## Farm Input Price index 106181913 ( $1961=100$ )

The farm input price index for Canada advanced to 159.1 in the second quarter of 1973 , up $3.9 \%$ from the previous quarter, and $13.0 \%$ higher than a year earlier.

Over the 12 months since the second quarter of 1972, costs have increased $9.0 \%$ for western farmers and $16.5 \%$ for farmers in eastern Canada.

In the latest quarter, livestock feed prices rose by $10.7 \%$ and prices of feeder cattle went up $4.7 \%$. Price increases for hired labour, building replacement, small tools and supplies, and machinery and motor vehicle operation also contributed to the rise in the total index.

For further information, order Farm Input Price Indexes, Second Quarter 1973 (62.004. 25d/\$11, or contact R.T. Richards (613.992-6216), Prices Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KLA OV5.

## Major Appliance Sales

Canadian manufacturers' sales of major electrical appliances showed continued strength in June and ran well ahead of year-earlier figures.

Appliance sales recorded during the latest month, with percentage increases from June 1972:

- Refrigerators - 59,573 units (up $19.9 \%$ ) ; home and farm freezers $-35,601$ units ( $56.4 \%$ ).
- Stoves and ranges - 52,705 units (14\%).
- Automatic washing machines $-34,668$ units ( $29.9 \%$ ); electric clothes dry. ers $-25,541$ units ( $43,6 \%$ ).
- Television sets - 66,409 units (9.4\%). Colour television sales continued 10 run well ahead of the previous year, accounting for 68.4 of Canadian manufacturers' TV sales in June compared to $61.2 \%$ in the corresponding month last year. For further information, order the June 1973 issues of Radio and Television Receiving Sets, 143.004, 20\$/\$2); Domestic Washing Ma. chines and Clothes Dryers. (43-002, $10 \$ / \$ 1$ ): Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers, 143.001 . 10d/\$1); Sroves and Furnaces, (41-005, 208/82).

| LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS | Latest Month |  | Previous Month | Change <br> From <br> Year Ago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |
| Buiding Permits (\$ million) | May | 994.3P | 635.3p | 52.4 |
| Housing Starts-urban centres (units) | May | 19,453 | 18,456 | -6.4 |
| EMPLOYMENT, INCOME |  |  |  |  |
| Average Weekly Earnings | May | \$16032p | \$158.27p | 8.8 |
| Labour Income (\$ million) | May | 5,310p | 5,168p | 12.9 |
| Persons with Jobs (million) | June | 503, 11 | 8.84 | -6.2 |
| Unemployed | June | 503,000 | 493,000 | -11.4 |
| ENERGY |  |  |  |  |
| Flectricity Generation (billion k.w.h.) | May | 21.0 | 21.0 | 9.8 |
| Gas Litilities' Sales (billion cu. ft.) . | May | 95.4 | 106.5 | 15.5 |
| FOREIGN TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| Exports (\$ million) | June | 2,101p | 2,259 | 11.5 |
| Imports ( $\$$ million) | June | 1,989p | 2,231p | 18.4 |
| INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million) | May | $9.379 \mathrm{p}^{\prime}$ | 9,386 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 9.2 |
| Wholesale (\$ million) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Department Store (\$ million) }\end{aligned}$ | May | 4.353 | 4,340 1,035 | 14.5 |
| Department Store ( $\$$ million) ORDERS | May | 1,079 | 1,035 | 14.6 |
| ORDERS - May |  |  |  |  |
|  | May | 5.739 p | 5,358 ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 19.3 |
| Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders ( 5 million) | May | 6,1119 | 5,982 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | 22.6 |
| PRICES |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price (Index 1961=100) . . | June |  | 148.4 |  |
| Industry Selling Price (Index 1961=100) | June | 140.8 | $139.4{ }^{\text {r }}$ | 11.0 |
| Residential Building Construction (Index 1971=100) | June | 122.9 | 121.7 | 12.2 |
| Wholesale Price (Index $1935-39=100$ ) | June | 364.5P | 357.9 r | 19.0 |
| SALES |  |  |  |  |
| Chain Store Sales (\$ million) | May | 1.246 | 1,145 | 14.1 |
| Department Store Sales (\$ million) | May | 337 | 313 | 12.7 |
| Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) | May | 5.611 P | 5,248 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 16.3 |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) | June | 550 | 552 | 21.6 |
| Retail Sales ( $\$$ million) | May | 3.306 | 3,063 | 10.8 |
| Wholesale Sales (\$ million) | May | 3.135 | 2,775 | 21.3 |
| Statistics are not seasonally a | p-prel | minary r- | revised. |  |



## Personal Income, 1972

Personal income of all Canadians rose $11.5 \%$ to a total of $\$ 81.9$ billion in 1972 for an average of $\$ 3,750$ a person.
(The personal income figure includes all earnings of private industry and government employees, all government payments such as unemployment insurance and pensions, as well as other forms of income).

