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# Statistics Canada

## weekly

Friday, December 29, 1972

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Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of  
International Payments, Third Quarter 1972  
(67-001, 75¢/\$3).

The current account balance weakened considerably to a seasonally adjusted deficit of \$355 million in the third quarter after showing some strength in its movement in the previous quarter. The increased deficit resulted from a sharp \$343-million decline in the merchandise trade surplus which dropped to \$75 million. The non-merchandise balance, due to irregular factors, improved slightly to a deficit of \$430 million, from \$446 million in the second quarter. The

weakness of the current account was a significant factor in the slackening pace of economic activity in Canada as measured by the change in Gross National Product. Special factors affecting the flow of some merchandise trade in the quarter were the extended shutdown of a major automobile company in Canada to switch its product line, and dock strikes both on the Canadian west coast and in the United Kingdom. Such factors, which distort the month-to-month pattern of trade and quarterly movements when the events bridge quarters, make it difficult to interpret the underlying trend.

Summary Statement

	1970	1971	1971			1972	
			II Q	III Q	IV Q	II Q	III Q
			(S millions)				
			Seasonally adjusted				
Merchandise trade balance			586	605	382	168	418
Balance on non-merchandise transactions			422	503	-637	-494	-446
Current account balance			164	102	255	-326	-28
			Not seasonally adjusted				
Current account balance	1,036	348	103	293	-206	-466	86
Capital movements in long-term forms	742	393	-9	1	151	311	637
Capital movements in short-term forms	-248	36	-87	-152	635	215	-229
Net capital movement <sup>(1)</sup>	494	429	-96	-151	786	526	408
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	133	119				117	
Net official monetary movements	1,663	896	7	142	580	177	322

(1) Excluding items show below.

Capital movements, unadjusted for seasonal variations, led to a net inflow of \$51 million, a decline of over \$350 million from the previous quarter. Transactions in long-term forms produced a net inflow of \$247 million, a drop of almost \$400 million from the high level of the second quarter. Capital movements in short-term forms resulted in a net outflow of \$196 million, little changed from the second quarter. There were, however, substantial changes in several component accounts which reflected to some extent continued unsettled conditions in international financial markets.

The current account deficit, unadjusted for seasonal variations, was \$48 million in the third quarter. This deficit, combined with the net capital inflow of \$51 million, produced an increase in net official monetary assets of \$3 million in the quarter. The last time a very small increase occurred was in the second quarter of 1971, when a \$7-million rise was recorded. Month-to-month changes were also relatively small.

The improvement in the current account balance which appeared in the second quarter of this year was not maintained in the third quarter as the deficit on current account rose by \$327 million to \$355 million to become the largest deficit since the second quarter of 1960. The deepening of the deficit in the third quarter was due to a drastic \$343 million

reduction in the merchandise trade surplus to \$75 million. Exports fell by about 6% to \$4,716 million while imports rose by about 1 1/2% to \$4,641 million, a slowdown in their growth from previous rates. The decline in exports was mainly concentrated in July and followed a June total which was unusually high. Exports to the United States fell by over \$200 million and to overseas markets, by over \$100 million. Imports from the United States rose by about \$40 million while from overseas countries they went up by about \$20 million.

On a commodity basis there was a large increase in exports of wheat, with small rises recorded for motor vehicle engines and parts, agricultural machinery, aircraft engines and parts, scientific equipment, woodpulp and lumber. There were major reductions in shipments of motor vehicles, nickel and copper; and small declines for aluminium, newsprint, communications equipment, wood products and meat and dairy produce. There were increases in imports of automobiles and trucks, tractors, communication equipment, apparel and footwear, miscellaneous equipment and tools, office machines and agricultural machinery; but decreases for motor vehicle engines and parts, machinery, non-ferrous ores and alloys and fuel oil.

