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Consumer Price Movements, January 1973 (62-001, 10¢/\$1.00)

The Consumer Price Index for Canada (1961=100) advanced 0.8% to 144.5 in January from 143.3 in December, which is the largest increase between these two months since before 1961 and contrasts with an average increase between these two months in the preceding five years of 0.3%. The major impetus to the latest month's increase was provided by Food prices which advanced 2.0%. The level of prices for All-Items other than Food rose 0.4% mainly because of a 0.8% advance in the Housing index. The other components recording increases were Tobacco and Alcohol (0.4%), Health and Personal Care (0.1%) and Recreation and Reading (0.1%). On the other hand, Clothing prices decreased 0.3% and the Transportation index declined 0.1%. Between January 1972 and January 1973, the All-Items Index advanced 5.7%.

The Food index rose 2.0% to 150.0 in January from 147.1 in December, thus recording the largest increase between these two months since before 1961. In the latest month, restaurant meal prices rose 1.1% reflecting increases in many cities across the country. The price level of food consumed at home advanced 2.1% mainly in response to higher prices for beef, pork, eggs, fresh vegetables and milk, although

all other major foods also registered increases. In the latest month, the meat, fish and poultry index advanced 3.4%. Beef and pork prices increased 5.8% and 2.7%, respectively, with all cuts contributing to the advance. The poultry index rose 0.8% as higher chicken prices outweighed lower quotations for turkey. Since January 1972, the meat, fish and poultry index advanced over 15% with pork prices increasing, on average, over 28%. Between December and January, egg prices rose 7.8% to stand over 20% above their level of a year previous. In the latest month, the vegetable index advanced 5.4% as higher prices were registered for most fresh, frozen and canned varieties. Fruit prices rose 2.0%, on average, as increases for some fresh, canned and frozen items were partly offset by declines for others. Since January 1972, the vegetable index advanced over 16% and that for fruit, 11%. Between December and January, price increases were recorded for most dairy products. Fresh milk rose 3.1% in price following increases in most Ontario cities as well as in St. John's, Calgary and Edmonton. The bakery and cereal products index increased 0.4% as most items priced, including bread, corn flakes and cake mix registered advances. Among other foodstuffs, decreases were recorded for ground coffee and peanut

Consumer Price Index and Main Components (1961=100)

	Component weight*	Index			Per cent change	
		1973		1972	Jan. 1973 from	
		Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec. 1972	Jan. 1972
All-items	100	144.5	143.3	136.7	0.8	5.7
Food	27	150.0	147.1	136.4	2.0	10.0
Restaurant meals		179.1	177.2	166.1	1.1	7.8
Food at home		146.1	143.1	132.5	2.1	10.3
Housing	32	148.0	146.8	140.5	0.8	5.3
Shelter		163.9	163.1	154.1	0.5	6.4
Household operation		126.7	124.8	122.2	1.5	3.7
Clothing	11	134.7	135.1	130.2	-0.3	3.5
Transportation	12	133.3	133.4	132.3	-0.1	0.8
Health and Personal Care	7	151.9	151.8	146.3	0.1	3.8
Recreation and Reading	5	141.5	141.4	136.5	0.1	3.7
Recreation		133.2	133.2	129.2	-	3.1
Reading		166.3	166.1	158.2	0.1	5.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	6	135.3	134.7	129.7	0.4	4.3
Tobacco		145.4	145.4	138.2	-	5.2
Alcohol		128.5	127.4	123.9	0.9	3.7
Supplementary Classification						
All-items	100	144.5	143.3	136.7	0.8	5.7
Total commodities	70	135.4	133.9	128.0	1.1	5.8
Food	27	150.0	147.1	136.4	2.0	10.0
Non-durables (excl. food)	31	132.5	131.8	127.8	0.5	3.7
Durables**	12	109.6	109.2	109.3	0.4	0.3
Total services	30	165.5	165.0	157.0	0.3	5.4
Purchasing power of the 1961 consumer dollar	-	0.69	0.70	0.73		
All-items Consumer Price Index Converted to 1949=100						186.7

* Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

** Includes such items as new passenger car, refrigerator, stoves, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine, television and radio set, furniture, floor coverings, and dishes.

Note: For comprehensive detail on these and other price statistics, see *Prices and Price Indexes*, January 1973 (62-002, 40¢/\$4).

butter as special prices took effect in some cities, and soup, infants' food and sugar also fell in price. However, soft drinks, jelly powder, jam, tea and instant coffee were among the items recording increases. Since January 1972, the Food index advanced 10.0%, with the price of food consumed at home increasing 10.3% and that for restaurant meals 7.8%.

The Housing index advanced 0.8% to 148.0 in January from 146.8 in December as a result of increases of 0.5% and 1.5% in the shelter and household operation components, respectively. The shelter rise reflected a 0.7% increase in the homeownership element. The main factor in the household operation advance was a 3.9% increase in the fuel and lighting index which resulted from higher prices for electricity, in Toronto, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Calgary, for domestic gas in Calgary and Vancouver, and for fuel oil in a number of cities across the country. Furniture prices rose 0.4% mainly because of increased quotations for bedroom suites and kitchen sets, and carpet prices moved up 0.3%. Among other household operation items, prices for dishes, detergent, bleach and floor wax, and wages for household help increased in a number of cities. Between January 1972 and January 1973, the Housing index advanced 5.3%.

