








# Statistics Canada

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## Useful Data for Construction



-  Statistics Canada Data
-  Construction Data Uses
-  Statistics Canada on the Internet
-  New Survey of Construction
-  Other Useful Information



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The Useful Data for Construction manual has been designed with you, the user, in mind. It holds in one place a wealth of information on construction statistics available from Statistics Canada.

It begins by introducing the reader to Statistics Canada by providing information relevant to users of the guide. An outline of the methods through which individuals may access Statistics Canada data is also included.

Statistics Canada launched a new survey on construction in the spring of 1998. Important information about this new survey can be found in chapter 4. Furthermore, the publication goes on to list a series of Statistics Canada products that are relevant to the construction industry in Chapter 6. Products are listed in sections arranged around specific themes.

In the Business/Industry section, one can find sources of information that deal with the economy in general and construction in particular. For example, there is an outline of publications dealing with financial data by industry. The Materials and Finished Goods section lists surveys providing information on materials and finished goods in general and construction goods in particular. The Overview of Other Monthly Manufacturing Surveys on Selected Commodities lists print products that provide statistics on construction related goods such as asphalt roofing, cement and construction type plywood.

The Individuals and Households section deals principally with the construction industry's direct and indirect clientele: people. They need residences to live in, places to work in and areas to buy consumer goods. Several surveys, such as the Census, can give demographic information about populations living in different areas of the country. Furthermore, this section provides information about the Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey, which deals with home renovations. The Labour Market section also deals with people while emphasising the world of work. Surveys such as the Labour Force Survey are listed and the type of employment data they provide is outlined.

Price Indexes surveys offer important information on the direction and magnitude of price changes through time. Information about construction relevant indexes such as Non-Residential Building Construction Price Indexes and Union Wage Rate Indexes for Major Construction Trades is available.

The System of National Accounts at Statistics Canada is well known for producing statistics such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Canada as a whole and for each industry in Canada. The National Accounts also compile other pertinent information for the construction industry such as Residential and Non-residential Construction Investments. A special study on the size of the underground economy has also been published by the National Accounts. Descriptions of construction relevant information can be found in this section.

With each survey that is listed, the reader will find a brief description of the survey content, the data that it provides and the use it may have for individuals with construction related interests. Furthermore, a list of products where one may find data is provided as is a contact person or service in case of special needs or if more information about the survey is required.



In order to make the data more accessible to potential users, Chapter 7 illustrates how one can use Statistics Canada's data. Several fictitious yet realistic case studies are presented.

Finally, other useful information is presented at the end of the publication, such as a glossary of terms used in the document and details on Statistics Canada's industrial, occupational, geographical and goods coding structures.

**Note : All terms in Italics throughout this guide are defined in the glossary in Chapter 9.**





## 2 ABOUT STATISTICS CANADA

Statistics Canada is the country's national statistical agency, with programs organized into three broad areas: demographic and social; socio-economic; and economic.

Statistics Canada's operations are governed by the Statistics Act. This Act identifies specific areas in which the Agency must collect, compile, analyze, and publish statistical information. Under the Statistics Act, the Agency is committed to a client-oriented service, particularly with respect to product lines and dissemination methods.

Statistics Canada is divided into approximately 60 divisions. Each division is responsible for a particular activity in the collection, processing or dissemination of statistics. These divisions are grouped into six fields, each reporting to the Chief Statistician of Canada.

Statistics are collected from many different sources and in many different ways. Statistics Canada data are generally produced from surveys but they can also be generated as a by-product of administrative activities. For example, import and export data can be obtained from custom forms.

### 2.1 DELIVERING STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Where a survey is used as the source of statistical data, it may be either a *sample* survey or a *census*. *Sample* surveys use the responses of a portion of the population to estimate the complete group or population. In *census* surveys, every possible respondent is surveyed. Statistics Canada publications give descriptions of the methodology used to obtain the data.

Statistics Canada makes a clear distinction between delivering information to the public and delivering information to specific users. As a result, individuals, businesses and organizations requiring customized information or a standard product are charged for its cost. The public in general has free access to statistical information through the following channels.



**The Media:** All Statistics Canada data are officially released in The Daily (cat. 11-001-XPB; see codes used in the catalogue in Chapter 5). This bulletin, issued each working day, provides summary information on key indicators and advises readers of the availability of new data, products and services. The Daily is delivered to the media free of charge, who in turn, keep Canadians informed. The Daily is also available on the Statistics Canada web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca), see chapter 3).



**Libraries:** All catalogued publications, including The Daily, are distributed through the Depository Services Program (DSP) to some 700 libraries across Canada (see list in chapter 10). The public has free access to these publications by visiting any of these institutions. Statistics Canada's library, which is open to the public, maintains a complete set of all information released.



**Reference Centres:** Statistics Canada operates 9 reference centres in major cities across Canada. The public can, at no charge, consult Statistics Canada publications, electronic products, maps, microfiche and related publications from other sources. The centres offer research assistance and study facilities. More details, including addresses and phone numbers, are given in chapter 10.



**Internet:** Statistics Canada's Web site at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca) provides a wealth of information about Canada and Canadians. More details are given in chapter 3.



**Inquiry Services – by telephone, visit or mail:** Inquiry services are available in both official languages across the country. Telephone inquiries, including service for the hearing impaired, are answered locally and through toll-free lines. Simple requests for the most current data are answered free of charge. More complex inquiries are dealt with on a cost recovery basis. Our national enquiries number is 1-800-263-1136. The national order line is 1-800-267-6677 and our TDD line is 1-800-363-7629.

## 2.2 COST RECOVERY SERVICES

Customized client requests are considered specialized products and services. They are priced to recover all the costs they incur for their creation. They include:



**Custom Products and Services**, based on client needs, such as special surveys, tabulations and analyses from existing databases, research and consultation;



**Standard Products and Services**, which anticipate user needs and are sold at pre-set prices. They include The Daily, Infomat (a weekly summary of major releases), all publications, on-line access to the Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System (*CANSIM*), covering all major economic and social data topics.

It is Statistics Canada policy that the post-manuscript costs of producing and disseminating information in publications (in hard-copy form) be fully recovered from sales.

## 2.3 PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY

Statistics Canada is governed by the Statistics Act, which guarantees that the information provided will be kept confidential. The confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act are not affected by either the Access to Information Act or any other legislation. Statistics Canada cannot, by law, release any information that would identify an individual or organization.

For example, Statistics Canada has access, for statistical purposes only, to administrative records from a number of sources, including Revenue Canada. Absolutely no one except authorized Statistics Canada staff—not even the courts nor Revenue Canada—has access to Statistics Canada's files. Individual survey files are never, under any circumstances, made available. Statistics Canada takes seriously its commitment to protect the confidentiality of all information it collects.



## 3 STATISTICS CANADA ON THE INTERNET

Statistics Canada's Web site at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca) is your newest route to statistical information profiling Canada's businesses, economy and society. This easy to navigate and searchable site provides a wealth of information about Canada and Canadians. Statistics Canada, via this Web site, should be your first stop for the latest numbers. Please note that this Web site is in continuous evolution and changes will occur. For this reason, the site may differ from what is explained in this document.

Upon arrival onto the Web site, select the official language you prefer. The next page welcomes you to Statistics Canada and offers 14 exploration options. Among others, you will find Daily news, 1996 Census, Canadian statistics, Products and services and Concepts, definitions and methods. These are described in Sections 3.1 to 3.6.

### 3.1 DAILY NEWS

The Daily is used for the first (official) release of statistical data and publications produced by Statistics Canada. It provides highlights of newly released data with the data sources if readers need more detailed information. Statistics Canada also provides users with:

- The latest release from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment, hours worked and unemployment rates;
- The latest release from the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI is a general indicator of the rate of price change for consumer goods and services;
- Monthly and Quarterly Economic Indicators. These are tables on *Gross Domestic Product*, Labour Market, Consumer Price Index, International Trade, etc.;
- Previous issues of The Daily, The Daily Archives, and more.

The Daily also contains weekly and monthly schedules of upcoming major new releases and announces new non-print products and services. In this way, you are informed of upcoming releases and can make sure that you do not miss those that are relevant to you.

### 3.2 1996 CENSUS

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts a census of population to measure the number and key characteristics of people living in Canada. Under the topic "1996 Census", users will find tables with the latest data of the 1996 census of population as well as information from the 1996 census of agriculture. General information such as the history and content of the census is also presented. An extract of what you can find under this topic is on the following page.



**Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada,  
Provinces and Territories, 1991 and 1996  
Censuses - 100% Data**

	Population			Dwellings, 1996
	1991*	1996	% change	
<b>Canada †</b>	<b>27,296,859</b>	<b>28,846,761</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10,899,427</b>
Newfoundland	568,474	551,792	-2.9	187,406
Prince Edward Island †	129,765	134,557	3.7	48,630
Nova Scotia	899,942	909,282	1.0	344,779
New Brunswick †	723,900	738,133	2.0	272,915
Quebec †	6,895,963	7,138,795	3.5	2,849,149
Ontario †	10,084,885	10,753,573	6.6	3,951,326
Manitoba †	1,091,942	1,113,898	2.0	421,096
Saskatchewan †	988,928	990,237	0.1	375,740
Alberta †	2,545,553	2,696,826	5.9	984,275
British Columbia †	3,282,061	3,724,500	13.5	1,433,533
Yukon Territory	27,797	30,766	10.7	11,584
Northwest Territories	57,649	64,402	11.7	18,994

\*Users should note that the most appropriate 1996 population figures for Canada, the provinces and territories are the current postcensal population estimates. For more information see the explanatory note.

\*\* In 1991, missed temporary residents (persons found on Census Day at a place other than their usual place of residence and not enumerated) accounted for an estimated 92,584 persons. For a more precise comparison of the 1991 and 1996 Census results, the 1991 Census population counts should be reduced accordingly (see Special Note on Temporary Residents).

Source: A National Overview-Population and Dwelling Counts (cat. 93-357-XPB)



### 3.3 CANADIAN STATISTICS

Statistics Canada publishes a wide variety of information on economic and social conditions in Canada. Upon selecting the Canadian Statistics option, you will be brought to a site where this information is structured under the headings **The Economy**, **The Land**, **The People** and **The State**.

1. Under **The Economy**, you may select The Latest Indicators option where you will find key monthly and quarterly measures of economic performance for Canada and each province. Data on *Gross Domestic Product*, Consumer Price Index, Labour Force characteristics and Merchandise trade are available here. The other option under **The Economy** is called The Economy in Detail, where annual data covering most aspects of Canada's economy is located. Of particular interest to the construction industry are construction data available under this heading.
2. **The Land** covers several topics about geography and environment. Canada's land, water and resources as well as air quality, forest fires and animal life are just some of the topics covered.
3. **The People**, provides different tables on a variety of topics such as: Population, Health, Education, Labour, Employment, Culture, Leisure, Travel, and Families, *Households* and Housing. Under Families, *Households* and Housing, users can find information on family relationships such as marital status, common-law couples, family size, family characteristics, income and expenditures, home ownership, furnishings, time spent on activities, and more. For example, clicking on Dwelling Characteristics provides the table on the next page.
4. Finally, statistics presented under **The State** cover two topics: Government (including government finances and information on public administration); and Justice and Crime.



## Households by dwelling characteristics

	1987	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total Households (thousands)</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>11,051</b>	<b>11,412</b>	<b>11,580</b>
Average number of persons per household	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Rooms per dwelling	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
	% of households					
<b>Dwelling Type</b>						
Single Detached	55.5	55.5	55.5	56.1	56.4	56.7
Single Attached	7.9	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.2
Apartment or Flat	34.3	32.9	32.9	32.0	31.0	31.1
Mobile home	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
<b>Tenure</b>						
Owned	61.6	62.0	62.0	63.1	64.0	64.3
With mortgage	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.5	32.7	33.6
Without mortgage	30.6	31.1	31.1	31.6	31.4	30.7
Rented	38.4	38.0	38.0	36.9	36.0	35.7
<b>Dwelling repairs</b>						
Repairs needed	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.2	24.8	24.2
Major	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	8.1	8.0
Minor	16.1	16.4	16.4	15.9	16.7	16.2
No repairs needed	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.8	75.2	75.8
<b>Principal heating equipment</b>						
Steam or hot water furnace	17.8	16.3	16.3	16.0	14.0	13.9
Hot air furnace	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.3	53.3	52.8
Forced	49.8	50.0	50.0	49.9	51.7	51.2
Other	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Heating Stoves	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.8
Electric Heating	27.1	28.9	28.9	28.7	30.0	30.3
<b>Principal heating fuel</b>						
Oil or other liquid fuel	19.1	15.8	15.8	14.4	14.0	13.1
Piped gas	44.8	45.6	45.6	46.8	47.2	47.9
Electricity	30.8	34.0	34.0	33.2	34.3	34.4
Wood	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.6
<b>Air conditioners</b>						
All types	19.7	26.8	26.8	27.0	29.3	29.1
Window	9.8	10.7	10.7	9.7	10.7	9.3
Central	9.9	16.1	16.1	17.3	18.7	19.8
<b>Fuel for cooking</b>						
Electricity	93.0	94.4	94.4	94.2	93.7	93.5
Piped Gas	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.5

Source: Statistics Canada (Cat. 64-202-XPB)



### 3.4 PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Here are some examples of products and services available on Statistics Canada's Web site:



#### Catalogue

By clicking the Catalogue heading, you will be brought to the Catalogue *Information on Products and Services (IPS)* Search Screen. *IPS* is a search and retrieval system designed to help you find up-to-date information on all Statistics Canada products and services.

*IPS* enables you to search for thousands of Statistics Canada products and services by keyword or by catalogue number (see Codes Used in the Catalogue, chapter 5). As a result of your search, *IPS* will display a comprehensive list of catalogue numbers with their corresponding titles. Selecting a particular catalogue number will lead you to a description of the item. Within the description you will find an ORDER HERE option that enables you to order the products and services directly.



#### CANSIM

Statistics Canada's Web site gives users access to the *CANSIM* (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System).

*CANSIM* is a multi-subject database that provides statistical information for a fee, related to: business, labour, manufacturing, finance, wholesale and retail trade, international trade, transportation, agriculture, population estimates, health and more. *CANSIM* records (there are over 700,000) are structured as time series, that is, measurements taken regularly over a period of time. Activity in every sector of Canadian life is measured and reflected in *CANSIM* records, producing a picture of change through time.

Simple onscreen directions and keyword searches lead you to the data series you want and give you the option of downloading information into a spreadsheet or other software application. Time series can be retrieved from *CANSIM* by using the Subject and Themes list, by conducting a keyword search, by specifying one or more unique Databank Identifier(s) or by specifying a unique Matrix Number.

For example, once you have chosen a time series, you may select the output format as an ASCII table, with English titles and information pieces. You may select quarterly averages from 1995 to 1998 as the type of data.

The cost is \$3 per time series (payable by credit card only)



### 3.5 CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND METHODS – SEARCH TOOL

The headings under this section pertain to the underpinnings of Statistics Canada's surveys, programs and the statistical methods used to collect and analyze data. Discussion papers on concepts such as youth unemployment and poverty can be found on the site. Discussions on the impact of using certain definitions over others on some of our concepts are also available. Specific information about certain surveys, such as the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (see page 82) and the Census is also available.

Of specific interest you will find an option called Statistical program documentation under which you will find the Thematic Search Tool for research in Social Statistics (a version covering business statistics will be available in the future). This guide informs you whether data are available for a particular subject and if so, where to find it. Housing market information can be found using this tool.

The first screen shows a list of main themes. Clicking on any given theme leads to a detailed alphabetical listing of all variables from all surveys related to the theme. By clicking on a variable, you will be provided with a list of surveys (including recent reference years) that contain the variable. Clicking in a specific survey year leads to a series of viewing options such as: information about the survey; the dictionary of terms (where available); the questionnaire used for the survey; a thematic listing of survey variables; the record layouts of public use microdata files; outputs from the source (linked to the Statistics Canada Catalogue or the IPS system when available); and contact points.

For example, you may choose Dwellings (Housing) as a main topic and then click on Period of Construction. You get a list of the surveys on this subject and, from there, additional information on the different surveys is available.

**Period of Construction**

Census of Canada, 1986, 1991, 1996  
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994  
Household Income, Facilities and Equipment Survey, 1991, 1992  
Household Income (1993), Facilities and Equipment (1994), plus Environment statistics  
Household Income (1994), Facilities and Equipment Survey, 1995  
Survey of Family Expenditures, 1992





### 3.6 OTHER TOPICS AVAILABLE

Other topics available on our Internet site have been **bolded** in the text below.

After locating a specific publication, you may want to “surf” to the **Service Centres** option, which gives information on the location of our regional offices, libraries and other distributors of our data.

The **Education Resources** option introduces you to programs and products to integrate Canadian statistical information into teaching and learning. This option will show you data sources and pedagogical techniques designed to include Statistics Canada into lectures, lesson plans, etc.

To increase your knowledge **About Statistics Canada**, you may surf to the option with the same name. You may also look at the Statistics Act, which outlines Statistics Canada’s mandate and the way it must organize itself to carry out its mandate. Information about Canada’s first official Statistician – Jean Talon – is also available. There is also a telephone directory for the government of Canada.

Finally, four more options are available: they are **Site Map**, **Links to other sites**, **Canada Quiz**, and an option to switch to the other official language.

**Come visit us at  
www.statcan.ca!**



## 4 ABOUT THE NEW SURVEY OF CONSTRUCTION (1998)

In March 1998, Statistics Canada mailed its first Annual Survey of the Construction Industry in nearly a decade. Results are expected to be disseminated in 1999.

### 4.1 PROJECT TO IMPROVE PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS (PIPES)

The new survey of construction is part of Statistics Canada's four-year Project to Improve Provincial Economic Statistics (*PIPES*), which began in 1997. Until then, the agency's priority had been to produce good national economic statistics, using a system that also yielded some valuable data on provincial and territorial economies. However, provincial statistics are not produced regularly, do not cover all industries and commodities, and are of uneven quality from one province or territory to another. With *PIPES*, provincial economic statistics will become as detailed and reliable as those at the national level by the end of the year 2000.

#### Who will benefit?

Canadian businesses, governments, policy-makers, academics and ultimately all citizens will benefit from rich new insights into the workings of our provincial economies.

Business in particular will use the expanded provincial data to improve their understanding of regional markets, compare themselves to local competitors and plan opportunities for inter-provincial expansion. In addition, federal and provincial governments will use the improved statistics to determine the provinces' share of social transfer payments. These federal-provincial agreements are based on formulas that use our statistics.

All Canadians will have access to the improved statistics on the Internet in the year 2000, through Statistics Canada's updated corporate database, called CANSIM II. This database does not contain confidential company-specific data, which is kept in a physically separate and secure computing environment.

#### How will provincial statistics be improved?

By the year 2000, Statistics Canada aims to:

- Prepare annually, for each province and territory, a tightly integrated system of provincial economic accounts
- Provide expanded provincial detail on statistics relating to industry groups and commodities
- Achieve a degree of statistical reliability that is approximately equal from one province to the next

The entire business survey program will be transformed in a fundamental way to achieve higher standards of coverage, counts, consistency and coherence.

- **Coverage:** The new statistical series will cover all industry groups of significant size, as defined in the new North American Industrial Classifications System (NAICS see page 134). This new classification system will make our data compatible with United States and Mexican data. Survey samples will include all types of business enterprises, whether large or small, incorporated or unincorporated, employer or non-employer.



- **Counts:** For each significant industry in each province, there will be sufficiently large samples or enough coverage from administrative records to ensure reliable data. However, the size of samples and degree of precision will still vary somewhat among different industries.
- **Consistency:** To ensure a consistent approach for all industries and provinces, we will integrate over 200 different business surveys into one master survey for all enterprises, called the Unified Enterprise Survey (UES). The unified questionnaire will include a series of modules, each collecting information on a different portion of a company's operations.
- **Coherence:** The Unified Enterprise Survey will avoid duplication and ensure that the information collected at all levels of a company is a coherent, inter-related set of data. For example, we will be able to check that the financial data collected from the head office of a company is coherent with production and sales data collected from the company's operational branches.

### Keeping response burden down

Statistics Canada must achieve these improvements without imposing on businesses an unacceptable burden completing lengthy forms. Our new approach therefore involves reducing response burden by:

- using administrative records instead of surveys whenever possible;
- making questionnaires shorter, simpler and more tightly integrated, and giving respondents the choice of several response options, eventually including electronic reporting;
- offering large companies a single point of contact with Statistics Canada, called the key provider manager, who can design customised response options suited to their needs.

### Improved data available starting in 1999

Improved data for reference year 1997 will be released throughout 1999. Information on household demand for chemical products will become available on an annual basis, with the new annual Survey of Household Spending replacing the Survey of Family Expenditures, or FAMEX (see page 64). Improved data on inter-provincial trade will also be available: The Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey (see page 46) will become annual and the Annual Survey of Manufactures (see page 38) will provide a break down of the destinations of manufacturing shipments by province and territory. The new North American Industrial Classification System will be fully implemented by 1999. By the year 2000, the first annual set of provincial economic accounts, including provincial input-output tables, will be produced for reference year 1997. From then on, Canadians will benefit from much expanded and superior provincial economic statistics.

## 4.2 THE NEW CONSTRUCTION SURVEY

Construction accounts for almost 5% of the *gross domestic product*. Given its diversity and significance, it is important to have a comprehensive picture of the industry.

The new construction survey will collect data on:

- Revenue by type of trade,
- Revenue by type of work (new construction; renovation and retrofit; and maintenance, repair and service),
- Revenue by type of structure (residential, non-residential and heavy engineering),
- Revenue by location of the work,
- Expenses by type,



- Employment,
- Capital expenditures,
- Distribution of revenue by work site location,
- and more.

### 4.3 IMPORTANT USES

Construction companies will find the data produced by the survey very useful. They will be able to assess the market for a particular trade. For example, data from the new survey will help answer questions such as:

- How large is the market for plumbing? How much is residential and how much is non-residential?
- What portion of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning industry is maintenance, repair and service?
- How large is the renovation and retrofit market compared with new construction?

The information will also allow companies to assess emerging trends in construction, and help them compare their operations to the industry averages.

The uses of these data do not stop with businesses. Good data are the backbone of government efforts to moderate business cycles and promote an efficient, competitive economy. Governments need detailed, reliable data to develop appropriate tax incentives, and to create effective regulatory, labour market and other relevant policies.

### 4.4 MAKING IT EASIER TO RESPOND

Statistics Canada has been looking for better ways to produce high quality statistics for business and governments, while at the same time improving the timeliness of the data and reducing the burden placed on respondents.

The agency is rethinking the way it collects data from businesses. Wherever possible, Statistics Canada is using existing information from other government records. Such data include income tax files from Revenue Canada, GST new housing rebate forms and building permits. These collection methods are especially helpful for small businesses.

As well, Statistics Canada, in partnership with Canadian businesses, is investigating electronic reporting systems aimed at making reporting easier for respondents, and making data collection and processing more efficient.



## 5 CODES USED IN THE CATALOGUE

This booklet presents various publications, products and services. Each one has a registration number, which is to be used when ordering a product.

The first numbers identify the publication, products or service number. The three letters following this number identify its qualities. For example, in the summary on the Building and Demolitions Permits Survey, you can find:

<b>Monthly</b>	<b>Building permits</b>	<b>(cat. 64-001-XPB)</b>
↓	↓	↓
Information related to the periodicity	The Publication/ product/service title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cat. represents catalogue</li> <li>- The number of the publication/ product/service (64-001) (See below)</li> <li>- Explanation of the letters below</li> </ul>

### Explanation of Numbers

The first two numbers constitute the subject group. In the example above, 64 represents the Construction and Housing subject group. The following three numbers constitute a unique number applied to that product or service. For books/reports (products with the product class designator of a "-"), the number immediately following the "-" indicates the frequency of the book/report. This frequency indicator is followed by a unique sequential accession number. For all other product classes the unique number is a sequential accession number without a frequency indicator. The frequency indicator for books/reports is as follows :

- 0 – Daily/Weekly/Monthly/ Seasonal/ Quarterly/Semi-Annual
- 1 – Census
- 2 – Annual
- 3 – Census
- 4 – Biennial
- 5- Occasional
- 6- Irregular

### Explanation of Letters

- The **first** letter represents the stage of the publication of the product (X)
  - i.e. Preliminary a product produced before final conformation of data
  - X Not relevant to this product



- The **second** letter represents the medium/mode in which the product is delivered to the client (P).

i.e.	<u>P</u> aper/Print	Produced on paper
	<u>F</u> ax	Sent by Facsimile
	<u>C</u> D-ROM	Sent by CD-ROM
	<u>I</u>	Sent via Internet
	<u>D</u> iskette	Sent on Diskette

- The third letter represents the language in which the product is delivered (B).

i.e.	<u>E</u>	English
	<u>F</u>	French
	<u>B</u>	Bilingual

### Symbols Used in Tables

In this guide, a table or a graph has been included after the survey description whenever possible. Here is a list of standard symbols that are used in Statistics Canada tables and publications.

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
—	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
<b>P</b>	Preliminary figures
<b>R</b>	revised figures
<b>X</b>	Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Canada Act.

**Note :** All terms in *Italics* throughout this guide are defined in the glossary in Chapter 9.



## 6 INFORMATION ON STATISTICS CANADA'S DATA

The following is not an exhaustive list of Statistics Canada's surveys, products and studies. It is an overview of what might interest people involved in the construction industry. For more information or to order a product, please use the Internet ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)), the order form at the end of this catalogue, contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office listed in chapter 10 or contact the name listed after each survey/product.

Throughout this chapter, brief summaries on Statistics Canada's surveys, products and studies have been classified into one of these following fields:

- Business / Industry
- Materials and Finished Goods
- Individuals and Households
- Labour Market
- Price Indexes
- National Accounts
- Other.

Most of the summaries have the same format. The first part -**What**- gives a brief description of the surveys. The principal data that come from these surveys have been identified in **Data available**. The readers will also get an idea of the uses of these data in **Uses** and where they can be found in **Where**. Some print products, electronic products and services have been identified. If more information is necessary, readers are invited to call the nearest Statistics Canada regional office (see chapter 10) or the person identified under **Contact**. Furthermore, to give users a quick view of what can be found in these surveys, whenever possible a table or a graph has been included after the survey description.







## 6.1 Business/Industry

# Business / Industry

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## FINANCIAL DATA - BY INDUSTRY

**What** Data on assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and other types of tax information from corporate tax returns filed with Revenue Canada, are collected to generate industry statistics.

**Data available**

- Aggregate information is available by industry. This includes a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of change in financial position as well as ratios such as:
  - Gross profit margin
  - Net profit margin
  - Return on equity
  - Pretax profit to assets
  - Pretax profit margin
  - Liabilities to assets
  - % Change year over year
- Distribution of firms by percentage of profit / loss
- and more

Note: Standard products are available at the national level only. Provincial data may be available for some products.

**Uses** Using information on financial data enables Canadian businesses (such as construction businesses) to compare their own results to an industry average. Furthermore, these products (see next page) facilitate comparative analysis and forecast modeling. They also show how a typical firm is structured, allowing users to make meaningful comparisons with other firms.

**Where** This information is presented on the next page.

**Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or phone our national enquiries line at 1-800-263-1136.

For any other information or to reach us by Internet, please contact:  
Gail Sharland  
Industrial Organization and Finance Division  
Tel: (613) 951-9843  
Internet Address: [campbeg@statcan.ca](mailto:campbeg@statcan.ca)



### Where can I find the data?

Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, Volume 1, Medium and Large Firms (Firms with revenues of \$5 million and over) 1996 Reference Year (61F0058XPE/F)

Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, Volume 2, Small and Medium Firms (Firms with revenues under \$25 million) 1994 Reference Year (61F0059XPE/F)

Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, Volume 3, Small and Medium Firms, Principal financial ratios by detailed industries 1994 to 1996 Reference years (61F0060XPE/F)

Volumes 1 and 2 of this annual publication feature 15 of the most widely used financial ratios for profitability, operating efficiency and solvency for many industries in construction and other fields. Distribution of the industry ratios are provided as well as a common size balance sheet structure for typical firms in each industry. This shows you how a typical firm is structured, allowing you to make meaningful comparisons. Volume 3 includes detailed information for more than 500 industries based on over 900,000 corporate income tax statements. It also includes many ratios for small and medium sized firms, at the provincial and national level.

