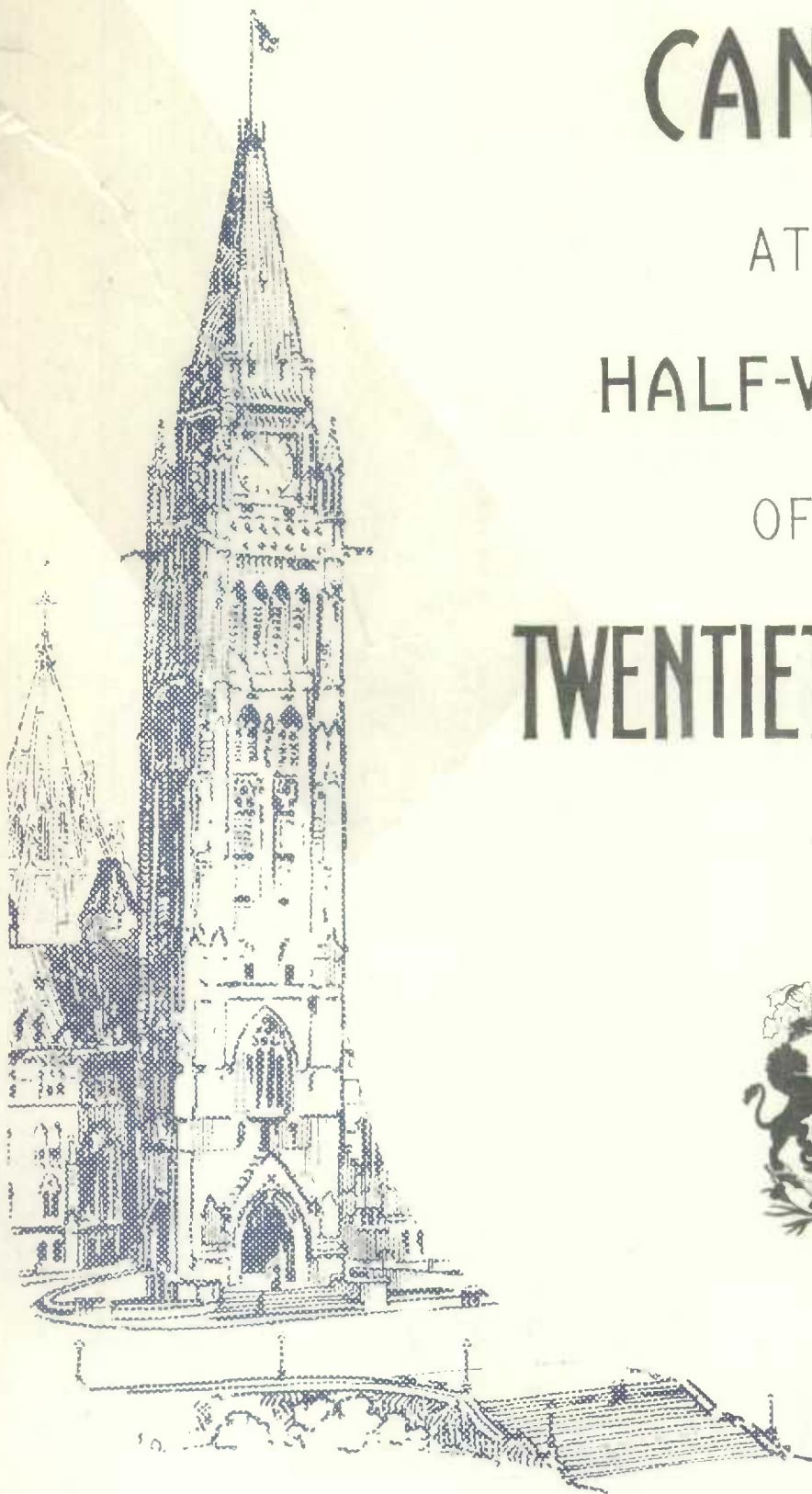
CANADA

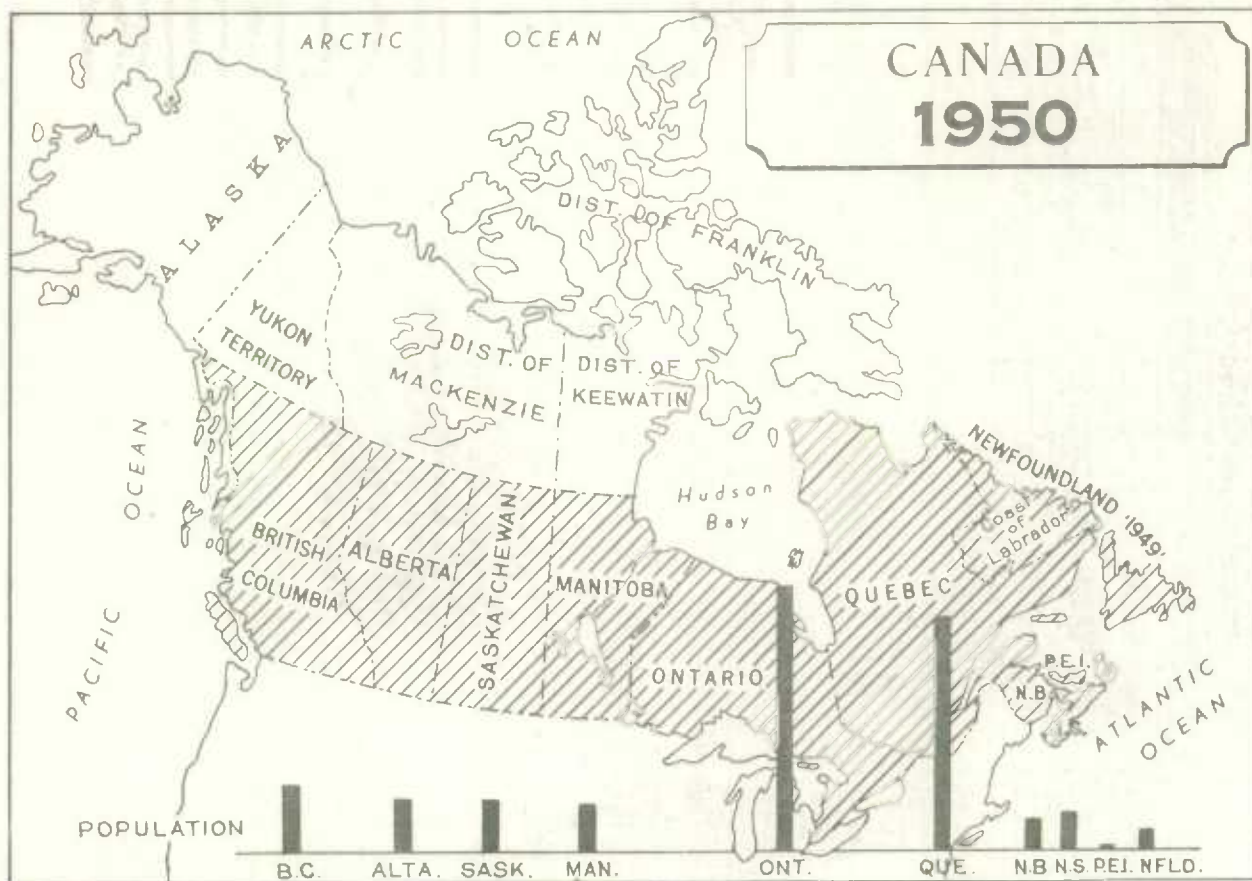
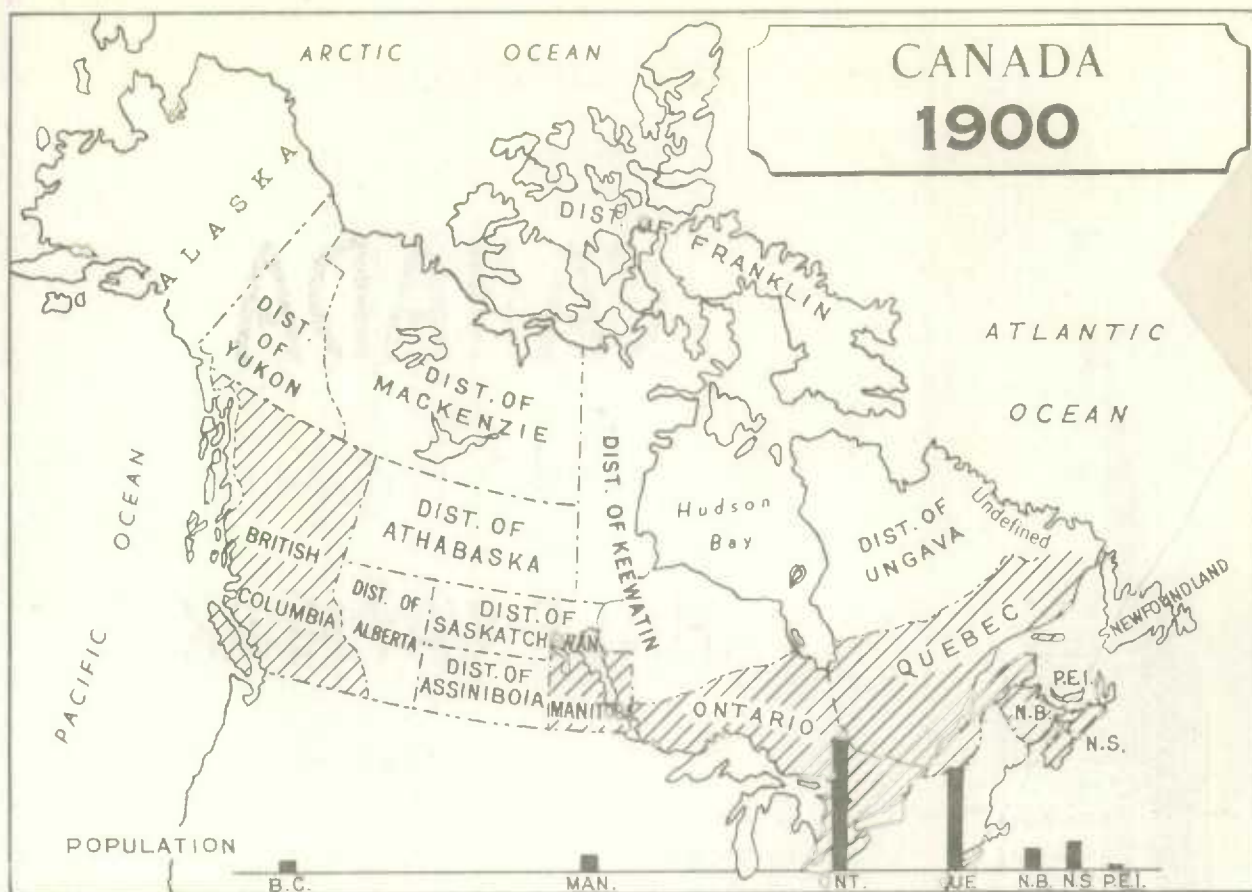
AT THE