The Clothing index decreased 0.3% to 134.7 in January from 135.1 in December, which compares with declines of 0.7% between these two months in each of the preceding three years. The decrease in the latest month was mainly attributable to seasonal sales on a number of items. A 0.9% decrease in the women's wear index was caused by sales on coats, woollen dresses and undergarments, and a 1.1% fall in the children's wear component mostly resulted from sales on boys' parkas, slacks and sport shirts and girls' winter coats, snowsuits and sweaters. In contrast, the men's wear index was unchanged as lower prices for overcoats, ski parkas, business shirts and slacks were offset by higher quotations for most other items, particularly sport shirts, socks and underwear. Prices of footwear and piece goods each rose 0.4%, the former as higher quotations for men's and women's street shoes outweighed reductions for women's snowboots, the latter mainly because of higher prices for woollen dress material. In the twelve months since January 1972, the Clothing index rose 3.5%.

The Transportation index declined 0.1% to 133.3 in January from 133.4 in December as a decline in the local transportation element outweighed an increase in the automobile operation component and a seasonal advance in the train fares index. The local transportation index decreased 2.3% because an effective local transit fare reduction in Toronto, as a result of the abolition of zone fares, outweighed some higher local bus fares in Quebec City. A 0.3% rise in the automobile operation component was mainly

attributable to higher new car prices, though there were scattered increases in gasoline and motor oil quotations and automobile repair charges rose in St. John's. Between January 1972 and January 1973, the Transportation index rose 0.8%.

The Health and Personal Care index rose 0.1% to 151.9 in January from 151.8 in December mainly because of the removal of earlier sale prices on cleansing tissues, razor blades, toilet soap and shaving cream; toothpaste prices were lower due to sales. In January 1973, the Health and Personal Care index stood 3.8% above its level of twelve months earlier.

The Recreation and Reading index edged up 0.1% to 141.5 in January from 141.4 in December as a result of higher newspaper subscription rates in Charlottetown and Trois Rivières. In the twelve months to January 1973, the Recreation and Reading index advanced 3.7%.

The Tobacco and Alcohol index rose 0.4% to 135.3 in January from 134.7 in December because of 0.9% higher alcoholic beverage prices which reflected some increased beer quotations in Quebec and Alberta together with higher liquor prices in Newfoundland, Alberta and British Columbia. Since January 1972, the Tobacco and Alcohol index increased 4.3%.

Consumer price index items, when classified by commodities and services, offer another view of the incidence of the change in prices. In the latest month, the services index rose 0.3% mainly as a result of higher charges for shelter services together with increased wages for household help. On the other hand, the commodities index advanced 1.1%, mostly because of the 2.0% increase in food prices. The component for non-durables other than food rose 0.5% as higher prices for footwear, alcoholic beverages, fuel, electricity and some toiletries and cleaning supplies outweighed reductions for textiles. A 0.4% increase in durables prices resulted from higher prices for new cars, furniture and carpets. In the twelve months to January 1973, the total commodities index advanced 5.8%, and the services component increased 5.4%.

Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1972 - Advance Information.

First estimates for the fourth quarter of 1972 indicate a seasonally adjusted current account deficit of \$126 million - an improvement of \$104 million from the third quarter deficit of \$230 million. The drop in the deficit was due to an increase in the merchandise trade surplus which more than doubled to \$432 million. Seasonally adjusted exports, on a balance of payments basis, rose by 14% to a total of \$5,501 million while imports went up by 10% to \$5,069 million.

It should be noted that, this release incorporates preliminary global revisions to seasonally adjusted merchandise trade data which cannot, as yet, be allocated by country or commodity and have not been incorporated in the regular releases of the External Trade Division. The main effects of these revisions on the balance of payments series have been to increase the trade balance estimate for the third quarter and reduce that for the fourth.

The non-merchandise deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, went up by almost 30% in the fourth quarter to \$558 million. The increase was almost wholly accounted for by a decline in dividend receipts to a more normal level (following the large irregular receipts in the previous quarter) and a rise in interest payments due to the second-quarter bulge in provincial borrowing abroad. The travel deficit widened a little as payments for travel abroad increased at a slightly faster pace than receipts.

Not adjusted for seasonal variations, the current account balance showed a deficit of \$53 million with total receipts of \$6,990 million and total payments of \$7,043 million. Exports of \$5,670 million and imports of \$5,129 million produced a \$541-million surplus, up about 22% more than a year earlier. Largest increases among commodities were in shipments of lumber, aircraft, engines and parts, copper in ores, crude petroleum, wheat and motor vehicle parts. Relatively larger increases in sales occurred to Japan, the European Economic Community and the United States. The greatest rises in imports occurred in aircraft and parts, woven fabrics, automotive products, communication equipment, food, plastic materials and shapes and industrial machinery. The unadjusted deficit on non-merchandise transactions was \$594 million.

Transactions with the United States produced a current account deficit of \$260 million, as a merchandise trade surplus of \$254 million was more than offset by a non-merchandise deficit of \$514 million.

Canada's international reserves fell by \$169 million in the quarter. This decline financed the current account deficit of \$53 million and a capital account outflow of \$116 million. Among capital movements so far identified, Canadian new issues sold to non-residents led to an inflow of over \$500 million, more than double the level in the previous quarter. Trading in outstanding Canadian bonds and United States equities continued to produce large inflows which were partially offset by net outflows to repurchase Canadian equities. Foreign currency transactions of the Canadian chartered banks led to a net outflow of about \$450 million, a swing of \$600 million from the \$150-million inflow recorded in the

third quarter. A small part of the outflow reflected an increase in resident holdings of swapped hedged foreign currency deposits. There appears to have been a net outflow from reduction of Canadian money market instruments held by non-residents. No significant interest rate differential, on a hedged basis, between Canada and the United States was apparent in the fourth quarter. On an unhedged basis short-term interest rates were higher in New York than in Canada and higher still in the London Eurodollar market. During the quarter the Canadian dollar traded on foreign exchange markets in a somewhat wider range than in the third quarter as the rate for the United States dollar moved between 100.19 cents and 98.16 cents.

