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National Income and Expenditure Accounts Historical Revision, 1926-1971

In July 1972 Statistics Canada made available to users a reproduction of a computer printout showing the historical revision of *quarterly* National Income and Expenditure Accounts for the period 1947-1971.

In September, a bulletin was prepared as a partial release of the historical revision of *annual* National Income and Expenditure Accounts. This partial release contained only the geographical distribution of personal income and its main components for the period 1926-1971.

Available now, as a reproduction of a computer printout, is a complete set of *annual* National Income and Expenditure Accounts, 1926 to 1971. Broadly speaking it includes the following:

- (a) Summary Tables.
- (b) Sector Table.
- (c) Industrial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product.
- (d) Geographical Distribution of Personal Income.
- (e) Government Supplementary Tables.
- (f) Miscellaneous Tables including Reconciliation Statements

To obtain a copy please write to:

National Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada or phone (613-992-8741).



Indexes of Real Domestic Products, September 1972 - Advance Information.

The seasonally adjusted index of real domestic product (1961=100) was 0.8% higher in September, at 177.2, than in August.

Rail transportation, mining and both durable and non-durable manufacturing were the major contributors to the increase. Recovery from the iron strike accounted for the mining increase and part of the increase in rail transport, as carriage or iron ore increased. Rail carriage also increased for logs, posts and poles - probably related to the end of the B.C. forestry strike - some non-metallic minerals such as sulphur, and phosphate, fertilizers and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

With a 0.2% growth in the third quarter, Canada's real domestic product achieved a year-over-year growth of 3.8% for the first nine months. The increase for the whole of 1971 was 4.8%. The growth in total RDP during 1972 took place almost entirely in the second quarter. Real domestic product less agriculture showed a markedly different and more stable pattern with 4.7% growth in the first 9 months 1972 compared with 4.4% in the year 1971.

The most significant movement during 1972 was the improvement in the non-agricultural goods producing industries, particularly in manufacturing, which increased by 5.7% in the 9 months compared with 4.0% in 1971. The increase in manufacturing was more broadly based than in 1971 when motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories, and the construction oriented industries were mainly responsible for the growth.

In the third quarter, output increased in manufacturing and in the non-commercial industries (which were recovering from a strike in the previous quarter). Retail trade's quarterly decline was the first since the second quarter of 1970. Mining fell as a result of strikes in iron mining, which also affected the output of transportation.

For further information, order September issue of *Indexes of Real Domestic Product* (61-005, 30¢/\$3), or contact Mr. R.W. Collins, National Output and Productivity Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 (613-992-9751).

(see table on next page)

Preliminary Total of Canadian Trade, October 1972 - Published only in Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

Seasonally adjusted Canadian imports reached a record level of \$1,662 million in October, exceeding by nearly 4% the previous high of \$1,601 million in August. With the October rise in exports, also to a new high of \$1,853 million, the merchandise trade surplus increased to \$191 million from a position of practical balance in August.

Unadjusted October imports at \$1,782 million were \$329 million, or 23%, higher than October 1971. Imports rose from all trading areas, with the United States accounting for \$232 million (70%) of the increase.

Nearly 54% of the rise was attributable to five commodity groups. Imports of automotive products, particularly passenger cars, increased \$84 million in line with record sales in Canada. Industrial machinery and communication equipment each expanded by \$25 million and food and aircraft groups each rose some \$20 million. Crude petroleum was however down slightly for the month.

In the 10 months to October 1972, imports grew \$2,592 million, or 20%, to \$15,342 million. The United States contributed \$1,519 million, or 59% of the rise. Imports from Japan and "other countries" each increased nearly \$300 million (23%) while the European Economic Community and the Commonwealth and Preferential Countries accounted for some 8% each of the overall increase. Imports of automotive products increased \$636 million, industrial machinery \$231 million, food \$211 million, communication equipment \$172 million, and crude petroleum \$140 million.

For further information order the October issues of *Summary of Exports* (65-002, 20¢/\$2) and *Summary of Imports* (65-005, 20¢/\$2).

(see table on page 5)

Canada's Foreign Trade, First Nine Months of 1972 - Published only in Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

From a peak level of \$1.6 billion in the second half of 1970, Canada's merchandise surplus declined steadily to \$0.5 billion in the first half of 1972, as exports rose by \$1.2 billion over this period while imports climbed by \$2.25 billion. Imports continued to rise slightly to the highest recorded level of \$4,653 million (seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates) in the third quarter of 1972. The peak level of exports was, however, reached in the second quarter before declining 6.4% to \$4,655 million in the third quarter.