HALF-WAY MARK

OF THE

TWENTIETH CENTURY





GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

CANADA
AT THE
HALF-WAY MARK
OF THE
TWENTIETH CENTURY

SUPPLEMENT TO FEBRUARY ISSUE OF THE *CANADIAN STATISTICAL REVIEW*

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SIGNIFICANT POPULATION CHANGES

Province or Territory	Total Population (est.)		%	% of total		% urban	
	1901	1949		1901	1949	1901	1941
	000's	000's	Change				
Prince Edward Island	103	94	- 9	2	1	14	26
Nova Scotia	460	645	+ 40	8	5	28	46
New Brunswick	331	516	+ 56	6	4	23	31
Quebec	1,649	3,887	+ 136	31	29	40	63
Ontario	2,183	4,411	+ 102	41	33	43	62
Manitoba	255	778	+ 205	5	6	28	44
Saskatchewan	91	861	+ 846	2	7	16	33
Alberta	73	871	+ 1,093	1	7	25	39
Br. Columbia	179	1,114	+ 522	3	8	50	54
Yukon and Northwest Territories	47	24	- 49	1	-	19	11
Total	5,371	13,201	+ 146	100	100	37	54 ^x
Newfoundland	221	348	+ 57	4	3		
Canada		13,549					

^xThe city-ward movement in Canada has accelerated during and since the war to the point where it is now believed that 60 p.c. of the population is resident in urban places.

Year	Births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration
	000's	000's	000's	000's
Averages:				
1901 - 1910	-	-	178	107
1911 - 1920	-	-	159	136
1921 - 1930	242	105	120	109
1931 - 1940	229	107	15	26
1939	229	109	17	15
1946	331	115	72	30
1947	359	118	64	30
1948	347	119	125	30
1949	351	120	95	30

Year	Rates per thousand			Age Composition - percentage		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	0-19	20-69	70+
1901	-	-	-	45	52	3
1939	20.4	9.7	10.7	38	58	4
1946	26.9	9.4	17.5	37	59	4
1947	28.6	9.4	19.2	37	59	4
1948	27.0	9.3	17.7	37	59	4
1949	26.6	9.1	17.5	37	58	5

FOREWORD

This digest is intended to illustrate some of the essential characteristics of the Canadian economic position today in relation to past years.

The most basic and comprehensive measure of our economic position is the amount of goods produced and services rendered. The dollar value of this national production including the value of all finished capital, consumer goods and services as well as any net increase or reduction of inventories is termed Gross National Product. The following digest, therefore, commences by showing the Gross National Product for 1949 and its relation to previous years. By making allowance for variation in prices, the change in physical volume terms is also indicated.

In the process of production income is received by farmers and others working on their own, by labour in wages, by landlords in rents, and by those who provide funds in interest and profits. The goods and services produced are used either for personal consumption, to provide government services, for investment in the form of capital goods and inventories, or for export. Adding to the Gross National Product the value of all imports provides the total value of goods and services available for these various uses. It is to be remembered, however, that each of the "expenditure" components has an import content, and it is necessary to exclude this import content to calculate expenditure on national production alone.

The effective demands of individual consumers, government, investors and foreign buyers make up the total demand for goods and services, both domestic and imported, and therefore are a determinant of both the volume of production and of employment. In turn, however, demand is significantly influenced by the final distribution of income among the major

spending categories. For example, the taxes paid from personal incomes is one of the factors affecting personal expenditures.

Exports and investment are generally considered as the two most dynamic determinants of the level of national prosperity. In the past these two demand components, each of which makes up an important part of total expenditure, have been subject to sharp and extensive variations. They have therefore exerted an effect on general economic activity out of proportion to their actual size. In the case of exports the foreign buyer is more subject than the domestic buyer to influences that may induce him to buy elsewhere than in the Canadian market. In fact, a large proportion of domestic expenditures represents purchases of items which do not enter into international trading. For this reason, exports are generally considered to be a more significant determinant of national activity than is personal consumption within Canada. With respect to investment both replacement and net additions to capital stock tend to be concentrated in periods of development, which results in an irregular impact upon physical activity in the economy. To some extent this is true of government capital expenditures which on the whole constitute the more variable element in government requirements for goods and services. In the subsequent section dealing with "Investment" capital expenditures by governments and other public bodies, such as outlays for post offices, roads, municipal facilities and schools, have been added to private outlays to obtain aggregate capital expenditures in the economy.

Receipts from total exports including both goods and "invisible" items such as expenditures of foreign tourists in Canada provide the foreign exchange required to pay for the goods and services obtained from abroad. Whether these total receipts of foreign exchange exceed or fall short of total payments determines whether we are accumulating resources abroad or

going into debt on our current operations. The special problem of importance today relating to our balance with different currency areas is referred to subsequently under "Balance of International Payments".

Personal consumption is by far the largest expenditure component. The purchasing power represented in that portion of personal incomes remaining, after deduction of taxes, is available for consumer spending and, therefore, to a large extent, determines the actual volume of goods and services purchased. However, this "disposable consumer income" may be spent or saved. There are many factors influencing individual saving habits and in the aggregate these may at any one time significantly alter the relationship between spending and saving which will, in turn, influence the demand for goods and services.

It is in response to these major demand factors, as influenced by government decisions, international political developments and many other events that the actual level and composition of production and employment is fashioned.

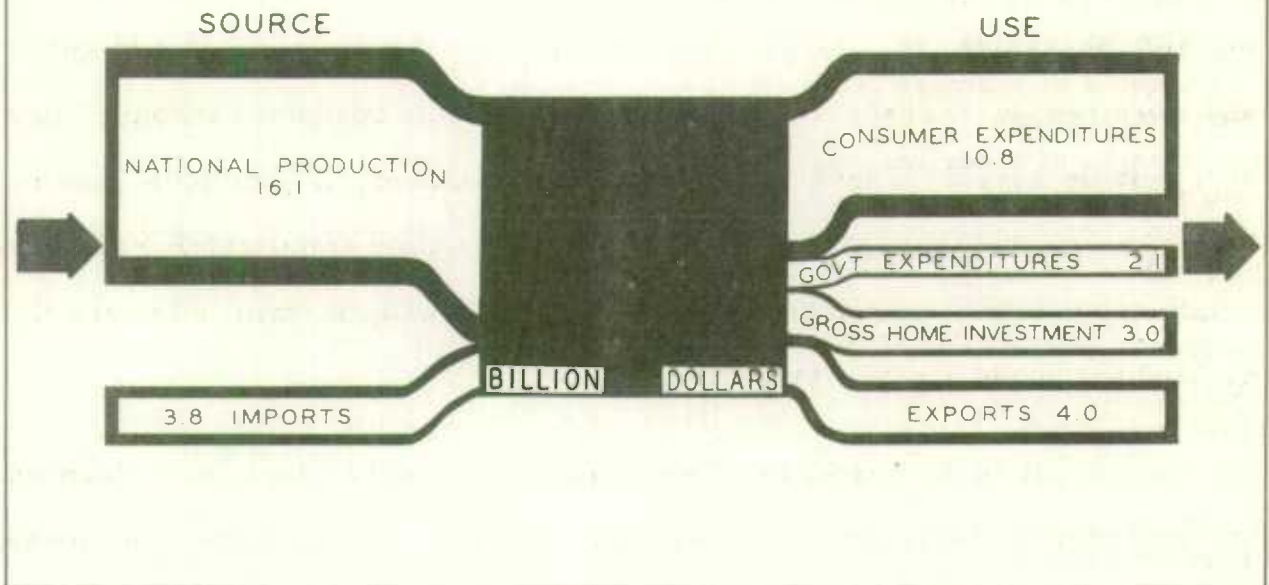
NOTE: Current statistics appearing in this digest are adequate to illustrate general magnitudes but in many cases are preliminary estimates and will be subject to revision in subsequent issues of the regular publications.

Newfoundland is included in national estimates for 1949 only in the statistics dealing with population, exports, imports, the balance of international payments, and also in labour force and unemployment estimates where indicated. For other subjects covered in the digest, information on Newfoundland is not available.

ANNUAL RESOURCES

GOODS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS AND THEIR USE

1949



Gross National Product, which is the dollar value of all finished goods produced and services provided during the year, has risen steadily throughout the post-war period. When adjustments are made to eliminate the price change, national production in physical volume terms has shown a small but fairly steady rise. The volume of exports declined moderately in 1949 but domestic demand provided the basis for continued expansion of output. Personal consumption, domestic investment, and government requirements were in each case higher than in the previous year.