Further information will be contained in the *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*, Fourth Quarter 1972 (67-001, 75¢/\$3), or through Mr. D.K. McAlister, (613-996-2545), Balance of Payments Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z8.

(see table on next page)

Canada's Foreign Trade, 1972 - Published Only In Statistics Canada Daily and Weekly.

Canada's merchandise trade surplus has fluctuated sharply over recent years. Following a decline to \$0.8 billion in 1969 from \$1.3 billion in 1968, the surplus widened to \$2.9 billion in 1970. The trade balance then declined to \$2.1 billion and \$1.2 billion in the following two years. The 1972 surplus stood slightly below the level of 1968. The recent surplus resulted from an increase of \$2.1 billion or 12% in exports to a record level of \$19.9 billion, outweighed by a rise of \$3.1 billion or about 20% in imports to a new high of \$18.7 billion. The area pattern of this trade development is shown in the table on page 6.

The share of imports from the United States has declined gradually from 73.2% in 1968 to 69% in 1972. The share of exports to the United States, however, has fluctuated considerably and the 1972 proportion of 69.7% was 2 percentage points higher than 1971, but not quite up to the level of 71% for 1969. The proportion of the trade surplus ascribable to the United States has risen irregularly from 14.4% in 1968 to 49.6% in 1971 and to 81.6% in 1972.

Imports rose in each quarter of 1972, with the smallest advance in the third quarter, to a record level of over \$20 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates in the last quarter of the year. Following a sharp 8% increase in the second quarter, Canadian exports

(continued)

First Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

	1971	1972	1972			
			I	II	III	IV
			(\$ millions)			
Seasonally Adjusted						
Between Canada and All Countries:						
Merchandise exports ¹			4,596	4,993	4,811	5,501
Merchandise imports ¹			4,400	4,548	4,608	5,069
Balance on merchandise trade			196	445	203	432
Non-merchandise receipts ²			1,298	1,321	1,370	1,403
Non-merchandise payments ²			1,797	1,773	1,803	1,961
Balance on non-merchandise transactions			-499	-452	-433	-558
Total receipts ²			5,894	6,314	6,181	6,904
Total payments ²			6,197	6,321	6,411	7,030
Current account balance			-303	-7	-230	-126
Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variations						
Between Canada and All Countries:						
Merchandise exports ¹	17,788	19,901	4,364	5,345	4,522	5,670
Merchandise imports ¹	15,533	18,625	4,186	4,972	4,338	5,129
Balance on merchandise trade	2,255	1,276	178	373	184	541
Non-merchandise receipts ²	5,281	5,392	1,030	1,353	1,689	1,320
Non-merchandise payments ²	7,188	7,334	1,674	1,817	1,929	1,914
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-1,907	-1,942	-644	-464	-240	-594
Total receipts ²	23,069	25,293	5,394	6,698	6,211	6,990
Total payments ²	22,721	25,959	5,860	6,789	6,267	7,043
Current account balance	348	-666	-466	-91	-56	-53
Net capital movements, long and short-term ³ (excluding monetary items below)	429	882	526	413	59	-116
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	119	117	117	-	-	-
Net official monetary movements	896	333	177	322	3	-169
Between Canada and the United States⁴						
Merchandise exports ¹	12,002	13,881	3,227	3,724	3,080	3,850
Merchandise imports ¹	10,876	12,829	2,885	3,457	2,891	3,596
Balance on merchandise trade	1,126	1,052	342	267	189	254
Non-merchandise receipts	3,110	3,032	552	754	1,046	680
Non-merchandise payments	4,496	4,531	1,061	1,123	1,153	1,194
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-1,386	-1,499	-509	-369	-107	-514
Total receipts ²	15,112	16,913	3,779	4,478	4,126	4,530
Total payments ²	15,372	17,360	3,946	4,580	4,044	4,790
Current account balance	-260	-447	-167	-102	82	-260

¹ Adjusted for valuation and timing for Balance of Payments purposes.

² Includes taxes withheld on service payments or income distributions to non-residents not distributed bilaterally amounting to, in the fourth quarter 1972, \$81 million (seasonally adjusted) and \$93 million (not seasonally adjusted).

³ Includes balancing item.

⁴ Excluding gold production available for export.

temporarily dipped in the third quarter to a level moderately higher than the first quarter. Transportation strikes both in Canada and abroad in the United Kingdom and Japan probably contributed to this course. Exports however, rebounded in the fourth quarter to a high of more than \$22.2 billion, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Contributing foremost to the increase in exports in 1972 were automotive products, rising nearly \$500 million attributable to the U.S. market. Substantial gains of \$350 million and \$280 million were recorded respectively in shipments mainly to the United States of lumber, crude oil and natural gas. Exports of aircraft and parts to the United States rose nearly \$100 million in 1972, and those of newsprint over \$50 million. An increase of some \$85 million was recorded in wheat from a massive rise in deliveries in particular to the U.S.S.R. and to the People's Republic of China, which was offset in part by lower

shipments to Western Europe and the Middle East. Shipments of copper ores gained \$50 million and those of whisky and pulp some \$20 million each, while exports of aluminum and iron ore each fell about \$60 million, and nickel nearly \$30 million.