The seasonally adjusted trade balance dropped to a surplus of \$2 million in the third quarter from one of \$383 million in the second. This change of \$381 million occurred as exports fell \$329 million, while imports rose \$52 million. Over two-thirds of the deterioration was attributable to trade with the United States, with the surplus contracting to \$38 million from \$305 million. Exports to the United States fell \$226 million while imports rose \$41 million. Canada's

(continued on page 4)

INDEXES OF REAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(1961=100)

	1961 percent- age weight	(Seasonally Adjusted) 1972				Without seasonal adjustment		
		July	Aug.	Sept.	% Change	9 months 1971	9 months 1972	% change based on weighted indexes
Real Domestic Product	100.000	175.9	176.1	177.6	0.8	168.3	174.7	3.8
Agriculture	4.525	125.7	133.2	136.9	2.8	176.4	151.2	-14.3
Forestry	1.231	114.0	132.1	147.9	12.0	126.9	122.4	-3.6
Fishing and trapping	0.259	99.0	105.6	86.6	-18.0	120.8	97.4	-19.4
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	4.564	185.3	184.2	194.6	5.6	184.9	190.3	2.9
Manufacturing	24.943	191.6	189.7	191.4	0.9	177.8	187.8	5.7
Non-durable manufacturing	13.933	170.4	169.4	171.1	1.0	158.6	167.2	5.4
Durable manufacturing	11.010	218.5	215.4	217.1	0.8	202.0	213.9	5.9
Construction	5.803	165.6	167.3	166.9	-0.2	156.1	165.0	5.4
Transportation, storage and communication	9.910	185.7	183.9	191.9	4.3	176.2	185.6	5.7
Transportation	6.873	188.1	182.9	195.4	6.8	179.9	188.8	5.0
Air transport	0.463	402.5	410.4	418.6	2.0	358.1	420.0	17.3
Railway transport	2.859	181.2	167.4	189.7	13.3	173.7	180.0	3.6
Bus transport, interurban and rural	0.096	194.3	191.4	191.7	0.2	197.8	197.6	-0.1
Urban transit systems	0.303	104.9	106.5	104.4	-2.0	99.4	102.8	3.4
Pipeline transport	0.451	325.0	340.4	340.8	0.1	278.9	322.4	15.6
Storage	0.299	135.3	153.1	132.5	-13.5	123.9	129.0	4.1
Grain elevators	0.211	129.4	153.9	124.3	-19.2	116.4	121.5	4.3
Communication	2.738	185.2	189.9	189.6	-0.2	172.7	183.6	6.3
Electric power, gas and water utilities	2.908	228.4	227.9	229.5	0.7	200.7	220.1	9.6
Trade	12.973	182.6	184.8	179.7	-2.8	162.5	175.0	7.6
Wholesale trade	4.906	195.2	201.6	191.3	-5.1	178.2	192.9	8.3
Wholesale merchants	3.491	207.3	216.8	203.9	-5.9	189.2	206.3	9.0
Retail trade	8.067	174.9	174.6	172.6	-1.2	153.0	164.1	7.2
Food stores	1.552	154.0	153.5	151.3	-1.4	146.2	148.9	1.9
Department stores	1.161	190.6	197.6	200.1	1.3	152.2	170.2	11.8
General stores	0.239	92.9	92.3	90.9	-1.5	88.0	90.6	3.0
Variety stores	0.301	231.2	238.7	234.4	-1.8	178.6	201.0	12.5
Motor vehicle dealers	0.926	210.4	202.1	189.7	-6.1	182.5	203.2	11.3
Clothing stores	0.507	164.0	164.3	166.8	1.6	141.6	148.9	5.2
Shoe stores	0.119	132.5	133.8	140.3	4.9	122.5	124.3	1.5
Hardware stores	0.67	122.8	123.4	121.8	-1.3	110.4	116.1	5.2
Furniture, television, radio and appliance stores	0.345	157.1	155.1	154.1	-0.6	129.1	147.7	14.3
Drug stores	0.343	187.1	191.4	188.9	-1.3	168.8	179.2	6.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.831	151.3	151.4	152.0	0.4	147.5	150.4	2.0
Community, business and personal service industries	13.821	187.6	187.7	188.0	0.2	181.5	185.3	2.1
Education and related services	3.450	245.2	243.4	242.8	-0.2	235.2	238.2	1.3
Health and welfare services	3.476	168.5	169.8	171.0	0.7	166.4	168.4	1.2
Motion picture and recreational services	0.400	194.5	191.0	197.0	3.1	186.2	193.3	3.8
Services to business management	1.616	185.9	189.8	193.0	1.7	178.6	185.9	4.1
Personal services	3.766	146.5	145.9	143.2	-1.9	140.2	144.4	3.0
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	2.212	163.2	162.9	160.5	-1.4	152.3	161.0	5.7
Public administration and defence	7.232	139.7	139.5	139.8	0.2	133.8	139.4	4.2
Special industry groupings								
Real Domestic Product less agriculture	95.475	178.2	178.2	179.5	0.8	167.9	175.8	4.7
Goods-producing industries	44.233	180.5	180.8	183.6	1.5	175.3	181.1	3.3
Goods-producing industries less agriculture	39.708	186.8	186.3	188.9	1.4	175.2	184.5	5.3
Service-producing industries	55.767	172.2	172.4	172.9	0.3	162.7	169.6	4.2
Commercial industries	85.478	177.2	177.6	179.3	1.0	169.4	176.2	4.0
Commercial industries less agriculture	80.953	180.1	180.1	181.7	0.9	169.0	177.6	5.1
Non-commercial industries	14.522	167.9	167.5	167.5	-	161.9	165.9	2.5
Index of Industrial Production	32.415	194.0	192.4	195.2	1.5	180.8	191.1	5.7

trade balance with overseas countries also recorded an unfavourable change of \$114 million to a deficit of \$36 million from a surplus of \$78 million. Exports dropped \$103 million while imports rose \$11 million. This reduction in exports took place mainly in shipments to the United Kingdom, European Economic Community and Latin America, offsetting increased sales in "other countries". Rising imports from the European Economic Community and "other countries" more than offset lower purchases from the United Kingdom and Japan.