The $\$ 3,750$ average for all of Canada's 21.8 million residents was $\$ 347$ higher than the average for the previous year.

Ontario remained the province with the highest income per resident, $\$ 4,324$ ( $\$ 3,972$ a year earlier).

All other provinces also showed higher per-person incomes in 1972 than the year before:

- British Columbia $\$ 4,078$ ( $\$ 3,722$ ); Alberta $\$ 3,756$ ( $\$ 3,394$ ); Manitoba $\$ 3,580$ ( $\$ 3,205$ ); Quebec $\$ 3,359$ ( $\$ 3,011$ ); Nova Scotia $\$ 2,991(\$ 2,655)$; Saskatchewan $\$ 2,968$ ( $\$ 2,721$ ); New Brunswck $\$ 2,793$ ( $\$ 2,487$ ); Newfoundland $\$ 2,462(\$ 2,188)$; Prince Edward Island $\$ 2,442(\$ 2,152)$.
Manitoba had the biggest per-person rise of any province, $\$ 375$, in the latest year.

In total income, Ontario was the leader with $\$ 33.8$ billion of national income.

Other provinces in order were: Quebec with $\$ 20.4$ billion; British Columbia $\$ 9.2$ billion; Alberta $\$ 6.2$ billion; Manitoba $\$ 3.6$ billion; Saskatchewan $\$ 2.7$ billion; Nova Scotia $\$ 2.4$ billion; New Brunswick $\$ 1.8$ billion; Newfoundland $\$ 1.3$ billion; and Prince Edward Island $\$ 276$ million.

For further information, confact L. Grand (613.992.8741), National Income and Expendi. rure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa KlA 0T6.

# THESE REPORTS SCHEDULED FOR COMING TWO WEEKS 

Chain Store Sales and Stocks, June Consumer Price Movements, July Housing Starts and Completions, June Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries, June Retail Trade, June<br>New Residential Construction, June The Labour Force, July

## New Motor Vehicle Sales

Retail sales of new motor vehicles reached 125,223 units in June, up $11.5 \%$ from a year earlier.

Total sales value increased $21.6 \%$ to $\$ 549.7$ million.

Sales of passenger cars produced in Canada and the U.S. rose $20.8 \%$ to 83,228 units; those of overseasmanufactured automobiles dropped $23.3 \%$ to 16,469 units.

The share of the Canadian passenger car market held by overseas manufacturers declined to $16.5 \%$ in the latest month, down from $23.8 \%$ a year earlier.

Sales of commercial vehicles in June rose $16.1 \%$ to 25,526 units; included were 23,585 commercial vehicles manufactured in Canada and the U.S. (up $17.6 \%$ ) and 1,941 manufactured overseas (up 0.3\%).

For the first six months of 1973 , sales of new motor vehicles reached 676,169 units with an accumulated value of $\$ 2.91$ billion. This represents an increase of $22.2 \%$ in units and $31.0 \%$ in value over sales for the corresponding period in 1972.

For further information. order the June 1973 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007. 20\$/\$2)


Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, June 1973
Canada's imports in June at $\$ 1.99$ billion were $18.4 \%$ higher than a year earlier; exports increased $11.5 \%$ to $\$ 2.1$ billion.

Imports from most areas rose in the latest month-particularly in the case of the United States, where they expanded $20.9 \%$ to $\$ 1.43$ billion and accounted for almost $80 \%$ of the overall increase. Imports of food, industrial machinery and automotive and related products were up sharply.

For the first six months of 1973, exports and imports increased at the same relative rate of $22.4 \%$, reaching levels of $\$ 11.9$ billion for exports and $\$ 11.3$ billion for imports.

The merchandise trade balance rose to $\$ 629$ million in the 1973 first-half, from $\$ 515$ million in the corresponding period of 1972 .

Purchases of automotive products, industrial machinery, aircraft and food accounted for more than $50 \%$ of the overall gain in imports in the first half of this year.