- **Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business (61C0030)** is an authoritative, comprehensive and up-to date report on the financial performance of industries in Canada. Businesses can use the product as an industry benchmark to facilitate comparisons to industry standards. This includes all for-profit incorporated businesses operating in Canada which have annual sales of \$50,000 or more.
- **Computer Interactive Benchmarking (61F0059XCB)** – With the ease of “point and click,” you can enter data for your own company and compare its performance to its industry peers. Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business is available in an electronic version and features an interactive benchmarking module. Pro-forma financial ratios are calculated. Company data can be changed to answer “what if” questions. The module facilitates comparative analysis and forecast modelling.
- **Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, (cat. 61-008-XPB)** presents data based on the *Standard Industrial Classification System for Companies and Enterprises, 1980 (SIC-C)*. This report is prepared from the results of a quarterly direct mail survey of approximately 4,000 Canadian *corporations* with more than \$10 million in assets. Aggregate information is presented by industry groupings, including a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of change in financial position as well as some ratios.

This information is the most up to date and is published 90 days after the end of each quarter. For the construction industry, the information is located in Table 18 – Real estate developers, builders and operators and Table 19 – Building materials and construction.

- **Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, (cat. 61-219-XPB)** contains annual aggregate data of Canadian *enterprises* classified by 63 industry groups based on the *Standard Industrial Classification System for Companies and Enterprises, 1980 (SIC-C)*. It contains detailed balance sheet and income statement data as well as reconciliation of book profit to taxable income and tax payable.
- **CALURA (Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act), (61C0015)** provides information from the inter-corporate ownership database which provides control and ownership relationships between Canada's leading *corporations*. Information on country or province of control and hierarchical structures is also available.



## BUILDING AND DEMOLITION PERMITS SURVEY

<b>What</b>	Statistics Canada produces monthly data on building permits by municipalities in Canada for both the residential and the non-residential sectors.				
<b>Data available</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ For each major construction project, from the permits they issue, municipalities provide the construction location, the type of building, the type of work, the value of construction, the number of dwelling units created (if applicable) and the total building area. A residential project is considered major if it is valued at \$50,000 or more while the threshold has been fixed at \$250,000 or more for non-residential projects.</li><li>▪ For residential demolitions, municipalities provide the number of dwellings demolished for the following categories: single-detached, cottage, semi-detached, row and apartment.</li><li>▪ For minor residential additions and renovations, municipalities provide the number and the total value of permits for new garages and carports, new inground swimming pools and other improvements for both single and multiple dwellings.</li><li>▪ For minor non-residential projects, municipalities provide the total value and the number of permits for industrial, commercial, and institutional and governmental projects for new construction, additions and renovations.</li><li>▪ Standard products provide information at the provincial level and for the 26 major urban centres in Canada. Information for other Canadian cities are available on a cost recovery basis.</li><li>▪ and more.</li></ul>				
<b>Uses</b>	Since the issuance of a building permit is one of the first steps in the construction process, these statistics are widely used as a leading indicator of building activity. Results of this survey are also used by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) as a reference base for conducting a monthly survey of housing starts				
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Print products:</b></p> <table><tr><td>Monthly</td><td>Building permits (cat. 64-001-XPB)</td></tr><tr><td>Annual</td><td>Building permits (cat. 64-203-XPB)</td></tr></table> <p><b>CANSIM:</b> Matrix: 80, 129, 137, 443, 989 to 992, 994, 995 and 4073 Housing starts on CANSIM, matrix: 27, 80 and 999</p>	Monthly	Building permits (cat. 64-001-XPB)	Annual	Building permits (cat. 64-203-XPB)
Monthly	Building permits (cat. 64-001-XPB)				
Annual	Building permits (cat. 64-203-XPB)				
<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or: <table><tr><td>Michel Labonté Investment and Capital Stock Division Tel: (613) 951-9690 Fax: (613) 951-6764 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:labomic@statcan.ca">labomic@statcan.ca</a></td><td>CMHC contact Frank Roberge Market Analysis Centre Tel: (613) 748-2550 Fax: (613) 748-2156 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:froberge@cmhc-schl.gc.ca">froberge@cmhc-schl.gc.ca</a></td></tr></table>	Michel Labonté Investment and Capital Stock Division Tel: (613) 951-9690 Fax: (613) 951-6764 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:labomic@statcan.ca">labomic@statcan.ca</a>	CMHC contact Frank Roberge Market Analysis Centre Tel: (613) 748-2550 Fax: (613) 748-2156 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:froberge@cmhc-schl.gc.ca">froberge@cmhc-schl.gc.ca</a>		
Michel Labonté Investment and Capital Stock Division Tel: (613) 951-9690 Fax: (613) 951-6764 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:labomic@statcan.ca">labomic@statcan.ca</a>	CMHC contact Frank Roberge Market Analysis Centre Tel: (613) 748-2550 Fax: (613) 748-2156 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:froberge@cmhc-schl.gc.ca">froberge@cmhc-schl.gc.ca</a>				



Table: Value of building permits			
	July 1997	Aug. 1997	July 1997 to Aug. 1997
<i>seasonally adjusted</i>			
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	2,559	2,501	-2.3
Residential	1,557	1,484	-4.7
Non-residential	1,002	1,017	1.5
Newfoundland	14	14	-4.0
Residential	9	9	9.8
Non-residential	6	4	-24.5
Prince Edward Island	9	7	-25.9
Residential	5	3	-46.3
Non-residential	4	4	0.2
Nova Scotia	52	55	6.6
Residential	37	37	0.0
Non-residential	14	18	23.3
New Brunswick	35	35	-0.1
Residential	18	19	4.4
Non-residential	17	16	-5.0
Quebec	410	426	4.1
Residential	232	226	-2.6
Non-residential	178	201	12.8
Ontario	1,117	1,067	-4.4
Residential	690	653	-5.4
Non-residential	427	415	-2.9
Manitoba	55	57	3.2
Residential	27	28	3.4
Non-residential	28	29	3.0
Saskatchewan	60	45	-24.2
Residential	24	21	-11.2
Non-residential	36	24	-32.7
Alberta	308	360	16.8
Residential	202	205	1.8
Non-residential	107	155	45.0
British Columbia	488	428	-12.5
Residential	311	280	-10.1
Non-residential	177	148	-16.6
Yukon	4	4	4.9
Residential	2	2	-6.6
Non-residential	2	2	20.6
Northwest Territories	6	2	-69.7
Residential	0	0	15.5
Non-residential	6	2	-72.4

Source: The Daily, Monday, October 6, 1997



## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES SURVEY

- What** Statistics Canada collects data for a wide range of investment and fixed assets statistics. These data are gathered three times a year to track intentions and to follow-up with the actual investment on an annual basis.
- Data available**
- Annual gross fixed *capital* formation, for Canada, the provinces and the territories, by:
    - industry and/or sector
    - by new and repairs component
  - *Capital* expenditures by:
    - type of construction
    - asset group (land, machinery and equipment, residential construction, non residential construction)
    - structure group (marine, transportation, sewage systems, etc.)
  - Building and Engineering as well as private and public split by sector and province.
  - *Capital* spending intentions for the coming year
  - Preliminary estimates of actual investment of the current year
  - The actual investment for the previous year
- Uses** Information on *capital* spending provides a useful indication of market conditions both in the economy at large and in particular industries. Information on the relative size of the planned *capital* expenditures, both in total and in individual industries, gives an indication of the views management hold on future market demands in relation to present productive capacity. It is also used as an estimate of construction activity in the economy.
- Where**
- Print products:**
- |        |   |
|--------|---|
| Annual | Private and public investment in Canada, intentions (cat. 61-205-XPB)<br>Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions (cat. 61-206-XPB)<br>Capital expenditures by type of asset (cat. 61-223-XPB) |
| Other  | Custom tabulation, data file, customized analytical studies   |
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 3101 to 3135
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Gilbert Paquette  
Investment and Capital Stock Division  
Tel: (613) 951-9818, Fax: (613) 951-0196  
Tel: 1-800-571-0494  
Fax: 1-800-606-5393  
Internet Address: [gilbert@statcan.ca](mailto:gilbert@statcan.ca)



## Capital Expenditures on Construction by Type of Asset, Canada, 1992 - 1995 Actual Expenditures

	1992	1993	1994	1995
	Millions of Dollars			
Total Capital Expenditures on Construction	76,414.6	75,541.2	81,444.3	76,391.3
Total Building Construction	51,958.4	49,237.1	51,057.3	45,770.4
Total Residential Building Construction	33,674.7	32,575.8	34,921.5	29,185.8
Single Detached Houses	11,181.1	10,801.8	11,591.6	8,836.9
Semi-Detached Houses	828.1	922.0	1,061.8	729.5
Apartments and Row Houses	4,946.8	4,339.5	4,362.1	3,574.4
Other Residential Buildings	16,718.7	16,512.5	17,906.0	16,045.1
Total Non-Residential Building Construction	18,283.7	16,661.3	16,135.8	16,584.6
Industrial Building Construction	2,563.2	2,218.9	3,006.1	3,243.0
Plants - Manufacturing, Processing and Assembling Goods	1,608.5	1,264.2	1,865.6	1,939.1
Other Industrial Building Construction	954.7	954.7	1,140.4	1,303.9
Commercial Building Construction	9,331.1	8,479.3	6,250.8	6,264.5
Office Buildings	5,419.0	4,445.6	2,598.1	2,507.4
Shopping Centres, Malls, Stores	2,076.7	2,019.3	1,622.6	1,329.3
Indoor Recreational Buildings	468.6	485.2	620.2	1,024.4
Other Commercial Building Construction	1,366.8	1,529.2	1,409.9	1,403.2
Institutional Building Construction	4,535.5	4,123.0	4,931.3	4,982.1
Schools, Colleges, Universities	2,417.2	2,390.1	2,261.2	2,328.7
Hospitals, Health Centres, Clinics	1,038.5	905.8	1,283.6	1,265.2
Nursing Homes, Homes For The Aged	375.8	244.5	276.4	445.5
Penitentiaries, Detention Centres	234.0	240.4	262.6	289.3
Other Institutional and Governmental Construction	470.0	342.2	847.5	653.4
Other Non-Residential Building Construction	1,853.9	1,840.1	1,947.6	2,095.0
Total Engineering Construction	24,456.2	26,304.1	30,387.0	30,620.9
Marine Engineering Construction	414.5	242.8	491.9	445.0
Transportation Engineering Construction	5,113.0	5,340.2	6,032.2	6,435.8
Waterworks Engineering Construction	902.8	792.5	904.3	1,140.0
Sewage Engineering Construction	1,174.7	1,303.2	1,501.3	1,584.5
Electric Power Engineering Construction	5,945.1	5,346.9	3,965.0	3,440.8
Communication Engineering Construction	1,560.8	1,587.1	1,446.3	1,298.3
Oil And Gas Engineering Construction	7,290.7	9,503.2	13,720.5	13,474.0
Mining Engineering Construction	974.0	1,012.3	1,117.1	1,407.4
Other Engineering Construction	1,080.6	1,176.0	1,208.4	1,395.2

\* This table can be found on Statistics Canada's Web Site  
Source: CANSIM matrix, 3151. Capital expenditures by type of asset (cat. 61-223-XPB)



## QUARTERLY BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY

- What** This quarterly and voluntary survey of the manufacturing industry collects opinions on expected changes in production and employment during the next three months and on the present state of finished products inventories, orders received, the backlog of unfilled orders and impediments to production. Production impediments include shortage of skilled and unskilled labour, raw materials, working *capital* and other non pre-specified categories.
- Data available**
- Manufacturers' expectations for employment and production over the next three months and opinions on the current state of inventories, orders and impediments to production. Impediments to production include shortage of skilled and unskilled labour, raw materials, working *capital* and other non pre-specified categories. Results at the Canada level are *seasonally* adjusted, except for the impediments to production data.
  - Data, unadjusted for *seasonality*, are available for 22 major industry groups and six economic use groups, by province and by large and small manufacturers.
- Uses** This survey is designed to provide an advance indication of current trends for the manufacturing sector of the Canadian economy. It is used by a wide variety of government departments and industry associations. Industries, such as construction, use the data as an indicator of expected shortages in materials.
- Where**
- Print products:** The Daily (11-001-XPE/F)
- Other:** Business Conditions Survey - Fax service on the release day (31F0025XFE)
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 2840 to 2845
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Claude Robillard  
Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division  
Tel: (613) 951-3507  
Fax: (613) 951-9499  
Internet Address: [robilcg@statcan.ca](mailto:robilcg@statcan.ca)





## Here is an extract of an article concerning the Quarterly Business Conditions survey published in The Daily

### **Quarterly Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries**

April 1998

In April, manufacturers were less optimistic about production prospects than they were in January. Even so, they did not expect this to lead to reduced employment levels. Overall they did not feel that the current level of finished-product inventory was a source of concern. However, concern about the current levels of orders did increase.

#### **Fewer expect to increase production**

Manufacturers' expectations of production prospects for the coming three months were less positive in the April survey as the balance of opinion decreased 10 points to rest at +4. The number of manufacturers who expected to decrease production went from 9% in January to 17% in April. The major contributors to the decrease were the transportation equipment industries.

#### **Still positive about employment prospects**

The balance of opinion regarding employment prospects for the next three months was unchanged at +8 in the April survey, remaining near a record level. The number of manufacturers indicating they would be adding to their workforce was up 2 points to 19%. This was offset by the number expecting to decrease employment, which went from 9% in January to 11% in April. If manufacturers' expectations are realized, employment should increase in the primary metal, fabricated metal products, and paper and allied products industries.

#### **Most still satisfied with level of finished-product inventory**

In the April survey, 81% of manufacturers reported that the current level of finished-product inventory was about right. April's balance of opinion was down 2 points to -11. Most of this decrease came from the refined petroleum and coal products industries, which were left with fairly substantial inventories after a milder winter than usual. Although negative, the balance would indicate manufacturers were not worried about current inventory levels when compared with the balances of -37 and -38 posted in the January and April surveys of 1991.

#### **Less satisfaction with level of unfilled orders**

The balance of opinion concerning the current level of unfilled orders was at -4 in April, a decrease of 6 points from the previous survey. The proportion of manufacturers indicating that the backlog of orders is higher than normal stood at 9%, down from 14% previously.

#### **Drop in satisfaction with level of orders received**

Manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning the current level of orders received dropped 21 points to -7. The number of manufacturers who stated that orders are rising fell from 27% in January to 18% in April. On the other hand, the number who stated that orders are declining rose from 13% to 25% between the two surveys. The transportation equipment industries were the major contributors to this drop in satisfaction.



## BUSINESS REGISTER

<b>What</b>	The Business Register is Statistics Canada's repository of all employer and non-employer businesses operating in Canada. It serves as the frame source for <i>business surveys</i> undertaken by Statistics Canada.
<b>Data available</b>	The Business Register can produce various customised tabulations of <i>establishment</i> counts, catering to a wide range of requests. To suit your analytical needs, these counts can be tabulated by industry and geographic area.
<b>Uses</b>	Construction industry analysts are able to determine the industrial distribution of businesses in Canada, across a wide range of geographical breakdowns and by employee size ranges.
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Products:</b></p> <p>Bi-annual Canadian Business Patterns (61C0025). This PC-based product provides information on <i>establishment</i> counts by <i>Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC-E)</i>, with employment size ranges and various geography areas. It contains both data and supporting user-friendly software.</p> <p><b>Services:</b></p> <p>Business Register Tabulations (61C0024). Customized data extracted from the Business Register file at the <i>establishment</i> level with variables of <i>standard industrial classification (SIC-E)</i>, employment size and various geographical levels.</p> <p>The Business Register Division does not produce a regular print publication but can provide special tabulations for a fee.</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:</p> <p>Louise Bard Business Register Division Tel: (613) 951-9021 Fax: (613) 951-6274 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:bardlou@statcan.ca">bardlou@statcan.ca</a></p>



**6.2 MATERIALS AND FINISHED GOODS**

# Materials and Finished Goods

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Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey.....	46
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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**What** Statistics Canada collects information on commodities imported to and exported from Canada. Each year, Statistics Canada processes documents containing over twenty million import and export transactions obtained when goods cross the Canadian border, coming from over 200 countries world-wide. The information from these documents is used to produce the Canadian international merchandise trade database.

**Data available**

- Canadian and American imports and exports
- Global imports and exports (based on adjusted United Nations data updated yearly)
- Price volume indices
- Weight and globalization data (coming soon!)

**Uses** You can track domestic and global trade patterns, identify local and foreign markets, and identify top geographic producers and consumers. The information can be useful to look at imported/exported materials used by the construction industry.

**Where**

**Print products:**

Monthly	Canadian International Merchandise Trade (cat. 65-001-XPB) Exports by Commodity (cat. 65-004-XPB) Imports by Commodity (cat. 65-007-XPB)
Quarterly	Exports by Country (cat. 65-003-XPB) Imports by Country (cat. 65-006-XPB)
Annual	Exports, Merchandise Trade (cat. 65-202-XPB) Imports, Merchandise Trade (cat. 65-203-XPB)

**Other products:**

Monthly	Canadian Trade Analyzer, CD-ROM, four years of annual data, and up to 24 periods of monthly data (65F0015XCE or F)
Annual	Canada/US Trade Analyzer, CD-ROM, five years of annual data (65F0017XCE or F) World Trade Analyzer, CD-ROM, up to seventeen years of data (65F0016XCE or F) Classification Tracking System, CD-ROM, tracks changes to the <i>Harmonized System</i> of classification since its inception in 1988 (12F0057XCB)
Continuous	International merchandise trade database on the Internet (65F0013XIE)

**Contact**

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Client Services  
International Trade Division  
Statistics Canada  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6  
Tel: (800) 294-5583 or (613) 951-9647  
Fax: (800) 664-0055 or (613) 951-0117  
Internet Address: [trade@statcan.ca](mailto:trade@statcan.ca)



Table 3. DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY COMMODITY AND COUNTRY, H.S. BASED

Commodity/Country		December 1997		Cumulative Totals	
		Quantity	Value \$'000	Quantity	Value \$'000
4412.92	Panels, with at least 1 ply of tropical wood	MTQ		MTQ	
	Other countries			164	147
	Total			164	147
4412.93	Panels, containing at least 1 layer of particle board, nes	MTQ		MTQ	
	Other Countries	110	26	379	196
	Total	110	26	379	196
4412.99	Panels, 1 outer ply coniferous wood nes	MTQ		MTQ	
	United States	80	214	13 023	5,149
	Other Countries			56	30
	Total	80	214	13 079	5,180
4413.00	Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes				
	United States		36	1,604	
	Other Countries			152	
	Total		36	1,756	
4414.00	Wooden frames for painting, photographs, mirrors or similar objects	NMB		NMB	
	United States	99 419	483	803 578	5,136
	Other Countries			3 969	77
	Total	99 419	483	807 547	5,214
4415.10	Cases, boxes, crates, drums & similar packing; cable-drums, wooden				
	United States		2,560		29,792
	Other Countries		12		494
	Total		2,573		30,214
4415.20	Pallets, box pallets and other load boards, pallet collars, wooden				
	United States		4,861		54,099
	Other Countries		20		181
	Total		4,881		54,280
4416.00	Casks, barrels etc (cooper's prods) & parts of wood, incl. staves				
	United States		210		1,128
	Other Countries		7		604
	Total		218		1,732
4417.00	Tools, tool bodies & handles, brooms or brush bodies & handles of wood etc				
	United States		211		4,070
	Other Countries				62
	Total		211		4,132
4418.10	Windows, French-windows and their frames, of wood				
	United States		6,928		72,731
	Japan		133		6,601
	Other Countries		54		1,737
	Total		7,116		81,070
4418.20	Doors and their frames and thresholds, of wood				
	United States		10 019		
	United Kingdom				
	Netherlands		131		
	Ukraine				
	Russia		106		
	Israel				
	Japan		1,561		
	Korea., South		44		
	Other Countries		234		
	Total		12,097		
4418.30	Parquet, panels, including tiles of wood	MTK			
	United States	18 417	219	301 904	5,345
	Other Countries			42 503	684
	Total	18 476	219	384 407	6,031

Source: Exports by Commodity, December 1995. (Cat. 65-004-XPB)



## MONTHLY SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

- What** The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing provides monthly estimates of the more complete Annual Survey of Manufactures data. Estimates are published according to *1980 Canadian Standard Industrial Classification (SIC-E)*, which comprises over 200 manufacturing industries.
- Data available** Information is available on:
- The value of shipments
  - Inventories
  - Unfilled and new orders in manufacturing industries in Canada
- Uses** The Survey results are used: as indicators of the economic condition of manufacturing industries; as input to macro- and micro-economic studies; and in econometric models (e.g. to determine market share, apparent domestic availability, etc.). Data are used by both the private and public sectors to track current trends in the manufacturing industry as a whole or in specific manufacturing industries. The survey results may also be helpful to analyze the housing market. For example, they can be used as a leading indicator to gauge residential activity.
- Where**
- Print products:**  
Monthly Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (cat. 31-001-XPB)
- Services:** Fax service for selected data (31-001-XFB)
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 444, 445, 500 to 520, and 9550 to 9593.
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Guy Sabourin  
Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division  
Tel: (613) 951-3508  
Fax: (613) 951-9499  
Internet Address: [sabguy@statcan.ca](mailto:sabguy@statcan.ca)



**Here is part of an article concerning the  
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing published in The Daily**

**Tuesday, November 18, 1997**

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**

September 1997

Total manufacturing shipments edged down 0.3% in September, held back by temporary maintenance shutdowns and production difficulties in some industries. September's performance contrasts with the sharp swings during the previous two months, when shipments surged by an unsustainable 4.4% in July before receding 2.7% in August. Despite the latest decline, the level of shipments in September was generally in line with the solid growth trend that manufacturers have sustained since early 1996, after a flat 1995.

Unfilled orders advanced 1.7% in September, the eighth increase in nine months. Inventories rose 0.8%, the seventh increase of the year. Although growth in inventories has generally lagged behind that of shipments, the recent spate of increases in inventories shows that they are catching up.

...

Table: Shipments and inventories in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories	
	\$ millions	seasonally adjusted % change	\$ millions	% change
September 1996	34,739	1.6	45,414	0.3
October 1996	33,756	-2.8	45,653	0.5
November 1996	34,926	3.5	45,985	0.7
December 1996	34,832	-0.3	45,767	-0.5
January 1997	35,301	1.3	45,471	-0.6
February 1997	35,574	0.8	45,683	0.5
March 1997	35,663	0.3	45,845	0.4
April 1997	35,845	0.5	46,262	0.9
May 1997	35,856	0.0	46,597	0.7
June 1997	35,821	-0.1	46,873	0.6
July 1997	37,392	4.4	46,379	-1.1
August 1997	36,398	-2.7	46,863	1.0
September 1997	36,290	-0.3	47,219	0.8



## ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURERS (ASM)

- What** This Annual Survey of Manufactures collects data on all manufacturing *establishments* in 236 different industries in Canada.
- Data available** Principal operating statistics are collected including:
- value of shipments
  - cost of materials purchased/used
  - value of inventories
  - costs of energy consumption
  - labour data
  - value added
  - non-manufacturing activity
  - and specific commodity information on inputs used and products shipped.
- Uses** The information is used to analyze market share, forecast demand for products, compare *establishment* performance with others, develop programs, establish trade and tariff policies, and to create general policies and programs. The data are used by the System of National Accounts, the business community, trade associations, all levels of government, international organizations, academics, etc. Construction analysts currently use data on materials and on prefabricated houses to analyze their market.
- Where**
- Print products:**
- Annual Manufacturing industries of Canada, national and provincial areas (cat. 31-203-XPB)  
Products shipped by Canadian manufacturers (cat. 31-211-XPB)  
Generally speaking there is one annual publication for specific groups of industries
- Services:** Commodity Sector Estimates from the ASM (31C0008)  
National and Provincial Principal Statistics from the ASM (31C0023)  
Custom tabulations, answers to queries are provided in hardcopy, diskette or via Internet
- CANSIM:** More than 200 Matrices
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Bruno Pépin  
Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division  
Tel: (613) 951-3529  
Fax: (613) 951-9299  
Internet Address: [manusact@statcan.ca](mailto:manusact@statcan.ca)





Table 47. PRINCIPAL STATISTICS BY TOTAL EMPLOYED PER ESTABLISHMENT' BY INDUSTRY, 1995

Industry and size group	Number of establishments -	Manufacturing activity							Total Activity			
		Production and related workers			Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of material and supplies used	Value of shipments goods of own manufacture	Value added	Total employees		Value added	
		Number	Person hours paid	Wages					Number	Salaries and wages		
		'000			\$ '000					\$ '000		
<b>2512 – SAWMILL &amp; PLANNING MILL PRODUCTS IND. (EXCEPT SHINGLES AND SHAKES)</b>												
- 4	139	240	483	6,727	2,025	39,025	60,082	19,172	266	7,542	21,128	
5 - 9	76	462	930	12,022	2,323	59,240	95,274	35,335	516	14,179	35,369	
10 - 19	127	1,716	3,387	42,396	8,727	166,591	276,011	101,297	1,850	47,647	101,040	
20 - 49	187	5,462	11,422	143,465	26,882	525,400	863,408	318,152	5,885	163,037	323,296	
50 - 99	120	8,024	17,197	252,053	46,135	1,141,264	1,701,678	526,485	8,659	283,297	523,312	
100 - 199	160	20,487	43,856	849,406	145,691	3,976,596	6,291,952	2,169,796	22,869	978,328	2,170,420	
200 - 599	70	17,013	36,596	745,599	103,997	3,412,816	5,437,511	1,913,878	19,379	875,803	1,900,553	
500 - 999*	4	2,196	4,562	91,761	10,824	258,168	421,293	147,067	3,475	171,553	146,030	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>55,600</b>	<b>118,432</b>	<b>2,143,429</b>	<b>346,684</b>	<b>9,579,100</b>	<b>15,147,289</b>	<b>5,231,182</b>	<b>62,899</b>	<b>2,541,386</b>	<b>5,221,148</b>	
<b>2521 – HARDWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD INDUSTRY</b>												
- 19	7	67	134	1,418	84	10,330	14,892	4,780	85	2,194	4,690	
20 - 49	15	436	944	10,518	1,133	51,650	81,289	29,776	501	13,607	29,944	
50 - 99	13	735	1,628	17,401	1,947	62,593	102,847	38,661	834	20,674	38,996	
100 - 199	5	653	1,336	22,150	3,947	39,728	95,674	50,563	757	27,165	49,589	
200 - 499*	6	1,558	3,398	42,446	4,913	124,088	253,694	128,282	1,909	60,899	146,497	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>7,439</b>	<b>93,933</b>	<b>12,047</b>	<b>288,389</b>	<b>548,396</b>	<b>252,062</b>	<b>4,086</b>	<b>124,539</b>	<b>259,716</b>	
<b>2522 – SOFTWOOD VENEER AND PLYWOOD INDUSTRY</b>												
- 49	5	67	146	1,765	162	5,248	8,820	3,409	86	2,873	3,396	
50 - 99	5	306	656	13,796	3,227	65,846	117,510	48,709	368	17,605	48,537	
100 - 199	9	1,124	2,358	50,625	11,502	197,930	349,529	142,707	1,241	57,395	139,993	
200 - 499*	8	2,207	4,944	121,145	13,059	342,887	601,968	241,963	2,480	139,284	237,428	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>187,331</b>	<b>27,950</b>	<b>611,911</b>	<b>1,077,827</b>	<b>436,788</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>217,157</b>	<b>429,354</b>	
<b>2541 – PREFABRICATED WOODEN BUILDINGS INDUSTRY</b>												
- 4	13	14	25	265	44	1,065	1,759	635	23	410	633	
5 - 9	15	91	182	2,198	190	9,055	11,763	2,644	108	2,629	2,798	
10 - 19	16	167	297	3,407	346	12,159	21,870	9,201	228	5,348	9,863	
20 - 49	20	487	976	11,378	1,340	56,825	91,522	33,368	623	16,007	38,584	
50 - 99	15	816	1,638	22,313	1,512	69,949	134,214	62,514	1,043	31,014	62,362	
100 - 199*	5	948	1,925	24,930	1,475	45,500	106,035	57,520	1,230	36,563	65,253	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>5,043</b>	<b>64,491</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>194,553</b>	<b>367,163</b>	<b>165,882</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>91,978</b>	<b>179,490</b>	
<b>2542 – WOODEN KITCHEN CABINET AND BATHROOM VANITY INDUSTRY</b>												
- 4	285	494	926	10,753	1,198	23,913	45,633	20,402	644	12,924	20,444	
5 - 9	124	678	1,375	16,157	1,262	30,787	62,599	30,485	823	19,211	30,930	
10 - 19	120	1,369	2,826	33,428	2,681	64,083	128,731	61,824	1,623	40,527	62,011	
20 - 49	71	1,561	3,349	39,668	2,866	81,844	177,543	93,012	2,046	55,025	92,425	
50 - 99	29	1,418	3,027	35,297	2,487	69,801	171,870	99,004	1,902	49,357	98,785	
100 - 199	11	1,206	2,635	34,356	2,087	61,948	150,224	86,010	1,454	43,566	86,154	
200 - 999*	4	1,379	3,160	36,495	1,618	101,839	220,617	117,624	1,784	53,895	116,606	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>8,168</b>	<b>17,298</b>	<b>286,134</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>434,215</b>	<b>957,217</b>	<b>598,361</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>274,505</b>	<b>507,345</b>	