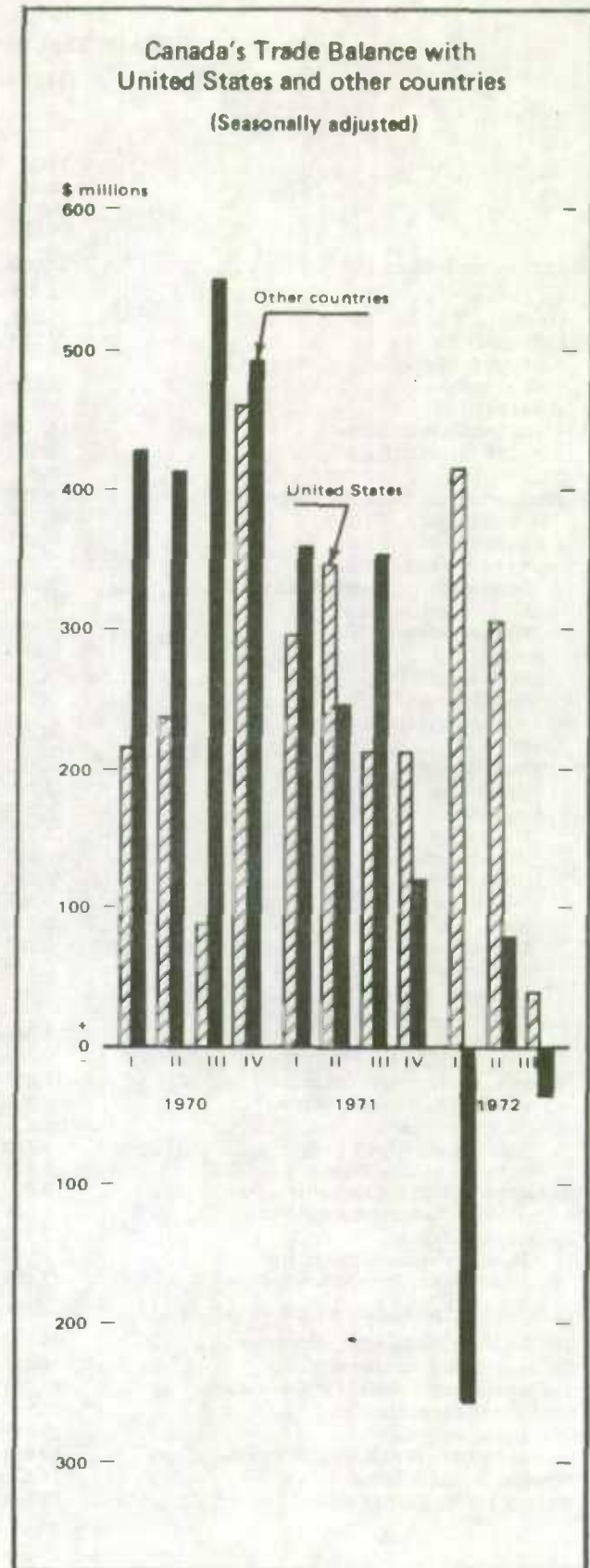
In the first nine months, domestic exports increased to \$13.8 billion in 1972 from \$12.7 billion in 1971. Of the change of almost \$1.1 billion, automotive products contributed some \$325 million, while lumber, crude petroleum and aircraft accounted for about \$460 million. For the same period imports rose to \$13.6 billion from \$11.3 billion. Larger imports of automotive products accounted for about \$520 million of this rise; industrial machinery contributed some \$200 million; food, communication equipment and crude petroleum each added about \$150 million.

Canadian external trade statistics for 1972 have been affected by industrial disputes both in Canada and abroad. Three important St. Lawrence ports were closed from mid-May to early July; and the ports in British Columbia were affected in August. Overseas, a Japanese seamen's strike extending to mid-July delayed shipments of grain, coal and other Canadian commodities. British ports were strike-bound in the month of August.

A sharp decline in automotive exports in the third quarter was largely attributable to the relocation of facilities for the production of traditional models and retooling for the assembly of a new carline by a major Canadian manufacturer. The sharp fall of \$158 million in exports of automotive products accounted for about half of the overall drop of \$329 million, seasonally adjusted at quarterly rates.

January-to-September shipments to the United States expanded to 71% of total exports this year from 68% in 1970 (edging above 1969's 70%). The share of imports coming from the United States fell steadily, however, to 69% in 1972 from 73% in 1969.

Total exports in the first nine months of 1972 were 8.8% higher at current prices and 6.3% higher at 1968 prices than for the same period of 1971. However, imports for the corresponding interval rose by 20% at current prices and 17% at 1968 prices.



Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade—October 1972

	Total Exports		Imports		Trade Balance		Percentage Change 1971 to 1972	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	Total Exports	Im- ports
	(\$ millions)						(%)	(%)
Month of October								
United Kingdom	110.3	135.8	70.9	89.0	39.5	46.8	23.1	25.5
Other Commonwealth and Preferential	50.0	72.1	67.0	73.0	-17.0	-1.8	44.2	10.3
United States	1,060.5	1,287.0	1,014.1	1,245.9	46.3	41.1	21.4	22.9
Japan	64.1	100.0	78.1	112.4	-14.0	-12.4	56.0	43.9
European Economic Community	93.6	122.4	93.2	103.9	0.4	18.5	30.8	11.5
Latin America	46.0	64.7	43.3	62.6	2.7	2.1	40.7	44.6
Other Countries	112.0	172.8	86.5	93.9	25.5	78.9	54.3	8.6
Total Commonwealth and Preferential	160.3	207.9	137.9	162.9	22.5	45.0	29.7	18.1
Total Others	1,376.1	1,747.0	1,315.2	1,618.8	60.9	128.2	27.0	23.1
Grand Total	1,536.5	1,954.9	1,453.1	1,781.7	83.3	173.2	27.2	22.6
January – October								
United Kingdom	1,132.5	1,069.8	676.4	784.4	456.2	285.4	-5.5	16.0
Other Commonwealth and Preferential	560.2	503.2	499.3	616.2	60.9	-113.0	-10.2	23.4
United States	9,879.8	11,313.4	9,027.6	10,546.1	852.2	767.3	14.5	16.8
Japan	665.8	769.0	608.2	906.9	57.6	-137.9	15.5	49.1
European Economic Community	920.1	895.7	752.6	954.6	167.5	-58.9	-2.7	26.8
Latin America	459.7	507.9	493.6	551.3	-33.9	-43.4	10.5	11.7
Other Countries	960.4	1,076.7	692.8	982.4	267.6	94.3	12.1	41.8
Total Commonwealth and Preferential	1,692.8	1,573.0	1,175.7	1,400.6	517.1	172.4	-7.1	19.1
Total Others	12,885.7	14,562.7	11,574.8	13,941.5	1,310.9	621.2	13.0	20.4
Grand Total	14,578.5	16,135.7	12,750.5	15,342.1	1,828.0	793.6	10.7	20.3

Note: Export and Import values for 1972 are preliminary estimates and may not add because of rounding.

Foreign Trade in Motor Vehicles and Parts

	Nine Months					
	1972		1971			
	U.S.A.	Other	Total	U.S.A.	Other	Total
	(\$ millions)					
Domestic Exports						
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,480.5	39.3	1,519.8	1,464.5	45.8	1,510.3
Other motor vehicles:						
Snowmobiles	60.7	1.0	61.7	67.4	.5	67.9
Trailers9	.3	1.2	1.0	.2	1.2
Other vehicles	428.8	48.6	477.4	345.2	58.1	403.3
Engines and engine parts	386.4	1.1	387.5	313.3	1.8	315.1
Other parts*	808.3	54.9	863.2	636.0	52.0	688.0
Other parts and accessories**	60.4	—	60.4	104.8	—	104.8
Total	3,226.0	145.2	3,371.2	2,932.2	158.4	3,090.6
Re-exports						
Vehicles	4.1	.4	4.5	4.4	2.6	7.0
Parts	28.3	3.4	31.7	24.9	2.8	27.7
Total Exports	3,258.4	149.0	3,407.4	2,961.5	163.8	3,125.3
Imports						
Passenger automobiles and chassis	716.9	323.8	1,040.7	713.0	230.8	943.8
Other motor vehicles:						
Snowmobiles	28.5	7.1	35.6	18.4	5.7	24.1
Trailers and motorcycles	36.9	39.6	76.5	28.1	23.1	51.2
Other vehicles	311.8	28.3	340.1	237.8	12.4	250.2
Engines and engine parts	336.4	48.2	384.6	289.1	36.6	325.7
Other parts*	1,571.6	42.3	1,613.9	1,315.7	28.6	1,344.3
Other parts and accessories**	247.7	32.7	280.4	227.2	20.7	247.9
Total	3,249.8	522.0	3,771.8	2,829.3	357.9	3,187.2
Trade Balance	8.6	-373.0	-364.4	132.2	-194.1	-61.9

* As defined in division 58 of Export and Import Commodity Classifications

** Not defined in division 58 of Export and Import Commodity Classifications

For further information contact Mr. W.M. MacLeod, External Trade Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z9 (tel. 613-992-8896).

Summary of Imports, September 1972 - Advance Information.

The external Trade Division reports that during September Canada's imports increased to a value of \$1,482 million from \$1,307 million a year earlier and \$1,187 million in the same month of 1970. Imports for the nine months increased to \$13,560 million in 1972 versus \$11,297 million in 1971 and \$10,581 million in 1970.