Money incomes generally continued upward in 1949. Farm income, however, declined following the exceptional rise of the previous year. This was accounted for by moderately lower prices for farm products and below average crops. Wage and salary payments, on the other hand, increased slightly relative to other incomes.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION

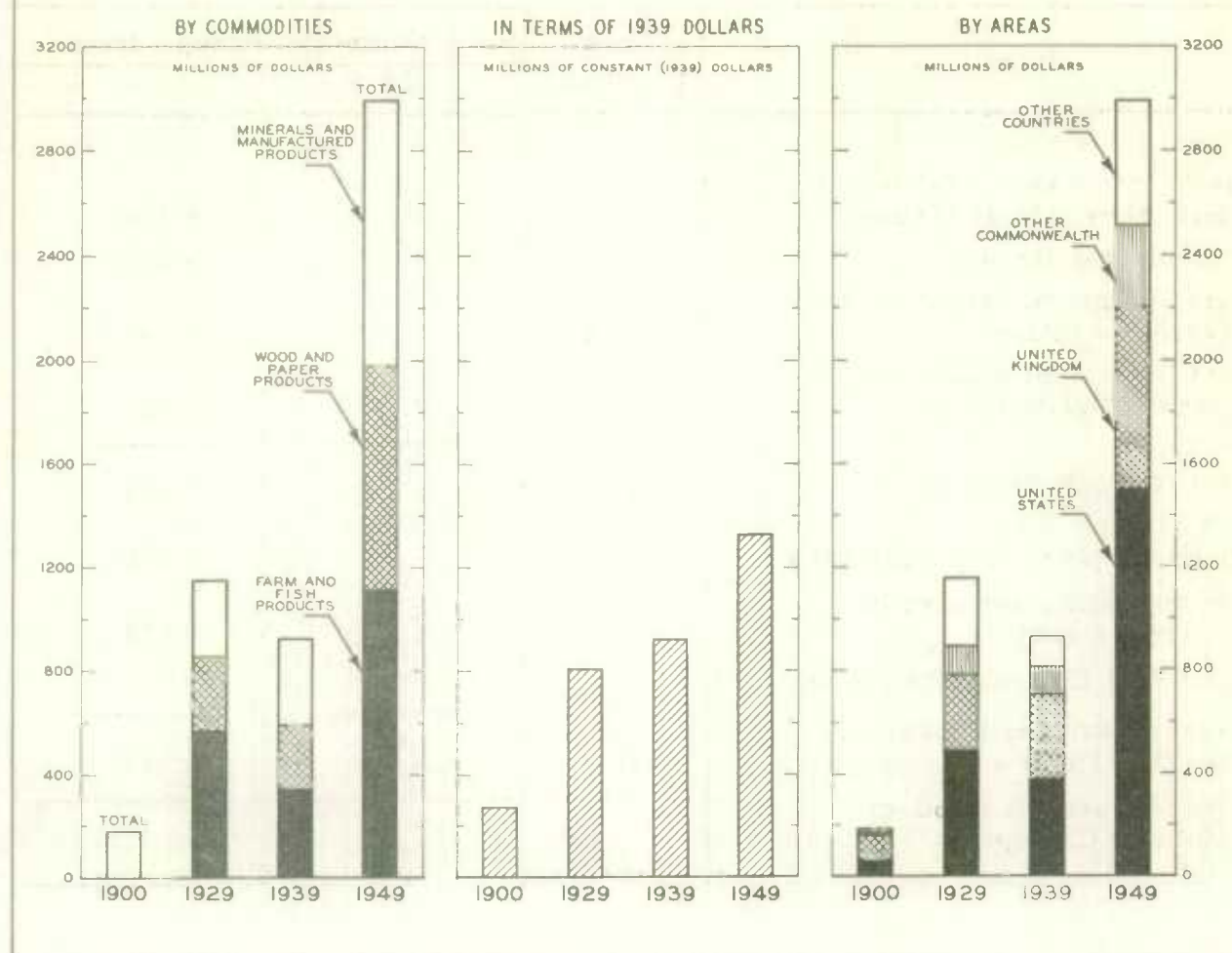
INCOME

Item	1949 \$ billions	Percentage change from:	
		1948	1939
Salaries, wages, military pay and other labour income	7.7	+ 8	+ 196
Investment income	2.4	+ 2	+ 200
Net income of farmers from farm operations	1.5	- 7	+ 233
Net income of other unincorporated business	1.3	+ 1	+ 197
Net National Income	12.9	+ 4	+ 201
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1.8	+ 1	+ 140
Depreciation and similar business costs	1.3	+ 15	+ 123
Residual Error of Estimate	.1		
Gross National Product at Market Prices	16.1	+ 4	+ 187
Gross National Product - Volume Change		+ 3	+ 71

EXPENDITURE

Item	1949 \$ billions	Percentage change from:			
		1948		1939	
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	10.8	+ 6	+ 2	+ 181	+ 75
Government expenditure on goods and services	2.1	+16	+10	+192	+ 69
Gross Home Investment (excluding government)					
Plant, Equipment and Housing	2.9	+15	+ 9	+ 432	+158
Inventories	.1				
Exports of goods and services	4.0	- 1	- 3	+ 175	+ 31
Deduct imports of goods and services	- 3.8	+ 5	+ 3	+ 187	+ 32
Gross National Expenditure at Market Prices	16.1	+ 4	+ 3	+ 187	+ 71

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS



Overseas exports in the post-war years have been maintained at exceptionally high levels by heavy reconstruction and relief needs in Western Europe. This was made possible by extensive financial aid from Canada and the United States. More recently recovery of European production has reduced emergency demands, and this combined with the continued dollar shortage has limited purchases in Canada. This reduction in the demand for Canadian goods applies in particular to manufactures and certain farm products.

Prosperous conditions in the United States have resulted in an increasing volume of sales to that country. This trend was interrupted by the downward adjustment in the American economy in mid 1949 when prices of some staple Canadian exports including woodpulp, lumber and base metals fell significantly. Subsequently, the American market has strengthened with the result that, by November, Canadian sales to that country had achieved an all-time monthly record.

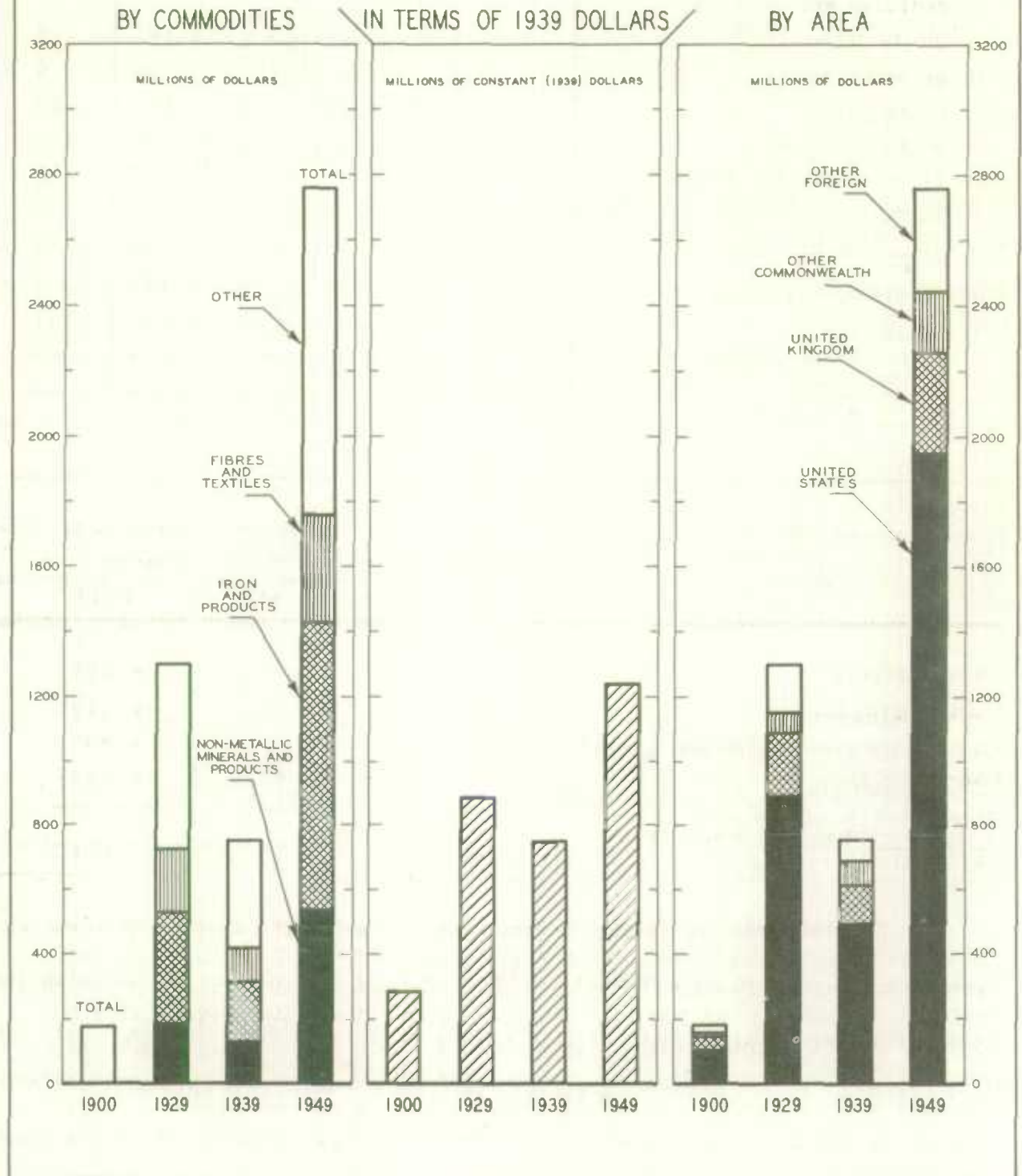
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

Commodity Group	1949 \$ millions	Percentage change from:			
		1948		1939	
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Agricultural and related primary products	1,111	+ 3	+ 1	+ 216	+ 27
Fibres and textiles	25	- 45	- 46	+ 75	- 26
Wood and paper	875	- 8	- 6	+ 261	+ 51
Iron and products	293	+ 4	- 7	+ 364	+118
Non-ferrous metals and products	427	+ 8	+ 5	+ 133	+ 16
Non-metallic minerals and products	74	- 22	- 31	+ 152	+ 45
Chemicals and products	71	- 11	- 16	+ 191	+112
Miscellaneous	117	- 19	- 22	+ 610	+347
Total Merchandise Exports - Canadian Produce	2,993	- 3	- 5	+ 224	+ 43

Areas	1949 \$ millions	Percentage change from:	
		1948	1939
United States	1,504	0	+ 295
United Kingdom	705	+ 3	+ 115
Other Commonwealth and Empire	310	- 10	+ 202
Other Countries	474	- 12	+ 317
Total Merchandise Exports - Canadian Produce	2,993	- 3	+ 224

In 1949 exports to the United States made up one-half of total exports compared with 41 per cent in 1939. For the same years sales to the United Kingdom constituted 24 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, of total exports. Devaluation is a further influence tending to increase the proportion of Canadian exports to the United States relative to those going overseas.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS



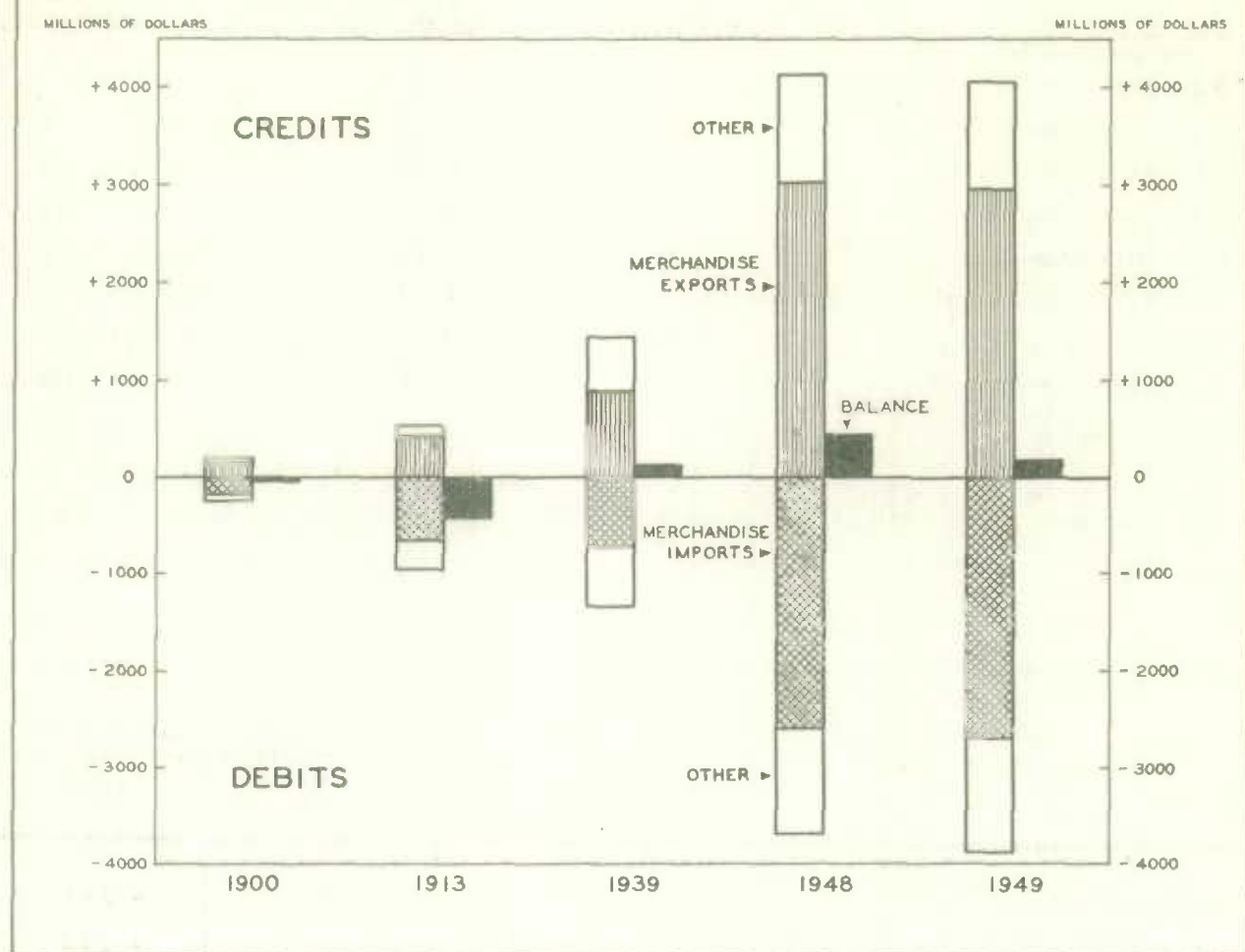
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

Commodity Groups	1949 \$ millions	Percentage change from:			
		1948		1939	
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Agricultural and related primary products	451	+ 4	+ 5	+ 181	+ 3
Fibres and textiles	333	- 5	- 6	+ 230	+ 9
Wood and paper	86	+ 17	+ 12	+ 156	+ 39
Iron and products	892	+ 14	+ 6	+ 387	+ 178
Non-ferrous metals and products	175	+ 12	+ 7	+ 315	+ 112
Non-metallic minerals and products	535	- 12	- 13	+ 303	+ 76
Chemicals and products	131	+ 10	+ 11	+ 199	+ 86
Miscellaneous	158	+ 37	+ 41	+ 192	+ 81
Total Merchandise Imports	2,761	+ 5	+ 2	+ 268	+ 66

Areas	1949 \$ millions	Percentage change from:	
		1948	1939
United States	1,952	+ 8	+ 293
United Kingdom	307	+ 3	+ 170
Other Commonwealth and Empire *	187	- 9	+ 149
Other Countries	315	- 4	+ 383
Total Merchandise Imports	2,761	+ 5	+ 268

In the post-war period domestic supplies have been augmented by an increasing volume of imports. Heavy expenditures on capital goods and strong consumer demand have been the chief influences underlying this increase. It was also in part caused by a somewhat tighter supply situation in Canada for a number of products than in the United States. The unprecedented volume of imports from the United States was temporarily reduced through the imposition of import controls on a number of less essential products. An improved U.S. dollar reserve position made possible the relaxation of a number of controls in 1949.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS



During each of the post-war years Canada has had a favourable current account balance although one that is small in relation to her total turnover of trade. By currency areas, however, the position is one of a large surplus with the Sterling Area and European countries, and a large deficit with the United States. In the absence of freely convertible currencies, which is in essence the inability of our overseas customers to meet their trading deficits with us in dollars, the sterling and European deficits with Canada have been financed with credits and grants from Canada and the United States. The U.S. dollar portion of this financing was available to meet Canada's own dollar deficit with the U.S.A.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

Estimated Current Account between Canada and All Countries
(Millions of Canadian dollars)

	1939	1948	1949 (1)
Current Credits			
Exports (adjusted)	906	3,030	2,988
Non-monetary gold	184	119	139
Tourist expenditures	149	282	288
Interest and dividends	57	70	73
Freight and shipping	102	337	310
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	} 59 {	83	64
Other current receipts		218	210
Total Credits	1,457	4,139	4,072
Current Debits			
Imports (adjusted)	713	2,598	2,686
Tourist expenditures	81	132	191
Interest and dividends	306	325	390
Freight and shipping	119	275	257
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	} 112 {	49	49
Other current payments		307	306
Total Debits	1,331	3,686	3,879
Net Balance on Current Account	+126	+453	+193

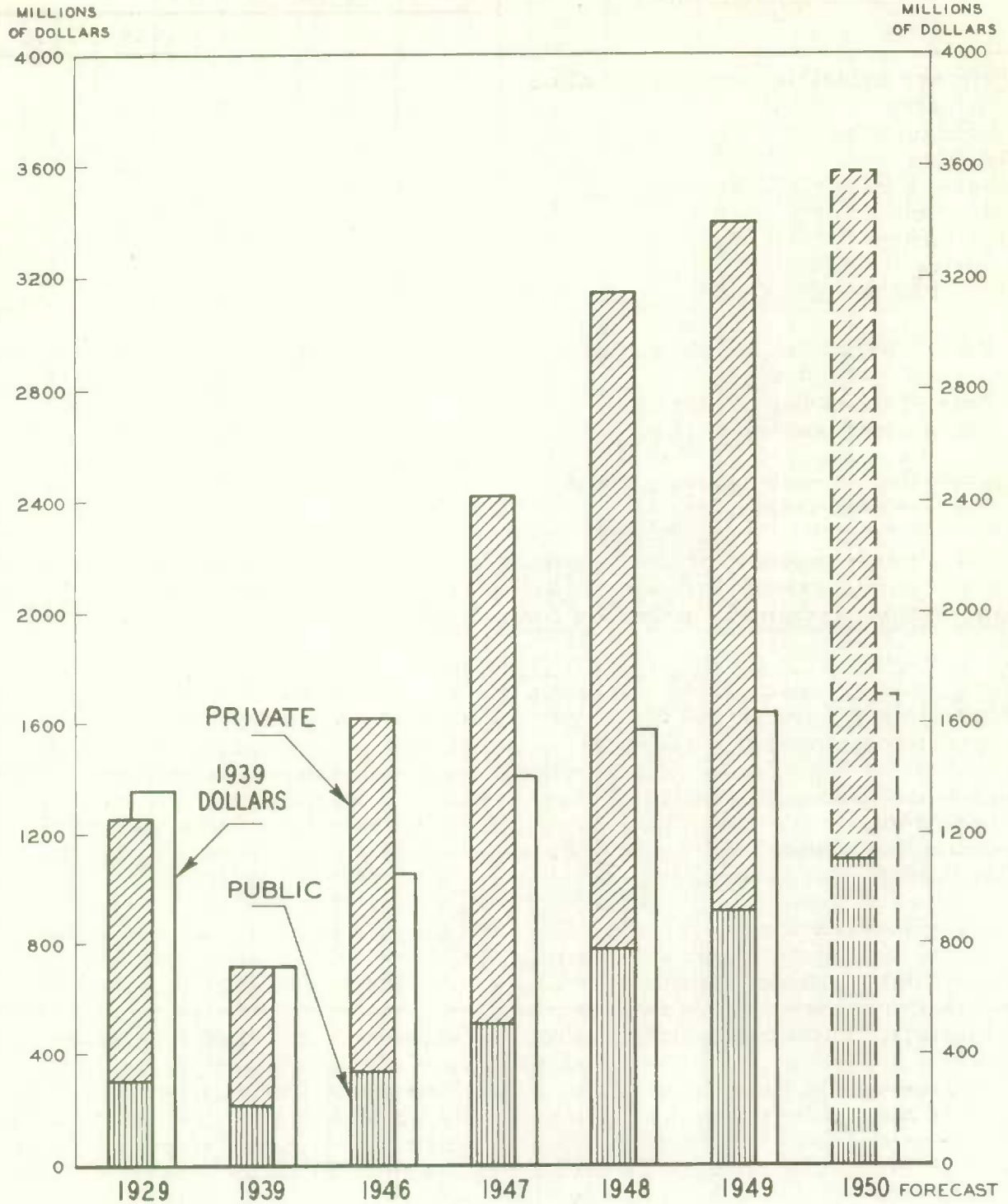
Estimated Geographical Distribution of the Net Balance on Current Account

	1939	1948	1949
Between Canada and -			
United States	-116	-401	-604
United Kingdom	+137	+488	+445
Rest of sterling area	+ 39	+129	+145
E.R.P. countries	} + 66 {	+229	+182
Other countries		+ 8	+ 25
All countries	+126	+453	+193

(1) Estimates for 1949 are tentative and subject to significant alteration.