\* Includes data for head offices, sales offices, etc., under 'Total Activity'

Source : Manufacturing Industries of Canada : National and Provincial Areas, 1995 (cat. 31-203-XPB)



## MONTHLY WHOLESALE TRADE SURVEY

- What** This survey presents wholesale merchant sales and inventory data, *seasonally* adjusted and unadjusted at the national level for eleven trade groups representing different sectors of the economy. Total sales are also available at the provincial level.
- Data available** Sales and inventories for wholesalers of construction related products for trade groups such as:
- Household goods
  - Metals
  - Hardware
  - Plumbing, heating and air conditioning equipment
  - Lumber and building materials
  - Industrial machinery (including construction machinery and equipment)
- Uses** The information is used by businesses to gauge market share and improve their marketing practices. For trade associations, the data are used to measure the performance and characteristics of their trades. Manufacturers, retailers and consultants involved in research, analysis and decision-making within their field of interest also use the data. For example, the survey results can be used by construction analysts to forecast the demand in the construction industry or to evaluate the sale of materials to contractors.
- Where** **Internet products:**
- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Monthly | Monthly Wholesale Trade (cat. 63-008-XIB) |
|---------|---|
- Services:** Wholesale Trade – Monthly (63C0030)
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 0059, 0061, 0648, 0649
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Paul Gratton  
Wholesale Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division  
Tel: (613) 951-3541  
Fax: (613) 951-3522  
Internet Address: [gratpau@statcan.ca](mailto:gratpau@statcan.ca)



Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories	May 1996	April 1997 <sup>r</sup>	May 1997 <sup>p</sup>	May 1996 to May 1997 <sup>p</sup>
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
<b>Sales, all trade groups</b>	<b>22,785</b>	<b>23,784</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Food products	3,949	3,962	4,302	8.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,390	1,438	1,392	-3.2
Apparel and dry goods	377	518	419	-19.2
Household goods	623	698	675	-3.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,427	2,872	2,844	-1.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,746	1,763	1,783	1.1
Lumber and building materials	2,203	2,237	2,492	11.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	715	898	971	8.1
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,322	3,547	3,596	1.4
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,023	1,935	1,845	-4.7
Other products	4,010	3,915	4,676	19.4
Newfoundland	196	176	196	11.3
Prince Edward Island	55	38	54	40.7
Nova Scotia	540	499	532	6.6
New Brunswick	328	304	321	5.4
Quebec	5,055	5,147	5,455	6.0
Ontario	9,753	10,341	10,459	1.1
Manitoba	872	870	1,090	25.3
Saskatchewan	827	893	1,132	26.8
Alberta	2,225	2,457	2,707	10.2
British Columbia	2,908	3,033	3,023	-0.3
Yukon	13	12	12	5.0
Northwest Territories	13	14	13	-3.3
<b>Inventories, all trade groups</b>	<b>32,169</b>	<b>34,143</b>	<b>33,976</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Food products	2,330	2,456	2,494	1.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,572	1,754	1,674	-4.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,047	1,109	1,113	0.4
Household goods	1,421	1,375	1,375	-0.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,996	3,969	3,853	-2.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,759	3,025	3,068	1.4
Lumber and building materials	3,398	3,325	3,367	1.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,607	1,976	2,028	2.6
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,074	7,592	7,636	0.6
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,037	2,050	2,016	-1.7
Other products	4,929	5,512	5,351	-2.9

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.                      <sup>r</sup> Revised figures.                      -- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: The Daily, May, 1997



## MONTHLY RETAIL TRADE SURVEY

- What** This monthly survey collects retail sales, receipts, and number of retail locations from retail *enterprises*. Sales totals for current periods and historical estimates, *seasonally* adjusted and unadjusted, are shown first by trade group (see table on next page) and then for each individual province/territory.
- Data available**
- Monthly sales data by trade group for provinces and 4 metropolitan areas (Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver)
  - Four digit *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)* at the national and provincial levels
  - Department store type of merchandise sales, by province/territory for current periods and historical estimates
- Uses** Data are used by the marketing and/or planning and/or executive departments of stores and associations as a current indicator of total retail sales by province and metropolitan areas and as market analysis/share by region. Sales performance can be compared to provincial, national and trade group trends. Data are also used in planning (sales forecasting and site selection) and by consultants involved in analysis of the Retail Sector and consumer spending habits (especially useful to look at sales of big-ticket items to see consumer willingness to spend). Manufacturers and distributors use the data to estimate market sizes. Retail sales are major component of federal-provincial equalization payments calculations.
- Where**
- Print products:**  
Monthly Monthly Retail Trade (cat. 63-005-XPB)
- Services:**  
Retail Trade – Monthly (63C0018)  
  
Retail Trade – Monthly Sales by Trade Group (63C0019)  
SIC data – Based on Retail Trade Monthly (63C0020)
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Greg Peterson  
Retail Trade Section  
Tel: (613) 951-3592  
Fax: (613) 951-3522  
Internet Address: [petegre@statcan.ca](mailto:petegre@statcan.ca)


**The Daily, June, 1997**
**Retail sales**

Trade group	April 1996	March 1997 <sup>f</sup>	April 1997 <sup>p</sup>	April 1996 to April 1997 <sup>p</sup> % change
		\$ millions unadjusted		
<b>Food</b>	<b>4227</b>	<b>4518</b>	<b>4440</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3879	4182	4112	6.0
All other food stores	348	336	329	-5.5
<b>Drug and patent medicine stores</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Shoe stores	134	101	138	3.4
Men's clothing stores	107	99	114	6.9
Women's clothing stores	302	283	336	11.1
Other clothing stores	404	394	406	0.5
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Household furniture and appliance stores	604	650	668	10.5
Household furnishings stores	171	188	202	18.1
<b>Automotive</b>	<b>7144</b>	<b>6607</b>	<b>8229</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4883	4366	5751	17.8
Gasoline service stations	1290	1292	1300	0.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	971	949	1178	21.3
<b>General merchandise stores</b>	<b>1752</b>	<b>1803</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Retail stores not elsewhere classified</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>1783</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Other semi-durable goods stores	502	492	583	16.3
Other durable goods stores	396	357	424	7.0
All other retail stores n.e.c.	783	749	775	-1.0
<b>Total, retail sales</b>	<b>17527</b>	<b>17245</b>	<b>19239</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers</b>	<b>12644</b>	<b>12879</b>	<b>13488</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Department store type merchandise</b>	<b>5372</b>	<b>5372</b>	<b>5795</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Provinces and territories</b>				
Newfoundland	283	271	297	4.8
Prince Edward Island	73	72	77	5.9
Nova Scotia	541	530	575	6.4
New Brunswick	433	385	468	8.1
Quebec	4256	4087	4799	12.8
Ontario	6298	6151	6859	8.9
Manitoba	623	632	661	6.1
Saskatchewan	572	570	649	13.6
Alberta	1871	1957	2107	12.6
British Columbia	2513	2527	2679	6.6
Yukon	23	21	24	2.8
Northwest Territories	40	41	43	6.1



## ANNUAL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE SURVEY

<b>What</b>	<p>This annual survey provides data on the revenues and expenditures of wholesalers and retailers by trade groups, at national, provincial and territorial levels. There are sixteen retail trade groups (<i>household</i> furniture &amp; appliances stores, <i>household</i> furnishings stores, etc.) and eleven wholesale trade groups (<i>household</i> goods, metals, hardware, plumbing &amp; heating equipment &amp; supplies; lumber and building materials, industrial and other machinery, etc.).</p>
<b>Data available</b>	<p><b>Retail Trade Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Provincial/territorial trade group profiles containing: number of locations, total operating revenue, cost of goods sold, gross margin and employee earnings and benefits</li><li>▪ National level performance indicators: revenue to inventory ratio, cost of goods sold to inventory ratio, gross margin and profit margin</li><li>▪ National level revenue: revenues, other operating revenue, total operating revenue, total operating revenue by 4 digit SIC</li><li>▪ National level expense data: cost of goods sold (including opening inventory, purchases and closing inventory), employee earnings and benefits, other operating expenses, <i>class of customer</i></li></ul> <p><b>Wholesale Trade Section:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Provincial/territorial trade group profiles containing: number of locations, total operating revenues, cost of goods sold, gross margin, employee earnings and benefits.</li><li>▪ National level trade group performance indicators: ratios of sales to inventory and cost of goods sold to inventory, gross and profit margin.</li><li>▪ National level operating revenue: by SIC, class of customer, trade group (see above in What).</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	<p>Data are used by many of the marketing, planning and executive departments of stores, associations and many smaller stores to determine the extent and performance of their industry, for market analysis, decision making, assessment of business conditions, marketing efforts and planning (sales forecasting and site selection). Consultants also use the data for analysis of the Retail sector. Land and shopping centre developers use them in site selection and performance measurements.</p>
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Internet product:</b> Annual                      Wholesaling and Retailing in Canada (cat. 63-236-XIB)</p> <p><b>Print Product:</b> Annual                      Wholesaling and Retailing in Canada (cat 63-236-XPB)</p> <p><b>Services:</b>                      Wholesale Trade <i>SIC</i> Data (63C0017)</p> <p><b>CANSIM:</b>                      Wholesale Trade – Annual (63C0029) Matrix: 122 (selected series)</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or: Bob Gervais Retail Trade Section, Distributive Trade Division Tel: (613) 951-5705, Fax: (613) 951-3522</p>



Table 3.8 Wholesale Trade - Lumber and Building Materials, Canada, 1994 Tableau 8.8 Commerce de gros - Bois et matériaux de construction, Canada, 1994					
Trade Group Profile - Profil du groupe de commerce					
Income Statement Etat des résultats		In millions of dollars en millions de dollars	as % of total operating revenue en % des recettes d'exploitation totales		
<b>Revenues - Recettes</b>					
Sales of goods purchased for resale on own account - Vente de marchandises achetées pour la revente à son propre compte		21,553	96.70		
<b>Other Operating Revenue - Autres recettes d'exploitation</b>		16	0.07		
Commission Revenue - Commissions		542	2.43		
Sales of Goods of Own Manufacture - Vente de produits de propre fabrication					
Labour Receipts from Installation and Repair of Goods and Revenues from Rental and Leasing of Goods and Equipment - Recettes de main-d'oeuvre provenant de l'installation, la réparation et la location de biens et de matériels		75	0.34		
Other Operating Revenue - Autres recettes d'exploitation		103	0.46		
<b>Total Other Operating Revenue - Total autres recettes d'exploitation</b>		<b>736</b>	<b>3.30</b>		
<b>Total Operating Revenue - Recettes d'exploitation totales</b>		<b>22,289</b>	<b>100.00</b>		
<b>Expenses - Dépenses</b>					
<b>Cost of Goods Sold - Prix de revient</b>		<b>17,536</b>	<b>78.67</b>		
Opening Inventory - Stocks d'ouvertures		3,009	13.50		
Add: Purchases - Plus: Achats		17,949	80.53		
Deduct: Closing Inventory - moins: Stocks de fermeture		3,186	14.30		
<b>Gross Margin- Marge Brute</b>		<b>4,753</b>	<b>21.33</b>		
Employee Earnings and Benefits - Rémunération et avantages sociaux des employés		2,012	9.03		
Other Operating Expenses (Excluding Depreciation and interest) - Autres dépenses d'exploitation (excluant la dépréciation et les intérêts)		1,574	7.06		
<b>Total Operating Expenses - Dépenses totales d'exploitation</b>		<b>21,122</b>	<b>94.76</b>		
<b>Operating Profit - Bénéfice d'exploitation</b>		<b>1,168</b>	<b>5.24</b>		
<b>Characteristics by Province or Territory - Caractéristiques selon la province ou le territoire</b>					
Regions Régions	Number of Locations Nombre d'emplacements	Total Operating Revenue Recettes d'exploitation totales	Cost of Goods Sold Prix de revient	Gross Margin Marge Brute	Employee Earnings and Benefits Rémunération et avantages sociaux des employés
		millions of dollars - millions de dollars			
Newfoundland - Terre Neuve	121	283	217	66	25
Prince Edward Island - Ile-Prince-Edouard	30	58	45	13	7
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Ecosse	170	656	515	141	56
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	115	385	309	76	29
Quebec - Québec	1,091	4,514	3,555	959	486
Ontario	1,607	7,632	5,658	1,974	733
Manitoba	186	718	554	164	52
Saskatchewan	213	522	395	128	51
Alberta	626	2,205	1,778	427	191
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	627	5,256	4,453	803	374
Yukon Territory - Territoire du Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories - Territoires du Nord-Ouest	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>22,289</b>	<b>17,536</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>2,012</b>

Source: Wholesaling and Retailing in Canada, 1994 (cat. 63-236-XPB)



## INTERPROVINCIAL WHOLESALE COMMODITY SURVEY

- What** The survey provides data on annual sales and purchases for wholesale merchants by province and major regions. Origin and destination estimates are provided for approximately 100 commodity groupings that include household goods, hardware, metals, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies, and lumber and building materials.
- Data available**
- Annual sales and purchases for eleven trade groups (note: these groups were formed in 1993 and are not reflected in the most current published estimates of 1990, as shown on page 47)
  - Percentage purchased (origin) by province / country
  - Percentage sold (destination) by province / country
- Uses** The information is used by businesses to gauge market share and improve their marketing practices. Trade associations use the data to measure the performance and characteristics of their trades. Manufacturers, retailers, and consultants also use the data in research, analysis and decision making within their field of interest (such as in the construction industry).
- Where**
- Internet product:**  
Annual Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey (cat. 63-237-XIB)
- Print Product:**  
Occasional Interprovincial Wholesale Commodity Survey 1990 (cat. 63-542-XPB)
- Services:** Print-on-demand for selected commodities / geographies
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or :
- Alexander Hays  
Wholesale Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division  
Tel : (613) 951-3552  
Fax : (613) 951-3522  
Internet Address: [haysale@statcan.ca](mailto:haysale@statcan.ca)





**Wholesale Trade : Estimates Commodity Shipments, 1990**  
**Table : 2.00a : All Trade Groups**

COMMODITY		CANADA		NEWFOUNDLAND		PEI		NOVA SCOTIA	
Description	CODE	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%	\$'000,000	%
TOTAL SHIPMENTS	0000	177,400.9	100.0	2,026.8	100.0	432.7	100.0	4,536.2	100.0
FOOD	0100	28,494.8	16.1	605.9	29.9	115.7	26.7	1,246.0	27.5
NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONCENTRATES	0300	--	--	--	--	42.7	9.9	--	--
CIGARETTES AND OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS	0400	--	--	X	X	X	X	218.8	4.8
AUTOMOBILES AND VANS	1400	--	--	-	-	-	-	338.7	7.5
BATTERIES (ALL TYPES)	1800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	1900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	2600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LUMBER, MILLWORK AND OTHER WOOD STRUCTURAL PRODUCTS	2900	9,170.3	5.5	144.4	7.1	29.5	6.8	267.4	5.9
Lumber and plywood	2901	7,532.1	77.6	94.7	65.6	20.5	69.5	161.5	60.4
Millwork	2902	452.7	4.7	8.8	6.1	X	X	--	--
Other wood products	2903	1,725.5	17.8	40.9	28.3	X	X	99.5	37.2
---	----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	2.4
FARM TRACTORS, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	3200	--	--	--	--	36.3	8.4	--	--
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	3600	7,372.3	4.2	96.0	4.7	--	--	217.2	4.8

Source : Wholesale Trade, February 1993 (Cat. 63-542 - XPB)



## RETAIL COMMODITY SURVEY

- What** This quarterly survey contains broad-based estimates on commodity distribution patterns within retail trade in Canada. It allows analysis of structural changes in consumer spending habits as well as insight into specialisation rates within retail industries.
- Data available**
- Housewares (non-electric) & *Household* supplies
  - Furniture (indoor), *household* appliances & electronics
  - Home furnishings
  - Hardware & home renovation products (such as plumbing, heating, cooling & electrical equipment & supplies, lumber & other building materials, etc.)
  - Manufactured mobile homes (new & used)
  - And more
- Uses** The information can be used by businesses to study consumer demand of different goods, to improve marketing practices and to see the evolution of their market share. For trade associations, the data are used to measure the performance and characteristics of their trades. Manufacturers, retailers and consultants involved in research, analysis and decision-making within their field of interest also use the data.
- Where** **Print products:**  
Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey, 1997 (cat. 63-541-XPB)
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Janet Sear  
Retail Trade Section, Industry Division  
Tel: (613) 951-5580  
Fax: (613) 951-3522  
Internet Address: [searjan@statcan.ca](mailto:searjan@statcan.ca)



## OVERVIEW OF OTHER MONTHLY MANUFACTURING SURVEYS ON SELECTED COMMODITIES

- What** Statistics Canada conducts various monthly surveys such as: Asphalt Roofing; Cement; Construction Type Plywood; Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation; Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard; Sawmills and Planing Mills, etc.
- Data available**
- The Asphalt Roofing Survey collects information on the production and shipments of asphalt roofing broken down by province of destination and exports on a monthly and cumulative basis. The products covered are asphalt shingles, smooth surfaced organic and asbestos felt roll roofing, mineral surfaced organic and asbestos felt roll roofing and sidings, asphalt saturated organic and asbestos felts, asphalt saturated and/or coated sheeting and asphalt compound.
  - The Cement Survey collects information on the production, shipments and end of month stocks of Portland, masonry and other cement in Canada. It also provides the regional distribution of cement sales by type of cement and the export sales from all manufacturers and certain importers of standard Portland. Data are available for:
    - Cement, by type (standard Portland and white cement, masonry cement, other cement)
    - Clinker, production
    - Cement, sales distribution by region/province
    - Supplementary cementing materials, domestic sales
  - The Construction Type Plywood Survey collects the quantity of production, shipments (by destination) and stocks on hand of construction type plywood in Canada. The survey is limited to certain mills whose principal production consists of construction type plywood, covering all softwood and most poplar, aspen and cottonwood. The manufacturers included in the study account for 100 % of construction type plywood. The following data are available:
    - Production, Shipments (distribution by province of destination) and stocks
    - Construction type plywood by wood species
    - Domestic and export shipments
    - Pulp chips data
  - The Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation Survey collects information on production and shipments of insulating wool for building purposes from approximately 5 manufacturers. Shipments of imports or exports are excluded. Industrial or commercial type insulating wool is not included. Information on wool for building insulation, products by type such as mineral wool and bulk or loose wool is available.
  - The Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard Survey collects quantities and value of production, shipments (by province of destination) and closing stocks of particleboard, and fibreboard in Canada. Export data are also available. Information on production, stocks and shipments by type of product, such as particleboard, oriented strandboard (including waferboard) and fibreboard (high and medium density) are available.



- The Sawmills and Planing Mills Survey collects information on the production, shipments and closing stocks (quantities only) of lumber and ties, by wood species and province. Data for British Columbia is broken down by four regions. Data on production, shipments and closing stocks of pulp chips are available as well as lumber exports by province of origin.

**Uses**

Survey results are used by industry analysts in governments, business sector and producers to track the current trends in any particular sectors of the manufacturing sector. For example, data can be used as an indicator of the demand in the residential construction sector or the availability of these types of materials.

**Where**

**Print products:**

Monthly	Asphalt Roofing (cat. 45-001-XPB)
Monthly	Cement (cat. 44-001-XPB)
Monthly	Construction Type Plywood (cat. 35-001-XPB)
Monthly	Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation (cat. 44-004-XPB)
Monthly	Particleboard, Oriented Strandboard and Fibreboard (cat. 36-003-XPB)
Monthly	Sawmills and Planing Mills (cat. 35-003-XPB)

**CANSIM:** Matrix: 31, 32, 40, 52, 92, 122

**Contact**

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division  
Manufacturing Section  
Fax: (613) 951-9499  
Internet Address: [simales@statcan.ca](mailto:simales@statcan.ca)



Construction Type Plywood, April 1997		Contre-plaqué de construction, mai 1997		
<b>Table 2</b>	<b>Tableau 2</b>			
<b>Production, Shipments and Stocks of Construction Type Plywood</b>	<b>Production, livraisons et stocks de contre-plaqué de construction</b>			
	Douglas fir Sapin de Douglas (SCG - CTB 4412.19.30)		Other plywood Autres contre-plaqué (SCG - CTB 4412.19.40, 4412.19.50, 4412.19.90 and 4412.14.14)	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
Cubic metres - Mètres cubes				
May - Mai:				
Production	44,718	48,003	116,262	114,321
Domestic shipments - Livraisons intérieures	37,736	37,684	96,102	80,569
Export shipments - Exportations	6,740	5,21	27,299	30,295
Total shipments - Total des livraisons	44,476	42,895	123,401	110,864
Shipments to - Livraisons à destination de :				
Atlantic provinces - Provinces de l'Atlantique	1,448	1,322	6,258	4,736
Québec	6,924	7,334	26,516	19,519
Ontario	4,763	5,163	28,386	28,902
Manitoba	1,603	2,648	2,822	3,204
Saskatchewan	1,028	1,061	1,728	1,399
Alberta	7,017	6,781	12,298	8,726
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	14,953	13,376	18,094	14,083
Canada	37,736	37,684	96,102	80,569
Stocks at end of month - Stocks à la fin du mois	20,067	29,561	44,203	62,719
Year-to-date - Total cumulatif:				
Production	199,786	225,526	584,308	552,490
Domestic shipments - Livraisons intérieures	164,476	182,328	423,011	375,188
Export shipments - Exportations	29,765	35,697	161,898	166,614
Total shipments - Total des livraisons	194,244	218,025	584,908	541,802
Shipments to - Livraisons à destination de :				
Atlantic provinces - Provinces de l'Atlantique	7,981	5,842	26,050	19,217
Québec	31,919	38,037	104,619	97,584
Ontario	22,875	22,160	122,237	118,923
Manitoba	6,155	7,357	13,926	12,458
Saskatchewan	3,775	3,640	8,030	6,404
Alberta	28,125	33,808	58,181	43,842
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique	63,649	71,484	89,968	76,759
Canada	164,479	182,328	423,011	375,188
See footnote(s) at end of Table 3. - Voir notes à la fin du tableau 3.				
Source: Construction Type Plywood (cat. 35-001-XPB)				





6.3 INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS

# Individuals and Households

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Family Expenditures Survey (FAMEX)/ Survey of Household Spending.....	64
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Household Facilities and Equipment Survey.....	68
Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics...	70
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## 1996 CENSUS OF POPULATION

- What** The 1996 *Census* collected information from the population of Canada in order to paint a statistical portrait of the country and its inhabitants in terms of their demographic, cultural and economic characteristics.
- Data available**
- The area profiles series provide a statistical overview of geographic areas such as Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions (i.e.: Regional Municipalities, municipalities, Census Tracts (neighbourhoods), Census Metropolitan areas, Census Agglomerations, etc.).
  - Data include: 1991 and 1996 population, number of families by family structure, family income, number of *households*, number of dwellings, type of structure, period of construction, etc..
- Uses** This information enables construction companies to identify areas that are growing, areas where services may be required for maintenance to older houses or areas where services may be required for new development. It also identifies areas where single houses are predominant versus other areas with a high concentration of apartment buildings.
- Where** Since May 1996, the processes of collection, capture, coding, validation and tabulation of 11 million questionnaires have been initiated. All of the 1996 Census data has been released. The associated products are listed on the Internet ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).
- The area profiles can be purchased from Statistics Canada Reference Centres (see chapter 10).
- The Block-Face Data File (BFDF):**  
The Block-Face Data File (BFDF) contains 1996 Census population and dwelling counts for block-faces in urban centres covered by the Street Network Files (see below). A block-face is generally one side of a city street between two consecutive intersections; it is also the smallest geographical unit available from Statistics Canada. The BFDF also links the block-face to all other levels of standard geography (enumeration areas and above) through geographic codes. The file includes street names with address ranges as well as x, y (latitude/longitude) co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate centre of each block-face.
- Digital Products 92F0026XDB
- The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF):**  
The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal codes and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, and so on) for which Statistics Canada produces data. It also provides the x,y (latitude/longitude) co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF provides approximate locations for *Geographic Information System* (GIS) uses, and is also used for direct mail marketing and geographic analysis.
- Digital Products 92F0027XDB





**The Street Network Files:**

The Street Network Files are digital files representing street networks for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). Streets and addresses are updated to reflect the information collected on Census Day – May 14, 1996.