	September		January to September	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
	\$ millions			
Selected Countries				
United States	922.1	1,005.4	8,013.5	9,300.2
Japan	67.1	85.2	530.1	794.5
United Kingdom	65.7	71.0	605.5	695.4
Germany, West	28.4	39.4	297.5	373.4
Venezuela	31.5	39.0	290.9	310.4
France	18.8	20.6	152.3	189.2
Italy	13.6	19.4	117.2	155.2
Australia	13.0	9.6	86.6	136.2
Sweden	7.6	8.0	82.3	100.4
Switzerland	7.3	8.2	61.8	76.1
Hong-Kong	6.7	8.2	55.8	74.9
Netherlands	8.0	10.4	51.3	68.0
Mexico	2.2	2.5	38.6	39.6
ALL COUNTRIES	1,306.9	1,481.6	11,297.4	13,560.4

Further information will be contained in *Summary of Imports* (65-005, 20¢/\$2).

Vital Statistics Preliminary Report (Births), 1971 - Advance Information.

There were 362,187 births registered in Canada in 1971, down 2.6% from 371,988 the previous year. This was 16.8 births registered per 1,000 population versus 17.4 in 1970 and 17.6 in 1969.

Over the whole of 1971, births increased in the Atlantic Region; declined moderately in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and decreased significantly in Alberta and British Columbia. But in the latter half of 1971, particularly during the fourth quarter, there was a noticeable drop in all provinces.

Fertility rates, based on women of child-bearing age, declined faster than in previous years. The "total fertility rate" - the number of births that 1,000 such women would be expected to give during their lifetimes if fertility rates remained at current levels - dropped by 121 to 2,190 in 1971, after decreasing by 77 to 2,311 in 1970. A total fertility rate of 2,110 (just 80 less than 1971's rate) would maintain a constant population - assuming no migration or change in mortality rates.

The natural increase in population (births less deaths) was 205,000 in 1971. This was an increase of 9.5 per 1,000 population, down from 10.1 in 1970 and 10.3 in 1969. But the present age structure of the Canadian population is favourable to a high rate of natural increase, so if fertility and mortality rates were to remain at 1971 levels as the future age structure becomes normal, the rate of natural increase would eventually stabilize at 1 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate births dropped to 9.0% of all births in 1971 from 9.6% in 1970 and 9.2% in 1969. As with total births, the trend in illegitimate births varied geographically, and the decline was most apparent in the last quarter of the year.

For further information, order *Vital Statistics Preliminary Report*, 1971 (84-201, 75¢), or contact Mr. C. Moubarak, Vital Statistics Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0Z5 (613-992-5523).

	Births		Births Registered per 1,000 population	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Canada	362,187	371,988	16.8	17.4
Nfld.	12,767	12,539	24.4	24.2
P.E.I.	2,103	1,957	18.7	17.8
N.S.	14,250	14,159	18.1	18.5
N.B.	12,187	11,545	19.2	18.5
Que.	89,210	91,757	14.8	15.3
Ont.	130,395	134,724	16.9	17.6
Man.	18,031	18,248	18.2	18.6
Sask.	16,054	16,443	17.3	17.5
Alta.	30,545	31,967	18.8	20.0
B.C.	34,852	36,861	15.9	17.2
Yukon	506	451	27.5	28.2
N.W.T.	1,287	1,337	37.0	40.5

Prices and Price Indexes, October 1972 - Advance Information.

The *general wholesale price index* rose (1935-39=100) 1.4% in October to 318.5 from the September index of 314.0. It was 9.3% higher than the October 1971 index of 291.3. Five major group indexes were higher, while three declined. The General Wholesale Index, unlike the Industry Selling Price Index, includes prices of crude materials. It also has relatively few end product prices.

The vegetable products group index rose 2.5% in October to 259.2 from 252.9 on higher prices for grains, tea, coffee and cocoa vegetable oils and sugar and its products. The price of wheat rose 14% between September and October, and was up 34% from July. An advance of 2.5% to 454.5 from 443.5 in the wood products group index reflected price increases for spruce, cedar and fir. Higher prices for pipe and tubing, wire and rolling mill products were chiefly responsible for an increase of 1.3% to 327.4 from 323.2 in the iron products group index. The animal products group index moved 1.0% higher to 380.2 from 376.4 on price increases for leather, livestock, hides and skins, and cured meats. An increase of 1.0% to 283.8 from 280.9 occurred in the textile products group index on price increases for imported and domestic raw wool and raw cotton.

Slight decreases occurred in three major groups indexes; non-ferrous metals to 271.1 from 271.6, chemical products to 245.2 from 245.6 and non-metallic minerals to 234.6 from 234.8.

The *Industry selling price index* (Total manufacturing) moved 0.4% higher in October to 129.0 from the September index of 128.5. It was 5.2% higher than the October 1971 index of 122.6. Of the 101 industry indexes included in the Total, 49 were higher, 11 declined and 41 were unchanged.

In terms of the relative contribution to the overall change in the total manufacturing index, the more notable changes were increases recorded in the wood products group which still continues its upward trend with price increases occurring mainly in the sawmills and planing mills industry. In the foods and beverages group the most relatively important advances were recorded in slaughtering and meat packing, fruit and vegetable canners and preservers, and fish products industries. Also moving upward was the leather products group with all industries within the group registering increases. Decreases for the period were relatively insignificant with the exception of the transportation equipment group where price declines were recorded in the motor vehicle manufacturers industry, reflecting the evaluation of quality change for 1973 passenger cars.