With total non-merchandise receipts rising by 4% to \$1,382 million and payments by 2% to \$1,812

(continued)



million, the non-merchandise deficit dropped by \$16 million to \$430 million, the smallest deficit since the second quarter of 1971. An increase in dividend receipts, due mainly to one large irregular dividend, was the single most important factor accounting for the decline. Travel receipts fell by \$24 million to \$298 million while travel payments also registered a drop, falling to \$340 million. Both the number of United States visitors and their average expenditures in Canada appeared to decline, and apparently a reduction in the number of Canadian travellers to the United States was only partly offset by an increase in expenditure per visitor.

Not adjusted for seasonal variations the current account deficit was \$48 million in the third quarter. Total current receipts were \$6,221 million while total current payments were \$6,269 million. With merchandise exports at \$4,522 million and merchandise imports at \$4,330 million there was a trade surplus of \$192 million which was, however, more than offset by the deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

During the first nine months of 1972 the current account balance swung to a deficit of \$600 million from a surplus of \$554 million a year earlier. The deterioration on current account resulted mainly from a 60% contraction of the trade surplus to \$748 million. While commodity imports soared by 20% to \$13,483 million exports increased more moderately by 9% to \$14,231 million. The increase in the end products group of commodities represented 70% of the total import rise.

Compared with the first nine months of 1971 there was a \$92-million rise to \$1,348 million in the deficit on invisibles. Among service payments, the items "other services" (mainly business services) and freight and shipping together increased by almost \$200 million. Partially offsetting this increase were declines on travel and interest and dividend payments. Official contributions, at \$165 million, were larger by \$29 million. On the receipts side, credits for interest and dividends, and freight and shipping

transactions provided an increase of over \$90 million; this was partially offset by decreases on travel and "other services".

During the January-September period of 1972 Canada's balance on current transactions declined with each of the five main areas when compared to the corresponding period of 1971. The merchandise trade balance worsened with all of the regions as only the United States and the "other countries" group recorded increased purchases of Canadian commodities while imports rose sharply from all five regions, especially from overseas countries. A deterioration also appeared on non-merchandise transactions for all regions except the "other countries" group.

Capital movements between Canada and other countries in the third quarter of 1972 resulted in a net capital inflow of \$51 million, down \$357 million from a net inflow of \$408 million in the second quarter. This movement together with the current account deficit of \$48 million led to a \$3-million increase in Canadian official monetary assets.

Net capital inflows in long-term forms, at \$247 million, were less than half the previous quarter's net inflow of \$584 million. There were substantial reductions of sales of new Canadian issues abroad. Following exceptionally large second-quarter inflows of \$662 million, sales of new Canadian securities abroad fell to \$236 million. Inflows for direct investment in Canada during the quarter were down \$75 million to \$125 million from the second-quarter level of \$200 million. Partially offsetting increases in inflows occurred in trade in outstanding Canadian bonds with net sales of \$138 million, up \$103 million from \$35 million in the second quarter, and a reduction in advances by the Canadian government to international development agencies following large extraordinary advances in the second quarter. The effect of adjusting actual long-term capital inflows to reflect the timing of security offerings is given in the accompanying statement which shows that offerings exceeded deliveries by \$36 million.

**Capital Movements**  
(Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations)

Item	1970 1971		1971			1972		
			II Q	III Q	IV Q	I Q	II Q	III Q
			(\$ millions)					
Foreign direct investment in Canada	835	885	149	135	284	235	200	125
Canadian direct investment abroad	-295	-305	-68	-5	-66	-85	-90	-130
Net sales of Canadian securities	491	120	-43	-	39	176	542	224
Net purchases of foreign securities	74	191	62	63	24	69	69	89
Other capital movements in long-term forms	-363	-498	-109	-192	-130	-84	-84	-61
Bank balances and other short-term funds abroad (excluding official reserves)	-376	869	-47	173	170	561	584	-557
Non-resident holdings of Canadian short-term paper	221	77	1	39	182	260	-248	-133
Other capital movements in short-term forms	-93	-910	-41	-364	283	-606	-565	494
Net capital movement	494	429	-96	-151	786	526	408	51