INVESTMENT

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (PRIVATE AND PUBLIC)



INVESTMENT

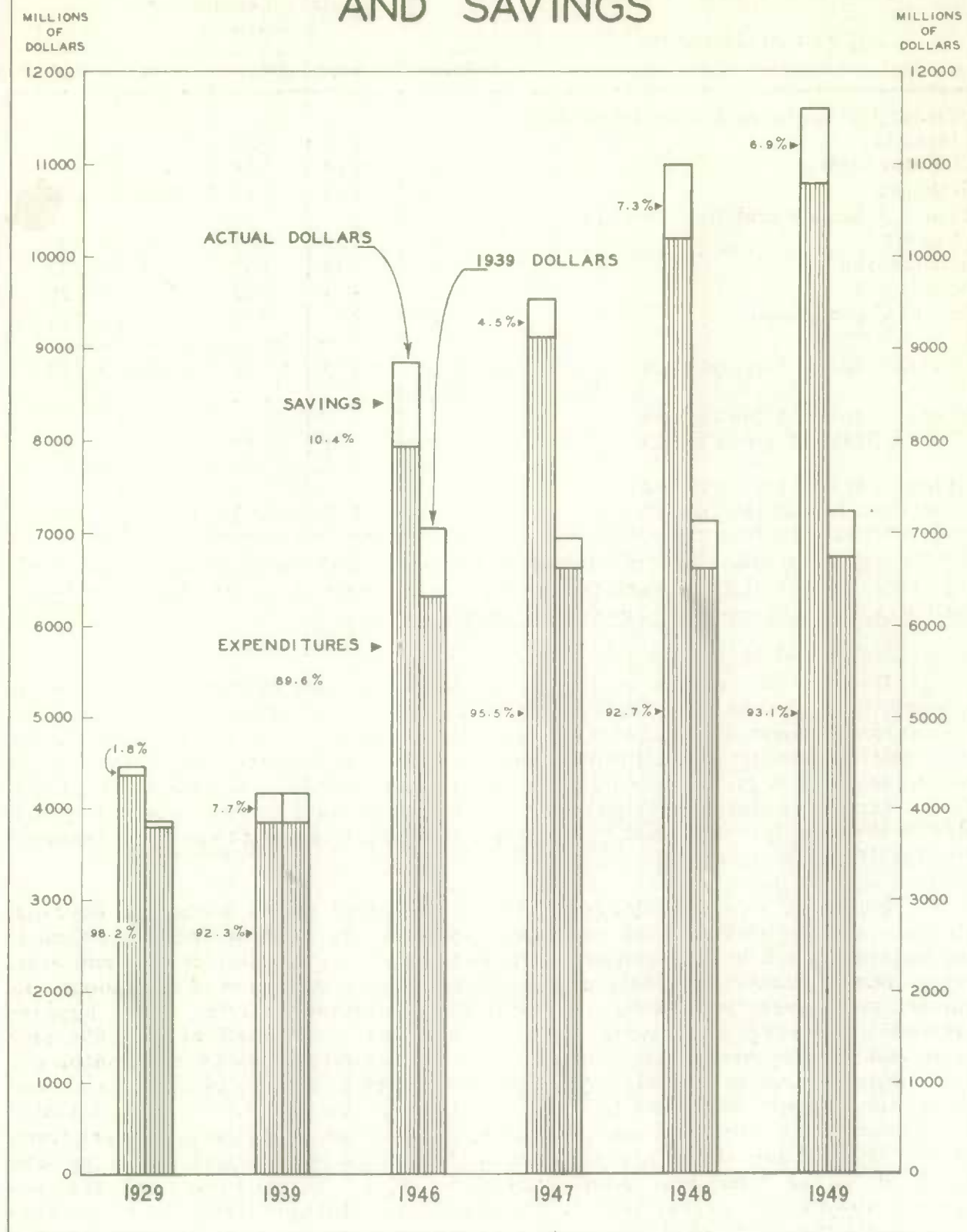
Type of Investment	Capital Expenditure \$ millions				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950*
Primary industries and construction industry	229	395	529	575	536
Manufacturing	321	539	579	522	496
Utilities	239	379	551	642	703
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services	164	203	281	258	291
Institutions	54	80	137	187	232
Housing	412	533	682	777	776
Direct Government	194	290	392	464	553
Total Capital Expenditure	1,613	2,419	3,151	3,425	3,587
Total Capital Expenditure as a percentage of G.N.P.	14	18	20	21	22
Total Capital Expenditure in Constant (1939) Dollars	1,067	1,407	1,589	1,642	1,707

* Forecast supplied by the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce in advance of publication of Private and Public Investment in Canada Outlook 1950.

Canada was called on during the war to expand her industrial plant on a very large scale, and in the immediate post-war years to convert this expansion to meet the relief and reconstruction needs of Europe and fill the void left by the virtual elimination of German and Japanese industry. There was in addition a great war-deferred demand for capital and consumer goods. These factors combined to produce an unparalleled post-war boom in plant, machinery, equipment, housing, schools and hospitals, highways and community facilities in general.

Backlogs are still large in some important fields including housing, utilities and institutions. In addition, expansion in service facilities tend to lag behind growth in the economy as a whole. Also, a number of governmental expenditures have been postponed because of private demand for labour and materials. These influences, sustaining investment activity, are supplemented by strong underlying expansionary forces related to the extensive resource developments now in prospect. The net effect has been a continuous upward movement in overall capital outlays which promise, in 1950, to exceed the record levels achieved in 1949. Outlays by institutions, public utilities and government comprise an increasing proportion of the total programme. On the other hand there are some indications of a levelling off in the upward trend of house building. Also expenditures for farm equipment are now turning downward. Investment in manufacturing, though likely to be moderately below the 1949 level, still provides for continued expansion in productive capacity.

PERSONAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND SAVINGS



PERSONAL CONSUMER EXPENDITURE
AND SAVINGS

Item	1949 \$ billions	Percentage change from:	
		1948	1939
Disposable income*	11.6	+ 5	+ 178
Consumer expenditure	10.8	+ 6	+ 181
Savings	.8	- 6	+ 148

* Disposable income is personal income less direct taxes.

Components of Consumer Expenditure

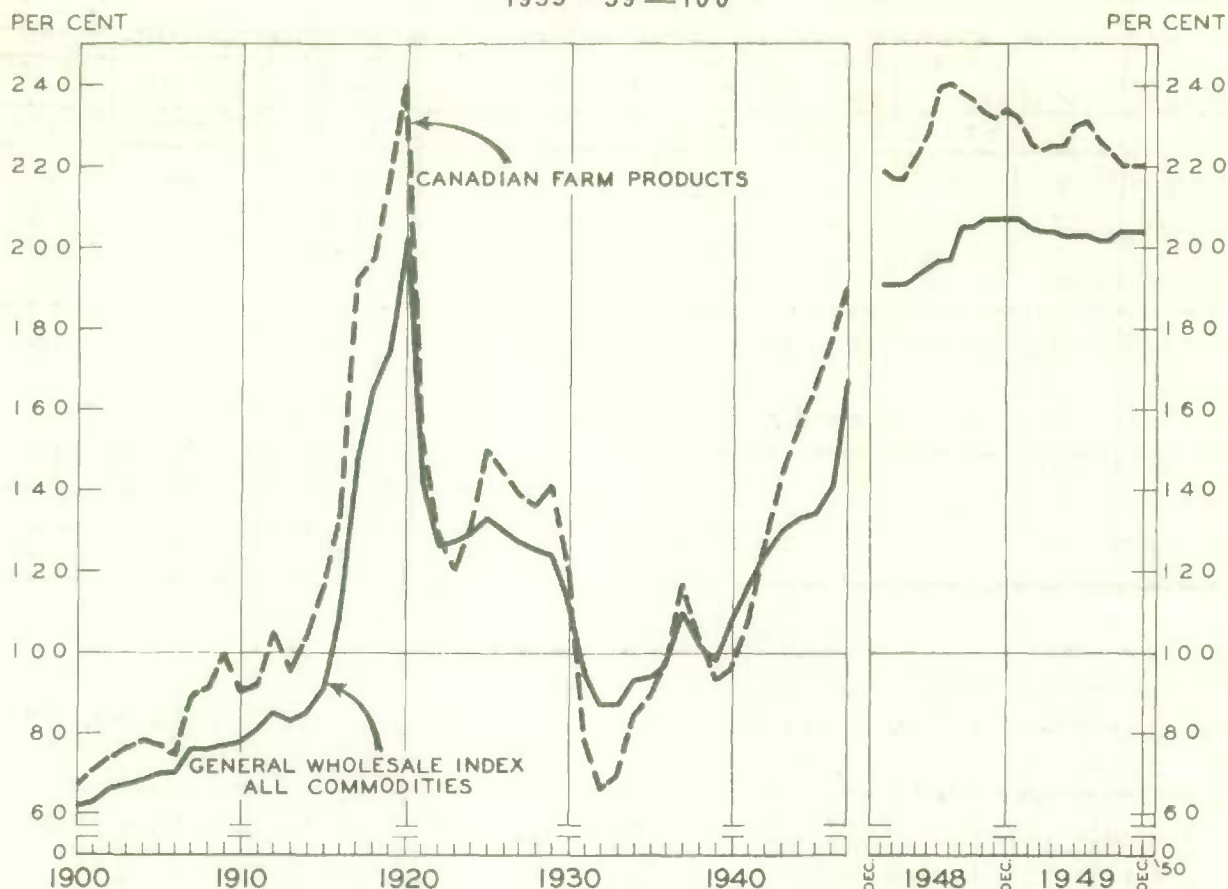
Item	1949 \$ billions	Percentage change from:			
		1948		1939	
		Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Goods					
perishable - food, tobacco, beverages, drugs, fuel, etc.	5.1	+ 4	-	+212	+ 74
semi-durable - clothing, house furnishings, auto accessories	1.6	+ 1	- 4	+224	+ 88
durable - automobiles, furniture, household appliances, hardware, jewellery	1.0	+ 14	+ 9	+288	+ 120
miscellaneous	.2	+ 6	+ 2	+345	+ 151
Services	3.0	+ 9	+ 3	+103	+ 59
Net personal expenditure abroad	-.1				
Total Consumer Expenditure	10.8	+ 6	+ 2	+181	+ 75

On the average, each Canadian is now consuming about 50 per cent more in actual goods and services than in pre-war years. Greater purchasing power accruing from increased national production is mainly responsible for this improvement. In addition, accumulated demand backlogs and extensive cash reserves have provided a special stimulus to spending during the post-war years. At the same time net personal savings have comprised about 7 per cent of disposable income compared with negligible savings for the pre-war decade taken as a whole.