Industry Selling Price Indexes

	Oct/Sept			Major Group Indexes		
	Number of Industries					
	Increases	Decreases	Unchanged	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1972	Oct. 1971
All industries	49	11	41	129.0	128.5	122.6
Foods and beverages industries	12	2	9	139.8	139.2	129.0
Tobacco and tobacco products industries	—	—	1	1	1	1
Rubber products industries	1	—	1	110.3	110.2	108.7
Leather industries	3	—	—	158.4	149.0	131.7
Textile industries	4	—	5	108.1	107.8	104.5
Knitting mills industries	1	—	1	100.1	100.0	98.5
Clothing industries	1	—	—	1	1	1
Wood industries	5	—	1	185.4	180.2	150.0
Furniture and fixture industries	3	—	—	132.5	132.2	125.4
Paper and allied industries	3	—	3	120.2	120.0	118.7
Primary metal industries	2	2	3	136.7	135.9	132.3
Metal fabricating industries	3	—	1	1	1	1
Machinery industries	—	—	1	1	1	1
Transportation equipment industries	2	1	—	1	1	1
Electrical products industries	1	3	3	1	1	1
Non-metallic mineral products industries	2	1	6	135.0	135.0	128.0
Petroleum and coal products industries	—	—	2	115.6	115.6	115.3
Chemical and chemical products industries	4	1	2	104.6	104.5	103.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2	1	2	1	1	1

¹ Indexes not available at this level of aggregation.

For further information, order the October issues of *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4) or contact Mr. A.J. Byrne (613-992-6216), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Prices and Price Indexes (Building Construction Price Indexes), October 1972 — Advance Information.

(1961=100)

	Oct. 1972	Sept. 1972	Oct. 1971	Sept. 1971	Oct. 1972 Sept. 1972	Oct. 1971 Sept. 1971	Oct. 1972 Oct. 1971
Residential Building Materials	168.7	166.3	149.1	149.2	1.4	-0.1	13.1
Lumber and Lumber Products	188.7	185.0	159.0	159.3	2.0	-0.2	18.7
Plumbing and Heating Equipment	133.8	134.0	134.5	134.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.5
Wallboard and Insulation	142.9	142.9	131.2	131.2	-	-	8.9
Concrete Products	138.7	138.6	130.5	130.4	0.1	0.1	6.3
Other	141.5	140.4	135.7	135.5	0.8	0.1	4.3
Non-residential Building Materials	145.3	144.0	136.1	136.0	0.9	0.1	6.8
Steel and Metal Work	142.1	139.3	136.7	136.0	2.0	0.5	4.0
Plumbing, Heating and Other Equipment	146.3	146.3	143.1	143.1	-	-	2.2
Electrical Equipment	107.6	107.4	107.0	106.3	0.2	0.7	0.6
Concrete Products	140.6	140.5	131.7	131.4	0.1	0.2	6.8
Lumber and Lumber Products	211.0	205.4	166.4	168.1	2.7	-1.0	26.8
Other	137.9	137.7	131.0	130.9	0.1	0.1	5.3
Wages	240.9	236.4	213.7	210.4	1.9	1.6	12.7
Fixed-weighted composite indexes of building materials and wage rates							
Residential	203.4	200.0	180.2	178.6	1.7	0.9	12.9
Non-residential	188.2	185.5	170.9	169.4	1.5	0.9	10.1

Further information will be contained in the Statistics Canada publication *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

Prices and Price Indexes, November 1972 — Advance information

Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Nov. 23/72 This week	Nov. 16/72 Week ago 1961=100	Oct. 26/72 Month ago
Investors price index	114	183.3	180.2	177.9
Industrials	80	190.8	187.0	186.2
Utilities	20	151.8	150.7	147.7
Finance	14	193.0	190.3	181.8
Mining stock price index	24	103.2	103.8	106.9
Uraniums price index	4	155.8	161.6	173.0
Primary oils and gas	6	551.5	543.7	534.7

For further information, order the November issue of *Prices and Prices Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4) or contact Mr. J. Boulet (613-992-8270), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Consumer Credit, September 1972 — Advance Information.

Selected credit holders reporting monthly showed \$11,056 million outstanding on their books at the end of September, 16.8% more than a year earlier.

Personal cash loans by chartered banks rose to \$6,824 million, up 23.8% from a year earlier; and life insurance companies' policy loans were up 1.7% to \$793 million, but personal cash loans made under the Small Loans Act fell 14.0% to \$388 million. In addition, sales finance and consumer loan companies held \$997 million balances of retail instalment sales' paper, an increase of 11.3% since a year earlier; and the \$1,156 million outstandings of personal cash loans represented an expansion of 13.4%.

The outstanding balances of other monthly reporters — Quebec savings banks, department stores and furniture, T.V., radio, and household appliances stores rose 11.4% to \$900 million, over the year.