(continued)

Capital movements in short-term forms resulted in a net capital outflow of \$196 million, down \$33 million from a \$229 million outflow in the second quarter. Although the balance of short-term capital movements was not greatly changed from the second quarter there were very large shifts in holdings of short-term funds. Resident holdings of foreign currency bank balances and other short-term funds abroad increased \$557 million in the second quarter. The effect of this outflow was partially offset by a \$115-million reduction in outflows from transactions in Canadian money market instruments during the second quarter to \$133 million and by a \$951-million swing in the category "other short-term capital transactions" to a \$434-million inflow from an outflow of \$517 million.

Canada's net official monetary assets totalled US \$6,221 million on September 30, 1972, an increase of US \$3 million over the quarter.

**Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports,**  
November 1972 — Published only in Statistics  
Canada Daily and Weekly.

Seasonally adjusted exports in November reached a new high of \$1,978 million, up \$119 million from October. Shipments to the United States rose \$89 million or 7.4%, but those to the United Kingdom declined \$7 million or 4.8%, while those to other overseas countries increased \$37 million or 7.3%.

Unadjusted November exports at \$2,018 million were \$395 million or 24% higher than a year earlier. Export gains were recorded to all trading areas other than Latin America and Other Commonwealth and

Preferential Countries, with the United States accounting for some two-thirds or \$258 million of the overall increase.

Over half of the export rise over November 1971 can be attributed to a few commodities: automotive products (up \$76 million), lumber (\$58 million), wheat (\$48 million), and crude petroleum (\$26 million). Grain shipments to the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. and its satellites expanded substantially. Exports of aluminum metal were, however, lower.

In the 11 months to November 1972, exports reached a level of \$18,160 million, up \$1,959 million or 12%, with the United States contributing \$1,695 million or 87% of the increase. In exports to other countries there was a net gain of \$264 million, with increases to "Other Countries" (\$206 million), Japan (\$127 million), and Latin America (\$45 million), offset in part by export losses to the United Kingdom (\$42 million), Other Commonwealth and Preferential Countries (\$65 million), and to the European Economic Community (\$7 million). Domestic export increases for automotive products accounted for nearly \$440 million and lumber about \$300 million; crude petroleum and natural gas added some \$250 million; and wheat, newsprint and aircraft and parts made smaller but important contributions to the overall increase.

For further information order the November issue of *Summary of Exports* (65-002, 20¢/\$2).

**Preliminary Statement of Total Canadian Exports, November 1972.**  
(Domestic Exports plus Re-exports)

	Value		Change
	1971	1972	1971-1972
	(\$ million)		%
<b>November</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	104.0	124.4	19.6
Other Commonwealth and Preferential . . . . .	69.3	62.4	-10.0
United States . . . . .	1,116.1	1,373.8	23.1
Japan . . . . .	85.0	106.7	25.5
European Economic Community . . . . .	94.2	109.4	16.1
Latin America . . . . .	56.7	51.8	-8.6
Other Countries . . . . .	98.0	189.6	93.5
Total Commonwealth and Preferential . . . . .	173.3	186.8	7.8
Total Others . . . . .	1,450.0	1,831.4	26.3
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,623.3</b>	<b>2,018.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>January-November</b>			
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,236.5	1,194.3	-3.4
Other Commonwealth and Preferential . . . . .	629.6	564.4	-10.4
United States . . . . .	10,955.9	12,690.9	15.4
Japan . . . . .	750.8	877.5	16.9
European Economic Community . . . . .	1,014.3	1,007.3	-0.7
Latin America . . . . .	516.4	561.1	8.7
Other Countries . . . . .	1,058.3	1,264.6	19.5
Total Commonwealth and Preferential . . . . .	1,866.1	1,758.7	-5.8
Total Others . . . . .	14,335.7	16,401.5	14.4
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>16,201.8</b>	<b>18,160.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>

Note: Figures may not add because of rounding.



**Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, November 1972** — Published only in Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

Seasonally adjusted Canadian imports set a new high of \$1,673 million in November, up slightly from October. With the November rise in exports, also to a new high of \$1,978 million (as reported earlier), the merchandise trade surplus increased to \$305 million from nearly \$200 million in October and a position of virtual balance in August.

Unadjusted November imports at \$1,812 million were \$282 million or 18% higher than November 1971. Imports rose from all trading areas other than the United Kingdom and Latin America, with the United States accounting for \$236 million (84%) of the increase.

More than half of the rise was attributable to four commodity groups. Imports of automotive products, particularly of parts, increased \$96 million in line with sharply higher vehicle sales. Food purchases expanded by \$29 million, and industrial machinery and communication equipment imports each rose by some \$13 million. Crude petroleum and non-ferrous metal imports were however lower.

In the 11 months to November 1972, imports rose \$2,877 million or 20% to \$17,158 million. The United States contributed \$1,754 million or 61% of the increase. Imports from Japan and "other countries" each increased by over \$300 million, or 21% together, and the Commonwealth and Preferential Countries and the European Economic Community each accounted for some 8% of the overall change.

Imports of automotive products rose \$735 million, industrial machinery \$245 million, food some \$200 million, communication equipment \$185 million, and crude petroleum \$135 million.

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

#### **Urban and Rural Population, 1971 Census — Advance Information.**

Total population living in Canada's urban areas reached 16,410,780 in 1971. This was 1,684,021 or 11.4% more than in 1966. As a proportion of the total population, urban dwellers increased to 76.1% from 73.6%. The rural population actually declined by 130,596 or 2.5% to 5,157,525, constituting 23.9% of the total population (26.4% in 1966). Within the rural category, there was a 10.5% rise in the non-farm component to 3,737,730 persons, representing a larger share (17.3% vs 16.9%) of the overall total. This was more than offset, however, by a drop of 485,416 or 25.5% in the rural farm population to 1,419,795.

The degree of urbanization ranged from 38.3% in Prince Edward Island to 82.4% in Ontario. All

provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia had a higher proportion of urban population than in 1966, with the greatest proportional gain occurring in New Brunswick (to 56.9% from 50.6%).

More information will be found in 1971 Census publications *Urban and Rural Population for Census Divisions* (92-755, 25¢) and *Urban and Rural Distributions by Sex for Provinces and Census Divisions* (92-709, 50¢). Further advance information is available from Census Data User Inquiry Service, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0T7 (613-996-5627).

(see table on page 7)

#### **Consumer Credit, October 1972 — Advance Information.**

Selected credit holders reporting monthly showed \$11,167 million outstanding on their books at the end of October — 16.6% more than a year earlier.

Personal cash loans by chartered banks rose to \$6,890 million, up 22.9% from a year earlier; and life insurance companies' policy loans were up 1.9% to \$796 million, but personal cash loans made under the Small Loans Act fell 13.8% to \$381 million. In addition, sales finance and consumer loan companies held \$1,021 million balances of retail instalment sales' paper, an increase of 13.7% since a year ago; and the \$1,159 million outstandings of personal cash loans represented an expansion of 13.1%.

The outstanding balances of other monthly reporters (Quebec savings banks, department stores and furniture, T.V., radio, and household appliances stores) rose 11.5% to \$921 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 \$2,987 million for the third quarter, 12.2% higher than a year earlier.

Total outstanding balances had reached \$14,041 million at the end of the September quarter; a level 15.8% higher than that attained for the corresponding quarter last year.

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

#### **Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1972 — Advance Information.**

Department stores registered sales of \$317.2 million during October 1972, up 12.8% from \$281.2 million a year earlier.

Increased department store sales ranged from 30.7% in furs to 2.1% in intimate apparel. Declines were registered by women's and girls hosiery (0.6%), T.V., radio and music (1.0%) and food and kindred products (1.8%). All provinces reported increases, ranging from a high of 25.8% in Nova Scotia to 3.1% in British Columbia.