The fall in exports to the United Kingdom was concentrated in metal ores, aircraft and parts, automotive products, communication equipment and grains. The export rise to Japan was principally in metal ores, coal, rapeseed, meat, fish, grains and lumber. Exports to Latin America rose on the strength of shipments of aircraft and parts, rail rolling stock and industrial machinery. Wheat deliveries to the U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China dominated the rise in exports to "other countries".

The import increase in 1972 was distributed over many commodities, but some \$860 million or 28 per cent of the total rise was attributable to automotive products, reflecting higher sales in Canada. Con-

(Continued)

comitant with the increase in business investment during 1972, imports of industrial machinery rose \$265 million as did also communication equipment and office machines together. Food commodities including meat, fish, fruits, vegetables and sugar boosted imports nearly \$220 million, while crude oil arrivals rose some \$140 million. Imports of apparel, tractors, plastics, chemicals, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel products rose more moderately.

Higher import demand for United States goods was registered strongly for automotive products, industrial machinery, food, communication equipment, office machines, and tractors. Increased demand for United Kingdom products was concentrated in transport and communication equipment and personal goods. Automotive products, communication equipment, personal goods and miscellaneous manufactured products accounted largely for the \$300 million increase in imports from Japan. The expansion of some \$210 million imports from EEC countries occurred in machinery, iron and steel fabricated materials, textiles, chemicals and manufactured goods. Imports from Latin America rose on the strength of crude petroleum, textiles, metal ores,

and food. Stronger import demand for goods from "other countries" covered a variety of commodities, including personal goods, transportation and communication equipment, other end products, crude petroleum, non-ferrous metals, textiles and sugar.

Between the end of 1971 and 1972 average export prices rose close to 4% with fairly sharp advances occurring during the second half of 1972 in the unit values of wheat, lumber and some base metals. Average import prices increased over 2 1/2% during the period. While relatively not an important import commodity, the unit value of raw sugar rose substantially in early 1972.

The course of the Canadian dollar on the international exchange market was less turbulent in 1972. The Canadian dollar continued to float after the Smithsonian Agreement in Washington in December 1971, when a new alignment of foreign exchange rates was established. In June 1972, the United Kingdom unpegged the pound sterling.

For further information order the December issue of *Exports by Commodities* (65-004, 75¢/\$7.50) and *Imports by Commodities* (65-007, 75¢/\$7.50).

	Change from 1971			Value in 1972		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
	\$ million					
United States	1,868	1,951	-83	13,874	12,896	978
United Kingdom	-49	109	-158	312	946	366
Japan	130	300	-170	961	1,102	-141
European Economic Community	12	211	-196	1,116	1,146	-30
Latin America	48	51	-3	612	658	-46
Other Countries	137	468	-331	2,023	1,953	70
Total	2,146	3,090	-944	19,899	18,701	1,198

(see tables on next page)

Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, December 1972 — Advance Information.

A total of 275,000 initial and renewal claims for unemployment insurance benefit were received in December. This represented an increase of 9,000 or 3% from the previous month. Compared with the similar month in 1971, the current volume was 32,000 or 10% less.

At the end of December, 903,000 claimants were registered for unemployment insurance benefit, up 139,000 or 18% from the November count. On December 31, 1971, there were 689,000 claimants.

Benefit paid to claimants in December increased to \$159,000,000, 11% greater than the \$144,000,000 disbursed in November. In December 1971, the expenditure was \$102,000,000.

Province	Initial and Renewal Claims Received			Claimants(a) Reporting to District Offices			Benefit Paid(b) (\$000)		
	Dec. 1972	Nov. 1972	Dec. 1971	Dec. 29 1972	Nov. 30 1972	Dec. 31 1971	Dec. 1972	Nov. 1972	Dec. 1971
Newfoundland	12,067	10,917	15,587	41,714	32,750	31,596	6,490	5,113	3,540
Prince Edward Island	3,236	2,517	3,568	8,300	5,816	6,096	1,051	722	633
Nova Scotia	12,786	11,395	14,769	40,456	34,512	31,808	6,124	5,375	3,767
New Brunswick	12,911	10,338	12,309	42,223	34,844	31,774	6,417	5,129	3,942
Quebec	78,510	78,094	87,642	264,698	230,904	195,246	48,226	44,716	29,054
Ontario	79,633	80,270	90,974	264,471	230,953	216,445	48,620	46,917	33,461
Manitoba	10,234	12,510	11,224	36,074	28,991	27,477	6,162	4,866	4,383
Saskatchewan	9,168	10,302	10,262	29,502	22,464	21,418	4,863	3,461	3,174
Alberta	16,786	18,271	18,960	56,215	47,851	41,228	9,834	8,129	6,358
British Columbia	39,482	31,641	41,543	119,479	95,532	85,972	21,601	19,294	14,052
Outside Canada	69	79	70	256	223	122	46	41	14
Canada	274,882	266,334	306,908	903,388	764,840	689,182	159,434	143,763	102,379

^a These figures are overstated by 20% to 25% in terms of active files. If a claimant does not report due to becoming re-employed, a period of 5 weeks is allowed to elapse before his claim is transferred to the inactive file.

^b May not add to "Canada" totals due to rounding.

For further information, order the December, 1972 issue of *Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act* (73-001, 20¢) or contact Mr. George Fincham, Labour Division, Statistics Canada, KIA 0V1 (613-992-7461).

Summary of Exports, December 1972 — Advance Information.