Credit holders reporting quarterly — other retail stores, other credit-card issuers, credit unions and caisses populaires, and public utilities — reported outstanding balances of \$2,937 million for the second quarter, 12.8% higher than a year earlier.

Total outstanding balances had reached \$13,562 million at mid-year a level 15.0% higher than that attained last year.

For further information, order the September issue of *Consumer Credit* (61-004, 20¢/\$2).

Labour Income, September 1972 – Advance Information.

Total labour income, not adjusted for seasonal variations, was estimated at \$4,729.2 million in July, \$4,780.4 million in August and \$4,933.2 million in September. A comparison with the revised figures for the same months of 1971 shows that labour income was up 9.8% in July (from \$4,307.1 million), 10.0% in August (from \$4,344.1 million) and 10.0% in September (from \$4,485.0 million).

The seasonally-adjusted third quarter estimate of \$14,296.5 million (\$4,721.4 million in July, \$4,767.7 million in August and \$4,807.4 million in September) was \$313.9 million or 2.2% more than the estimate for the second quarter. Wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased by 2.5% while those in the service-producing industries advanced by 2.2%.

Further details will be published in *Labour Income*, April-September 1972 (72-005, 20¢/\$2). Additional advance information is available on request from Labour Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0V1 (613-995-8067).

Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1972 – Advance Information.

September 1972 raw coal production jumped 37.8% to 2,125,633 tons from 1,542,813 tons a year earlier. Imports decreased to 1,928,834 tons from 2,736,761 tons. Industrial consumers used 1,315,759 tons of coal (down by 228,248 tons) and 397,072 tons of coke, (down 93,758 tons).

For further information, order the September issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, 30¢/\$3), or *Energy Statistics Service Bulletin* (57-002, \$3), or contact Mr. M.I. Cavanagh, Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, KIA 0V6 (613-992-4021).

Weekly Railway Carloadings, November 14, 1972 – Advance Information.

Railways in Canada loaded 4,717,266 tons of revenue carload freight during the 7-day period ending November 14. This was 12.6% more than in the comparable period of 1971. Year-to-date loadings decreased 1.2%.

For further information, order the November issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, 20¢/\$2).

Suicide Mortality, 1950-1968 (84-528, 75¢).

Coroners and medical examiners reported 2,413 deaths as due, or probably due to suicide in 1970, including 1,732 males and 681 females. This was a record rate of 11.3 per 100,000 population, up from 9.7 in 1968 and 8.6 in 1966. The previous record (9.8) was reached during the depression years 1930-32.

It should be noted that these figures include only cases in which sufficient evidence was available for the inquest or enquiry to establish at least the probability of suicide. The number of actual suicides classified as due to accident or other causes is impossible to determine.

Steel Ingots, Week ended November 25, 1972 – Advance Information.

Preliminary steel ingot production for the week ended November 25, totalled 241,822 tons, a decrease of 0.3% from the preceding week's total of 242,499 tons. The comparable week's total in 1971 was 230,313 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 183,227 tons equalling 100 was 132.0 in the current week, 132.3 a week earlier and 125.7 one year ago.

Department Store Sales by Regions, October 1972 (63-004, \$1 a year).

During October 1972, department store sales rose in Canada by 12.8% over the corresponding month last year, with regional changes as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 20.2%; Quebec, 17.9%; Ontario, 15.2%; Manitoba, 13.5%; Saskatchewan, 4.7%; Alberta, 8.3% and British Columbia, 3.1%.

Wholesale Trade, September 1972 – Advance Information.

Sales by wholesale merchants for September were estimated at \$2,466 million, up 8.2% from a year earlier.

In the consumer goods trades, the fresh fruits and vegetables component increased 17.2%, and in the industrial goods trades one of the most notable items was an increase of 21.7% in the industrial and transportation equipment and supplies category.

Wholesale inventories were valued at \$3,763 million, up 13.3%.

Further details may be obtained from the monthly *Wholesale Trade* report (63-008, 10¢/\$1).

There were 16.2 males suicides reported per 100,000 male population in 1970, up from 14.2 in 1968 and 12.8 in 1966. Increases were large in the younger age groups: to 10.0 (per 100,000 in the age group) from 7.8 and 6.0 among boys 15 to 19 years old, and to 21.8 from 16.4 and 15.3 among men 20 to 24 in the same comparison. The rate reached its highest level among men 55 to 59 years old, as it has for several years, but the year-to-year pattern of increase was no longer consistent (32.2 in 1970, 35.3 in 1968 and 30.2 in 1966).

Similarly among females, the overall suicide rate increased to 6.4 in 1970 from 5.2 in 1968 and 4.3 in

1966. Again the increases were large in the younger age groups: to 3.9 in 1970 from 1.3 in both 1968 and 1966 for girls 15 to 19, and to 5.8 from 5.3 and 3.0 for women 20 to 24. Women's suicide rates were highest among those in the forties and fifties. In 1970 the highest female age group rate recorded was 15.0 in the 45-49 group.

In every age group, the suicide rates were highest among single people. For example, in 1968 the rate for singles 45 to 64 years of age was 29.2, compared with 17.8 for married individuals and 24.7 for those widowed and divorced. In the over 65 age group, the single rate was 24.8, married 14.9, and widowed and divorced 11.9.