Digital Products: 92F0024XDE or 92F0024XDF

**Contact**

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or link up to Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

And for more details concerning the Block-Face Data File (BFDF), the Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) and the Street Network Files, please contact:

GEO-Help  
Statistics Canada  
Geography Division  
Telephone: 613-951-3889  
Fax: 613-951-0569  
Electronic address: [geohelp@stc.ca](mailto:geohelp@stc.ca)



## DEMOGRAPHY / POPULATION ESTIMATES

<b>What</b>	Statistics Canada collects, produces, analyses and publishes quarterly and annual demographic statistics and is also responsible for Census demographic characteristics and Census demolingistic characteristics.						
<b>Data available</b>	<p>Current population counts derived from estimates and future population counts derived from projections are both available and include (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>Households</i> (unpublished data but available upon request), census families and population estimates for Canada, the provinces and the territories</li><li>▪ Population estimates for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Divisions</li><li>▪ <i>Household</i>, family and population projections for Canada, the provinces and the territories</li><li>▪ Population projections for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)</li><li>▪ Components of population growth (births, deaths, marriages, immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, returning Canadians and non-permanent residents)</li><li>▪ Type of family (husband-wife, lone-parent)</li><li>▪ Census families and <i>households</i> by size and by type</li></ul>						
<b>Uses</b>	Data are used in several government programs including all transfer programs to provinces. They are also used by private sector companies and by the housing market analysts. They are good indicators to gauge the evolution of the housing industry (number of housing starts, type of dwelling, etc.). They provide detailed family and <i>household</i> profiles by provinces.						
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Internet products:</b></p> <table><tr><td>Quarterly</td><td>Quarterly Demographic Statistics, (cat. 91-002-XIB) (June, Oct., Jan., Apr.)</td></tr><tr><td>Annual</td><td>Annual Demographic Statistics, (cat. 91-213-XIB) (Mar.) Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada (cat. 91-209-XPE/F)</td></tr></table> <p><b>Print products:</b></p> <table><tr><td>Occasional</td><td>Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1994-2016 (cat. 91-522-XPB) (Oct. 95 &amp; revised 4 to 5 years) Projections of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1993-2016 (cat. 91-520-XPB) (Dec. 94 &amp; 99)</td></tr></table> <p><b>Services:</b> Customised data productions are available on a cost recovery basis.</p> <p><b>CANSIM:</b> Matrix: 1 to 6, 397, 5731, 5772 to 5779, 6151 to 6186, 6190 to 6201, 6213 to 6225, 6230 to 6241, 6270 to 6295, 6303 to 6343, 6365 to 6393, 6470, 6471, 6516, 6900 to 6912, 6981, 6982 and 8150</p>	Quarterly	Quarterly Demographic Statistics, (cat. 91-002-XIB) (June, Oct., Jan., Apr.)	Annual	Annual Demographic Statistics, (cat. 91-213-XIB) (Mar.) Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada (cat. 91-209-XPE/F)	Occasional	Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1994-2016 (cat. 91-522-XPB) (Oct. 95 & revised 4 to 5 years) Projections of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1993-2016 (cat. 91-520-XPB) (Dec. 94 & 99)
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<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:						



For estimate data:  
 Lise Champagne  
 Demographic Estimates Section  
 Tel: (613) 951-2320  
 Fax: (613) 951-2307  
 Internet Address: [chamlis@statcan.ca](mailto:chamlis@statcan.ca)

For projection data:  
 Lucette Dell'Oso  
 Demographic Projections Section  
 Tel: (613) 951-2304  
 Fax: (613) 951-2307  
 Internet Address: [delloso@statcan.ca](mailto:delloso@statcan.ca)

**Table 2.1 Number and Growth of Households, Observed (1961-1991) and Projected (1996-2016), Canada**  
**Tableau 2.1 Nombre et croissance des ménages observés (1961-1991) et projetés (1996-2016), Canada**

Year	Number of households				Average annual increase					
Année	Nombre de ménages				Accroissement annuel moyen					
in thousands - en milliers										
Censuses - Recensements					Intercensal periods – Périodes intercensitaires					
1961	4,554.1									
1966	5,180.1				1961-1966	125.2				
1971	6,034.5				1966-1971	170.9				
1976	7,166.1				1971-1976	226.3				
1981	8,281.5				1976-1981	223.1				
1986	8,991.7				1981-1986	142.0				
1991	10,018.3		10,254.0(1)		1986-1991	205.3				
Series - Projections					Series - Projections					
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	
1996	11,170.4	11,214.0	11,204.4	11,231.6	1991-1996	183.3	192.0	190.1	195.5	
2001	12,038.1	12,224.6	12,259.7	12,334.0	1996-2001	173.5	202.1	211.1	220.5	
2006	12,812.0	13,215.3	13,366.1	13,491.5	2001-2006	154.8	198.1	221.3	231.5	
2011	13,496.7	14,172.1	14,511.4	14,675.2	2006-2011	136.9	191.4	229.1	236.7	
2016	14,108.0	15,089.4	15,662.5	15,860.9	2011-2016	122.3	183.5	230.2	237.1	

(1) The historical series (1961-1986) is not adjusted for net census undercoverage, whereas the projected series include this adjustment. In 1991, both the adjusted and unadjusted figures are presented. - Les données observées ne sont pas rajustées pour le sous-dénombrement net alors que les projections le sont. On présente les données de 1991 rajustées et non rajustées.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Canada; and Appendix Tables. – Statistique Canada, Recensements du Canada; et tableaux en annexe.  
 Projections of Households and Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories, (cat. 91-522-XPB)



## EDUCATION / TRAINING

<b>What</b>	Statistics Canada conducts several surveys that provide information pertinent to the construction industry. They are: The Report on Enrolment in Trade/Vocational Training Programs, the Enrolment in University Non-Degree Continuing Education Programs, the National Apprenticed Trades Survey, the Human Resources Training and Development Survey, the Community College Student Information System, the Adult Education and Training Survey and the Registered Apprenticeship Training Survey.
<b>Data available</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Field of study (such as: carpenter, construction electrician, plumber, painter, sheet metal worker, bricklayer, refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanic, etc.)</li><li>▪ Duration of program</li><li>▪ Characteristics of registrants (age, sex, etc.)</li><li>▪ Labour market (employed, unemployed, not in the labour market)</li><li>▪ Types of certificates granted</li><li>▪ Sponsorship (type of financial support)</li><li>▪ and more</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	Data are used by researchers, journalists, social policy analysts, associations and enterprises. They provide a comprehensive picture of education and training in Canada. Information gathered through these surveys can enhance interpretations developed through other research activities on labour force transitions, industrial changes, the impact of technology, and so on. The information can be used to identify types of training being provided and attended to in Canada.
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Internet products:</b> Quarterly      Education Quarterly Review (cat. 81-003-XIB)</p> <p><b>Print products:</b> Annual      Education in Canada (cat. 81-229-XPB)</p>
<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:  Daniel Perrier Centre for Education Statistics Education, Culture and Tourism Division Tel.: (613) 951-1503, Fax: (613) 951-9040 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:perrdan@statcan.ca">perrdan@statcan.ca</a>



Program and field of study - Programme et domaines d'études	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
<b>Pre-employment or pre-apprenticeship vocational programs - Programmes de formation professionnelle préparatoire à l'emploi ou à l'apprentissage</b>					
<b>Arts</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>2,658</b>
Graphic and audio-visual art - Arts graphiques et arts audio-visuels	952	891	1,000	730	697
Creative and design arts - Arts de création	220	167	186	212	243
Personal arts - Services personnels	1,479	1,606	1,174	1,184	1,083
Barbering/Hairdressing - Coiffure	932	1,044	692	687	622
<b>Business and commerce - Affaires et commerce</b>	<b>25,469</b>	<b>22,566</b>	<b>22,733</b>	<b>22,661</b>	<b>26,116</b>
Management and administration - Gestion et administration	3,110	3,320	3,631	1,891	3,987
Financial management - Gestion financière	1,543	1,455	1,505	696	938
Institution management - Gestion d'institutions	392	169	337	471	686
Management and administration - Gestion et administration	1,016	1,681	1,763	692	1,652
Merchandise and sales - Commerce et vente	941	446	643	958	1,159
Secretarial science - Secrétariat	15,455	13,562	12,889	14,301	15,191
Service industry technologies - Techniques relatives aux industries de services	5,963	5,238	5,570	5,511	5,779
Baking - Boulangerie/pâtisserie	506	415	270	541	542
Cooking - Cuisine	4,067	2,759	3,447	3,421	3,634
Food serving - Service de table	307	494	195	274	352
Building custodian - Garde d'immeubles	654	652	693	693	698
<b>Engineering and applied sciences - Génie et sciences appliquées</b>	<b>34,449</b>	<b>32,934</b>	<b>34,865</b>	<b>31,044</b>	<b>32,988</b>
Computer science - Informatique	1,325	839	688	1,358	1,295
Electrical/electronic technologies - Techniques de l'électricité et de l'électronique	5,489	4,223	4,283	4,255	5,440
Electrical - Electricité	1,764	1,820	1,471	2,106	2,273
Electronic - Electronique	2,280	1,443	1,636	1,146	1,844
Radio and T.V. - Radiodiffusion et télédiffusion	295	243	302	136	147
Engineering technologies - Techniques de génie	25,830	26,517	28,423	23,935	24,541
Engineering - architectural and construction - Génie architectural et génie du bâtiment	9,824	10,929	11,154	8,312	7,911
Woodworking and carpentry - Menuiserie et charpenterie	2,980	3,696	3,411	2,771	2,770
Welding technologies - Techniques de soudure	4,687	3,196	3,363	3,785	3,440
Engineering - general - Génie - général	1,710	1,515	1,631	998	1,502
Drafting - Dessin	1,135	996	865	544	875
Engineering - industrial - Génie industrielle	3,652	4,056	4,067	4,504	4,330
Machinist - Mécanicien-ajusteur (machinisme)	2,769	3,158	3,220	2,245	2,108
Manufacturing technologies - Techniques de fabrication	637	712	766	1,740	1,694
Engineering - mechanical - Génie mécanique	10,644	10,017	11,453	10,121	10,798
Aircraft mechanics - Mécanique d'aéronefs	538	539	642	607	645
Auto technology (auto mechanics and auto body repair) - Techniques automobiles (mécanique automobile et débosselage)	2,724	3,688	4,041	3,013	3,850
Marine mechanics - Mécanique maritime	578	505	621	436	407
Heavy equipment mechanics - Mécanique du matériel lourd	3,754	3,423	3,787	3,925	3,529
Small engine mechanics - Mécanique des petits moteurs	545	404	674	720	753
<b>Health sciences and related - Sciences de la santé et disciplines connexes</b>	<b>7,068</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>6,204</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,786</b>
Diagnostic and treatment medical technologies - Techniques de diagnostic et de traitement des maladies	1,338	1,221	859	1,115	1,295
Nursing - Sciences infirmières	5,391	5,588	5,126	4,396	4,377
<b>Natural sciences and primary industries - Sciences naturelles et industries primaires</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>3,774</b>
Natural sciences - Sciences naturelles	836	757	714	988	976
Primary industries - Industries primaires	959	1,157	1,087	499	471
Resource processing technologies - Techniques de transformation des ressources	1,215	1,786	2,049	1,168	1,987
<b>Social sciences and services - Sciences sociales et services sociaux</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>7,064</b>
Education and counselling services - Services pédagogiques et services d'orientation	1,315	1,519	1,383	1,177	1,380
Protection and correction services - Services de protection et services correctionnels	476	464	460	462	607
Recreation and sport - Loisirs et sports	460	509	579	611	689
Social services - Services sociaux	2,031	2,430	2,410	2,668	3,216
Occupational skills development - Perfectionnement professionnel	3,273	2,691	1,501	1,044	863
<b>Humanities and related - Sciences humaines et disciplines connexes</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,333</b>	<b>77,627</b>	<b>77,411</b>	<b>71,135</b>	<b>78,782</b>

Source: Education in Canada, 1996 (cat. 81-229-XPB)



## SMALL AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

- What** Each year over 20 million personal\* income tax records are processed to produce a comprehensive line of economic and demographic products to help Canadian companies better understand Canadians and their markets. In fact, this detailed and accurate information represents over 96% of the country's population!  
\*Statistics Canada will not release any data pertaining to any individual or business. Strict procedures and measures protect individuals or businesses from being identified in the statistics that we produce (see chapter 2.3).
- Data available**
- Databanks have been designed to allow for quick retrieval of information, including: Family Data, Seniors, Neighbourhood Income and Demographics, Economic Dependency Profiles, Labour Force Income Profiles, Community Profiles, Migration Estimates, etc.
  - Each databank has a number of standard tables from which you can choose.
  - In some cases, information can be obtained by very small geographical areas such as FSA (Forward Sortation Area, the 3 first digits of the postal code).
  - As an example of the types of data available, the following page shows the income data for various demographic grouping for the province of Ontario. Similar data can be provided for very small geographic areas that suit your needs.
- Uses**
- Small area data give you the advantage of understanding the economic and demographic situations of neighbourhoods and regions across the country.
- With information on family types, age groups, incomes, migration and more, the Construction Industry could use small area data to:
- determine what type of development would be most appropriate for an area, based on an understanding of the local neighbourhoods;
  - learn more about potential housing purchasers by examining the characteristics of buyers in similar developments;
  - determine if the surrounding communities have the financial resources to support a new retail development;
  - identify areas where future developments would be best;
  - develop marketing strategies to attract clients to a new complex;
  - conduct targeted direct marketing campaigns to prospective clients; or
  - combine with other Statistics Canada data to do even more!
- Where**
- Products:**
- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Annual | Standard tables on demographic profiles released in the summer: labour force income profile, neighbourhood income and demographics, community profiles, etc. |
|        | Standard tables on income profiles released in the fall and winter: RRSP contributors, RRSP Contribution Limits, Savers, Investors, Invested Income, etc.    |
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:  
Client Services  
Small Area and Administrative Data Division  
Tel: (613) 951-9720  
Fax: (613) 951-4745  
Internet: [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)



<b>1994 FAMILY DATA</b>			
<b>Table 1: Summary Table</b>			
<b>Place Name</b>	ONTARIO		
<b>Level of Geography</b>	11		
<b>Place ID</b>	9035		
<b>Code</b>	P99035		
<b>Total Taxfilers</b>		7,577,350	
<b>Taxfilers and Dependents by Age Group</b>			
0-14	2,201,760		
15-64	7,097,350		
65 +	1,256,580		
Total	10,555,680		
		<b>Median Total Income (\$)</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (\$)</b>
<b>All Families</b>	2,970,520	46,900	18,800
Number of Persons	8,940,500		
Husband-Wife Families	2,532,830	51,900	19,800
Number of persons in Husband-Wife Families	7,800,380		
Lone Parent Families	437,690	22,400	11,300
Number of persons in Lone Parent Families	1,140,110		
<b>Non-Family Persons</b>	1,615,190	17,100	24,000
<b>Employment Characteristics</b>		<b>Median Employment Income (\$)</b>	
Number of families with employment income	2,379,190	45,600	
Number of Non-Family Persons with employment income	925,190	19,800	
<b>"Single-Earner" and "Dual-Earner" Husband-Wife Families</b>		<b>Median Employment Income (\$)</b>	
Number of Dual-Earner Husband-Wife Families	1,366,430	58,900	
Number of Single-Earner-Male Families	458,260	31,700	
Number of Single-Earner-Female Families	169,470	17,000	
<b>Transfer Payments</b>		<b>Average Amounts (\$)</b>	
All Families (Husband-Wife + Lone Parent)	2,525,850	10,900	
Non-Family Persons	1,357,770	8,300	
<b>Labour Force</b>		<b>Average Amounts (\$)</b>	
Families with at least one member in the labour force	2,402,530		
Number receiving UI benefits	631,630	5,300	
Non-Family Persons in the labour force	943,180		
Number receiving UI benefits	149,470	4,700	
Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division (August 1996)			



## SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES

### What

The Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) is a *household survey* carried out annually by Statistics Canada as a supplemental survey to the Labour Force Survey (see page 76). Since its inception in the fifties, the objectives of the SCF are to provide income and low income data pertaining to the Canadian population. The number of *households sampled* across the country has varied over the years. The *sample size* in the most recent year was roughly 34,000 *households*.

### Data available

- Income distribution, income before and after tax, low income families and persons, income components (no income, wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, investment income, transfer payments, pensions, other money income, federal and provincial tax credits, income tax payable, aggregate and total income).
- Income by family type (economic families, census families, elderly families, two-parent, families with-without children, female lone-parent families, unattached individuals).
- Number of income earners, selected characteristics (age, sex, marital status, year of immigration, mother tongue, education, work activity, occupations (including construction trades), job tenure, employment status).

### Uses

The SCF is the only source of yearly estimates of family and individual incomes that allows one to relate income distribution and composition to socio-demographic characteristics such as age, sex, family type, *class of workers*, etc. It publishes yearly income indicators such as income distribution and composition before and after tax. The data can assist in measuring the impact of government actions with taxes and transfer payments on income distribution and level of low income.

### Where

#### Print products:

Annual	Income Distributions by Size in Canada (cat.13-207-XPB) Earnings of Men and Women (cat.13-217-XPB) Income after Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada (cat.13-210-XPB) Family Incomes, Census families (cat.13-208-XPB) Characteristics of Dual-Earner Families (cat.13-215-XPB) Household Facilities by Income and other Characteristics (cat.13-218-XPB) Low Income Measures, Low Income after Tax Cut-Offs and Low Income after Tax Measures (cat.13F0019-XPB) Low Income Persons, 1980 to 1995 (Low Income Cut-Offs, 1992 base), 1996 (cat.13-569-XPB)
Other	Low Income Cut-Offs (cat.13-551-XPB)
Occasional	Low Income after tax (cat.13-592-XPB) Low Income Measures (cat.13-582-XPB)

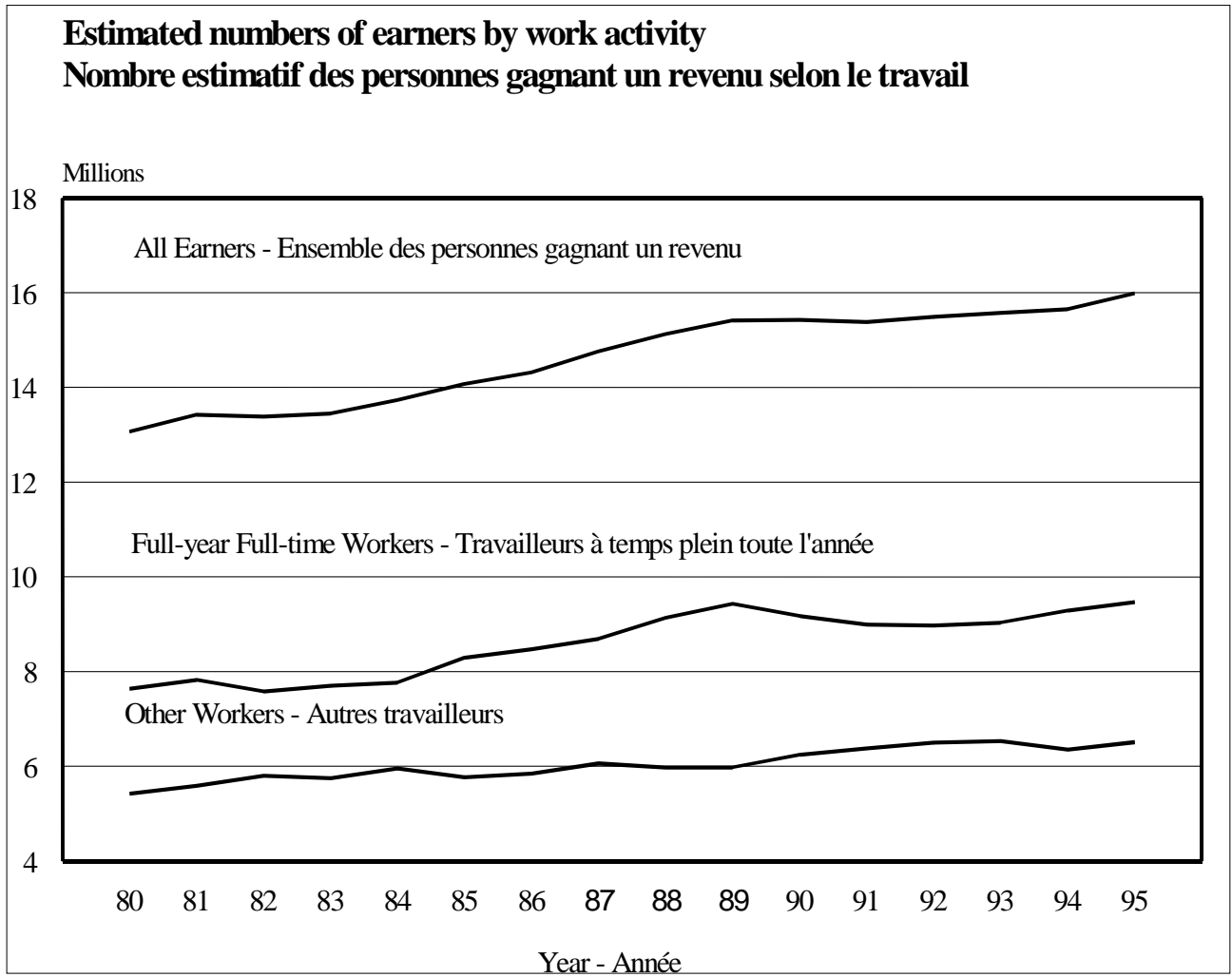
Public Use Microdata Files and custom tabulations can also be obtained

### Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Client Services  
Income Statistics Division  
Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free (888) 297-7355  
Fax (613) 951-3012  
Internet address: [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)





Source: Chart V, Earnings of Men and Women 1995 (cat. 13-217XPB)



## FAMILY EXPENDITURE SURVEY (FAMEX) / SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

### What

The objectives of this survey are to provide detailed information on household expenditures for the calendar year plus information on income and changes in assets and debts. Prior to 1996, the survey was conducted approximately once every four years. It is now conducted annually under the new name of Survey of Household Spending. It will collect the same information as the FAMEX Survey, plus the information from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (see page 68). Collection for this new survey occurred during January to March 1998 and data is expected to be available in early 1999. The description on this page explains the FAMEX portion.

### Data available

Data from the survey provide extensive expenditure information by *household* income, province, selected metropolitan area, household size, dwelling owned or rented and household type. In particular,

- shelter expenses, furnishings and equipment, repairs, renovations and maintenance
- clothing, food and alcohol
- medical and health care
- child care, education
- automobile, travel and transportation
- and more

### Uses

Results from the Family Expenditures Survey are used to determine the bundle of goods used to measure *inflation* via the Consumer Price Index (see page 88) and the cost of living by metropolitan areas, provinces and Canada. Businesses, governments and agencies relate spending patterns of households to characteristics such as household size and income. These factors influence policy decisions, pension and welfare programs, wage settlements and support payments.

Data from FAMEX are used to study differences in living costs and standards of living among different areas across Canada. Spending patterns indicated by the data are used for research into various market sectors. Producers and retailers use the information to make business decisions and forecast market demands. The information can be used to estimate consumer spending on construction, renovation and repair.

### Where

#### Print Products:

Occasional

Family Expenditure In Canada (cat. 62-555-XPB)

Family Expenditure Custom Tabulations (62F00019, 62F00020, 62F00021)

#### Other Products:

Family Expenditure Public-Use Microdata File (62M0001XDB)

### Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Client Services

Income Statistics Division

Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free (888) 297-7355

Fax (613) 951-3012

Internet address: [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)



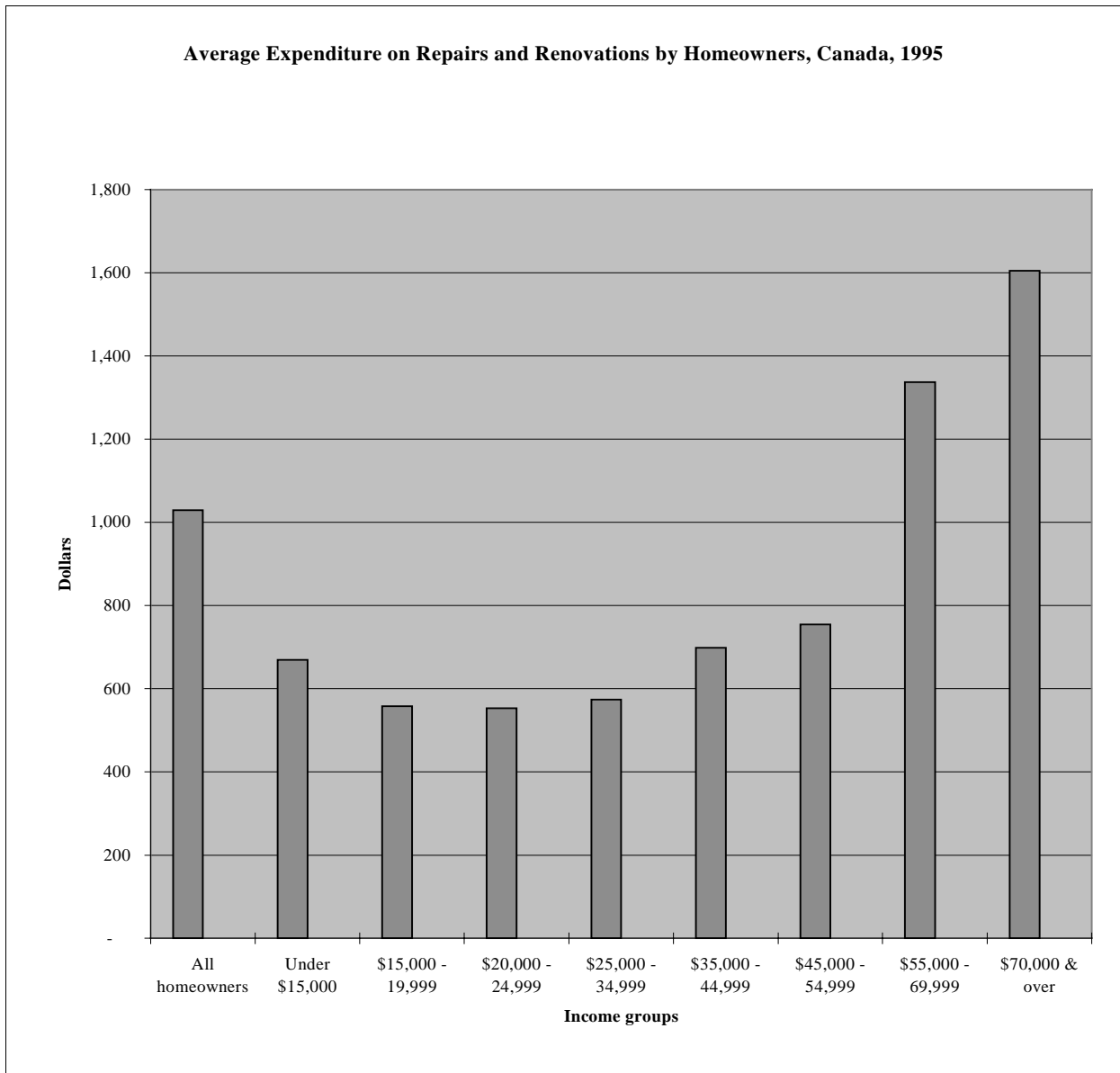
Summary and Selective Detailed Household Expenditure by Household Income, Canada, 10 Provinces, 1992									
One-Person Households									
		Household income - Revenu du ménage							
		\$20,000 - 24,999		\$25,000 - 29,999		\$30,000 - 39,999		\$40,000 and over \$40,000 et plus	
<b>Household characteristics</b>									
4000	Number of households in sample	203		199		254		325	
4001	Estimated number of households	191,230		180,560		271,770		337,470	
Average									
4010	Household size	1.00		1.00		1.00		1.00	
4020	Number of children under 5 years								
4021	Number of children 5 to 15 years								
4022	Number of adults 16 and 17 years								
4023	Number of adults 18 to 64 years	0.68		0.72		0.84		0.92	
4024	Number of adults 65 years and over	0.32		0.28		0.16		0.08	
4030	Number of women 14 years and over	0.66		0.58		0.49		0.42	
4031	Number of girls 4 to 13 years								
4032	Number of men 14 years and over	0.34		0.42		0.51		0.58	
4033	Number of boys 4 to 13 years								
4034	Number of infants under 4 years								
4040	Number of part-time earners	0.27		0.21		0.16		0.12	
4041	Number of full-time earners	0.35		0.56		0.64		0.80	
4051	Age of husband or reference person	51		49		45		45	
4060	Income before tax	22,301		27,289		34,220		55,464	
4061	Other money receipts	2,756		419		530		1,017	
4062	Net change in assets and liabilities	643		237		774		4,928	
4063	Account balancing difference	-500		-140		-265		-43	
Percentage									
4080	Homeowner December 31, 1992	34.2		38.3		37.1		52.9	
4081	Automobile or truck owners	62.1		69.7		80.1		80.4	
4090	With children under 5 years								
4091	With children 5 to 15 years								
4092	With adults 16 and 17 years								
4093	With adults 18 to 64 years	67.9		72.3		83.5		91.7	
4094	With adults 65 years and over	32.1		27.7		16.5		8.3	
4101	With wife employed full time								
4102	With husband employed full time								
With age of husband or reference person:									
4115	Under 35 years	25.2		31.0		34.7		27.9	
4116	35 to 44 years	18.6		13.4		25.0		28.8	
4117	45 to 64 years	24.2		27.9		23.9		34.9	
4118	65 years or older	32.1		27.7		16.5		8.3	
With household headed by:									
4119	A married couple								
4120	An unmarried male	33.8		41.7		50.9		58.3	
4121	An unmarried female	66.2		58.3		49.1		41.7	
4122	One-person households	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
4124	With no full-time earners	64.6		43.9		36.1		20.4	
4125	With one full time earner	35.4		56.1		63.9		79.6	
4126	With two or more full-time earners								
		Av. per hhd	% not rptg zero	Av. per hhd	% not rptg zero	Av. per hhd	% not rptg zero	Av. per hhd	% not rptg zero
		Moy. par mén.	% ne décl. pas 0	Moy. par mén.	% ne décl. pas 0	Moy. par mén.	% ne décl. pas 0	Moy. par mén.	% ne décl. pas 0
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>1000-1572</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>2907</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3133</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3511</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4785</b>	<b>100.0</b>
1000-1520	Food purchased from stores	1998	100.0	2015	100.0	2064	100.0	2649	100.0
1560-1572	Food purchased from restaurants, etc.	908	94.3	1119	95.1	1443	94.3	2130	99.1
<b>2000-2131</b>	<b>Shelter</b>	<b>6234</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6328</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6742</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9247</b>	<b>99.4</b>
2000-2096	Principal accomodation	6056	100.0	6116	100.0	6497	100.0	8572	99.4
2000-2002	Rented living quarters	3830	68.2	3629	62.3	4029	64.7	3390	51.6
2000	Rent	3769	68.2	3554	61.9	3933	63.9	3293	51.5
2010-2080	Owned living quarters	1435	34.4	1665	38.5	1596	38.0	4216	54.3
2010-2049	Maintenance, repairs and replacements	134	24.9	86	22.3	149	21.1	319	32.3
2010-2029	Contract and labour cost	95	18.4	...	...	115	12.7	208	18.4
2030-2049	Materials	39	15.0	...	...	34	14.4	111	22.4
2071	Property taxes	430	34.4	599	38.5	515	38.0	882	54.3
2072	Homeowners's insurance premiums	114	33.7	125	35.3	111	36.2	188	53.8
2073-2074	Mortgage interest	...	...	...	...	595	15.9	2113	34.6