Imports from the United States were up $26.6 \%$ to $\$ 8.13$ billion ( $\$ 6.42$ billion a year earlier). Increases were recorded in imports from Latin America (25.5\%), the European Economic Community ( $21.7 \%$ ), the United Kingdom ( $3.6 \%$ ), other Commonwealth and preferred $(14.6 \%)$ and other countries ( $19.3 \%$ ); imports from Japan declined $2.6 \%$.

In the first half of 1973, the uninterrupted decline of the share in total imports of purchases from the United States was reversed. From a high of $74.9 \%$ in the first half of 1968 , it dropped to $69.5 \%$ in the corresponding period of 1972 , but turned up to almost $72 \%$ in the current period.

For further information, order the June 1973 issues of Summary of Exports (65.002, 20d/82), and Summary of Imports (65-005. 20 $/ 1 \$ 2$ ).

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## FEATURE REPORT

Industrial Organization and Concentration in the Manufacturing, Mining and Logging Industries, 1968.
The study of industrial organization in volves a consideration of the way in which economic activity is organized into firms or establishments (plants) of particular sizes, types or characteristics.

Industrial concentration is one aspect of industrial organization. Concentration statistics deal essentially with the extent to which particular types of activity are concentrated in the hands of a few leading firms or dispersed in the hands of many firms. The primary purpose of such statistics is the evaluation and study of competitive conditions in various markets.

This report is the first of what is expected will develop into a series of publications on industrial organization and concentration. Based on the 1968 Censuses of Manufactures, Mining and Logging and the 1965 Census of Manufactures, the present selection of data is concerned both with measures of concentration and with certain other compilations giving a picture of the importance of multiestablishment and multi-industry enterprises in the industries covered by this report.

Some of the highlights as charted here: - In 1968, Canada's 100 largest manufacturing interprises accounted for $43.9 \%$ of the value of all manufacturing shipments. The top 50 enterprise groups-out of a total of 32,643 manufacturing enterprises-were responsible for $33.3 \%$ of all manufacturing sales. The 4 leading enterprises accounted for $\$ 4.23$ billion ( $10.0 \%$ ) of all manufacturing shipments during that year (chart).

- This study of the selected industries illustrates the relative importance of the leading $4,8,12,16,20$ and 50 enterprises, ranked by shipments, in these industries. It shows that in 1968 the share of sales accounted for by the 4 leading enterprises ranged from $6.7 \%$ in machine shops and $7.3 \%$ in women's and children's clothing contractors to $95.5 \%$ for tobacco products manufacturers and $94.6 \%$ for motor vehicle manufacturers (chart).

For the full range of data and analysis, order Industrial Organization and Concentration in the Manufacturing, Mining and Log. ging Industries, 1968 (31-514, \$2), now available.


Percentage of Total Value of Shipments in Selected Industries Accounted for by Leading 4 Enterprises


## Broadcasting, 1972

The radio and television broadcasting industry, including the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, registered an increase in revenues for 1972 in comparison to 1971.

Radio broadcasting revenues reported by the privately-owned operations increased by $15.7 \%$ to $\$ 145.4$ million ( $\$ 125.7$ million the year before).

Television broadcasting revenues reported by privately-owned operations showed a gain of $14.1 \%$ to $\$ 132.1$ million ( $\$ 115.8$ million in 1971).

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation revenues were up $6.7 \%$, to $\$ 38.7$ million from $\$ 36.3$ million.

Further information will be contained in Radio and Television Broadcasting, 1972 (56-204. 504)

## Cheques Cashed in

## Clearing Centres

The value of cheques cashed in clearing centres in April totalled $\$ 104.4$ billion, up $27.9 \%$ from a vear earlier.

Of the 50 centres, forty-seven showed a higher value of cheques cashed in the latest month. Payments in Toronto rose by $39.9 \%$, Winnipeg $23.9 \%$, Montreal $22.7 \%$ and Vancouver 22.4\%.

For the first four months of 1973, the value of cheques cashed in clearing centres was $22.9 \%$ above year-earlier levels. Cheques cashed in Ontario were 31.2\% higher, British Columbie 22.4\%, Quebec $19.8 \%$, the Prairie Provinces $18.6 \%$ and the Allantic Provinces $12.0 \%$.

For further information, order the April 1973 issue of Cheques cashed in Clearing Centres (61-001, 20d/82).

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