The value of stocks held in October 1972 was \$1,007.1 million, up 16.9% from October 1971.

(continued on page 7)

Statistics Canada - External Trade Division, December 20, 1972  
Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade - November 1972

	<u>Total Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>		<u>Trade Balance</u>		<u>Percentage Change 1971 to 1972</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	(\$ millions)						<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
							%	%
<u>Month of November</u>								
United Kingdom .....	104.0	124.4	92.4	87.7	+ 11.6	+ 36.7	+ 19.6	- 5.1
Other C'wealth & Pref. ....	69.3	62.4	65.4	86.5	+ 4.0	- 24.1	- 10.0	+ 32.3
United States .....	1,116.1	1,373.8	1,003.8	1,239.7	+ 112.3	+ 134.1	+ 23.1	+ 23.5
Japan .....	85.0	106.7	111.0	124.2	- 26.0	- 17.5	+ 25.5	+ 11.9
European Economic Community .....	94.2	109.4	104.0	113.2	- 9.8	- 3.8	+ 16.1	+ 8.8
Latin America .....	56.7	51.8	60.7	58.4	- 4.0	- 6.6	- 8.6	- 3.8
Other Countries .....	98.0	189.6	92.9	102.8	+ 5.0	+ 86.8	+ 93.5	+ 10.7
 Total C'wealth & Pref. ....	173.3	186.8	157.7	174.2	+ 15.6	+ 12.6	+ 7.8	+ 10.5
 Total Others .....	1,450.0	1,831.4	1,372.5	1,638.3	+ 77.5	+ 193.1	+ 26.3	+ 19.4
 Grand Total .....	1,623.3	2,018.2	1,530.2	1,812.5	+ 93.1	+ 205.7	+ 24.3	+ 18.4
<u>January - November</u>								
United Kingdom .....	1,236.5	1,194.3	768.7	872.1	+ 467.8	+ 322.2	- 3.4	+ 13.5
Other C'wealth & Pref. ....	629.6	564.4	564.7	702.7	+ 64.9	- 138.3	- 10.4	+ 24.4
United States .....	10,995.9	12,690.9	10,031.4	11,784.9	+ 964.5	+ 906.0	+ 15.4	+ 17.5
Japan .....	750.8	877.5	719.3	1,031.1	+ 31.6	- 153.6	+ 16.9	+ 43.3
European Economic Community .....	1,014.3	1,007.3	856.6	1,066.8	+ 157.6	- 59.5	- 0.7	+ 24.5
Latin America .....	516.4	561.1	554.3	609.8	- 37.9	- 48.7	+ 8.7	+ 10.0
Other Countries .....	1,058.3	1,264.6	785.7	1,090.6	+ 272.6	+ 174.0	+ 19.5	+ 38.8
 Total C'wealth & Pref. ....	1,866.1	1,758.7	1,333.4	1,574.9	+ 532.7	+ 183.8	- 5.8	+ 18.1
 Total Others .....	14,335.7	16,401.5	12,947.3	15,583.2	+1,388.4	+ 818.3	+ 14.4	+ 20.4
 Grand Total .....	16,201.8	18,160.3	14,280.7	17,158.1	+1,921.1	+1,002.2	+ 12.1	+ 20.1

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

Proposed Release Date: Friday, December 22, 1972 at 8:00 a.m.



Inventory increases were led by plumbing, heating and building materials (37.8%) and photographic equipment and supplies (34.2%). Declines were registered in women's and misses coats and suits (0.5%),

floor coverings (0.5%) and millinery (17.4%). Further details will be contained in *Department Store Sales and Stocks*, October 1972 (63-002, 204/\$2).