Source: Family Expenditure in Canada, 1992 (cat. 62-555-XPB)



## HOMEOWNER REPAIR AND RENOVATION EXPENDITURE

<b>What</b>	The Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey (HRRS) is an annual <i>household survey</i> . Since its inception in 1987, the objective of the HRRS is to offer a detailed annual look at the homeowner <i>household</i> market for several billion dollars worth of annual home repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures.
<b>Data available</b>	Data from the survey provide information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ average expenditure per homeowner <i>household</i>, separate purchase of material, as well as contract and labour expenditures.</li><li>▪ provincial level data by: size of area of residence, type of dwelling, age of <i>household</i> head, income, period of construction and year <i>household</i> head moved into the dwelling.</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	The HRRS is the main source of estimates on repair and renovation expenditures made by homeowners. Data are presented by work contracted out and materials purchased separately. The survey provides data on repair expenditures by socio-demographic and geographic characteristics. These data could allow the user to track current and target potential markets, and to segment characteristics of spending patterns and identify trends.
<b>Where</b>	<b>Print Products:</b> Annual Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures (cat. 62-201-XPB)  <b>Electronic Products:</b> Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures, Public-Use Microdata File.  <b>Services:</b> Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures, custom tabulations, upon request
<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:  Client Services Income Statistics Division Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free (888) 297-7355 Fax (613) 951-3012 Internet address: <a href="mailto:income@statcan.ca">income@statcan.ca</a>



Source: Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures, publication, (cat.62-201-XPB)

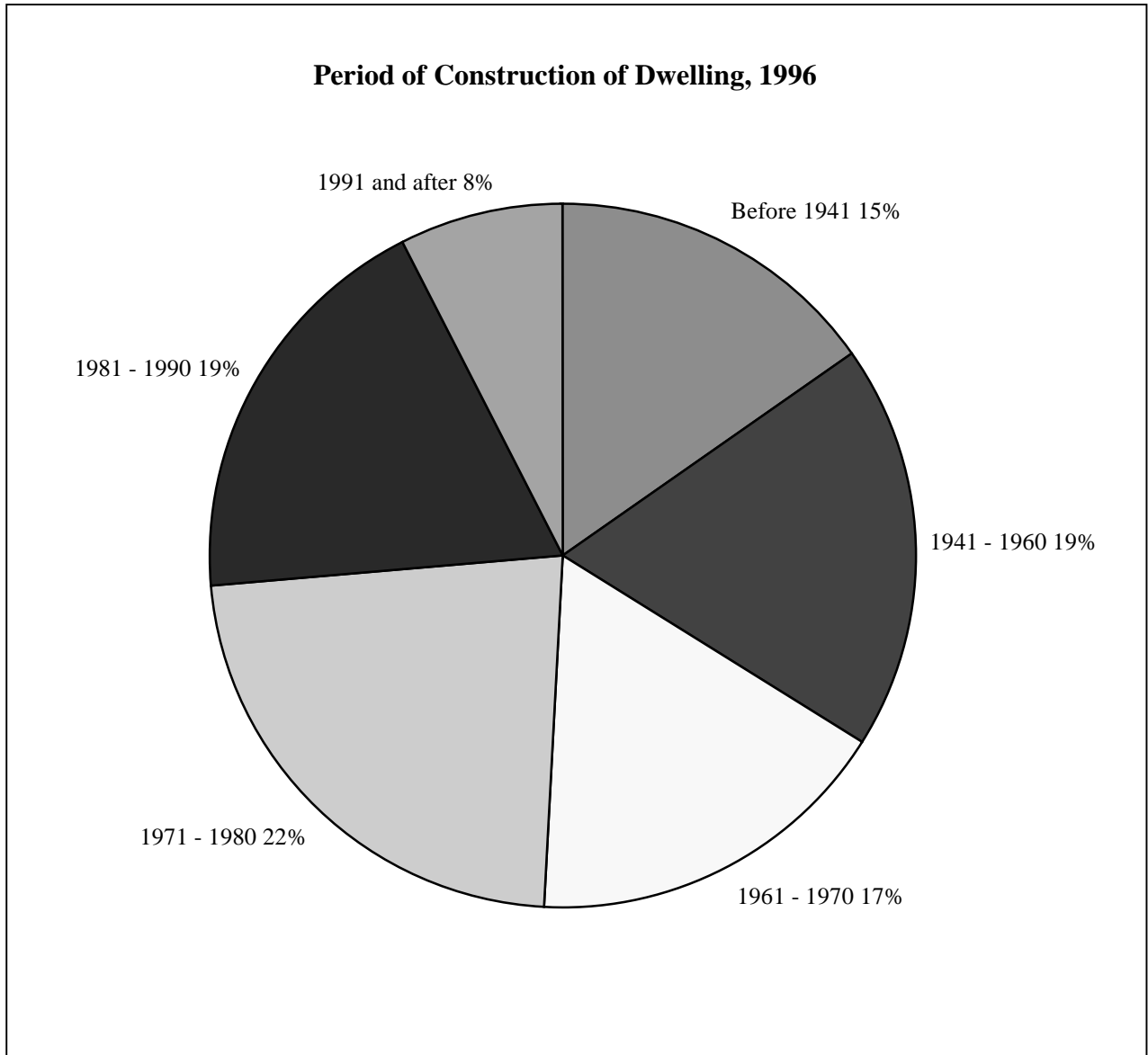


## HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT SURVEY

- What** The Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (HFE) provides annual estimates of *household* facilities and equipment based on a *sample* which represents all private *households* in Canada. The objectives of the HFE are to offer a detailed look at housing characteristics and *household* facilities and equipment data. This database is also linked with the Survey of Consumer Finances (see page 62) creating a file that provides annual estimates of *household* facilities by income and other characteristics (see page 70).
- Data available**
- Available for the following years: 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86 through 97.
  - dwelling by type, mortgage status, tenure and period of construction, age of structure, number of rooms, bedrooms and bathrooms
  - type of repairs needed for dwelling
  - heating fuel by type, heating equipment by type and age, air conditioning by type
  - kitchen and bathroom facilities, dishwashers, washing machines, clothes dryers, microwave ovens, etc.
  - fuel used for cooking
  - computers, number of television sets, video cassette recorders, cable, telephone equipment and services
  - and more
- Uses** Data from HFE\* cover all households in Canada, except for the Yukon and Northwest Territories and/or Indian reserves and are the main source of estimates on housing characteristics, facilities and equipment. The survey provides data on a wide range of equipment, including an in depth look into the rapidly changing communications and entertainment equipment in Canadian homes.
- Where**
- Print Products:**  
Annual Household Facilities and Equipment (cat. 64-202-XPB)
- Services:** Household Facilities and Equipment, custom tabulations
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Client Services  
Income Statistics Division  
Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free (888) 297-7355  
Fax (613) 951-3012  
Internet address: [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)

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\* Beginning in 1998, the new annual Survey of Household Spending (formerly the Family Expenditure Survey see page 64) will collect information about household facilities and equipment as well as expenditures and income.



Source: Household facilities and equipment (cat. 64-202-XPB)

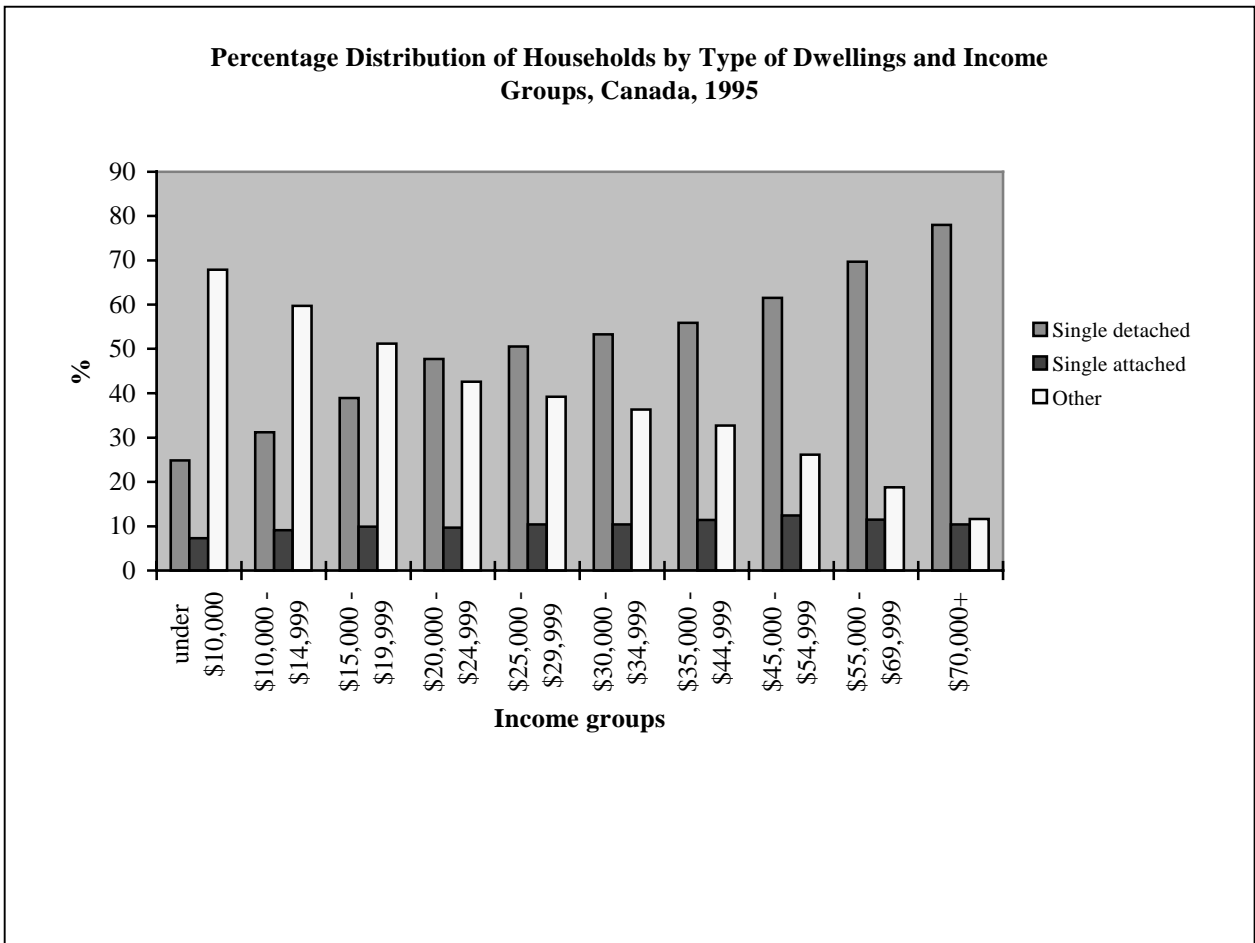


## HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES BY INCOME AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS\*

<b>What</b>	The Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics (HIFE) is an annual database that combines information collected from the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (see page 68), the Survey of Consumer Finances (see page 62), the Labour Force Survey (see page 76) and the Rent Survey (see page 72) carried out by Statistics Canada. The objective of the HIFE data set is to offer a detailed look at <i>household</i> facilities and equipment data by <i>household</i> income. Estimates are based on a <i>sample</i> which represents all private <i>households</i> in Canada.
<b>Data available</b>	<p>Data covering the <i>households</i> in Canada, except for in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, are presented by income groups, province, age of head of <i>household</i>, type of <i>household</i> and size of area of residence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <i>Household</i> size, tenure by type, mortgage status, persons per room, area of residence, age of <i>household</i> head, type of <i>household</i></li><li>▪ age of dwelling, type of dwelling, period of construction, number of rooms, bath facilities</li><li>▪ repairs needed by type</li><li>▪ heating fuel by type, heating equipment by type and age</li><li>▪ water fuel by type</li><li>▪ bathroom and toilet facilities, dishwashers, washing machines, clothes dryers</li><li>▪ home entertainment equipment, video cassette recorders, computers, cable, television sets, smoke detectors and fire extinguishers</li><li>▪ monthly amount of rent and rent-to-income (ratio of rent paid to income received)</li><li>▪ and more</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	Data from HIFE are the main source of estimates on housing characteristics and <i>household</i> facilities and equipment by income. Data provided allow the user to track current and target potential markets and to establish trends.
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Print Products:</b> Annual Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics (cat. 13-218-XPB)</p> <p><b>Services:</b> Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, custom tabulations</p> <p><b>Electronic Products:</b> Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, Public-Use Microdata File</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:</p> <p>Client Services Income Statistics Division Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free (888) 297-7355 Fax (613) 951-3012 Internet address: <a href="mailto:income@statcan.ca">income@statcan.ca</a></p>

\* Beginning in 1998, the new annual Survey of Household Spending (formerly the Family Expenditure Survey see page 64) will collect information about household facilities and equipment as well as expenditures and income.





Source: Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, (cat.13-218-XPB)



## RENT SURVEY

<b>What</b>	As a monthly supplement to the Labour Force Survey (see page 76), the Rent Survey collects information on rent paid as input to the Consumer Price Index CPI (see page 88).
<b>Data available</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Consumer Price Indexes for rents for Canada, Provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife. For more information see the Consumer Price Index (see page 88).</li><li>▪ Monthly amount of rent and rent to income from HIFE data base (see page 70).</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	Data is appended to the Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics (HIFE) data base (see page 70). It is also used in the CPI (see page 88) calculations.
<b>Where</b>	See HIFE page 70, See CPI page 88.
<b>Contact</b>	See HIFE See CPI



## RENTAL REPAIR AND RENOVATION EXPENDITURE SURVEY

<b>What</b>	<p>The Rental Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey (RRRES) collects information about landlord expenditures on privately owned rental dwellings in Canada. Public Housing units, which include rent-to-income or city housing, non-profit and subsidized housing are excluded from the survey. RRRES represents Statistics Canada's first attempt to collect expenditure information for repair and renovation work performed on residential rental dwellings. The survey was conducted in 1996 for the reference year 1995. Similar information is being collected in 1998 for the reference year 1997 by the new Survey of Real Estate Rental &amp; Leasing and Property Management Industries. Preliminary release of data from this new survey is scheduled for some time in 1999. This new survey will gather information on all types of rental units, including both residential and non-residential properties.</p>	
<b>Data available</b>	<p>Records on the data file produced from the 1995 RRRES contain the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Type of building</li> <li>▪ When building was originally built</li> <li>▪ Duration of ownership or management in 1995</li> <li>▪ Estimates of expenditures for additions</li> <li>▪ Estimates of expenditures for renovations and/or alterations</li> <li>▪ Estimates of expenditures for replacements</li> <li>▪ Estimates of expenditures for new installations</li> <li>▪ Estimates of expenditures for repairs and maintenance</li> <li>▪ Estimates of expenditures at the Canadian and regional level</li> <li>▪ Forecasted total expenditures for 1996</li> </ul>	
<b>Uses</b>	<p>Data from RRRES can be used to assess the types and extent of repair and renovation expenditures that private landlords make on their residential rental units. This may help identify the types of renovation construction work performed on such units that are more and less prevalent in each region of the country.</p>	
<b>Where</b>	<b>Electronic Product:</b>	<p>Rental Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey, microdata file (projected to be available in September 1998)</p>
	<b>Services:</b>	<p>Rental Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey, custom tabulations, upon request</p>
<b>Contact</b>	<p>Stephen Arrowsmith          Special Surveys Division          Phone number: (613) 951-0566          Facsimile: (613) 951-0268          Internet Address: <a href="mailto:aroste@statcan.ca">aroste@statcan.ca</a></p>	





**6.4 LABOUR MARKET**

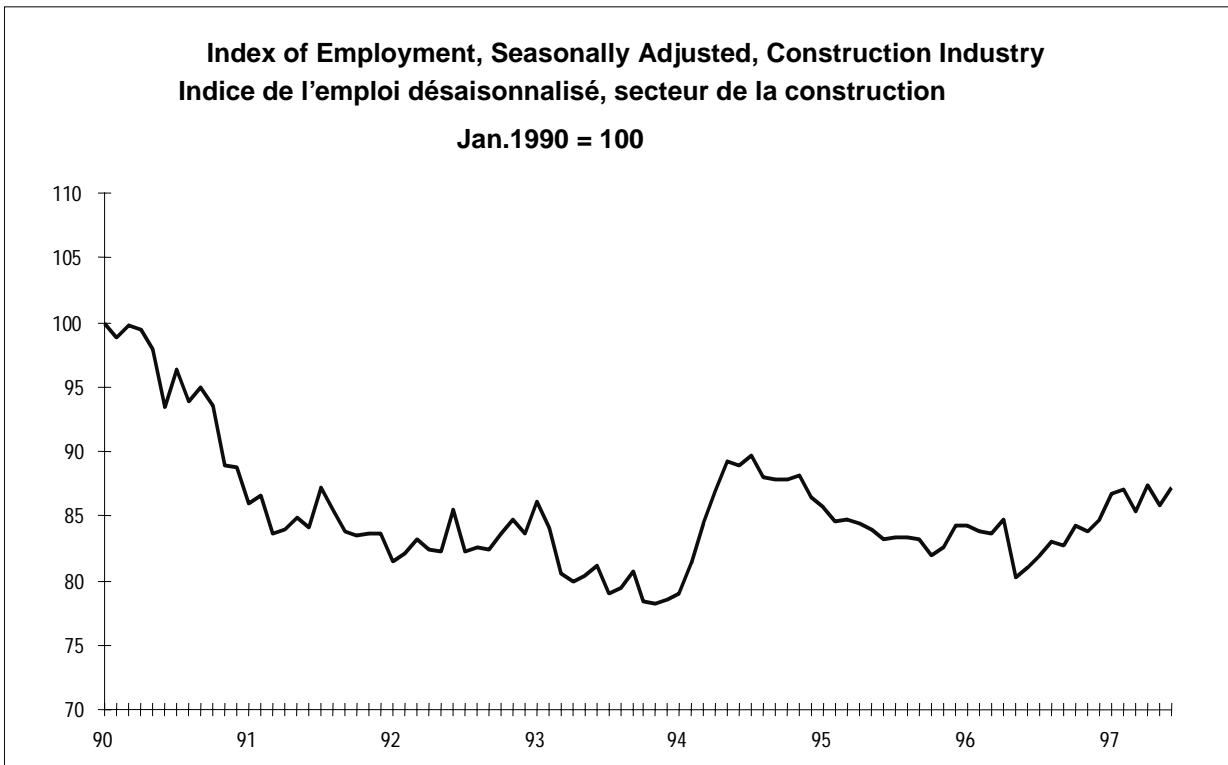
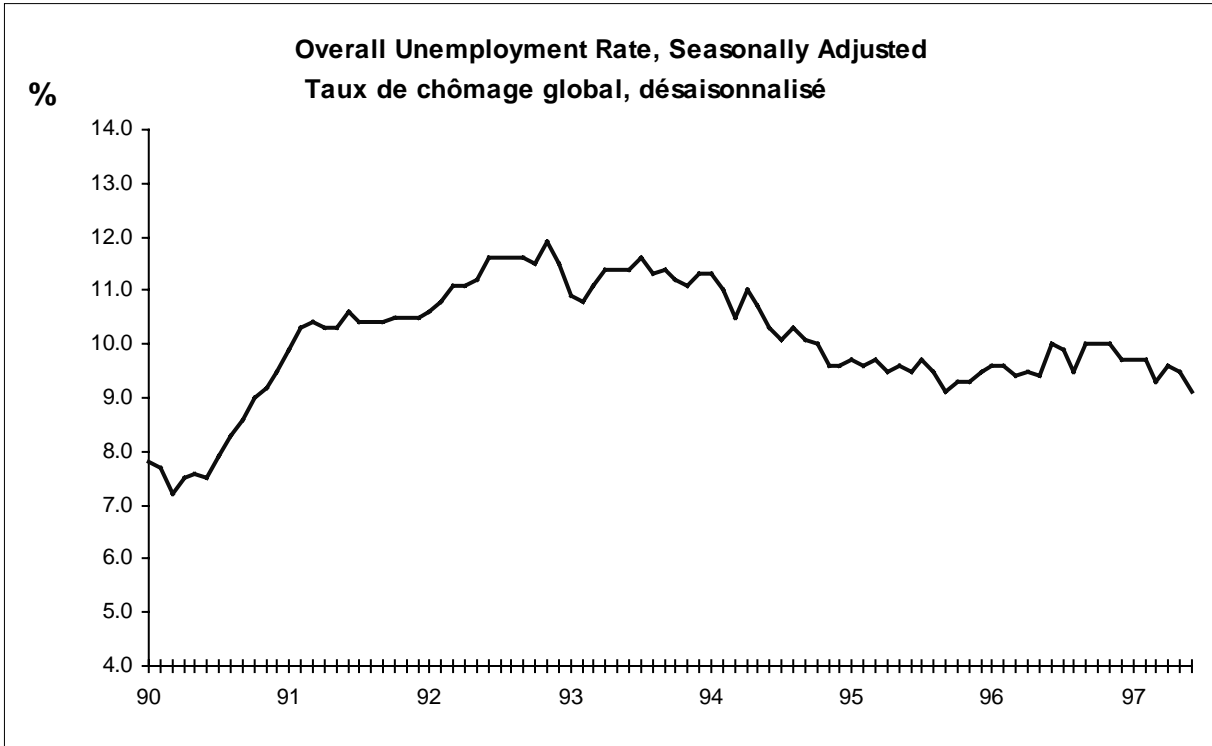
# Labour Market

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## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) / EMPLOYMENT DATA

- What** The Labour Force Survey is a monthly *household survey*. Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the LFS have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications – employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the survey provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and *unemployment rates*.
- Data available**
- Labour force by employment status (employed, full-time, part-time, unemployed, not in labour force)
  - Employment by *class of worker* (employees, self-employed, unpaid family workers)
  - Usual and actual hours of work
  - Occupation (up to 4 *SOC* digit level) and industry (up to 3 *SIC-E* digit level) of current or most recent job
  - Job tenure, duration of unemployment
  - Hours of work lost by reason (such as illness or disability, labour dispute, self-employed and no work available, seasonal layoff, etc.)
  - Demographic detail (age, sex, education, etc.)
  - Earnings, union status, job security such as number of permanent and temporary employees, paid and unpaid overtime
  - and more
- Uses** The LFS is the only source of monthly estimates of total employment including the self-employed, full and part-time employment, and unemployment. It publishes monthly standard labour market indicators such as the *unemployment rate*, the employment rate and the *participation rate*. In addition to providing national and provincial estimates, the LFS also releases estimates of labour force status for subprovincial areas such as economic regions and census metropolitan areas. A rich database of seasonally adjusted time series is available for main estimates such as employment and unemployment, allowing labour market trend analysis, with particular emphasis on industries such as construction.
- Where**
- Print products:**
- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Monthly | Monthly Labour Force Information (cat. 71-001-PPB)          |
| Annual  | Annual Historical Labour Force Statistics (cat. 71-201-XPB) |
- CD-ROM:**
- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Annual | Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM (71F0004XCB) |
|--------|--|
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 3450 to 3502
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Marc Lévesque  
Labour Force Survey  
Household Surveys Division  
Tel: (613) 951-2793, Fax: (613) 951-2869  
Internet Address: [levemar@statcan.ca](mailto:levemar@statcan.ca)



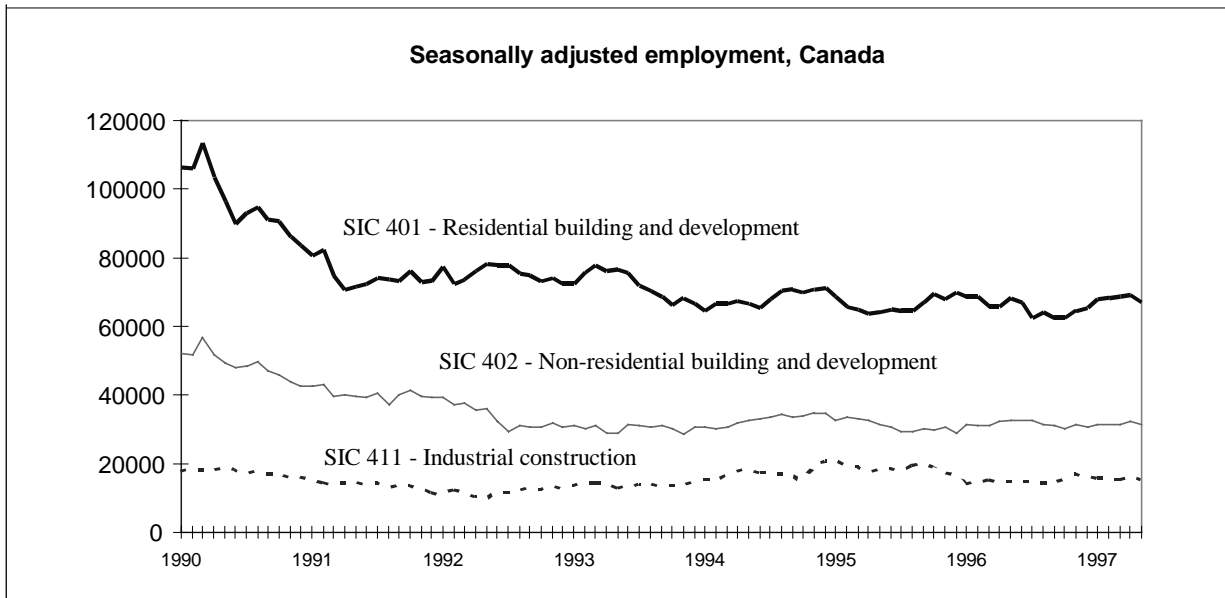
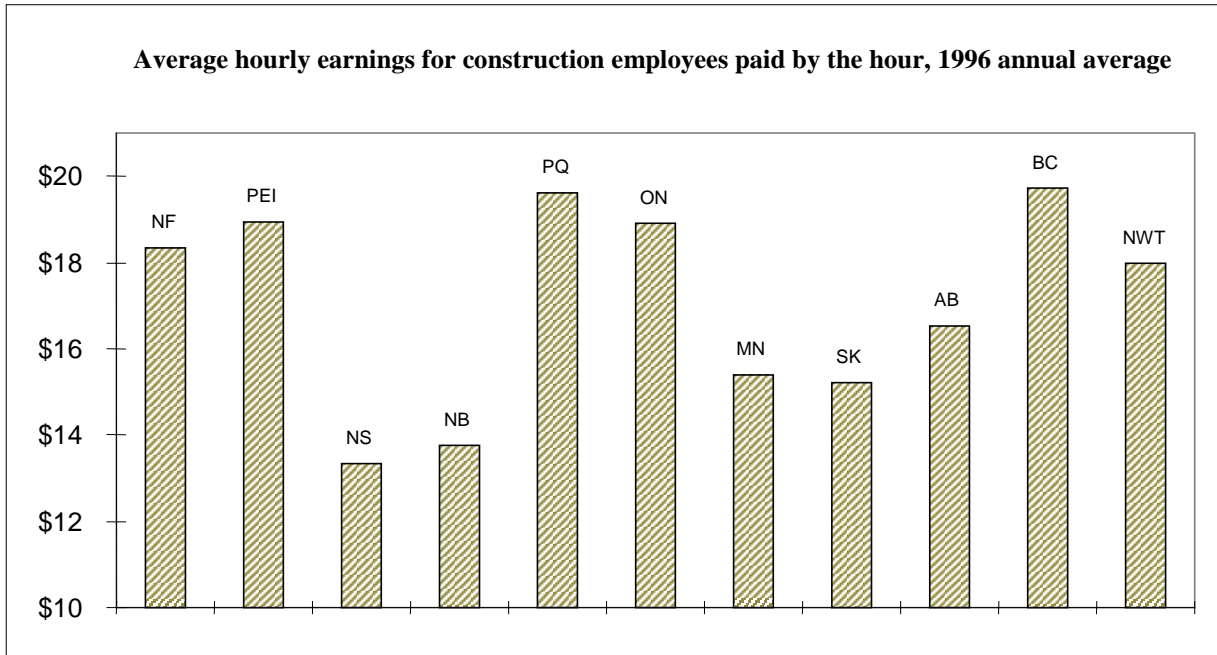
Source: Annual Historical Labour Force Statistics (cat. 71-201-XPB)