The External Trade Division reports that the value of total exports increased to \$1,747 million in December 1972 from \$1,580 million a year earlier; January-to-December total exports rose to \$19,977 million in 1972 from \$17,804 million in 1971. Area and commodity detail are shown below for domestic exports only.

Domestic Exports

	December		January to December	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
	\$ millions			
Selected Countries				
United States	996.1	1,160.9	11,681.6	13,530.9
United Kingdom	131.7	118.8	1,366.5	1,312.7
Japan	79.9	80.2	828.8	958.2
Germany West	26.5	33.7	317.0	310.8
People's Republic of China	10.3	34.9	204.1	258.6
Netherlands	26.2	23.8	234.0	249.2
Italy	12.6	21.5	208.2	198.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	13.5	17.9	180.5	196.2
Australia	13.8	9.6	180.2	153.9
Norway	22.3	10.8	186.1	152.2
France	11.2	15.0	154.3	151.3
Venezuela	9.3	14.1	120.1	145.4
India	23.3	10.1	142.8	97.9
All Countries	1,540.4	1,711.8	17,380.0	19,500.1
Selected Commodities				
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	218.1	220.7	2,045.0	2,240.9
Wheat	95.6	93.8	833.2	917.6
Whisky	19.5	30.1	185.0	209.3
Crude materials, inedible	308.8	318.3	3,250.4	3,541.4
Crude petroleum	68.2	89.1	787.4	1,007.5
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	29.9	32.1	431.8	371.9
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	53.7	42.1	407.4	375.1
Fabricated materials, inedible	467.5	552.4	5,796.8	6,528.0
Newsprint paper	88.4	80.7	1,084.5	1,157.5
Wood pulp, similar pulp	59.3	68.6	798.1	817.3
Lumber	68.2	109.7	829.5	1,174.0
Aluminum, including alloys	37.3	23.4	449.5	382.4
Copper and Alloys	29.1	34.7	384.6	391.4
End products, inedible	538.4	611.4	6,189.9	7,062.6
Passenger automobiles and chassis	179.9	182.8	2,062.2	2,169.5
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	87.2	115.9	978.5	1,220.8
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	41.9	54.8	524.5	632.4
Other motor vehicles	26.1	13.9	160.9	145.0
Motor vehicle engines and parts	39.2	42.7	441.7	514.7
Aircraft and parts	18.8	33.0	332.2	467.8
Re-exports	39.1	35.4	422.8	477.1
Total Exports	1,579.6	1,747.2	17,803.5	19,977.2

Further information will be contained in *Summary of Exports* (65-002, 20¢/\$2.00).

Domestic Exports by Stage of Fabrication

	Total		Crude materials		Fabricated materials		End products	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
	\$ millions							
All Countries								
December	1,540.4	1,711.8	465.1	471.0	492.3	575.3	583.0	665.5
January to December	17,380.0	19,500.1	4,706.8	5,184.6	6,036.1	6,745.4	6,637.1	7,570.2
United States								
December	980.2	1,160.9	176.4	198.3	318.6	392.6	485.2	570.0
January to December	11,681.6	13,530.9	2,007.0	2,313.9	3,984.5	4,719.4	5,690.0	6,497.6

Sums of rounded components may not add to rounded totals.

Domestic Exports of Selected Commodities, 1972

Commodities	United States			All Countries		
	1971	1972	Change	1971	1972	Change
	(\$ millions)		(%)	(\$ millions)		(%)
Wheat	2	—	—	832	916	10.1
Whisky	180	201	11.7	185	207	11.9
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	286	259	-9.4	432	372	-13.9
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	20	24	20.0	223	273	22.4
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	68	67	-1.5	395	373	-5.6
Crude petroleum	787	1,008	28.1	787	1,007	28.0
Natural gas	251	307	22.3	251	307	22.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured	77	83	7.8	224	229	2.2
Lumber	681	1,018	49.5	829	1,174	41.6
Wood pulp and similar pulp	481	473	-1.7	796	816	2.5
Newsprint paper	881	934	6.0	1,085	1,156	6.5
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	185	197	6.5	238	249	4.6
Aluminum including alloys	218	231	6.0	449	383	-14.7
Copper and alloys	159	178	11.9	383	390	1.8
Nickel and alloys	212	240	13.2	319	313	-1.9
Passenger automobiles and chassis	1,990	2,064	3.7	2,048	2,131	4.1
Other motor vehicles	615	711	15.6	683	771	12.9
Motor vehicle engines and engine parts	439	513	16.9	442	514	16.3
Other motor vehicle parts	903	1,145	26.8	979	1,220	24.6
Aircraft, engines and parts	217	313	44.2	332	468	41.0
Communication, related equipment	149	137	-8.1	217	213	-1.8
a) All selected commodities	8,801	10,103	14.8	12,129	13,482	11.2
b) Total Domestic Exports	11,665	13,484	15.6	17,330	19,422	12.1
a) as percent of b)	75.4%	74.9%		70.0%	69.4%	