From 1950 to 1970, suicide rates were generally lower than the national rate in the five eastern provinces, and higher in the others. British Columbia has had the highest provincial rates for many years, but growing rates in the large provinces of Ontario and Quebec were mainly responsible for the national increase.

Canada's national rate of 8.6 suicides per 100,000 population in 1966 compared favourably with United States' 10.9 and England's 10.4. Among countries for which statistics are available, Mexico had the lowest rate that year (1.6), followed by Ireland with 2.4. Hungary's 29.6 was the highest rate reported, followed by Austria's 23.1.

Other Publications Released

Summary of Exports, September 1972 (65-002, 20¢/\$2)

Shipping Statistics, September 1972 (54-002, 20¢/\$2)

Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1971 (56-204, 50¢)

New Motor Vehicle Sales, September 1972 (63-007, 20¢/\$2)

Greenhouse Industry, 1970-1971 (22-202, 50¢)

Women's and Children's Clothing Industries, 1970 (34-217, 50¢)

Cansim - Users' Manual for Data Retrieval and Manipulation, 1972 (12-531, \$1.50)

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, September 1972 (63-001, 10¢/\$1)

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1969 (31-208, 75¢)

Footwear Statistics, September 1972 (33-002, 20¢/\$2)

Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, September 1972 (35-002, 20¢/\$2)

Garment Shipments, Quarter Ended June 20, 1972 (34-001, 25¢/\$1)

The Labour Force, Feature: Youth Labour Force Characteristics, Summer 1971 and 1972, October 1972 (71-001, 30¢/\$3)

Retail Trade, September 1972 (63-005, 30¢/\$3)

New Residential Construction, September 1972 (64-002, 40¢/\$4)

Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, September 1972 (63-009, \$1)

Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September 1972 (24-002, 30¢/\$3)

Miscellaneous Food Preparations, September 1972 (32-018, 25¢/\$1)

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1972 (32-001, 10¢/\$1)

Sawmills and Planing Mills and Shingle Mills, 1970 (35-204, 50¢)

Stone Quarries, 1970 (26-217, 50¢)

Canadian Statistical Review, November 1972 (11-003, 50¢/\$5)

Passenger Bus Statistics, September 1972 (53-002, 10¢/\$1)

Urban Transit, September 1972 (53-003, 10¢/\$1)

Dairy Review, October 1972 (23-001, 20¢/\$2)

Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops; Field Reporting Series No. 20, November 1972 (22-002, 20¢/\$4)

Exports by Commodities, September 1972 (65-004, 75¢/\$7.50)

The Wheat Review, October 1972 (22-005, 30¢/\$3)

Selected Meat and Meat Preparations, September 1972 (32-020, 10¢/\$1)

Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, September 1972 (46-001, 10¢/\$1)

Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September 1972 (26-007, 10¢/\$1)

The Sugar Situation, September 1972 (32-013, 10¢/\$1)

Silver, Lead, and Zinc Production, September 1972 (26-008, 10¢/\$1)

Gold Production, September 1972 (26-004, 10¢/\$1)

Particle Board, September 1972 (36-003, 10¢/\$1)

Preliminary Bulletin – Annual Census of Manufactures (32-223-P, Free to Subscribers), Vegetable Oil Mills, 1971

Service Bulletins – Fabricated Metal Products (41-009, \$2 per year), Vol. 1, No. 9, Cemented Carbide Blanks and Tools, September 1972;

Rubber and Plastics Products Industries (47-002, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 9, Production and Shipments of Plastic Bottles, September 1972;

Fabricated Metal Products (41-009, \$2 per year), Vol. 1, No. 9, Oil Filters and Cartridges, September 1972;

Energy Statistics (57-002, \$3 per year), Vol. 7, No. 88, Salient Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, August 1972; Sales of Natural Gas, September 1972; Electric Energy Statistics, September 1972;

Aviation Statistics (51-004, \$3 per year), Vol. 4, No. 61, International Air Charter Statistics, August 1972.

Electrical Products (43-007, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 22, Domestic Water Tank Heaters, September 1972

Fish and Fish Products (24-003, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 55, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Newfoundland, October 1972.

Energy Statistics (57-002, \$3 per year), Vol. 7, No. 90, Oil Pipe Line Supply and Disposition, Production of Selected Petroleum Products, September 1972;

Electrical Products (43-007, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 21, Factory Shipments of Unit Heaters, 1968-1971;

Selected Dairy By-products (32-024, \$1 per year), 1, No. 14, Dry Skim Milk Powder, October 1972;

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation (32-023, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 18, Pack of Processed Raspberries, 1972;

Fish and Fish Products (24-003, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 57, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Vol. 1, No. 56 Newfoundland, Advance Release of Fish Landings, Quebec, October 1972.

Tobacco and Tobacco Products (32-022, \$1 per year), Vol. 1, No. 12 Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, October 1972

Energy Statistics (57-002, \$3 per year), Vol. 7, No. 89, Refined Petroleum Products 1971; Vol. 7, No. 91, Coal Production and Landed Imports, October 1972