## **SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND HOURS (SEPH) / EMPLOYMENT DATA**

- What** The monthly Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is a *business survey* which measures the levels and month-to-month trends of payroll employment, paid hours and earnings at detailed industrial levels for Canada, the provinces and territories. Monthly data are available, starting in January 1983, for employment, average weekly earnings, fixed-weighted indexes of average hourly earnings and average weekly hours.
- Data available**
- Collected data: employment (employees paid by the hour, salaried employees and other employees), average weekly earnings (including and excluding overtime), average hourly earnings and average weekly hours.
  - Published data: series for 214 detailed industry levels (*SIC-E*, 1980) and higher aggregates
  - construction related industries include Residential Building and Development, Non-Residential Building and Development, Industrial Construction, Highway and Heavy Construction, Trade Contracting Industries and Service Industries Incidental to Construction.
- Uses** SEPH data are regularly used by public and private sectors, professionals, associations and unions for contract negotiations, planning, forecasting and reference, research projects, indexation clauses in contracts, economic analysis and modelling. SEPH data are also used as input into the estimates of labour income and the monthly *gross domestic product*.
- Where**
- Internet products:**
- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Monthly | Employment, earnings and hours (cat. 72-002-XIB)                      |
| Annual  | Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours (cat. 72E0002-XIE) |
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 4285-4492; 9438-9452, 9639-9664 & 9899-9911
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Labour Division,  
Statistics Canada,  
Tel.: (613) 951-4090  
Fax: (613) 951-4087  
Internet Address: [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)





Source: Employment, Earnings and Hours (cat. 72-002-XPB)



## EXPLANATION ON EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FROM TWO DATA SOURCES

The Labour Force Survey (a *sample survey of households*) and the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (a *business survey* (data collected from payrolls)) both provide employment estimates. However, the two surveys have been designed for different reasons. They complement one another, with each providing data that the other cannot provide.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) collects information based on a monthly survey of roughly 52,000 *households*, covering about 100,000 people in the ten provinces (The Northwest Territories are not surveyed by the LFS, whereas data are collected for the Yukon by special survey but are not included in the regular estimates). Respondents are asked a variety of questions such as are they working, looking for work, or out of the labour force. Anyone doing any work for pay or profit, or unpaid work in a family operation, is counted among the employed. It is possible to obtain estimates on the number of incorporated and non-incorporated self-employed because the LFS asks about the legal status of the business. Excluded from the LFS target population are members of the armed forces, persons living on reserves, and residents of institutions.

The payroll survey (SEPH) uses Revenue Canada data from employers who submit payroll deductions (such as income tax deducted from gross earnings, Employment Insurance premiums and Canada/Quebec Pension Plan Premiums). Being an employer and having a payroll imply the existence of a payroll deduction (PD) account for making remittances to Revenue Canada. Each account contains the number of employees on the payroll. Revenue Canada passes the information to Statistics Canada. In addition, the SEPH Survey sends out questionnaires to a small number of companies to obtain additional detail on paid hours, overtime and employee type (salaried, hourly and other). SEPH excludes persons for whom no T-4 slip is issued such as self-employed contract workers. Finally with SEPH, as in the LFS, members of the armed forces are also excluded.

### What Survey to use?

The LFS can gather demographic details that are not available from payroll records, while SEPH has the fine-level industry detail and payroll data that only an *establishment*-based source can provide. Both surveys are produced monthly, the LFS within the first two weeks after the end of each month and the payroll survey about two months later.

The Labour Force Survey is designed to find out how many people are employed, unemployed or out of the labour force altogether. Information from the survey is used to calculate the *unemployment rate*.

SEPH covers those employees who were on the payroll during the *reference period*. SEPH respondents are employers (businesses, governments, institutions, or other organisations, collectively referred to as *establishments*) in all provinces and both territories, except those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious services, and private *households*.



The payroll survey asks employers to reveal how many workers they have and how much compensation they are paying so information on hours of work, total wages and salaries paid can be calculated.

Because of differences in methodology and coverage, it is recommended that employment estimates from the Labour Force Survey be used when total employment is desired or total employment for a particular industry such as construction. Also, when demographic information is requested such as employment in construction for persons aged 25 to 34 or 35 to 39, then the LFS is the best source. The number of self-employed in major industry groups such as construction can easily be derived from the Labour Force Survey. However, when detailed industry information is required, such as employment in non-residential building construction along with respective average weekly earnings or average weekly hours in the industry, then the recommended source is the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.



## SURVEY OF LABOUR AND INCOME DYNAMICS (SLID)

- What** The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is a *longitudinal household survey*. It is designed to capture changes in the economic well-being of individuals and families over time and the determinants of their well-being. Individuals originally selected for the survey are interviewed once or twice per year for six years to collect information about their labour market experiences, income and family circumstances.
- Data available**
- Periods of employment and unemployment, weekly labour force status (part-time, full-time, unemployed, not in labour force)
  - Work experience, job search, job characteristics (wage, union membership, industry, occupation, *class of worker*, reason for job loss)
  - Work absences (dates, reason)
  - Employer attributes (industry, firm size, public or private sector)
  - Income sources (total income, low income cut-offs, etc.), compensation receipts (employment insurance, social assistance, workers compensation)
  - Taxes paid
  - Educational activity and attainment
  - Personal characteristics (demographics, ethno-cultural, activity limitation, geography, etc.)
  - and more
- Uses** In SLID, the focus shifts from static measures to the whole range of transitions, durations, and repeat occurrences of people's financial and work situations. Since their family situation, education, and demographic background may play a role, the survey has extensive information on these topics as well.
- Where**
- Standard products:**
- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Annual     | Microdata User's Guide (cat. 75-M0001GIE) (cat. 75-M0001GIE) |
|            | Microdata on CD-ROM (cat. 75-M0001XCB)                       |
| Quarterly  | Dynamics - Newsletter (cat. 75-002XPB)                       |
| Occasional | SLID Working Paper series (cat. 75F002MPE)                   |
- Custom products:** Data retrievals (special tabulations)
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Client Services  
Income Statistics Division  
Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free (888) 297-7355  
Fax: (613) 951-3012  
Internet address: [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca)



### Here is an extract of an article published in *The Daily*

**Monday, July 7, 1997**

#### **Crossing the low-income line 1993-1994**

Canada experienced a 25% turnover in the low income population between 1993 and 1994, based on after-tax income. Over 1 million Canadians dropped into low income, while almost as many were able to climb out of their difficult financial straits.

Just how many people shift across Statistics Canada's low-income cut-off in a given year, who they are, and what factors trigger their decline into or ascent out of "strained circumstances" are analysed in a new report using data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID).

Youngsters under the age of six ran the highest risk of any age group of being in low income for two consecutive years, in this case 1993 and 1994. Women outnumbered men in the population experiencing low income over the two years.

Flows into and out of low income were generally the result of substantial changes in family income. While the labour market drove some of the shifts, it was not the whole story. Significant changes in the make-up of families, particularly marriages and separations, had a strong impact on family income between 1993 and 1994.

#### **Some turnover of individuals in low-income population**

According to the SLID data, it is not always the same individuals who find themselves in a state of low income year after year. In 1994, an estimated 1.2 million Canadians fell below Statistics Canada's low-income cut-off, although they had been above it in 1993. Meanwhile, about 846,000 were able to climb above the cut-off level in the same year. In addition, another 2.3 million individuals had incomes below the cut-off line in both 1993 and 1994. In total, therefore, more than 4.4 million individuals, or about 16% of the Canadian population, lived below the low-income cut-off in at least one of those two years

....

Low-income cut-offs (LICOs) are established using data from Statistics Canada's Family Expenditure Survey. They are intended to convey the income level at which a family may be in strained circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on the basics (food, shelter and clothing) than the average family of similar size. The LICO varies by family size and by size of community.

Although LICOs are often referred to as poverty lines, they have no official status as such, and Statistics Canada does not recommend their use for this purpose.

Flows into and out of low income were generally the result of substantial changes in family income, rather than small fluctuations around the low-income cut-offs. For people who moved into low income between 1993 and 1994, the median decline in family income was \$8,200, adjusted for family size. Those who rose above the low-income cut-off had a median increase of \$6,200. These are substantial amounts, suggesting that major events had triggered their change in status...



## WORKPLACE AND EMPLOYEE SURVEY (WES)

- What** The Workplace and Employee Survey will measure the adjustments businesses are making in the face of rapid technological advancements, new directions in public policy and global competition. The emphasis is on human resource practices, labour requirements and the interaction of employers and employees in the workplace.
- Data available** Particular industry/province combinations noted, on a series of variables, such as:
- the structure of the workforce, hiring, unfilled vacancies and separations, compensation, training, hours of work, workplace organization, collective bargaining, business strategy, innovation, technology, job characteristics, educational requirements plus many more variables for all major industries
  - the final pilot sample included 748 establishments and 1,960 workers. These numbers are sufficient to produce preliminary results. It is important for readers to understand that the results of the pilot are not representative of all establishments and workers in the economy. While these results apply only to the particular industry/province combinations noted, the industries selected do cover the major sectors of the economy. The results reported are, in a sense, case study results. Results representative of the economy will have to await the production survey to take place in 1999, which is intended to sample up to 7,500 establishments and 40,000 workers.
- Uses** These data will be able to help design training programs for unemployed workers, develop educational materials, evaluate labour and social policies plus much more. In the construction industry, the information should address shortages related to skilled labour.
- Where** **Print Product:**  
Occasional The Evolving Workplace: Findings from the Pilot Workplace and Employee Survey (cat. 71-583-XPE/F)
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Labour Division, Statistics Canada  
Tel.: (613) 951-4090  
Fax: (613) 951-4087  
Internet Address: [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)



### Some results from the WES Pilot Project

According to the results of the employee survey, 10.6 percent of workers had been hired since January 1995, that is, during the year preceding the interviews. This proportion varies considerably, depending on industry and establishment size. At the time of the survey, for example, one employee in four in the transportation, storage and wholesale trade sector, and one in five in the business service sector, had been hired within the last year. In contrast, the education and health services sector and the communications and other utilities sector had virtually no new employees. It is interesting to note that the proportion of new employees decreases as establishment size increases. New employees made up 17.1 percent of the workforce in small establishments defined as those having 1 to 19 employees. This proportion declines as establishment size increases, and the amounts to 3.6 percent among establishment with 500 or more employees. These data suggest that there is greater employment stability in very large establishments. Those employed by large establishments have tended to be on the job longer than those who worked for small establishments, in part because of higher staff turnover in small establishments.

**Table 5.6 New Hires by Industry**

Industry	Percent of new workers
Logging, forestry, mining, quarries, and oil wells	17.4
Manufacturing: scale-based	3.8
Manufacturing: product-differentiated	17.8
Manufacture: science based	8.1
Construction	18.9
Transportation and storage; wholesale trade	25.9
Communications and other utilities	2.1
Retail trade and commercial services	13.8
Finance and Insurance	9.4
Real estate operations and insurance agents	10.7
Business services	20.9
Education and health services	2.1
Total	10.6

Source: The Evolving Workplace: Findings from the Pilot Workplace and Employee Survey (cat. 71-583-XPE/F)



## EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS

- What** The Employment Insurance (E.I.) Statistics program compiles information from administrative data files provided by the federal department of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC). Data are available on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly data are available on beneficiaries, claims, payments, disqualifications and disentitlements. Annual data are available on contributions, contributors and revenues and expenditures of the E.I. program.
- Data available**
- Monthly data on: the number of claims, benefits paid, weeks paid and number of disqualifications and disentitlements at aggregate levels (primarily the province).
  - data is also available on beneficiaries by various demographic (i.e. occupation, age, sex) and geographic levels.
- Uses** Users of E.I. data are primarily federal, provincial and local government departments. The other main users of these data include research organizations, consultants and universities. These groups use the data for a wide variety of reasons but primarily for monitoring changes in legislation and researching the impact on various labour and social related issues.
- Where** **Services:** Data tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Labour Division  
Statistics Canada  
Tel.: (613) 951-4090  
Fax: (613) 951-4087  
Internet Address: [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)





**6.5 PRICE INDEXES**

# Price Indexes

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## CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

### What

This survey is conducted to provide an informative, reliable, impartial picture of *inflation* affecting consumers in Canada. As mentioned on page 64, results from the Family Expenditures Survey (FAMEX) are used to determine the bundle of goods used to measure *inflation*. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a general indicator of the rate of price change for consumer goods and services. It is used to measure the impact of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar.

The CPI is one of many price change measures available to the public. Statistics Canada publishes a number of measures of price change for different target groups, for different products, and using different methodologies (see the other summaries in this chapter).

### Data available

- Consumer price indexes, unadjusted for seasonal variations, all-items, major components (food, shelter, household operations and furnishings, clothing and footwear, transportation, health and personal care, recreation, education and reading, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products), selected sub-groups (such as rent, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, mortgage interest cost, etc.), and special aggregates for Canada, provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife. 1992 is the *base year*.
- Month-to-month percentage changes in the *seasonally* adjusted consumer price index for all-items, major components, all-items excluding Food, and all-items excluding Food and Energy.
- Purchasing power of the consumer dollar, compared to 1992.
- and more

### Uses

The data are used to monitor conditions in the retail economy and to index payments in order to maintain purchasing power. Many union labour contracts and pension plans are indexed to the CPI. It is also how *inflation* affecting general purchases by consumer is measured.

### Where

#### Print Products:

Monthly	The Consumer Price Indexes (cat. 62-001-XPB)
Quarterly	Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (cat. 62-010-XPB)

### Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Denis Montreuil  
Prices Division  
Tel: (613) 951-9606  
Fax: (613) 951-2848  
Internet Address: [montden@statcan.ca](mailto:montden@statcan.ca)



**Here is part of an article published in The Daily**

**Thursday, July 16, 1998**

**Consumer Price Index**

June 1998

In June, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 1.0% from the same month a year earlier. June marks the ninth consecutive month in which the year-over-year change was below the annual average of 1.6% recorded in 1997.

Higher costs for food and university tuition coupled with increases in charges for natural gas, telephone services and tobacco products contributed the most to the 1.0% annual rise in the June CPI. Partially offsetting these advances were reductions in the costs of gasoline, mortgage interest and computers.

**Consumer Price Index edged up 0.1% between May and June**

The modest 0.1% increase in the June CPI was attributable to higher prices for fresh produce, meat, and women's clothing in tandem with seasonal increases in costs for traveler accommodation. Offsetting most of these advances were price declines for computers, telephone service, and men's and children's clothing.

...

**Provincial highlights**

...

In Saskatchewan, property tax rates have increased 6.4% since June 1997, while the average increase for Canada was 1.8%. The mortgage interest cost index also declined less in Saskatchewan over the past year than for the nation as a whole. Moreover, increases in telephone service and automobile insurance rates were much larger than corresponding national movements.

Since June 1997, insurance rates for homeowners and new home prices have fallen in Prince Edward Island, while most other Canadians faced higher charges for these items. Decreases in energy product prices such as electricity, fuel oil and gasoline in Prince Edward Island have also exceeded those recorded nationally. On the other hand, grocery shoppers in Prince Edward Island faced higher than average increases for beef, pork, chicken and fresh fruit.



## APARTMENT BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PRICE INDEXES

**What** The Apartment Building Construction Price Index measures, on a quarterly basis, changes in contractors' selling price of apartment building construction. The index relates to both general and trade contractors' work and excludes the cost of land, land assembly, design, development and real estate fees.

The index relates to a model apartment building (a seven-storey, reinforced concrete structure with 53 units). The prices for work-in-place are obtained from architectural and structural trade contractors. The prices of construction materials as well as overhead and profit are also obtained from the electrical and mechanical contractors. Finally, the labour rates are obtained from the monthly Survey of Union Wage Rate Indexes for Major Construction Trades (see page 100).

**Data available**

- index for 7 cities (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver).
- the index is an aggregate of indexes for four different trade groups: architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical, plus the overhead and profit of prime contractors.

**Uses** Price indexes are used to deflate current apartment building construction totals to base year *constant dollar* values. They are also used for price escalation, analysis and comparisons by designers, builders, associations and governments.

**Where** **Print products:**  
Quarterly Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)  
(May, Sept., Dec., Mar.)

**CANSIM:** Matrix: 2046

**Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Bernard Lebrun  
Statistics Canada  
Prices Division  
Tel: (613) 951-3389  
Internet Address: [blebrun@statcan.ca](mailto:blebrun@statcan.ca)



<b>Table 5.1 Apartment Building Construction Price Indexes, 1986=100</b>			<b>Tableau 5.1 Indices des prix de la construction d'appartements, 1986=100</b>				
			Quarter – Trimestre				Annual Average
	Weights		I	II	III	IV	
	Pondérations		I	II	III	IV	Moyenne annuelle
<b>Seven City Composite – Agrégat des sept villes</b>	<b>1994 100.0</b>		<b>118.4</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>119.6</b>
	<b>1995 100.0</b>		<b>122.4</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>
	<b>1996 100.0</b>		<b>123.9</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>124.7</b>
<b>D 496000</b>	<b>1997</b>						
Halifax	1994 2.3		110.5	111.7	112.4	112.8	111.9
	1995 1.2		113.9	114.4	114.8	115.1	114.6
	1996 1.3		115.5	115.7	116.0	116.1	115.8
D 496003	1997						
Montréal	1994 21.2		112.0	112.8	113.3	113.9	113.0
	1995 19.5		115.5	115.9	116.3	116.6	116.1
	1996 16.4		116.8	117.3	117.5	117.9	117.4
D 496033	1997						
Ottawa	1994 5.7		127.1	128.3	128.9	129.6	128.5
	1995 4.5		130.3	131.1	131.1	131.5	131.0
	1996 3.6		131.8	132.5	132.9	133.3	132.6
D 496048	1997						
Toronto	1994 26.4		121.2	123.0	123.8	124.3	123.1
	1995 24.5		125.9	126.3	127.0	127.5	126.7
	1996 24.3		127.8	128.6	128.9	129.6	128.7
D 496063	1997						
Calgary	1994 1.4		121.5	122.8	123.7	124.1	123.0
	1995 1.3		126.2	126.8	126.9	127.0	126.7
	1996 2.4		127.4	128.0	127.8	127.9	127.8
D 496093	1997						
Edmonton	1994 2.8		119.3	120.4	121.3	121.8	120.7
	1995 3.3		123.7	124.3	124.4	124.6	124.3
	1996 2.7		125.0	125.7	125.5	125.8	125.5
D 496108	1997						
Vancouver	1994 40.2		123.7	124.3	125.1	125.6	124.7
	1995 45.8		127.9	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.6
	1996 49.3		129.3	130.3	130.6	130.9	130.3
D 496123	1997						

Source: Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)



## NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX (NHPI)

- What** The New Housing Price Index measures, on a monthly basis, changes over time in the contractors' selling price of new residential houses, where detailed specifications remain the same between two consecutive periods. The Canada-level aggregate is based on 21 indexes for urban centre groupings covering 24 metropolitan areas. Price changes for existing houses are excluded from the index.
- Data available**
- Prices relate to the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month or the closest business day. The price includes lot servicing costs (development costs) where these are paid by the contractor. The prices used in the NHPI do not include GST; neither do they include Quebec Sales Tax (QST) in Quebec nor the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) in Atlantic Canada.
  - The contractor is asked to break down the price between the price of the structure and the price of the serviced lot. Indexes for house and land are published at both the city level and the Canada level.
  - Information on houses and lot specification are collected to allow evaluation of quality changes in the structure or lot between pricing periods.
- Uses** The data are used by Statistics Canada in the calculation of some components of the consumer price index (CPI, see page 88), including the replacement cost and mortgage interest components of the CPI for owned accommodation. Building contractors, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, provincial housing departments and consultants also use the data for policy-making purposes, for monitoring price escalation and market analysis.
- Where**
- Print products:**  
Monthly Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)
- CANSIM:** Matrix: 2032
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Albert Near  
Statistics Canada  
Prices Division  
Tel: (613) 951-3386  
Internet Address: [nearalb@statcan.ca](mailto:nearalb@statcan.ca)



<b>Table 4.1 New Housing Price Indexes, 1986=100</b>														
	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>136.1</b>
	<b>1995</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>135.3</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>134.5</b>
	<b>1996</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>134.9</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>131.8</b>
	<b>D 698200</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>133.6</b>
House	1994	125.7	125.5	125.4	125.5	125.3	125.6	125.4	125.6	127.5	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.5
	1995	125.4	125.1	125.0	124.9	124.6	124.2	124.2	124.1	124.0	123.3	122.8	123.0	124.4
	1996	122.9	122.1	121.9	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.1	121.1	131.1	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.5
	D 698201	1997	122.0	122.4	122.6	122.9	123.0	123.0	123.1	123.2	123.2	123.1	123.8	124.1
Land	1994	169.4	169.1	169.3	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.6	169.6	169.5	169.4	169.2	169.0	169.4
	1995	168.9	168.6	168.4	168.4	167.9	167.5	167.1	167.5	167.3	166.6	166.1	166.1	167.6
	1996	166.0	165.9	165.8	167.7	165.6	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	165.1	165.2	165.4	165.5
	D 698202	1997	165.4	165.4	165.3	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	165.5	165.5	165.7	165.7	165.9
<b>St. John's</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>127.5</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>127.4</b>
	<b>1995</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>127.6</b>
	<b>1996</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>126.1</b>
	<b>D 698203</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>122.8</b>
House	1994	128.1	128.1	127.6	129.0	129.7	128.9	128.2	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.1	129.1	128.7
	1995	129.1	129.9	129.9	129.3	129.5	129.5	129.5	127.6	127.7	127.7	128.0	128.0	128.8
	1996	128.0	127.6	127.1	127.1	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.0	126.6	126.4	126.2	126.2	126.8
	D 698204	1997	126.3	126.2	126.2	122.9	124.2	123.6	123.6	123.0	123.0	123.0	122.6	123.0
Land	1994	136.2	136.0	136.1	136.1	136.0	136.2	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.1	135.9	135.8	136.1
	1995	135.8	135.4	135.3	135.2	134.9	134.5	134.4	134.4	134.2	133.5	133.1	133.1	134.5
	1996	133.0	132.4	132.2	131.6	131.5	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.4	131.8	131.9	131.8
	D 698205	1997	132.2	132.4	132.5	134.7	132.6	132.6	132.9	132.9	133.0	132.9	133.4	133.6
<b>Charlotte-town</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>125.5</b>
	<b>1995</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>125.5</b>
	<b>1996</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>121.1</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>121.5</b>
	<b>D 698822</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>123.0</b>
House	1994	169.4	169.1	169.3	169.4	169.4	169.4	169.6	169.6	169.5	169.4	169.2	169.0	169.4
	1995	168.9	168.6	168.4	168.4	167.9	167.5	167.3	167.5	167.3	166.6	166.1	166.1	167.6
	1996	166.0	165.9	165.8	165.7	165.6	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	165.1	165.2	165.4	165.5
	D 698823	1997	165.4	165.4	165.3	165.3	165.4	165.5	165.5	165.5	165.5	165.7	165.7	165.9
Land	1994	127.0	127.0	126.5	127.4	128.2	127.4	127.1	127.5	127.5	127.6	127.8	127.8	128.4
	1995	127.8	128.3	128.3	127.9	127.9	127.9	127.9	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.1	127.1	127.6
	1996	127.1	126.7	126.4	126.4	125.9	125.9	125.9	126.0	126.0	125.9	125.7	125.7	126.1
	D 698824	1997	125.7	125.7	125.7	122.1	123.5	123.1	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.8
<b>Halifax</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>128.1</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>128.7</b>
	<b>1995</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>129.9</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>128.8</b>
	<b>1996</b>	<b>128.0</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>126.8</b>
	<b>D 698206</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>123.0</b>
House	1994	128.7	128.7	128.0	128.0	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.7
	1995	128.9	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	129.8
	1996	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.2	129.9	129.9	130.2
	D 698207	1997	129.9	129.9	129.9	125.5	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.3
Land	1994	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.9	115.9	116.3	118.6	118.6	119.0	119.3	119.4	120.3
	1995	119.5	119.6	119.8	119.8	120.2	120.1	120.1	120.8	120.8	120.8	121.1	121.1	120.3
	1996	121.2	121.0	120.5	120.9	121.1	121.4	121.7	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.3
	D 698208	1997	120.7	121.0	121.0	118.2	116.5	116.8	116.8	118.0	118.0	117.8	118.0	118.4
<b>Saint John-Frederic-ton-Moncton</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.2</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>115.1</b>
	<b>1995</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>118.6</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>118.8</b>
	<b>1996</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>119.9</b>
	<b>D 698209</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>

Source: Construction Price Statistics (Cat. 62-007-XPB)



## GST ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

<b>What</b>	Since the implementation of the GST in 1991, individuals who purchase or build new homes or who substantially renovate existing ones have been entitled to a partial rebate of the GST paid on the home. To receive this rebate, homebuyers must submit a form to Revenue Canada. Statistics derived from the GST Administrative Records come from these forms. Specific respondents' information is kept confidential.		
<b>Data available</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ rebates and new housing statistics, such as average fair market value/purchase price for new homes</li><li>▪ by province/territory, census metropolitan area (CMA), census agglomeration (CA),</li><li>▪ by component census subdivisions of CMA/CA</li><li>▪ by type of builder: owner built, builder-build, co-operative housing</li></ul>		
<b>Uses</b>	Builders may use the data to help gauge the average price residents of CMA's and CA's have paid for recent purchases of new homes. This could help in determining what price the builder can ask for homes that he is projecting to build.		
<b>Where</b>	<p><b>Print Products:</b></p> <table><tr><td>Occasional</td><td>Average Fair Market Value/Purchase Price for New Homes in Canada-New Data from GST Administrative Records (cat. 64-507-XIE)</td></tr></table> <p><b>Services:</b> Custom tabulations</p>	Occasional	Average Fair Market Value/Purchase Price for New Homes in Canada-New Data from GST Administrative Records (cat. 64-507-XIE)
Occasional	Average Fair Market Value/Purchase Price for New Homes in Canada-New Data from GST Administrative Records (cat. 64-507-XIE)		
<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:  Crystal Swards Tax Data Division Tel: (613) 951-7162 Fax: (613) 951-6984 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:sewacry@statcan.ca">sewacry@statcan.ca</a>		