Imports of Selected Commodities, 1972

Commodities	United States			All Countries		
	1971	1972	Change	1971	1972	Change
	(\$ millions)		%	(\$ millions)		%
Food	461	563	22.1	995	1,213	21.9
Metals, in ores, concentrates scrap	128	130	1.6	242	233	-3.7
Crude petroleum	—	—	—	541	683	26.2
Broad woven fabrics	70	93	32.9	193	270	39.9
Chemicals, organic and inorganic	161	181	12.4	230	262	13.9
Plastic materials and shapes	192	229	19.3	218	265	21.6
Petroleum and coal products	75	72	-4.0	214	208	-2.8
Iron and steel fabricated shapes	242	253	4.5	496	527	6.2
Non-ferrous metals and alloys	150	166	10.7	245	288	17.6
Industrial machinery	1,146	1,344	17.3	1,482	1,747	17.9
Tractors and parts	218	268	22.9	264	324	22.7
Passenger automobiles	963	1,107	15.0	1,306	1,522	16.5
Trucks and other motor vehicles	399	560	40.4	456	651	42.8
Motor vehicle engines, engine parts	405	483	19.3	459	554	20.7
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	1,843	2,171	17.8	1,885	2,236	18.6
Aircraft and parts	274	268	-2.2	289	294	1.7
Communication, related equipment	289	388	34.3	452	640	41.6
Office machines, including computers	298	372	24.8	368	447	21.5
Apparel, footwear and accessories	38	50	31.6	294	383	30.3
Books and other printed matter	214	228	6.5	258	277	7.4
a) All selected commodities	7,566	8,926	18.0	10,887	13,024	19.6
b) Total Canadian Imports	10,945	12,896	17.8	15,611	18,700	19.8
a) as percent of b)	69.1%	69.2%		69.7%	69.6%	

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Second and Third Quarters, 1972 - Advance Information.

Preliminary figures indicate that sales by Canadian industrial corporations were \$30.8 billion in the third quarter of 1972 compared to \$31.6 billion in the second and \$28.6 billion in the first. Net income was also higher in the second quarter at \$1.4 billion than in either the first or third (\$1.2 billion each). Shareholders' equity, however, increased steadily to \$50.3 billion from \$49.5 billion and \$48.6 billion.

Owing to technical difficulties associated with the introduction of improved survey questionnaires, financial details for the second and third quarters will not be published until the fourth quarter issue of *Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$1/\$4), scheduled for May 1973. In the meantime, preliminary data are available from Mr. J. Wilson (613-994-9622), Corporation Finance Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0Z7.

New Vehicle Sales, December 1972 - Advance Information.

December unit sales of new motor vehicles of 73,250 units brought the cumulative sales estimate for 1972 to 1,065,354 units, a 13.3% increase over 1971 cumulative sales. In dollar value, the December 1972 sales increased to \$311.8 million bringing cumulative 1972 sales to \$4,310.9 million. Cumulative 1972 sales of Canadian vehicles increased 21.2% and U.S. motor vehicles by 14.1% in terms of dollars and units while overseas motor vehicle dollar and unit sales increased 21.9% and 10.4% respectively. The cumulative 1972 market share based on sales in dollars of Canadian and U.S. manufactured motor vehicles was 84.5% compared to 15.5% from overseas motor vehicles, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Building Construction Input Indexes, (1971=100)
July 1972 - Construction Price Index Service Bulletin (62-006, \$3 a year), Vol.1, No.7.

Based on the average cost in 1971 equalling 100, the residential building construction input index reached

A notable drop in the market share of overseas manufactured motor vehicles based on sales in units was experienced in December 1972 as the share declined from 19.5% in December 1971 and 18.8% in November 1972 to 14.9%. Unit sales of overseas motor vehicles declined 19.6% from sales a year earlier while dollar sales dropped 13.6%. Canadian and U.S. manufactured motor vehicles experienced increased unit and dollar sales of 11.7% and 17.4% respectively, contributing to a total new motor vehicle sales increment of 5.6% in units and 13.0% in dollar value for December 1972.

Full details will be provided in *New Motor Vehicle Sales*, December 1972 (63-007, 20¢/\$2.00).

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, December 1972 - Advance Information.

Chain store organizations reported sales of \$1,689.1 million during December 1972, an increase of 8.9% from December 1971. All trades registered increased sales, ranging from a high of 28.6% for garages and service stations to a low of 1.0% for both motor vehicle dealers and furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores.

The value of stocks held on December 1, 1972 was \$2,237.2 million, 15.2% more than a year earlier. Inventory increases ranged from 23.7% for family clothing stores to 1.8% for furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores. Declines in inventory were experienced in 3 trades - men's clothing stores (11.7%), fuel dealers (11.6%) and grocery and combination stores (3.2%).

Further details will be contained in *Chain Store Sales and Stocks*, December 1972 (63-001, 10¢/\$1).

111.0 in July of 1972. The index for materials (64.1% of the total) was 110.4 and that for labour (35.9% of the total) was 112.2. The index for the input of general contractors reached 114.7 compared with 108.4 for trade sub-contractors.

Residential Building Construction Input Indexes July 1972

1971=100

	Relative Weight in Total Index	Total	Materials (64.1% of total)	Labour (35.9% of total)
Atlantic Region	6.4	112.5	110.4	116.0
Quebec	20.6	111.4	113.2	108.0
Ontario	44.9	111.3	109.7	114.2
Prairie Region	15.5	110.5	109.5	112.5
British Columbia	12.6	109.4	109.6	109.0
Canada	100.0	111.0	110.4	112.2
General Contractors	41.7	114.7	115.1	112.4
Sub-Trade Contractors	58.3	108.4	104.5	112.1

Building Permits, December 1972 - Advance Information.