During the post-war period the physical volume of consumption per person in Canada has not changed substantially. There was evidence of a moderate decline during the period of sharply rising prices. The trend of consumer spending strengthened in 1949 under the influence of special sustaining features including tax reductions, adjustments in connection with wheat payments, and payment of the refundable portion of war-time income taxes.

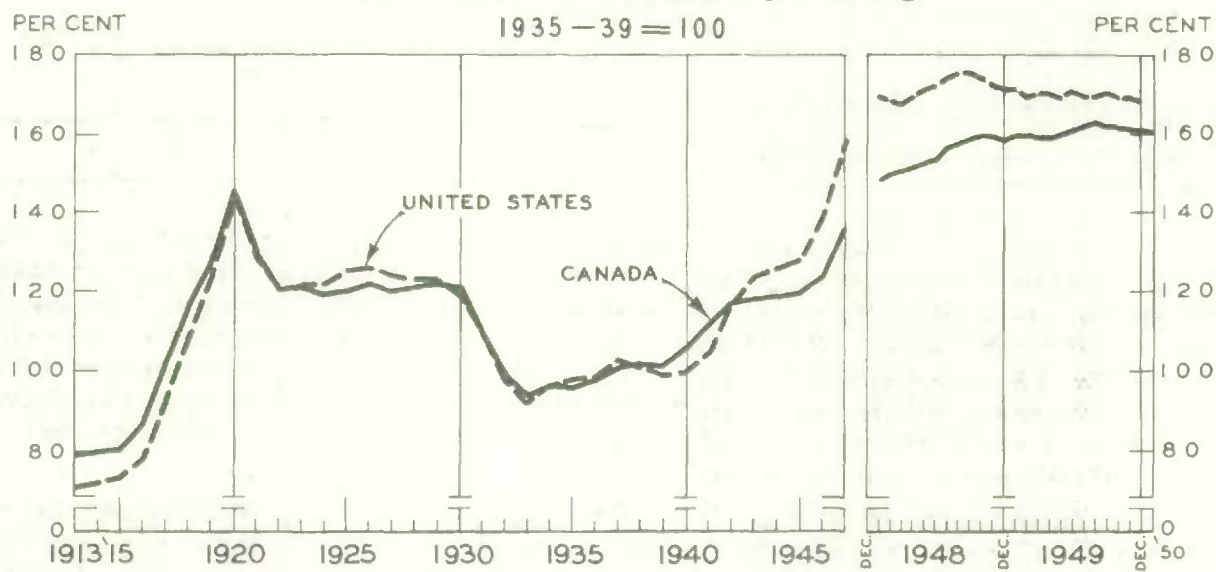
WHOLESALE AND FARM PRICES

1935 - 39 = 100



COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1935 - 39 = 100



PRICES

(1935-39 = 100)

Wholesale Price Indexes

Year	Total	Vegetable Prods.	Animal Prods.	Textile Prods.	Wood Prods.	Iron Prods.	Non-Ferrous Metals	Non-Metallic Minerals	Chemical Prods.
1913	83	79	95	83	87	72	135	66	80
1920	202	228	195	252	211	177	186	131	178
1922	126	118	129	145	145	110	133	125	132
1926	130	137	134	143	136	105	137	116	126
1933	87	81	80	100	86	90	88	98	102
1939	98	87	100	100	108	104	98	99	100
1948	199	185	227	224	254	167	205	155	151
1949 ^x	204	193	225	230	256	181	197	159	155
Jan.	207	189	232	232	261	179	227	161	164
Dec.	203	195	219	228	257	183	192	162	150

^x Preliminary

Cost of Living Indexes

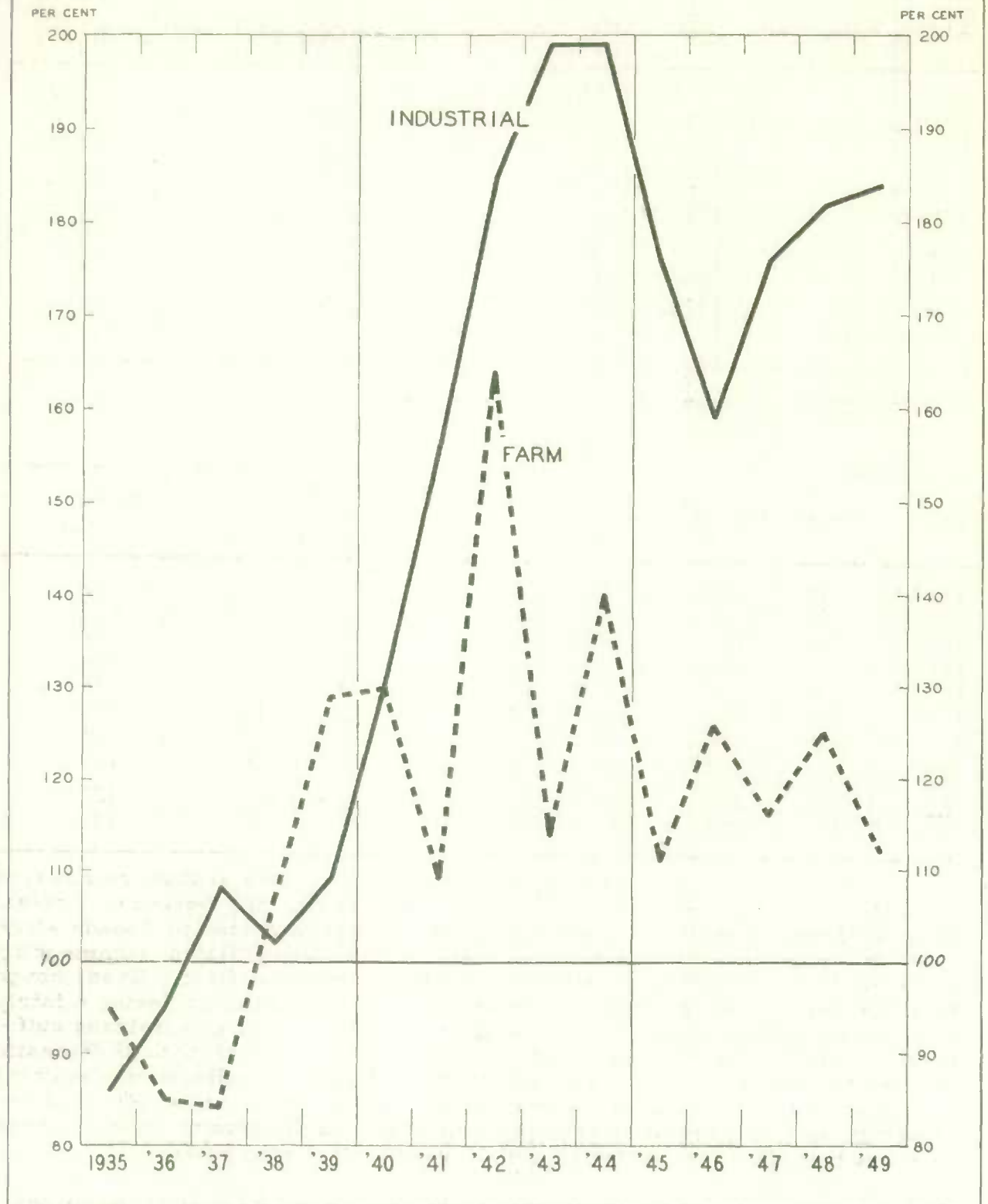
Year	Total	Foods	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
1913	79	89	77	74	87		70
1920	145	190	120	100	212		109
1922	120	123	123	114	146		111
1926	122	133	117	116	139		106
1933	94	85	102	99	93		98
1939	102	101	101	104	101	101	101
1948	155	196	125	121	174	163	123
1949	161	203	131	123	183	168	129
Jan.	160	202	130	122	182	167	127
Dec.	162	202	135	125	184	167	130

The level of Canadian prices due to the more gradual removal of controls remained below the U.S. price level during the post-war period. This accounts in part for the fairly stable trends of prices in Canada since 1948 in spite of a downward movement in the United States commencing early in 1949. In addition, domestic demand remained firm. Even though supplies had, in many instances, improved to the extent of achieving a fairly even balance with demand, there were few cases of actual surpluses sufficient to exert a depressing effect on prices. Thus the strength of domestic influences tended on balance to offset the deflationary effects of declining prices in the United States. Towards the end of 1949, the net effect of devaluation was to provide a lift to prices which, in the general index, served to offset the influence (partly seasonal) of declining farm prices.

At the present time the apparent stability of the general price level conceals many divergent trends. This is illustrated in the cost of living by declining food prices on the one hand and increasing rentals on the other.