**Table 8.1 – CMA of St. John's Average Fair Market Value of Component CSDs by Year – All types**

	(\$)					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Conception Bay South	106,517	106,596	106,701	108,589	101,992	107,066
Portugal Cove-St. Philip's	112,803	108,126	107,265	120,863	131,225	121,476
Pouch Cove	93,903	101,686	88,538	97,775	80,155	84,499
Flatrock	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torbay	X	122,467	108,481	108,500	106,152	99,720
Logy Bay-Middle Cove-Outer Cove	101,668	107,365	107,240	95,271	94,620	101,733
Bauline	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paradise	117,487	107,546	110,685	113,783	111,178	103,914
St. John's	135,402	133,071	127,113	128,484	119,878	122,750
Mount Pearl	117,991	124,069	102,221	108,828	95,872	108,834
Petty Harbour-Maddox Cove	9,562	98,315	92,819	91,715	84,971	-
Bay Bulls	98,500	81,075	76,180	72,700	81,579	98,000
Witness Bay	-	55,500	71,833	90,138	72,592	78,977
CMA of St. John's	123,265	120,410	117,852	120,022	113,446	115,717

Source: Average Fair Market Value/Purchase Price for New Homes in Canada (cat. 64-507-XPB)



## NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PRICE INDEXES

<b>What</b>	The Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes measure, on a quarterly basis, change in contractors' selling price of non-residential construction (i.e. commercial, industrial and institutional). Different models are an office, a warehouse and a shopping centre (commercial building), a light factory (industrial building) and a school (institutional building). The indexes relate to both general and trade contractors' work and exclude the cost of land, design and real estate fees.
<b>Data available</b>	Indexes are available for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ five different building types (office, warehouse, shopping centre, factory and school)</li><li>▪ seven cities (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver).</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	Price indexes are used to deflate current non-residential building construction totals to <i>base year constant dollar</i> values. They are also used for price escalation, analysis and comparisons by designers, builders, associations and governments.
<b>Where</b>	<b>Print products:</b> Quarterly Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB) (May, Sept., Dec., Mar.)  <b>CANSIM:</b> Matrix: 2042 and 2043
<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:  Bernard Lebrun Statistics Canada Prices Division Tel: (613) 951-3389 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:blebrun@statcan.ca">blebrun@statcan.ca</a>



TABLE Non-residential Building Price Indexes,			TABLEAU Indices des prix de la construction de non résidentiels,			
	Year	Weight	Quarter –			
	Anné		I	II	III	IV
		Pondération	I	II	III	IV
<b>Seven City</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>125.7</b>
<b>Agrégat des sept</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>129.1</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>131.5</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>124.0</b>
<b>Bâtiment</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>127.8</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>129.9</b>
Office building	1994	52.4	121.9	123.2	123.8	124.3
Bâtiment tour de	1995	41.8	126.4	126.9	127.3	127.8
D	1996	35.5	128.2	129.0	129.4	129.6
Warehouse	1994	17.6	125.6	126.2	126.6	127.1
D	1995	21.6	129.6	129.9	129.9	130.3
	1996	26.1	130.9	132.2	132.7	133.4
Shopping	1994	30.0	119.3	120.1	121.1	121.7
Centre	1995	36.6	123.9	124.2	124.3	124.8
D	1996	38.4	125.3	125.7	126.1	126.4
<b>Industrial building</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>128.6</b>
<b>Bâtiment industriel</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>131.9</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>134.7</b>
<b>Institutional building</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>125.4</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>127.0</b>
<b>Bâtiment institutionnel</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>130.5</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>133.2</b>
<b>HALIFA</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>112.6</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>115.3</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>116.0</b>
<b>Commercial</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>111.0</b>
<b>Bâtiment</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>113.5</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>114.6</b>
Office building	1994	24.3	111.6	112.9	113.3	113.8
Bâtiment tour de	1995	24.0	115.4	115.8	116.5	117.1
D	1996	15.3	117.3	117.1	117.3	117.3
Warehouse	1994	14.6	105.6	106.3	106.7	107.0
D	1995	15.2	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.5
	1996	10.3	109.8	109.9	110.2	110.3
Shopping	1994	61.1	107.8	108.5	109.3	109.7
Centre	1995	60.8	110.4	111.1	111.5	112.1
D	1996	74.4	112.7	112.5	112.5	112.7
<b>Industrial building</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>115.1</b>
<b>Bâtiment industriel</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>118.1</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>119.1</b>
<b>Institutional building</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>115.7</b>
<b>Bâtiment institutionnel</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>118.5</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>119.8</b>

Source: Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-



## ELECTRIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTION PRICE INDEXES (EUCPI)

<b>What</b>	The electric utility construction price indexes (EUCPIs) measure, on an annual basis, price changes of five separate models of electric utility plant. Each model portrays an average mix of materials, labour and equipment from a variety of projects in a specific <i>base period</i> . This modelling technique provides the framework for the development of simulated plant indexes for construction work and machinery and equipment.
<b>Data available</b>	Direct cost associated with construction work and indirect cost (interest forgone during construction, design and administration cost) which deal with five models: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Distribution systems</li><li>▪ Transmission lines</li><li>▪ Transformer stations (substations)</li><li>▪ Hydro-electric generating stations</li><li>▪ Fossil-fuel fired generating stations</li></ul>
<b>Uses</b>	The data are useful for determining <i>constant price</i> outputs for the construction industry and to determine the value of <i>capital</i> stock of the electric utility industry.
<b>Where</b>	<b>Print products:</b> Quarterly Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)  <b>CANSIM:</b> Matrix: 2022
<b>Contact</b>	Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:  Adrian Fisher Statistics Canada Prices Division Tel: (613) 951-9612 Internet Address: <a href="mailto:fishadr2@statcan.ca">fishadr2@statcan.ca</a>



<b>TABLE 9.1.</b>		<b>TABLEAU 9.1.</b>										
<b>Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes,</b>		<b>Indices des prix à la construction dans les services</b>										
<b>1986=100 (1)</b>		<b>d'électricité, 1986 = 100 (1)</b>										
	Year	Year - Année										
	Année	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>1. Distribution systems – Total</b>	<b>1950-59</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.1	21.4	20.7	21.5	
<b>Réseaux de distribution</b>	<b>1960-69</b>	22.3	22.2	22.6	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.9	25.8	25.6	26.7	
	<b>1970-79</b>	28.7	29.7	31.0	33.9	40.8	45.8	48.4	51.6	55.4	62.9	
	<b>1980-89</b>	71.7	78.2	85.5	89.0	92.9	97.7	100.0	103.1	109.4	113.6	
D 696101	1990-99	117.2	116.3	119	122	126.1	132.6	133.6				
Total direct costs –	1970-79	...	30.0	31.1	34.1	41.6	46.5	48.8	51.9	55.8	63.8	
Ensembles des coûts directs	1980-89	72.9	79.3	86.2	89.1	92.9	97.9	100.0	102.9	109.5	113.8	
D 696102	1990-99	116.9	114.5	117	120	124.5	131.6	132.3				
Construction indirects –	1970-79	25.7	27.7	30.3	32.3	36.2	41.7	46.1	50.1	53.6	58.2	
Coûts indirects de construction	1980-89	64.6	72.2	81.5	87.9	92.7	96.9	100.0	104.0	108.6	112.1	
D 696103	1990-99	118.8	126.6	130.8	133.8	135.4	138.3	139.4				
<b>2. Transmission lines – Total</b>	<b>1950-59</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.8	19.3	19.5	19.8	
<b>Lignes de transmission</b>	<b>1960-69</b>	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.9	22.1	23.0	24.2	24.9	26.0	
	<b>1970-79</b>	27.8	28.8	30.6	33.3	39.7	46.7	50.1	54.0	58.3	66.9	
	<b>1980-89</b>	76.0	84.6	88.7	92.1	97.0	97.9	100.0	103.8	113.3	117.3	
D 696131	1990-99	120.4	117.8	116.4	119.5	126.1	133.5	135.5				
Index total, less interest foregone during construction – Indice	1970-79	...	27.7	29.5	32.1	38.4	45.5	49.0	53.1	57.4	66.0	
total, excluant les intérêts courus pendant la construction	1980-89	74.8	82.9	87.3	91.4	96.1	97.5	100.0	103.7	113.3	117.5	
D 696158	1990-99	120.4	118.1	116.9	120.3	126.9	134.6	136.8				
Poles, towers, fixtures and overhead conductors – Poteaux,	1970-79	...	27.6	29.2	31.8	37.9	45.3	48.5	53.0	57.4	67.3	
pylônes, appareils d'électricité et conducteurs aériens	1980-89	76.7	84.5	88.2	92.1	96.6	97.5	100.0	104.0	114.2	118.7	
D 696133	1990-99	120.8	116.2	114.2	117.9	126.1	135.0	137.5				
Construction indirects –	1970-79	35.2	35.7	37.9	39.9	45.4	50.4	54.2	56.4	59.8	65.0	
Coûts indirects de construction	1980-89	73.5	84.1	91.5	93.6	98.3	99.4	100.0	103.7	107.7	110.6	
D 696134	1990-99	117.5	122.5	124.7	126.1	128.4	130.3	130.7				
<b>3. Transformer stations – Total</b>	<b>1950-59</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8	27.5	25.4	26.4	
<b>Postes de transformation</b>	<b>1960-69</b>	25.6	23.3	24.4	25.0	26.1	27.5	28.5	28.2	27.3	28.0	
	<b>1970-79</b>	30.8	32.4	33.5	35.8	43.8	51.2	54.8	57.0	61.3	67.5	
	<b>1980-89</b>	75.0	81.9	89.8	91.3	95.3	96.7	100.0	107.5	115.7	124.8	
D 696161	1990-99	125.7	120.4	120.5	121.1	129.6	135.3	134.3				
Support structures and fixtures –	1970-79	...	29.6	32.0	35.6	44.0	48.9	53.8	57.0	61.1	70.4	
Agencements de soutien et accessoires	1980-89	76.1	81.6	87.0	93.3	96.6	98.2	100.0	101.7	104.6	108.7	
D 696164	1990-99	110.7	112.1	114.8	120.3	126.2	130.3	130.5				
Station equipment –	1970-79	30.8	32.1	32.5	34.4	43.3	52.1	55.2	57.2	62.0	68.1	
Matériel de poste	1980-89	75.6	81.2	90.1	90.3	94.2	95.5	100.0	110.5	121.0	133.8	
D 696165	1990-99	132.2	121.7	120.8	120.2	132.1	139.5	137.4				
Construction indirects –	1970-79	...	36.2	38.3	40.3	45.8	50.8	54.6	56.5	59.9	65.2	
Coûts indirects de construction	1980-89	73.7	84.3	91.8	93.9	98.5	99.4	100.0	103.5	107.4	110.3	
D 696166	1990-99	117.1	122.0	124.2	125.6	127.7	129.7	130.3				
<b>4. Hydro electric generating stations – Total –</b>	<b>1960-69</b>	...	19.7	20.3	21.0	21.6	22.7	24.1	25.0	26.0	27.5	
<b>Centrales hydro-électriques</b>	<b>1970-79</b>	29.3	30.7	32.6	35.6	42.3	48.3	52.6	55.7	60.0	65.3	
	<b>1980-89</b>	71.8	81.6	87.5	91.5	94.4	96.0	100.0	104.1	110.4	114.2	
D 696201	1990-99	119.3	120.0	122.6	124.5	128.1	131.9	132.9				
Index total, less interest foregone during construction – Indice total, excluant les	1960-69	...	18.9	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.9	23.1	23.8	24.5	25.8	
intérêts courus pendant la construction	1970-79	27.5	29.1	31.1	34.1	40.5	46.7	51.1	54.5	58.8	64.0	
D 696252	1980-89	70.0	79.1	85.4	90.4	93.2	95.4	100.0	105.0	110.5	114.5	
	1990-99	119.4	120.5	123.5	125.7	129.3	133.3	134.6				
Structures –	1970-79	26.2	28.0	30.1	33.2	41.2	47.9	51.9	55.3	59.4	63.9	
Constructions	1980-89	70.2	80.1	86.6	90.5	93.0	95.0	100.0	104.0	111.4	114.9	
D 696250	1990-99	120.1	119.8	122.4	124.2	127.6	131.6	131.7				
Equipment –	1970-79	28.5	29.6	30.9	33.4	38.3	45.7	50.9	55.0	59.8	66.1	
Matériel	1980-89	71.7	81.6	85.1	91.4	93.8	95.4	100.0	104.0	112.2	115.9	
D 696251	1990-99	119.9	119.9	124.8	127.4	133.3	138.8	140.8				
Temporary camps –	1970-79	28.9	30.5	33.4	38.7	45.1	48.6	53.2	57.4	62.0	68.0	
Baraquements provisoires	1980-89	73.4	80.5	85.6	90.2	93.0	95.5	100.0	104.1	108.7	114.3	
D 696206	1990-99	119.3	119.5	120.2	122.4	125.3	127.8	130.7				
Engineering and administration –	1970-79	28.8	30.6	32.8	34.8	38.7	43.5	47.8	50.0	54.1	59.0	
Ingénierie et administration	1980-89	64.9	72.4	82.2	88.7	93.1	96.6	100.0	102.8	106.8	111.3	
D 696208	1990-99	116.5	123.6	126.9	129.9	131.2	134.0	136.8				

Source: Construction Price Statistics, Second Quarter 1997(cat. 62-007-XPB)



## UNION WAGE RATE INDEXES FOR MAJOR CONSTRUCTION TRADES

### What

The union wage rate index measures, on a monthly basis, changes over time in the current collective agreement rates for 16 trades engaged in building construction in 22 metropolitan areas.

The 16 trades are: carpenter, crane operator, cement finisher, electrician, labourer, plumber, reinforcing steel erector, structural steel erector, sheet metal worker, heavy equipment operator, brick layer, painter, plasterer, roofer, truck driver, asbestos mechanic.

The survey collects data from construction associations, provincial labour relation boards and local unions.

### Data available

Data include:

- Union wage rate by trade for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments.
- Basic Rates indicating the straight time hourly compensation.
- Supplementary Rates including vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employers' contribution to pension plans, health and welfare plans, industry promotion and training funds

### Uses

The data are used by Statistics Canada as a *deflator* in the *System of National Accounts* and in the consumer price index to measure the cost of dwelling repairs. The information is also used by contractors and builders in escalation clauses of their contracts.

### Where

#### Print products:

Quarterly      Construction Price Statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)

#### CANSIM:

Matrix: 2033 to 2038

### Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Yoon Hwang  
Statistics Canada  
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Tel: (613) 951-9616  
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TABLE 2.1 Union Wage Rates for Major Construction Trades - (March 1997)				TABLEAU 2.1 Taux de salaires syndicaux, pour les métiers de la construction - (Mars 1997)				
City Ville	Carpenter Charpentier		Crane Operator Ouvrier		Cement Finisher Cimentier applicateur		Electrician Électricien	
	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments
St. John's (Nfld.) – (T.-N.)	17.00	20.98	14.55	16.72	18.92	22.65	19.06	24.62
Halifax	20.26	24.56	18.90	24.36	18.54	20.08	22.67	29.93
Saint John	19.50	22.77	19.97	25.83	18.01	21.75	24.08	32.85
Québec	22.67	27.45	21.99	26.59	22.37	27.15	23.78	28.77
Chicoutimi	22.67	27.45	21.99	26.59	22.37	27.15	23.78	28.77
Montréal	22.67	27.45	21.99	26.59	22.37	27.15	23.78	28.77
Ottawa	26.00	32.15	23.28	29.91	23.69	32.07	27.58	36.15
Toronto	26.20	34.60	24.88	31.69	23.55	29.24	27.81	37.39
Hamilton	26.49	33.43	23.97	31.09	20.21	25.44	27.89	37.06
St.Catherines	25.31	32.13	23.97	31.09	18.23	23.23	29.55	36.17
Kitchener	24.00	30.34	23.97	31.09	16.99	20.57	26.55	35.75
London	24.46	31.44	23.19	29.80	22.71	25.81	26.27	35.82
Windsor	24.26	31.60	23.32	30.04	23.55	29.24	26.74	36.26
Sudbury	25.10	31.57	23.39	30.05	20.54	25.77	27.53	36.14
Thunder Bay	25.75	32.16	23.06	29.66	21.43	26.75	29.03	35.48
Winnipeg	22.77	26.00	23.50	30.00	19.20	21.40	26.05	29.81
Calgary	23.34	27.60	22.77	28.62	23.00	27.01	23.89	29.93
Edmonton	23.34	27.60	22.77	28.62	23.00	27.01	23.89	29.93
Vancouver	25.78	32.92	26.29	34.71	25.04	32.17	26.77	34.03
Victoria	25.78	32.92	26.29	34.71	25.04	32.17	24.79	31.51
	Labourer Manoeuvre (journalier)		Plumber Plombier		Reinforcing Steel Erector Ferrailleur		Structural Steel Erector Monteur d'acier de structure	
	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments	Basic Rate Taux de base	Including Supplements Englobant les suppléments
St. John's (Nfld.) – (T.-N.)	15.00	18.27	20.09	24.87	16.43	21.89	17.51	23.41
Halifax	17.83	21.13	22.59	29.81	19.14	22.96	22.07	27.37
Saint John	13.84	16.47	24.05	31.90	15.50	18.05	20.81	26.49
Québec	17.91	22.12	23.78	28.70	20.70	25.04	23.78	29.10
Chicoutimi	17.91	22.12	23.78	28.70	20.70	25.04	23.78	29.10
Montréal	17.91	22.12	23.78	28.70	20.70	25.04	23.78	29.10
Ottawa	21.47	26.69	25.91	35.64	24.64	32.54	25.15	34.59
Toronto	24.73	30.74	27.91	37.37	24.83	33.45	25.60	34.23
Hamilton	22.49	28.42	27.07	36.75	24.73	33.20	25.52	34.59
St.Catherines	22.49	28.42	27.33	35.82	24.73	32.85	25.52	34.59
Kitchener	16.99	20.57	27.57	35.66	24.73	32.85	25.52	34.59
London	22.94	27.11	25.79	35.29	23.15	32.56	25.06	34.59
Windsor	23.89	27.91	26.85	35.86	23.15	32.56	25.06	34.59
Sudbury	21.14	26.40	26.15	35.30	22.44	31.09	25.01	34.59
Thunder Bay	23.02	27.59	27.63	35.46	26.70	32.96	24.46	33.65
Winnipeg	17.65	19.69	26.40	30.10	22.55	28.55	22.55	28.55
Calgary	19.55	23.85	23.94	29.59	18.47	22.94	23.50	28.55
Edmonton	17.25	20.63	23.74	29.09	18.47	22.94	23.50	28.55
Vancouver	20.26	27.51	26.03	33.98	23.91	33.10	22.20	29.89
Victoria	20.26	27.51	24.70	31.83	23.91	33.10	22.20	29.89

Source: Construction Price Statistics, Second Quarter 1997 (cat. 62-007-XPB)



## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE INDEX

- What** The Industrial Product Price Indexes (IPPI) measure price changes of major commodities sold by Canadian manufacturers. Indexes are calculated for 980 principal commodity groups. They are derived from prices reported for the 15<sup>th</sup> of the month or the nearest prior business day for comparable transactions. Raw Materials Price Indexes (RMPI) and Electric Power Selling Price indexes for non-residential customers are also available.
- Data available** Industrial Price Indexes by commodity and industry groupings are available in summary and detailed formats. Monthly and yearly data are available for current and previous year. Data are published for Canada as a whole with regional breakdowns for some commodities. Commodity types include rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products as well as lumber, sawmill and other wood products.
- Uses** The data are useful in gauging general and specific commodity and raw materials price movements from month to month and year to year. In the monthly publication, the tables are preceded by highlights summarizing findings.
- Where**
- Print products:**  
Monthly            Industry price indexes (cat. 62-011-XPB)
- CANSIM:**            Matrix 1870 to 1878
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
- Elvira Marinelli  
Statistics Canada  
Client Services Unit  
Tel: (613) 951-3350  
Internet Address: [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)





## Industry Price Indexes, February 1998

<b>TABLE – 2</b> <b>Industrial Product Price Indexes, by Commodity and Commodity Aggregation (1992=100)</b>				Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average	
RUBBER, LEATHER AND PLASTIC FABRICATED PROD.																	
P2218	13			1997	113.3	113.2	113.5	114.1	114.0	113.9	113.8	113.7	113.3	113.0	113.5	113.4	113.6
		93%		1998	113.5	113.5											
Tires and tubes																	
P2219	13 27			1997	109.6	109.6	109.6	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	111.3	111.6	111.3	111.3	110.7
		100%		1998	111.3	111.3											
Passenger car, tires and tubes, pneumatic																	
P2221	13 27 02 6212	E		1997	108.5	108.5	108.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.1
				1998	110.9	110.9											
Highway type truck & bus tires & tubes																	
P2223	13 27 02 6212	E		1997	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3
				1998	111.3	111.3											
Off-highway type vehicle tires and tubes																	
P2224	13 27 02 6213	E		1997	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.8	117.8	117.7
				1998	117.8	117.8											
Tires and tubes, other																	
P2225	13 27 03			1997	114.2	113.7	113.7	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.6	114.0	114.0	117.8	114.4	114.4	114.3
		100%		1998	114.4	114.4											
Tires and tubes, farm and other Transportation																	
P2227	13 27 03 6214	E		1997	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.1	113.1	113.1	113.1
				1998	113.1	113.1											
Other rubber products																	
P2229	13 28			1997	104.3	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.6	105.0	105.0	105.0	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.7
		100%		1998	105.3	105.3											
Rubber hose, belt and belting																	
P2230	13 28 01			1997	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.8	109.4	109.3	109.8	109.8	109.8	109.7	109.7	109.7	109.3
		100%		1998	109.7	109.7											
Hose and tubing, rubber & other material																	
P2231	13 28 01 4821	E		1997	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.1	103.8	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.0	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.6
				1998	103.5	103.5											
Belts, power transmission, rubber																	
P2232	13 28 02	E		1997	114.5	114.5	115.4	115.4	116.0	116.0	116.5	116.5	116.5	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.0
				1998	116.9	116.9											
Rubber heels, boots and shoes																	
P2234	13 28 02 4839	100%		1997	111.8	111.8	111.9	111.8	112.4	114.8	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	115.0	113.4
				1998	115.8	115.8											
Rubber & comp. Soles and heels																	
P2235	13 28 02 4839	E		1997	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.9	111.7	111.7	111.9	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.2	112.3	111.9
				1998	115.8	115.8											
Rubber and plastic waterproof footwear																	
P2236	12 28 02 7916	E		1997	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	112.6	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	114.0
				1998	117.0	117.0											
Other rubber products, n.e.s																	
P2237	13 28 03			1997	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6
		100%		1998	102.0	102.0											
Rubber sheeting & shoe stock																	
P2243	13 29			1997	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1
		100%		1998	102.5	102.5											
Plastic fabricated products																	
P2244	13 29			1997	115.4	115.1	115.6	116.1	115.9	115.8	115.6	115.4	114.6	114.1	114.9	114.8	115.3
		89%		1998	114.9	114.8											
Plastic pipes and pipe fillings																	
P2245	13 29			1997	109.4	109.0	109.0	11.2	111.3	109.6	108.5	106.6	106.5	105.6	105.7	105.6	108.2
		100%		1998	106.0	106.1											
Plastic Pipe. Tubing and hosing																	
P2246	13 29 01 4822	100%		1997	107.7	107.2	106.7	109.2	109.3	107.3	106.0	103.6	103.4	102.4	102.4	102.3	105.6
				1998	102.8	102.9											

Note: Indexes for the most recent six months shown are subject to revision.

Source: Industry Price Index (cat. 62-011-XPB)





**6.4 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS**

# National Accounts

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## GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

**What** Estimates\* of *gross domestic product at factor cost* by industry are produced on a monthly basis, providing monthly, quarterly and annual data at 1986 prices, and *seasonally adjusted* at annual rates. 1992 prices are currently being phased into products.

\*Estimates of *gross domestic product at factor cost* by industry and by province/territory are produced annually on a calendar year basis in both *current* and *constant* dollars (see the system of national accounts on page 110).

**Data available**

- Gross domestic product at *factor cost* by industry
- Gross domestic product at *factor cost* by industry and by province.

**Uses** The gross domestic product measures the aggregate value of production originating within the geographical boundaries of a country, regardless of whether the factors of production are resident or non-resident. The data are used for industrial economic and market analysis by governments, financial institutions, economists and private industry.

**Where** **Print products:**

National	Gross domestic product by industry (cat. 15-001-XPB)
Provincial	Provincial gross domestic product by industry (cat. 15-203-XPB)

**CANSIM:** Matrix: 4677, 4678, 4679, 4680 and 4681

**CANSIM:** Matrix: 8417, 8418, 8419, 8420, 8421, 8422, 8423, 8424, 8425, 8426, 8427, 8428 and 8429

**Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

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**TABLE 1. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry in Millions of Dollars**
**TABLEAU 1. Produit intérieur brut au coût des facteurs par industrie en millions de dollars**

## CANADA

	S06 Construction industries S06 Industries de la construction	S07 Transportation & storage industries S07 Ind. du transport et entreposage	S08 Communication industries S08 Industries des communications
	C\$ K\$	C\$ K\$	C\$ K\$
1984	24480.9 25012.8	18006.2 19356.5	12158.5 11954.3
1985	26140.9 26953.0	18977.1 19763.5	12799.4 12634.9
1986	28081.9 28081.9	20253.9 20253.9	13247.9 13247.9
1987	32392.9 29686.5	21651.8 21660	13994.2 14140.2
1988	36324.2 30814.9	22120.4 22756.2	14610.8 15223.3
1989	40929.7 32502.5	22885.5 22403.1	15843.9 16835.7
1990	41438.2 32396.3	23496.3 21922.9	16913.7 18043.5
1991	38557.0 30085.9	24209.1 20970.5	17930.4 18724.5
1992	37203.6 28422.3	24417.1 21418.7	18817.5 19281.7
1993	36369.5 27866.5	24162.1 21987	19835.4 19834.8
1994			23287.6 21283.4
1995			23931.8 22832.9
1996	26680.3	24214.6	24390.4
	S09 Other utility industries S09 Aut. industries de services publics	S10 Wholesale trade industries S10 Industries du commerce de gros	S11 Retail trade industries S11 Industries du commerce de détail
	C\$ K\$	C\$ K\$	C\$ K\$
1984	13035.4 13793.7	18998.9 19358.1	24053.0 25982.5
1985	14351.0 14885.2	21201.6 21765.8	26187.9 27375.2
1986	15198.0 15198.0	23312.0 23312.0	28269.4 28269.4
1987	15992.4 15755.5	25531.7 25131.6	31254.2 29929.2
1988	17216.3 16003.8	28545.9 26971.7	33865.2 30854.9
1989	17540.9 15735.8	30736.2 28111.3	35681.2 31613.1
1990	17837.6 14947.6	31845.8 28435.0	36385.4 30895.2
1991	20061.7 15773.6	31296.6 27691.6	36149.0 29291.6
1992	21320.8 15606.8	31008.0 27984.5	35463.3 29643.4
1993	21718.3 16032.8	32944.2 29509.5	36825.1 30468.3
1994			32231.7 32029.3
1995			33171.3 32321.9
1996	17194.8	34647.1	32551.4
	S12 Finance insurance & real est. ind. S12 Finance, ass & aff. immobilières	S13 Finance & real estate industries S13 Ind. financières et immobilières	S14 Insurance industries S14 Industries des assurances
	C\$ K\$	C\$ K\$	C\$ K\$
1984	59577.4 61786.9	26382.0 29097.9	1930.1 1974.9
1985	63774.2 65747.9	28931.4 31416.2	1793.1 2328.1
1986	69033.7 69033.7	33234.9 33234.9	2936.7 2936.7
1987	76061.9 71931.4	38031.7 34465.6	3083.8 3029.6
1988	82805.0 74721.7	41617.7 35209.0	3432.1 3202.7
1989	90945.2 76700.5	45630.3 35633.4	2974.4 3085.3
1990	95137.1 77473.0	45489.6 34594.1	3188.0 2937.2
1991	99584.7 79418.9	48556.6 34694.5	2230.1 3080.7
1992	100241.3 80235.1	47170.1 34648.0	2553.0 2869.2
1993	103299.7 82307.2	47672.6 35220.4	2758.3 2914.1
1994			35676.2 3010.6
1995			35732.4 3002.8
1996	88628.8	37751.4	3014.8

C\$: at current prices - aux prix courants

K\$: at 1986 prices - aux prix de 1986

\*: confidential data - données confidentielles

Source: Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 1984-1996 (cat.15-203-XPB)



## THE SIZE OF THE UNDERGROUND ECONOMY IN CANADA

### What

The Size of the Underground Economy in Canada is a study which provides an in-depth discussion on the question of how large the underground economy might be in Canada. Using the framework of the *System of National Accounts*, the study goes through the components of *Gross Domestic Product* one by one, considering how far off these estimates might be due to hidden economic activity. It concludes that the underground economy is probably not as large as some analysts may estimate. The study was done in 1992.