December 1972	Total number of dwelling units	Value of residential and non-residential construction				Total
		Residen- tial	Indus- trial	Commer- cial (\$'000)	Institu- tional and govern- mental	
Newfoundland	24	497	93	33	1	624
Prince Edward Island	—	1	—	137	—	138
Nova Scotia	481	7,828	942	2,086	467	11,323
New Brunswick	107	1,795	54	2,481	732	5,062
Quebec	2,300	33,949	4,461	22,306	5,409	66,125
Ontario	6,246	88,366	29,981	43,520	40,012	201,879
Manitoba	239	2,731	563	2,026	7,851	13,171
Saskatchewan	88	1,361	717	1,021	970	4,069
Alberta	995	15,262	6,029	10,553	8,498	40,342
British Columbia	1,275	23,084	2,349	20,814	3,269	49,516
Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	10	468	6	40	—	514
Canada - Unadjusted	11,765	175,342	45,195	105,017	67,209	392,763
Canada - Adjusted	—	254,749	42,377	101,014	69,067	467,207

Weekly Railway Carloadings, January 31, 1973 - Advance Information.

Railways in Canada loaded 6,010,762 tons of revenue carload freight during the 10-day period ending January 31. This was 47.4% more than in the comparable period of 1972. Year-to-date loadings increased 21.3%. There were 8 working days in the 1973 period compared with 6 in the 1972 period.

For further information order the January issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, 20¢/\$2.00).

Urban Transit, December 1972 - Advance Information.

In December, 57 urban transit systems collected 88,321,750 initial passenger fares, excluding transfers. This was 1.0% less than the 89,241,953 collected a year earlier. Their vehicles travelled 21,904,979 vehicle miles (down from 22,083,928), and their operating revenue increased 1.8% to 21,472,625.

For further information, order the December issue of *Urban Transit* (53-003, 10¢/\$1).

Hospital Statistics, Volume 1 - Hospital Beds, 1970 - Advance Information.

There were 1,262 hospitals (excluding mental institutions and tuberculosis sanatoria) in operation on December 31, 1970, only 1 more than in 1969. Rated bed capacity, however, increased 2.3% to 148,920 beds from 145,542.

Admissions increased 4.1% to over 3,535,000 equivalent to 165.4 admissions per 1,000 population (versus 161.0 in 1969). The number of patient-days of care increased 2.3% to 43,838,000, average daily patient population totalled 119,898.

In public general hospitals, standard ward accommodation accounted for 68.9% of patient-days of which provincial plans paid for 95.7%, up slightly from the 95.4% reported last year.

Public general hospitals had an occupancy rate of 80.9% in 1970, slightly above the 80.7% experienced in 1969. Admissions per rated bed edged up to 28.7 from 28.0. Average length of stay decreased to 10.1 days from 10.3 days.

For further information, order *Hospital Statistics, Vol. I - Hospital Beds, 1970* (83-210, \$2) or contact Mr. Denis Desjardins, (613-994-9468), Health and Welfare Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

Hospital Statistics, Volume 3 - Hospital Personnel, 1970 - Advance Information.

Canadian general and allied special hospitals employed 317,900 persons on December 31, 1970. This was 1.5% more than a year earlier. Full-time employees made up 85.6% of this total (85.9% in 1969). These hospitals employed 3.8% of the civilian labour force in both years. Excluding medical staff, public general hospitals had 197.4 per 100 rated beds, down slightly from the 1969 ratio of 199.5. Paid hours (excluding medical staff) per patient-day were unchanged at 14.1, of which 6.8 (6.7 in 1969) were attributable to "nursing services".

Turnover rate of full-time staff employed in "nursing services" was 32.9% in 1970, ranging from 13.4% for head nurses to 42.1% for general duty nurses.

For further details order *Hospital Statistics Vol. III - Hospital Personnel, 1970* (83-212, \$2.50) or contact Mr. Denis Desjardins (613-994-9468), Health and Welfare Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0Z5.

Prices and Price Indexes, February 1973 - Advance Information.

Weekly Security Price Indexes

Index	Number stocks priced	Feb. 8/73	Feb. 1/73	Jan. 11/73
		This week	Week ago 1961=100	Month ago
Investors price index	114	192.2	192.3	197.4
Industrials	80	203.8	203.6	209.5
Utilities	20	156.9	156.7	157.5
Finance	14	186.8	188.9	195.7
Mining stock price index	24	122.0	121.2	120.6
Uraniums price index	4	182.2	183.1	187.6
Primary oils and gas	6	556.7	563.8	577.9

For further information, order the February issue of *Prices and Price Indexes* (62-002, 40¢/\$4), or contact Mr. J. Boulet (613-992-8270), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V5.

Gas Utilities, December 1972 - Advance Information.

Canadian consumers purchased 125.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas in December, up 10.0% from 114.3 billion a year earlier. Exports rose to 91.2 billion cubic feet from 88.7 billion.

For further information order the December issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, 20¢/\$2), or *Energy Service Bulletin*, Vol. 7, No. 10 (57-002, \$3 a year), or contact André Côté, (613-992-4021), Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1972 - Advance Information.

Canadian oil pipe lines received 2,915,600 barrels per day of crude oil, condensate, pentanes plus and refined petroleum products in December. This was 15.4% more than the 2,527,400 B/D received a year earlier. Domestic oils increased 17.6% to 2,443,900 B/D, and imported oils increased 5.0% to 471,700 B/D.

For further information, order the December issue of *Oil Pipe Line Transport* (55-001, 20¢/\$2), or *Energy Service Bulletin*, Vol. 7 No. 10 (57-002, \$3 a year), or contact André J. Côté, (613-992-4021), Energy and Minerals Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V6.

Gold Production, December 1972 - Advance Information.

The value of gold production was \$6,240,824 in December 1972, calculated at the average price paid by the Royal Canadian Mint, as compared to \$5,876,593 in December 1971.

Production decreased to 164,822 troy ounces in December 1972 from 172,967 (revised) a year earlier. This brought the year-to-date output to 2,032,388 troy ounces from 2,260,730 (revised).