PRODUCTION

1935 - 39 = 100



PHYSICAL PRODUCTION

1935-39=100

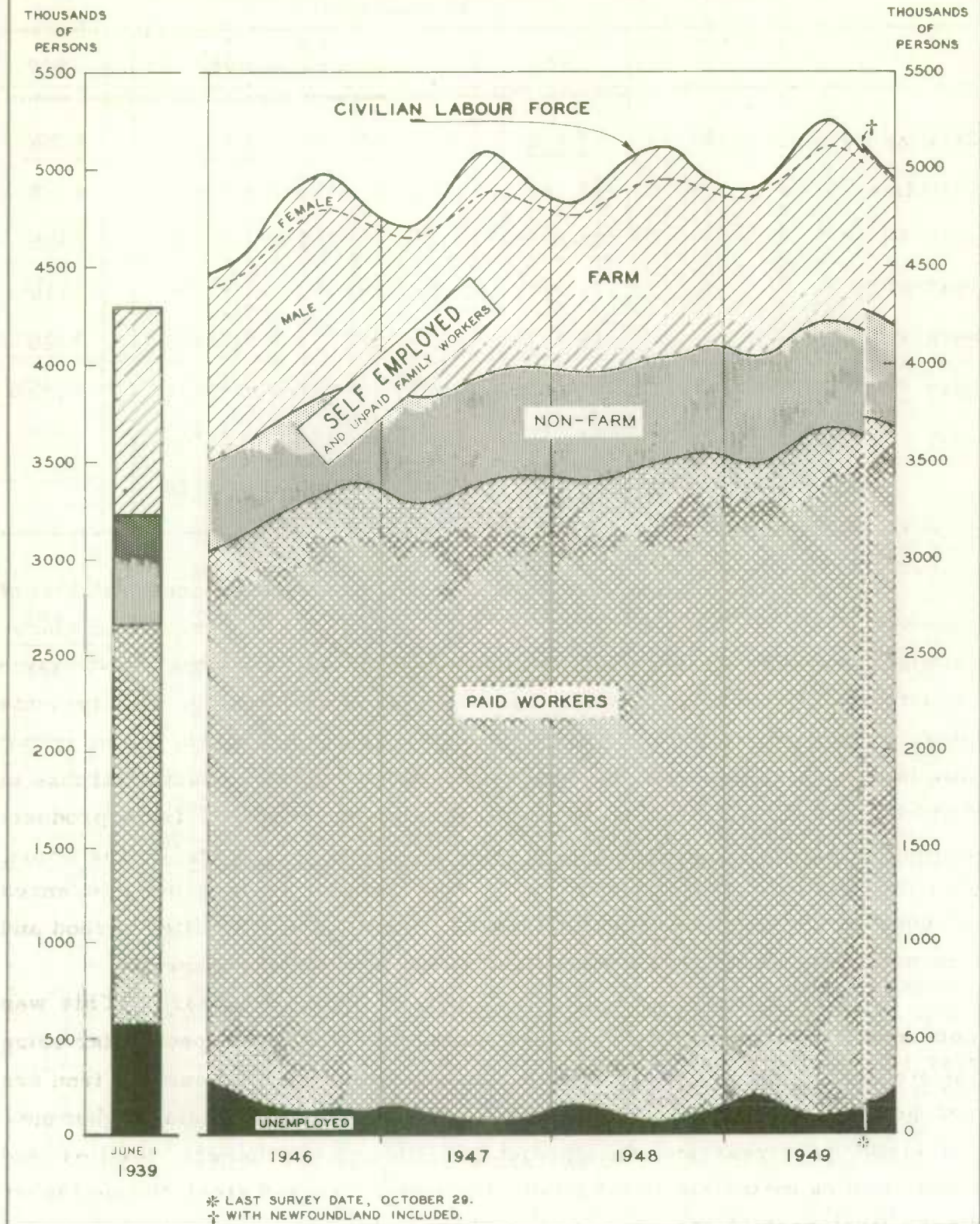
	Industrial					Farm
	Total	Mining	Manufacturing		Electric Power	
			Durable	Non-Durable		
1935	86	79	82	90	90	95
1939	109	118	108	108	108	129
1946	159	103	179	163	159	126
1947	176	113	208	174	172	116
1948	182	128	215	179	170	125
1949	184 ^x	133 ^x	217 ^x	180 ^x	179	112 ^x
1949 - Jan.	179	132	214	174	164	
Dec.	187 ^x	137 ^x	219 ^x	183 ^x	174	

^x Preliminary.

The present composition of national production compared with that of pre-war years, shows a significant increase in the importance of manufactured products relative to those of agriculture and other extractive industries. Because of the tremendous net growth in domestic requirements most of this increase in industrial output is used in Canada. Farm output has increased moderately but has been accompanied by a substantial rise in domestic consumption of food. As a result the surplus of farm products available for export is smaller in relation to national output. On the whole, this development since the pre-war period contributes to a more balanced economy. Nevertheless, export markets for substantial quantities of food and raw materials continue as a vital determinant of national prosperity.

In 1949 the trend of industrial output continued upward. This was accompanied by the opening up of new resources, the most spectacular being the Western oil development. Production of other minerals such as iron ore and gold has also increased. Manufacturing industries realizing higher output in the past year include automobiles, electric equipment, textiles and most building materials. Production of primary iron and steel, though higher in the first part of the year, was unchanged for the year as a whole. Machinery and equipment producers and forest products industries have on the whole maintained the high level attained in the previous year.

THE LABOUR FORCE



THE LABOUR FORCE

Annual Averages

(Thousands of Persons)

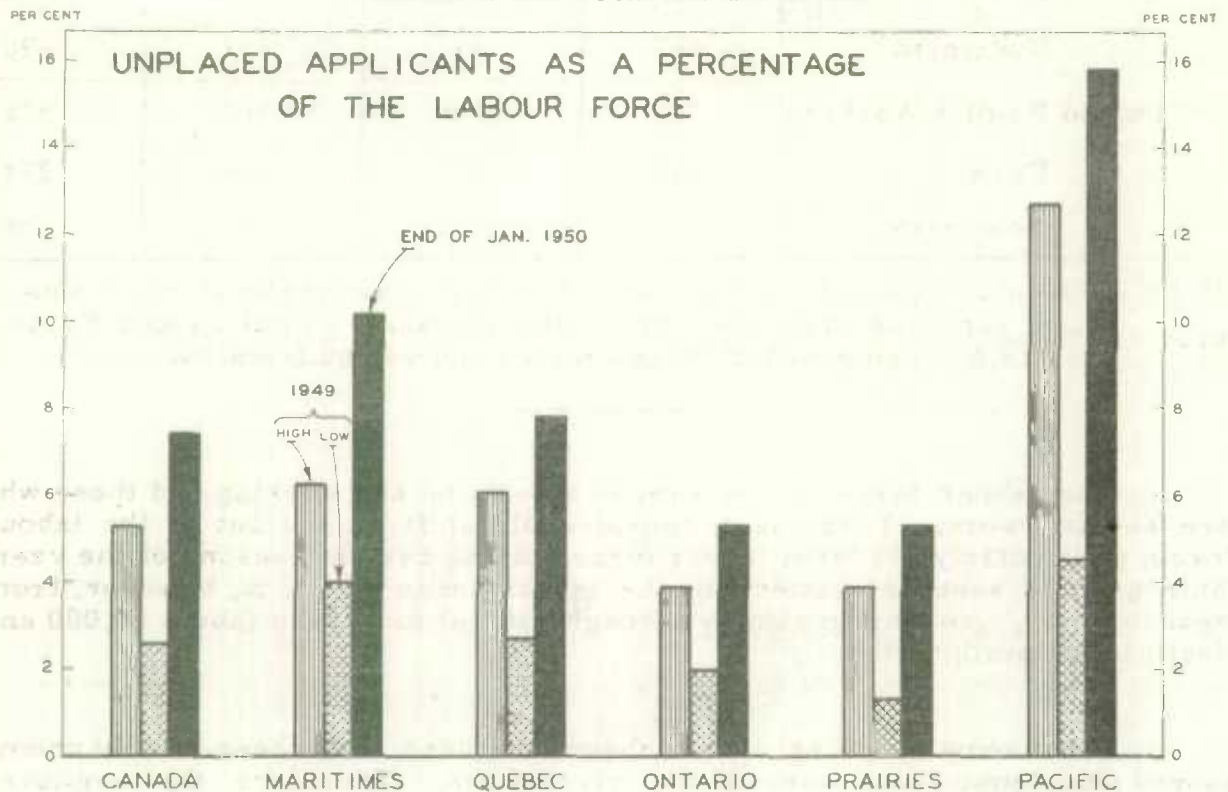
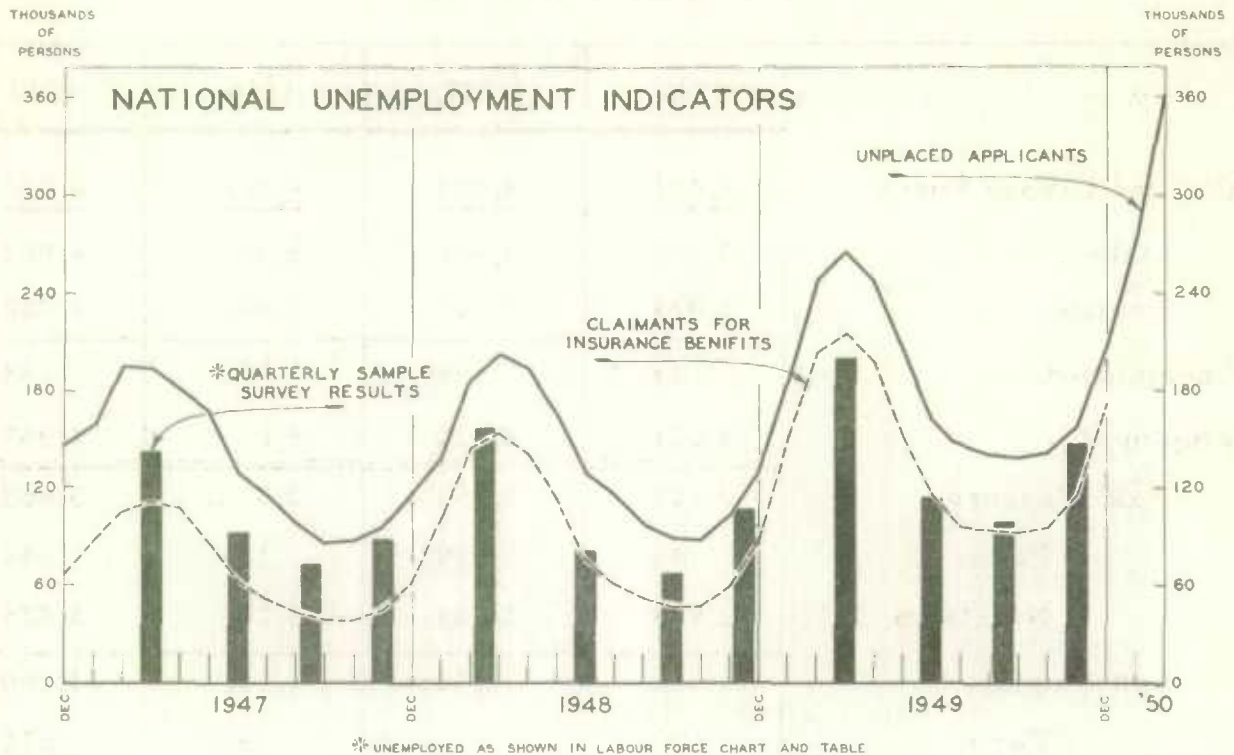
	1946	1947	1948	1949
Civilian Labour Force	<u>4,794</u>	<u>4,908</u>	<u>4,982</u>	<u>5,090</u>
Male	3,720	3,841	3,919	4,002
Female	1,074	1,067	1,063	1,088
Unemployed	143	98	103	133
Employed	<u>4,651</u>	<u>4,810</u>	<u>4,879</u>	<u>4,957</u>
Paid Workers	3,124	3,262	3,372	3,469
Farm	146	119	134	144
Non-farm	2,978	3,143	3,238	3,325
Self Employed	1,126	1,158	1,160	1,160
Farm	679	661	668	670
Non-farm	447	497	492	490
Unpaid Family Workers	401	390	347	328
Farm	360	335	294	274
Non-farm	41	55	53	54

NOTE - The above annual averages do not include Newfoundland which was first surveyed in October 1949. Results show a total Labour Force of 114,000 composed of 95,000 males and 19,000 females.