### Urban and Rural Population

	Census 1971					Census 1966				
	Total	Urban	Total	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm	Total	Urban	Total	Rural Non-farm	Rural Farm
<b>Canada</b> . . . . .	<b>21,568,310</b>	<b>16,410,780</b>	<b>5,157,525</b>	<b>3,737,730</b>	<b>1,419,795</b>	<b>20,014,880</b>	<b>14,726,759</b>	<b>5,288,121</b>	<b>3,382,910</b>	<b>1,905,211</b>
Newfoundland . . . . .	522,105	298,800	223,305	218,780	11,525	493,396	266,689	226,707	218,252	8,455
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	111,645	42,780	68,860	47,730	21,130	108,535	39,747	68,788	37,947	30,841
Nova Scotia . . . . .	788,960	447,400	341,555	315,290	26,265	756,039	438,907	317,132	271,881	45,251
New Brunswick . . . . .	634,560	361,145	273,410	247,850	25,560	616,788	312,225	304,563	253,059	51,504
Quebec . . . . .	6,027,765	4,861,240	1,166,520	861,215	305,300	5,780,845	4,525,114	1,255,731	770,667	485,064
Ontario . . . . .	7,703,105	6,343,630	1,359,480	995,835	363,635	6,960,870	5,593,440	1,367,430	885,735	481,695
Manitoba . . . . .	988,245	686,445	301,805	171,390	130,415	963,066	646,048	317,018	157,146	159,872
Saskatchewan . . . . .	926,245	490,630	435,610	202,275	233,330	955,344	468,327	487,017	207,375	279,642
Alberta . . . . .	1,627,870	1,196,250	431,620	195,595	236,025	1,463,203	1,007,407	455,796	178,198	277,598
British Columbia . . . . .	2,184,620	1,654,410	530,215	456,700	73,515	1,873,674	1,410,493	463,181	377,984	85,197
Yukon . . . . .	18,390	11,215	7,170	7,115	55	14,382	6,828	7,554	7,492	62
Northwest Territories . . . . .	34,805	16,830	17,980	17,955	25	28,738	11,534	17,204	17,174	30

### Percentage distribution

<b>Canada</b> . . . . .	<b>100.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Newfoundland . . . . .	100.0	57.2	42.8	41.9	0.9	100.0	54.1	45.9	44.2	1.7
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	100.0	38.3	61.7	42.8	18.9	100.0	36.6	63.4	35.0	28.4
Nova Scotia . . . . .	100.0	56.7	43.3	40.0	3.3	100.0	58.1	41.9	36.0	5.9
New Brunswick . . . . .	100.0	56.9	43.1	39.1	4.0	100.0	50.6	49.4	41.0	8.4
Quebec . . . . .	100.0	80.6	19.4	14.3	5.1	100.0	78.3	21.7	13.3	8.4
Ontario . . . . .	100.0	82.4	17.6	12.9	4.7	100.0	80.4	19.6	12.7	6.9
Manitoba . . . . .	100.0	69.5	30.5	17.3	13.2	100.0	67.1	32.9	16.3	16.6
Saskatchewan . . . . .	100.0	53.0	47.0	21.8	25.2	100.0	49.0	51.0	21.7	29.3
Alberta . . . . .	100.0	73.5	26.5	12.0	14.5	100.0	68.8	31.2	12.2	19.0
British Columbia . . . . .	100.0	75.7	24.3	20.9	3.4	100.0	75.3	24.7	20.2	4.5
Yukon . . . . .	100.0	61.0	39.0	38.7	0.3	100.0	47.5	52.5	52.1	0.4
Northwest Territories . . . . .	100.0	48.3	51.7	51.6	0.1	100.0	40.1	59.9	59.8	0.1

**Households by Age of Head, 1971 Census - Advance Information.**

Although total households in Canada increased by only 16.6%, the number of households with heads under 25 years of age grew by 54.0% reaching 414,470 in 1971 from 269,065 in 1966. In the provinces, this group increased by as much as 72.6% in Manitoba and 63.0% in Newfoundland. The number of households with heads aged under 25 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories more than doubled.