For further information, order the December issue of *Gold Production* (26-004, 10¢/\$1), or contact Art Symons, (613-992-0491), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6.

Footwear Statistics, December 1972 - Advance Information.

December 1972 production of footwear of all types decreased to 2,952,792 pairs from 3,477,062 in 1971. January through December production decreased to 44,161,024 pairs in 1972 from 45,112,452 in 1971.

For further information, order the December issue of *Footwear Statistics*, (33-002, 20¢/\$2.00 a year) or contact Mr. J. Dornan, 992-2231, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, K1A 0V6.

Publications Released

Financial Institutions, Third Quarter 1972 (61-006, 75¢/\$3)

Canadian National Railways, 1923-1971 (52-201, 50¢)

Report on Poultry Surveys, December 1972 (23-006, 25¢/50¢)

Statistics Canada Catalogue Supplement (11-204, Free of charge)

(continued)

Hospital Indicators, January-September 1972 (83-001, \$1/\$4)
1971 Census of Canada - Agriculture, Atlantic Provinces (96-729, \$1.50)
Consumption of Containers and Other Packaging Supplies by the Manufacturing Industries, 1970 (31-212, 50¢)
Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1972 (45-002, 30¢/\$3)
Scrap Iron and Steel, 1970 (41-212, 25¢)
The Sugar Situation, December 1972 (32-013, 10¢/\$1)
Cement, December 1972 (44-001, 10¢/\$1)
Asphalt Roofing, December 1972 (45-001, 10¢/\$1)
Mineral Wool, December 1972 (44-004, 10¢/\$1)
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, December 1972 (62-003, 10¢/\$1)
Report on Livestock Surveys, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, December 1, 1972 (23-004, 25¢/50¢)
Hospital Statistics, Volume VI, Hospital Expenditures, 1970 (83-215, \$2.50)
Enrolment and Staff in Schools for the Blind and the Deaf, 1972-73 (81-217, 50¢)
✓ The Motor Vehicle, Part III, Registrations, 1971 (53-219, 50¢)
Grain Milling Statistics, December 1972 (32-003, \$1 a year)
Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter ended June 31, 1972 (35-006, 25¢/\$1)
Railway Transport, Part IV, Operating and Traffic Statistics, 1971 (52-210, 50¢)
Railway Carloadings, December 1972 (52-001, 20¢/\$2)
Consumer Price Movements, January 1973 (62-001, 10¢/\$1).
Shipping Report, Part I, 1971 (54-202, \$2.50)
Primary Iron and Steel, November 1972 (41-001, 30¢/\$3)
Fish Freezings and Stocks, December 1972 (24-001, 30¢/\$3)
Salt, December 1972 (26-009, 10¢/\$1)
Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, September 1972 (73-001, 20¢/\$2)
Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry, November 1972 (61-005, 30¢/\$3)
Hospital Statistics, Volume VII, 1970 (83-216, \$1.50)
Hospital Statistics, 1971 (83-217, 75¢)
Harvested Acreage and Tonnages Purchased by Vegetable Processors, 1972 (22-003, \$1 for 1972 series)
Asbestos, December 1972 (26-001, 10¢/\$1)
Rigid Insulating Board, December 1972 (36-002, 10¢/\$1)
Motor Vehicle Shipments, December 1972 (42-002, 10¢/\$1)
Restaurant Statistics, December 1972 (63-011, 10¢/\$1)
Refined Petroleum Products, November 1972 (45-004, 30¢/\$3)
Pack, Shipments and Stocks of Selected Canned Fruits and Vegetables, December 1972 (32-011, 20¢/\$2)
Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, December 1972 (43-002, 10¢/\$1)
Iron Ore, December 1972 (26-005, 10¢/\$1)
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, December 1972 (43-001, 10¢/\$1)
Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January 1973 (42-001, 10¢/\$1)
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, January 1973 (41-002, 10¢/\$1)
Preliminary Bulletin - 1971 Census of Manufactures (\$3.50 for the series), Cotton Yarn and Cloth Mills (34-205-p)

(Continued)

Census of Manufactures, 1971 (\$3.50 for the series), Stamp and Stencil (Rubber and Metal) Manufacturers (47-205-p).

Service Bulletins – Energy Statistics (57-002, \$3 a year), Vol. 8, No. 9, Preliminary Electric Energy Statistics, December 1972;

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation (32-023, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 31, Stocks of Canned Fruits and Vegetables held by Cannerys, By Geographical Areas, December 1972;

Construction Price Statistics (62-006, \$3 a year), Vol. 1, No. 10, Non-Residential Building Construction Input-Price Index, 1972.

Education (81-001, \$1 a year), Vol. 2, No. 3, Canadian Community College Enrolments, 1971-1972.

Fish and Fish Products (24-003, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 83, Advance Release of Fish Landings, Newfoundland, December 1972; Vol. 1, No. 84, Advance Release of Fish Landings, Quebec, December 1972;

Electrical Products (43-007, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 28, Domestic Water Tank Heaters, December 1972;

Rubber and Plastics Products Industries (47-002, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 10, Shipments of Plastic Pipes, Tubes, Rigid and Semi-Rigid Tubing, etc., by All Industries, 1971.

Fruit and Vegetable Preservation (32-023, \$1 a year), Vol. 1, No. 32, 1972

Pack of Fruits and Vegetables as Reported up to the end of December 1972;

Electrical Products (43-007, \$1 a year), Vol. 16, No. 27, Electric Lamps, December 1972.



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