The labour force is the sum of those who are working and those who are seeking work. There is a considerable shift in and out of the labour force, particularly the farm labour force, during certain seasons of the year. This gives a seasonal pattern to the labour force which is, however, from year to year, growing gradually through natural increases (about 60,000 annually) and immigration.

The unemployed, as shown above, includes only those wholly unemployed and looking for work in any given week. Therefore, the employed group is not homogeneous and includes the casual worker, the part-time worker and the worker on short-time as well as the full-time worker.

UNEMPLOYMENT



UNPLACED APPLICANTS

Unplaced Applicants by Region 1949 and 1950

(Thousands of Persons)

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B. C.	Canada(2)
End of:						
1949 January	28	69	69	33	49	249
February	30	76	69	36	54	265
March	30	78	65	34	39	247
April	33 (1)	65	52	24	30	204
May	28	49	41	18	25	161
June	24	42	41	18	22	147
July	23	40	37	17	23	140
August	24	41	37	14	22	138
September	25	44	38	14	21	143
October	26	50	45	19	24	164
November	32	62	56	25	31	206
December	40	88	70	33	42	274
1950 January	53	107	92	46	64	362

Notes (1) Includes Newfoundland as from April 14/49.

(2) Yellowknife and Whitehorse are included in Canada Total only.

Unplaced applicant figures are the numbers of those who have applied for work with the National Employment Service. Since they are compiled weekly as part of the normal administrative operations of the employment service they are available currently and provide a valuable indication of the trend of unemployment. Caution must be used in interpreting them as a measure of unemployment because on the one hand they include some persons presently employed and on the other they do not include those unemployed who are not seeking work through the National Employment Service.

The unemployed, considered in terms of those wholly out of work, averaged less than 3 per cent of the labour force in 1949. Currently the impact of lower overseas exports together with the usual seasonal decline in employment has resulted in a volume of unemployment roughly 50 per cent above the same period in 1949. At the same time the underlying employment trend remains firm. Present unemployment is concentrated in specific industries and localities while in many areas there is virtually full employment. Regionally, unemployment falls heaviest in the West Coast area where a large influx of population during the winter months and unfavourable weather conditions have been aggravating factors, and in the Maritimes where the impact of declining overseas markets for wood products has been severe.

STATISTICAL REFERENCE MATERIAL
PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

1. GENERAL

Canada Year Book - This is the standard government reference book on the resources, institutions, and social and economic conditions of Canada. Introductory pages of each edition give a statistical summary of the progress of Canada from Confederation to the latest year available.

Canada Handbook - This annual publication reviews the year's highlights in connection with the general economic position of Canada.

Canadian Statistical Review - This Review is a monthly summary of current economic conditions in Canada. It has numerous tables and charts, as well as special articles, dealing with the more important aspects of the economy.

Bank of Canada Annual Report* - This report contains a review of economic conditions for the year, with special reference to monetary features.

Bank of Canada - Statistical Summary* - Monthly summary of salient banking, monetary, financial and economic statistics.

2. POPULATION

The regular census reports and bulletins published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cover every phase of population growth. They also contain decennial or quinquennial data on agriculture, institutions, merchandising, housing, and other subjects.

3. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - Income and Expenditures

The main report on this subject is an annual publication giving official estimates of the net and gross national product, personal income, personal savings and expenditures, salaries and wages by industry.

4. FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade statistics are published in detail by commodities and by countries. Monthly and quarterly statistics of exports and imports to and from leading countries are published, as well as three annual volumes as follows: Volume I combining a summary of annual figures with detailed analytical tables; Volume II on exports; and Volume III on imports. A Review of Foreign Trade giving an analysis of trends in the foreign trade picture is published each half year. The Department of Trade and Commerce issues a weekly publication, Foreign Trade*, giving topical trade news on foreign markets.

* Reports marked * are obtainable from the departments or agencies mentioned. All other reports referred to are published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A complete list of publications giving prices at which copies are made available will be sent on request. Communications should be addressed to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

5. BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS

An annual report brings together all commercial and financial transactions of international trade between Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and the 'other countries'. A preliminary statement is published a few months before the final annual data appear.

Foreign Exchange Control Board Annual Report* contains information on Canada's balance of payments and her international financial transactions.

6. INVESTMENT

The results of a survey on capital investment intentions, with comparable data for preceding years, are released annually by the Department of Trade and Commerce in the publication Public and Private Investment in Canada - Outlook*. Housing in Canada* published by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, gives quarterly information on residential construction.

7. MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES

The chief reports published under this heading are: Monthly Retail Sales; Monthly Indexes of Wholesale Sales; a series of reports on the four chief groups of Retail Chains; and Studies of Operating Results of Retail Chains by three main classes--independent stores, wholesale stores and chain stores.

8. PRICES

This is covered by weekly, monthly and annual reports giving index numbers of wholesale and retail prices and cost of living.

9. PRODUCTION

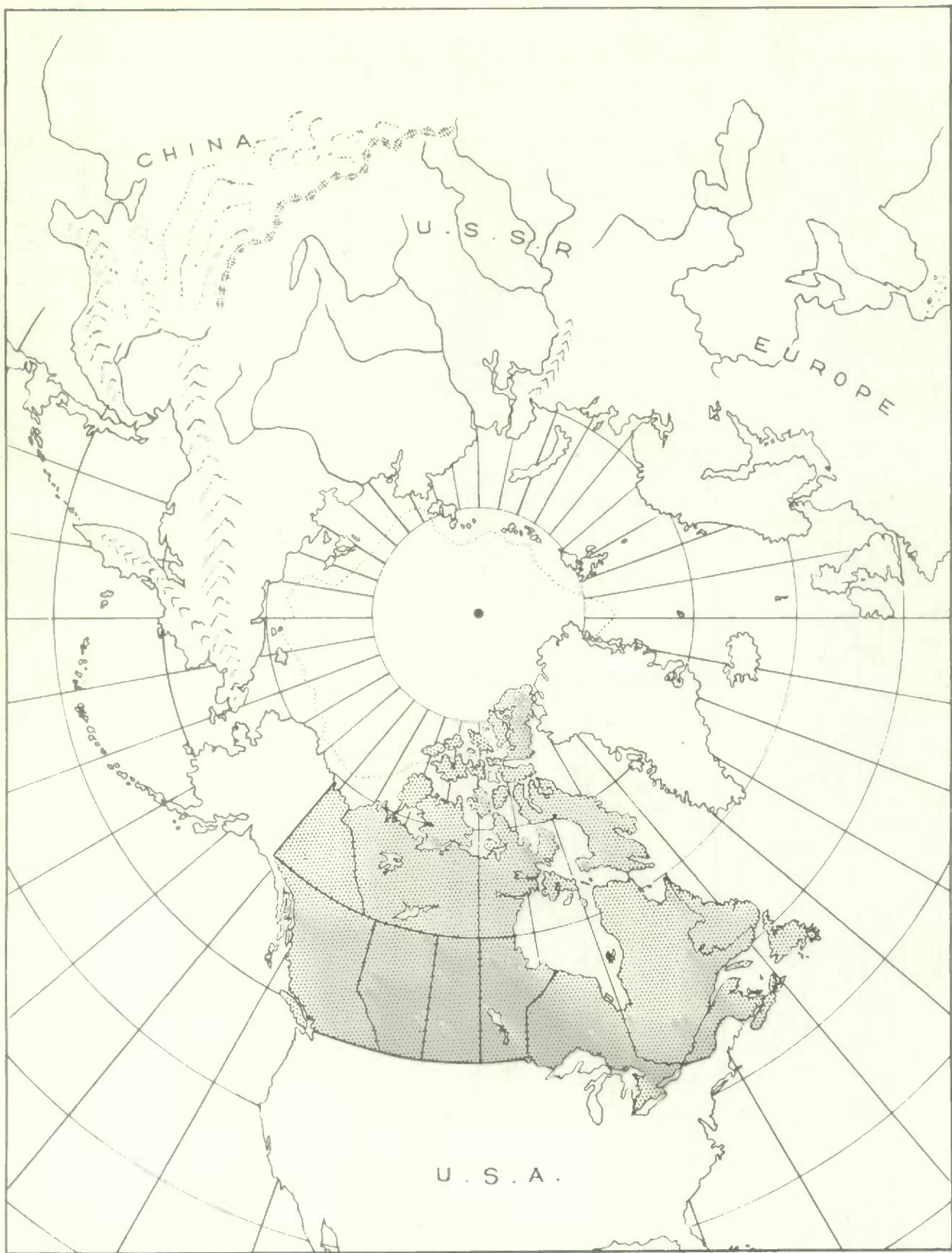
Monthly, quarterly, and annual reports dealing with Agricultural Production, Animal Products, Forestry, Furs, Manufactures, Mines and Minerals, are published regularly. These separate branches of production are co-ordinated in summary form in the Annual Survey of Production.

The Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada* is published bi-monthly by the Department of Agriculture. It deals in particular with the production and marketing of Canadian farm products.

10. EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR STATISTICS

A monthly bulletin on the Employment Situation is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as well as a series of Labour Force Bulletins, issued at three to four-month intervals. Annual reports on Employment and Payrolls, and Earnings and Hours of Work in Manufactures are also available.

The Department of Labour publishes in the Labour Gazette* information on the Canadian labour market, labour organization, industrial disputes, and related factors.



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