Quebec registered the largest growth in the number of households with heads over 70 years of age, jumping 17.5% to 125,095 in 1971 compared to 106,459 in 1966. Nationally, however, the proportion of households with heads over 70 declined to 10.3% of all households from 10.7%.

Further information can be obtained from Census Data User Inquiry Service, Census Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, KIA 0T7 (613-996-5627).

**Steel Ingots, Week ended December 23, 1971 - Advance Information.**

Preliminary steel ingot production for the week ended December 23, totalled 233,532 tons, a decrease of 11.4% from the preceding week's total of 263,473 tons. The comparable week's total in 1971 was 194,352 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1967 of 183,227 tons equalling 100 was 127.0 in the current week, 143.8 a week earlier and 106.1 one year ago.

**Wholesale Trade, October 1972 - Advance Information.**

Sales by wholesale merchants for October were estimated at \$2,683 million up 16.2% from a year earlier.

In the consumer goods trades, the most significant sales change from October 1971 was an increase of 27.9% in the clothing and furnishings. In the industrial goods trades one of the most notable items was an increase of 24.9% in the other construction materials and supplies (including lumber) category.

Wholesale inventories were valued at \$3,704 million, up 11.1% over October of last year.

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

**Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1972 - Advance Information.**

October 1972 raw coal production increased 35.9% to 2,230,902 tons from 1,641,971 tons a year earlier. Imports increased to 2,488,584 tons from 1,798,054 tons. Industrial consumers used 1,819,957 tons of coal (up by 64,952 tons) and 360,901 tons of coke, (down 107,270 tons).

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

**Other Publications Released**

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

**Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, October 1972 (46-003, 10¢/\$1)**

**Oils and Fats, October 1972 (32-006, 20¢/\$2)**

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

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

**Products Made from Canadian Clays, October 1972 (44-005, 10¢/\$1)**

**Cement, October 1972 (44-001, 10¢/\$1)**

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

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

**Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, October 1972 (33-001, 10¢/\$1);**

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

**Copper and Nickel Production, October 1972 (26-003, 10¢/\$1);**

**Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, October 1972 (25-001, 10¢/\$1);**

**Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables, October 1972 (32-011, 20¢/\$2);**

**Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October 1972 (43-005, 10¢/\$1);**

**Foundation Garment Shipments, Third Quarter 1972 (34-002, 25¢/\$1);**

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

**Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, October 1972 (41-004, 10¢/\$1);**

**Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, October 1972 (43-003, 10¢/\$1);**

**Particle Board, October 1972 (36-003, 10¢/\$1);**

(continued)



**Weekly Railway Carloadings**, December 14, 1972 – Advance Information

**Railway Carloadings**, November 1972 – Advance Information

**Farm Implement and Equipment Sales**, October 1972 (63-009, \$1 a year)

**The Motor Vehicle**, Part 1 (Rates and Regulations) 1971 (53-217, 75¢)

**Manufacturing Industries of Canada**, Prairie Provinces, 1969 (31-207, \$1)

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

**Service Bulletins – Aviation** (51-004, \$3 a year), Vol. 4, No. 66, Passenger Origin and Destination, Second Quarter 1972;

**Fruit and Vegetable Preservation** (32-023, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 22, Pack of Processed Peas, 1972;

**Fish and Fish Products** (24-003, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 65, Fish Freezings and Stocks, Newfoundland, November 1972.

**Communications** (56-001, \$1 a year), Vol. 2, No. 13, Telephone Statistics, October 1972;

**Aviation** (51-004, \$3 a year), Vol. 4, No. 65, Transcontinental and Regional Air Carriers, October 1972.

**Energy** (57-002, \$3 a year), Vol. 7, No. 94, Electric Energy Statistics, October 1972; Supply and Disposition of Propane and Butanes, August 1972.

**Preliminary Bulletins**, 1971 Census of Manufactures (\$3.50 for the series) – Clock and Watch Manufacturers, (47-206-p); Fibre and Filament Yarn Manufacturers (34-208-p); Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliance Manufacturers (47-206-p).

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