### Construction

The following are excerpts from that study:

On investment in residential construction

“The example perhaps most often mentioned in relation to the underground economy, apart from tobacco smuggling, is that of tradesmen in construction doing work for *households* outside their regular job. ... The construction of new dwellings and home renovations (‘alterations and improvements’ in the national accounts), along with minor repair and maintenance work, are considered prime areas where underground transactions occur.”

...

On new residential construction

“The estimation of the value of new housing construction combines housing starts, average values of building permits and work put in place coefficients. The latter measures, by month of start, province and type of dwelling (single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments), the volume of work on an average ‘start’ usually carried out in each construction period. In the case of single dwellings, 50% of the work is normally done in the first quarter, about 40% in the second quarter, and the remainder, in the third quarter after the start. The value of work put in place in a given period is calculated by multiplying these coefficients by the value of housing starts (itself derived as the product of the number of starts and average building permit values) for that period and previous periods, and summing. The value of construction work on conversions (from one type of dwelling to another) and on cottages is based on building permits, and that of mobile homes, on manufacturers’ shipments. Finally, an estimate of costs other than for the construction itself (legal, architectural and mortgage fees, land development fees imposed by municipalities and GST), not reflected in building permit values, is added on separately.”

...

“Values reported on building permits on the other hand are subject to understatement. Builders have a twofold interest in understating the cost of construction: to facilitate the hiding of income (coming from work done outside the original contract, for instance), and to save on the cost of the permit itself, usually proportional to the cost of construction excluding overhead costs and profit.”

“To summarize, the underground transactions related to residential construction possibly escaping measurement in the official GDP could amount at the most to \$1,883 million in 1992....”

On alterations and improvements

“The estimation of spending on ‘alterations and improvements’ to existing dwellings



relies on two sources: the annual Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey (HRRES) (see page 66) and statistics on building permits (see page 26). Homeowners account for over 80% of that type of spending, landlords, for over 10%, cottage owners and tenants, for the remainder. “

...  
 “The underground transactions related to home renovations possibly escaping measurement in the official GDP could thus add up to \$1,695 million in 1992: owner-occupied housing, \$1,438 million, cottages, \$104 million, and rented housing, \$153 million. This amount, combined with the possibly missing transactions in new construction (\$1,883 millions), would raise by \$3.6 billion, or 11.6%, the published estimate of \$30.9 billion for residential construction excluding GST and transfer costs, to a total of \$34.5 billion.”

...  
 “If all of the \$3.6 billion that may escape measurement corresponded to value added (that is, consisted solely of wages and profits, a very plausible assumption), unmeasured value added in residential construction would represent 40% of the recorded value added of \$9.0 billion (1.5% of GDP at factor cost in current dollars). Undeclared value added in residential construction would amount to \$5.9 billion (\$3.6 billion unmeasured, and \$2.3 billion already captured, if one uses the 1991 figure as a proxy for 1992), and reach 47% of the true value added of \$12.6 billion (\$9.0 plus \$3.6). These figures must therefore be considered an upper limit.”

**On transfer costs**

“The last component of investment in residential construction is transfer costs related to the resale of dwellings, such as GST, land transfer taxes and real estate commissions. Only the latter, which make up over 80% of the total, are of concern here, the other components being indirect taxes.”

**Uses**

Only few studies have been done to estimate the underground economy in Canada. Consequently, this study gives valuable information about this “unknown” part of the economy.

**Where**

**Print products:**

Occasional      The Size of the Underground Economy in Canada  
 (cat. 13-603-XPE/F, no. 2)

**Contact**

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

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 Income and Expenditure Accounts Division  
 Tel.: (613) 951-3810  
 Fax: (613) 951-3618  
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 Tel. 613-951-3640  
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## National Accounts and the Construction Industry

The National Income and Expenditure Accounts (IEA) give a comprehensive statistical picture of Canadian economic developments. The focus is on Canada's *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* and four major sectors of the economy: *households*, businesses, governments and non-residents including such components as consumer spending, business investment, exports, labour income, corporation profits, farm income, government spending and prices. Industrial and provincial distributions are provided for several aggregates and there is a thorough financial statement for the various levels of government in Canada.

The income-based estimates show factor incomes (that is, earnings accruing to labour and *capital*) generated as part of the production process. The largest source of factor income is wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, accounting for over half of *GDP*. The other income components are corporation profits before taxes, interest and miscellaneous investment income, the accrued net income of farm operators from farm production, net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent, and the *inventory valuation adjustment*. Together these six aggregates add up to Net Domestic Income at *Factor Cost*. *GDP at Factor Cost* is derived by adding *capital* consumption allowances, and *GDP at Market Prices* is calculated by adding indirect taxes (such as sales and excise taxes) less subsidies (such as payments to farmers) and the statistical discrepancy (see below).

In the expenditure-based estimates, *GDP* is broken down into the categories of final purchases of goods and services. The major aggregate is personal expenditure on consumer goods and services, accounting for close to 60% of *GDP*. Government current expenditure on goods and services is a second component and government and business investment spending is a third. The sum of these components of the summary expenditure account is referred to as final domestic demand. To move from final domestic demand to *GDP*, the value of physical change in inventories, net exports of goods and services (that is, exports minus imports) and the statistical discrepancy (see below) are added

The accounts are designed as a double-entry system in which the income- and expenditure-based *GDP* totals should, in principle, be identical. In fact, a difference virtually always arises between them due to errors in the source data, imperfect estimation techniques, differing *seasonal* adjustment methods and discrepancies in the time at which the incomes and expenditures are recorded. This statistical discrepancy which stems from the estimation procedure is one gauge of the system's overall reliability. However, it is a partial and quite insufficient gauge. The statistics are available "quarterly" from 1961 to date and "annually" from 1961 to date.

The demand for the output of the construction industry is reflected in the expenditure-based estimate of *GDP* as business investment in residential construction and non-residential construction.





## Residential Construction Investment

Residential construction investment is divided into three components. The first is new housing construction, in turn sub-divided into single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing, apartments, plus cottages, conversions (conversions refer to investment outlays for the purpose of transforming one type of dwelling into another, for instance a single house into a multiple unit dwelling) and mobile homes. The value of construction work put in place (WPIP) is calculated in the Investment and Capital Stock Division from housing starts, WPIP technical coefficients and average values of building permits. The WPIP coefficients measure, by quarter of start, by province and by type of dwelling, the volume of work normally executed in each construction period. The value of work put in place in a particular period is calculated by multiplying these WPIP technical coefficients by the value of housing starts for that period and previous periods, and summing. Estimates of expenditures on cottages and conversions are based on building permits and those on mobile homes, on manufacturers' shipments. One final adjustment is added to new construction, called supplementary costs. This is an estimate of the architectural, engineering and other costs associated with the final value of a new dwelling which are not captured in the building permit values. Since 1991, GST and more recently HST is calculated and added to the data estimated above.

The second component of residential construction is alterations and improvements to existing dwellings. Estimates are benchmarked to the Homeowner Renovation and Repair survey (see page 66). Estimates are made for landlord renovation spending. Quarterly estimates of spending on alterations improvements are projected using related indicators such as building permits and wholesale sales of lumber and building materials.

The third component of residential investment, transfer costs, refers to the value of services relating to the sale of existing dwellings. These services include real estate commissions, inspection and legal fees, etc. In practice, the only such service measured is real estate commissions. Information is severely lacking in this area and currently the estimates are based solely on monthly statistics from the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) database of the Canadian Real Estate Association. The MLS data on unit sales and average selling prices, weighted to reflect the Canada-wide distribution of housing resale activity, are used to project the trend in transfer costs.

## Non-residential Construction Investment

Non-residential construction investment refers to industrial, commercial and institutional buildings and engineering works such as roads, dams, transmission lines, pipelines, oil well drilling and mine development. Spending is defined to include all capitalized costs such as architectural, legal and engineering fees, capitalized interest and "own account" work by firms employing their own labour force. As in the case of residential construction, an estimate of real estate commissions is added to the annual investment benchmarks and quarterly projections.

There are three surveys on private and public investment. The first is carried out in November and December and yields preliminary estimates of *capital* spending in the current year and spending intentions for the coming year. These intentions are updated in the second survey conducted the following June. Finally, actual *capital* expenditures are collected in a survey carried out between March and September of the year following the reference year. These surveys are the basic source of information used in constructing the estimates for government and business investment in non-residential construction (for more details on investment, see page 28).



In the absence of a quarterly survey, the quarterly estimates must rely on related indicators. Since most indicators in this area do not distinguish well between residential and non-residential construction, a two-step method is utilized. First, total construction outlays are projected using information on employment, wages, shipments of construction materials and base profit in the construction industry. The independently derived estimate of residential construction is then subtracted, yielding estimated outlays on non-residential construction. The government/business sector split is calculated using the proportions indicated in the Public and Private Investment (PPI) forecast or mid-year intentions. Some government business enterprises, however, are shifted from the government to the business sector, in conformity with their classification in the System of National Accounts (SNA). The provincial distribution of investment in non-residential construction also comes directly from the *capital* investment surveys.

For more information concerning National Income and Expenditure Accounts, please contact:

**Publications Officer**

Tel. (613) 951-3810

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**6.7 OTHER**

# Other

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## ANALYTICAL STUDIES / SPECIAL TOPICS

**What** Statistics Canada conducts analysis and data development in the business/industry and the labour market.

**Data available**

Topics include:

- *longitudinal* analysis of experiences of workers following job loss;
- labour adjustment analysis;
- changes in wages and earnings, including earnings inequality;
- changing hours of work;
- unemployment and the UI system;
- trends in layoffs, quits and other job separations;
- employment creation studies;
- impact of structural changes in the economy on wages and job separations;
- industrial economic studies related to the entry and exit of firms in markets;
- sub-provincial data on employment and business;
- job creation in small and large firms, in different industries;
- and more

These studies focus on a broad range of topics in industrial economics making use of specially constructed *longitudinal* databases that link data from several areas from within Statistics Canada. They have examined such issues as the importance of small firms in the job creation process, the changing nature of multinationals, and the success of new firms. The studies focus on the contribution of innovative and technological capabilities to growth, job creation, the use of advanced manufacturing technologies in Canada and the characteristics of the innovation process.

These studies are usually published as articles in the "Canadian Economic Observer" (cat.11-010-XPB).

**Uses** The information produced is used by both the private and the public sectors to analyse current social, economic and health related issues. The data are also used to track trends on topics such as labour, business firm dynamics, pensions, agriculture, mortality, language, immigration, health, etc.

**Where**

**Print products:**

Occasional

Workers, Firms and Unemployment Insurance  
(cat. 73-505-XPE/F)

Permanent Layoffs, Quits and Hirings in the Canadian Economy,  
1978-1995 (cat. 71-539-XPB)

Strategies for Success: A Profile of Growing Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (GSMEs) in Canada  
(cat. 61-523-RPE)

Successful Entrants: Creating the Capacity for Survival and Growth  
(cat. 61-524-XPE/F)

Failing concerns: Business Bankruptcy in Canada  
(cat. 61-525-XPE/F)

Innovation and Intellectual Property (cat. 88-515-XPE/F)



Innovation in Canadian Manufacturing Enterprises  
(cat. 88-513-XPB)  
Technology Adoption in Canadian Manufacturing  
(cat. 88-512-XPB)  
Benefits and Problems Associated with Technology Adoption (cat.  
88-514-XPE/F)  
Monthly Canadian Economic Observer (cat. 11-010-XPB)

**Website:** The series of Research Papers are available on the Internet at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca) as well as available in print. Presently there are over 100 publications on various topics.

For additional information about Research Papers, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office.



## MARKET RESEARCH HANDBOOK

- What** The Market Research Handbook provides a broad range of socio-economic statistics to reveal market trends in Canada, as viewed through Statistics Canada data. For market researchers and analysts alike, the Market Research Handbook puts statistics to work to highlight emerging trends, position products, and gain a competitive edge -in short, to profit from the facts.
- Data available** Information on sources of demand (households) covering population trends and projections, average weekly earnings and building permits.
- Data on sources of supply (businesses), such as number of business establishments by Industry and Employment size, revenues, capital expenditures and wholesale trade.
- Macroeconomic trends revealing population growth, GDP, disposable income and inflation among other things are available.
- The first section of the handbook is a User's Guide that shows how to use the Market Research Handbook.
- Uses** By providing accurate and timely statistics on the changing demographics, standards of living and economic characteristics of Canadian society, the Market Research Handbook allows businesses to locate target markets, track their market share and assess their competitive position.
- Where** **Print Products**  
**Annual** Market Research Handbook (Cat. 63-224-XPB)
- Contact** Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional Office or:
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**Table 8-1**  
**Number of Establishments by Industry and Employment**  
**Size, June 1997**

Industry Groups	Size of establishment by number of employees								
	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500+
	742,806	423,760	131,083	91,306	61,511	19,647	9,137	4,268	2,148
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>12,234</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Logging</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Mining</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>2,055</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>28</b>
Mining	392	151	59	55	38	25	32	21	11
Crude petroleum and natural gas	1,080	577	171	117	106	52	26	23	8
Quarries and sand pits	549	230	83	100	105	27	2	2	-
Services incidental to mineral extraction	2,049	1,097	310	242	238	91	39	23	9
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>52,776</b>	<b>21,350</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>8,229</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>350</b>
Food and beverages	4,012	1,393	569	586	720	339	198	156	51
Tobacco products	52	13	4	9	12	6	3	3	2
Rubber and Plastic products	2,212	633	316	368	467	249	125	48	6
Leather and allied products	428	208	57	53	49	36	16	6	3
Textiles and textile products	1,584	653	255	240	215	115	64	34	8
Clothing	3,650	1,595	588	524	510	235	122	60	16
Wood	3,287	1,385	523	512	521	200	91	50	5
Furniture and fixtures	2,322	1,025	394	330	327	156	64	22	4
Paper and allied products	1,020	268	118	119	206	113	106	54	36
Printing, publishing and allied industries	7,997	4,151	1,342	971	916	362	172	62	21
Primary metal	674	190	90	85	120	67	46	52	24
Fabricated metal products	8,116	2,872	1,399	1,431	1,519	622	208	58	7
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	2,873	900	467	492	588	266	114	32	14
Transportation equipment	2,024	595	301	263	311	198	151	121	84
Electrical and electronic products	2,723	948	422	380	469	237	142	94	31
Non-metallic mineral products	1,835	661	314	346	307	119	59	23	6
Refined petroleum and coal products	267	127	32	27	32	13	15	14	7
Chemicals and chemical products	1,990	629	320	319	357	175	102	71	17
Other manufacturing	5,710	3,104	943	731	583	214	96	31	8
<b>Construction</b>	<b>82,675</b>	<b>53,493</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>27</b>
Building, developing and general contracting	22,238	14,799	3,630	2,155	1,234	289	90	37	4
Industrial and heavy (engineering)	3,348	1,228	534	500	605	285	123	60	13
Trade contracting	52,738	34,522	8,190	5,469	3,457	806	219	67	8
Services incidental to construction	4,351	2,944	707	377	234	63	18	6	2
<b>Utilities</b>	<b>30,136</b>	<b>18,768</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>198</b>
Transportation and pipelines	24,026	15,949	2,939	2,097	1,761	666	340	172	102
Storage and warehousing	1,019	474	160	178	118	48	26	10	5
Communications	3,345	1,640	432	401	494	170	84	73	51
Other utilities	1,746	705	301	231	256	116	58	49	30
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>61,388</b>	<b>30,776</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>9,580</b>	<b>6,620</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>37</b>
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco	5,837	3,351	1,183	1,026	872	234	105	54	10
Apparel and Dry goods	2,981	1,780	502	389	234	63	12	1	-
Household goods	2,228	1,229	385	323	222	51	17	1	-
Motor vehicles and parts, accessories	4,952	2,008	1,152	1,000	582	142	47	19	2
Metals, hardware, plumb., heating and bldg. mat.	8,294	3,375	1,852	1,576	1,118	237	73	57	6
Machinery, equipment and supplies	20,010	9,731	4,127	3,207	2,256	446	178	52	13
Other products (including farm and petroleum)	16,086	9,302	2,918	2,059	1,336	300	134	32	4
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>118,614</b>	<b>60,248</b>	<b>27,647</b>	<b>18,040</b>	<b>8,187</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>109</b>
Food, beverages and drugs	26,584	12,384	5,519	4,152	2,772	1,008	589	130	30
Shoes, apparel, fabric and yarn	14,089	5,888	4,342	2,649	876	187	87	40	20
Household furniture, appliance and furnishings	10,586	6,023	2,403	1,489	493	117	41	12	8

Source: Market Research Handbook (cat. 63-224-XPB)



## 7 EXAMPLES OF CONSTRUCTION DATA USES

### **Case #1: Housing price**

A housing market analyst is wondering if the average selling price of new houses in Victoria has increased over the last few months, and if so why?

#### **Data Sources:**

New Housing Price Index (see page 92)  
Union Wage Rate Indexes for Major Construction Trades (see page 100)  
Industrial Product Price Indexes (see page 102)  
Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (see page 78)

#### **Using the Data:**

The New Housing Price Index will provide information on changes over time in the contractor's selling price of new residential houses in Victoria. Separate indexes for house and land are available. To get a better idea of why the average price of new houses has changed, the analyst should look at some of the construction costs. The Union Wage Rate Indexes for Major Construction Trades shows the changes in the current collective agreement rates for 16 trades engaged in building construction. The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) shows average weekly earnings of employees working in the residential building construction. Finally, the Industrial Product Price Indexes could be used to find the changes in the cost of building materials.

### **Case #2 Financial Data**

Mrs. Jones works as an accountant for a company involved in heavy engineering work. She is looking for information on the profitability of other companies in the industry. She would like a general picture of the financial situation of these companies and compare it to her company.

#### **Data Sources:**

Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business (see page 25)  
Computer Interactive Benchmarking (see page 25)  
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises (see page 25)  
Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises (see page 25)

#### **Using the Data:**

The Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business will provide data on main financial ratios for companies involved in industrial and heavy engineering general contracting. Mrs. Jones could use the computer interactive benchmarking to compare financial performance indicators. The system includes a module to facilitate comparative analysis and forecast modelling (an example of one of the system's outputs for comparative analysis can be found on the next page). Aggregate information including a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement of change in financial position as well as some ratios for *corporations* that have more than 10 millions in assets can be found in the Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises. Finally, details on balance sheet and income statement data as well as reconciliations of book profit to taxable income and tax payable are available in the Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises publication.





	<b>Your Ratios</b>	<b>Industry median ratios</b>	<b>Your firm is better than ___% of the firms</b>	<b>Your firm is worse than ___% of the firms</b>
Number of firms in the group	17,367			
<b>Profitability (percentage)</b>				
Net Profit Margin	4.19	0.95	50	
Pretax profit margin	4.41	1.19	50	
Operating profit margin	9.47	1.10	75	
Gross profit margin	33.78	19.48	50	
Operating revenue to net operating assets	148.85	244.82	25	
Return on net operating assets	14.10	4.97	50	
Pretax profit to assets	2.32	2.01	50	
Return on capital employed	8.83	5.19	50	
Return on Equity	9.62	8.61	50	
<b>Efficiency(ratios)</b>				
Receivable turnover	4.54	6.86	25	
Inventory Turnover	0.98	3.87		75
<b>Liquidity/Solvency (ratios)</b>				
Working Capital	1.58	1.64	25	
Debt to equity	1.06	0.89	25	
Liabilities to assets	0.77	0.76	25	
Interest coverage	2.18	1.00	50	

**Note:** numbers portrayed above are fictitious and do not represent any specific company.

### **Case #3 Employment**

Mrs. Dubeau, who is a journalist in New-Brunswick, wants to write an article on employment in construction. Mrs. Dubeau will cover many subjects such as: total employment, employment in the residential and non-residential building construction, employment by age, etc.

#### **Data Sources:**

Labour Force Survey (see page 76)

Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (see page 78)

#### **Using the Data:**

The Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours both provide employment estimates. Because of differences in methodology and coverage, Mrs. Dubeau should use estimates from the Labour Force Survey to obtain total employment in the construction industry and demographic information such as employment in construction by age. However, she should use the Survey of



Employment, Payrolls and Hours for detailed industry information such as employment in non-residential building construction along with respective average weekly hours or average weekly hours in the industry.

### **Case #4 Renovation Work Made by Professionals**

A renovator was interviewed on a television news report and said "People prefer to do their renovation work themselves. Since the age of dwellings is increasing, the percentage of renovation work being done by professionals should also increase but that is not the case!" A viewer would like to verify the validity of these statements.

#### **Data Sources:**

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey (see page 66)

Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX) (see page 64)

1996 Census of Population (see page 54)

Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (see page 78)

#### **Using the Data:**

The Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey offers a detailed look at the market for home repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures by homeowners. More particularly, the viewer will get from this survey, data on expenditure on housing repair by period of construction (note that the 1996 Census of Population gives also information on the age of dwellings), contract and labour expenditures, etc. In addition, the viewer could use information from the Family Expenditure Survey on shelter expenses, furnishings and equipment, repairs, renovations and maintenance. On the other hand, it could be interesting to look at the level of employment in this sector of the economy (SEPH).

### **Case #5 Investment made in Construction**

Mr. Smith, a researcher from a political organisation is interested in looking at the evolution of investments made in residential construction in Ontario. He also wants to compare the growth of this sector with the non-residential building construction sector.

#### **Data Sources:**

Capital Expenditures Survey (see page 28)

Building and Demolition Permits survey (see page 26)

#### **Using the Data:**

Mr. Smith will find the information from the Capital Expenditures Survey such as *capital* expenditures by type of construction made by private and public organisations in each province and territory. Details on *capital* expenditures according to four types of residential construction and 95 types of non-residential construction are available. Mr. Smith should also use data from the Building and Demolition Permits survey to get an idea of the value of work made in residential and non-residential projects.



### **Case #6 Real Estate Development**

A real estate developer wants to build a shopping mall in a growing suburb of a major metropolitan area. He is seeking information that will help attract tenants to the shopping mall.

#### **Data Sources:**

Small Area and Administrative Data (see page 60)

1996 Census of Population (see page 54)

Labour Force Survey (see page 76)

#### **Using the Data:**

1996 and 1991 Census of Population data can be used to assess population growth in the suburb during the last 5 years. The Labour Force Survey data can be used to look at employment/unemployment trends in the major metropolitan area. An increase in the number of employed individuals typically indicates an increase in potential consumers. Finally, the Small Area and Administrative data can be used to gauge average and median income levels of the potential consumers that live in the vicinity of the proposed shopping mall.

**These are just few examples of what can be done using  
data from Statistics Canada!**

**Personal help is available from our experts!**

**Just contact your nearest Regional Office (see chapter 10)**





## 8 STATISTICS CANADA CODING STRUCTURE

### Classifications:

Standard classification structures are used to organize statistics on industry, occupation and other important characteristics which must be categorized to produce statistics on them. Classification structures set out distinct groups, sub-groups and so forth, with a clear definition for each.

Four of the more important standard classification structures are those used for occupations, geography, commodities (goods) and industries:

1. The **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)** provides a systematic classification structure to identify and classify the entire range of occupations in the Canadian labour force using as its basic classification principle the kind of work performed. An occupation is defined as a collection of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped under a common title for classification purposes. A job, in turn, encompasses all the tasks carried out by a particular worker to complete her/his duties. The 1980 SOC is on page 125 and the 1991 SOC is on page 127.
2. The **Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)** was developed to enable the production of integrated statistics by geographical area. It provides a range of geographical units that are convenient for data collection and compilation and useful for analysis of economic and social statistics by geographic region. It is intended primarily for the classification of *statistical units*, such as establishments or *households*, whose activities are normally associated with a specific geographic location. The SGC is on page 129.
3. The **Standard Classification of Goods (SCG)** provides a structured list of goods, the classes being mutually exclusive, while collectively exhausting the universe of goods to be classified. It is designed for the classification of goods on the basis of their physical characteristics, in the sense that one should be able to apply objective criteria to correctly classify a good or verify its classification, by examining it or asking a laboratory to test its physical or chemical properties. The SCG is on page 130.
4. **Industrial Classifications**

An industrial classification is a system for arranging production units into industries, that is, groups of production units engaged in similar types of activity in relation to similar goods and services.

The classification of industries most commonly used by Statistics Canada is the **Standard Industrial Classification for Establishments (SIC-E)**. This classification has four levels : Divisions; Major groups; Industry groups; Industries.

For example, the Division F is the Construction Division, 40 is the major group « BUILDING, DEVELOPING AND GENERAL CONTRACTING », 401 is the INDUSTRY GROUP « Residential Building and Development » and 4011 is the industry « Single Family Housing ». More information can be found in the Standard Industrial Classification, 1980 Statistics Canada, cat. 12-501 E/F.



The SIC is sufficiently general that it can be used to classify more than one type of *statistical unit*, but the user should keep in mind that it is specifically *establishment*-based, using the principal activity and type of output as the criteria for classification. *Production statistics* refer to the *establishment* unit and its related input and output, but data needs are not limited to that specific framework.

A second industrial classification, the Canadian **Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises, SIC-C** provides a framework for classifying Canadian companies and enterprises to 18 main industrial sectors, 60 sub-sectors and 163 segments. It is particularly useful when collecting, compiling, and publishing financial statistics such as corporation financial statistics and corporation profits.

Over the period 1997 through 2000, Statistics Canada will replace the current 1980 Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) with one system for establishment and companies, the North American Industry Classification System (**NAICS**) Canada. This new classification has five levels: 2 digits – sector, 3 digits – sub-sector, 4 digits – group, 5 digits – class, 6 digits – Canadian class. For example,

23	CONSTRUCTION (sector)
231	PRIME CONTRACTING (sub-sector)
2312	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (group)
23121	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (class)
231210	RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION (Canadian class)

The Standard Industrial Classification (**SIC-E**) is on page 131 and the North American Industry Classification System (**NAICS**) is on page 134.



**Extract from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1980**

MAJOR GROUP 87 CONSTRUCTION TRADES OCCUPATIONS

<b>871</b>	<b>Excavating, grading, Paving and related occupations</b>
8710	Foremen/women: Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Occupations
8711	Excavating, Grading and Related Occupations
8713	Paving, Surfacing and Related Occupations
8715	Railway Section and Track Workers
8718	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Occupations
8719	Excavating, Grading, Paving and Related Occupations, n.e.c.
<b>873</b>	<b>Electrical power, lighting and wire communications equipment erecting, installing and repairing occupations</b>
8730	Foremen/women: Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing Occupations
8731	Electrical Power Line Workers and Related Occupations
8733	Construction Electricians and Repairers
8735	Wire Communications and Related Equipment Installing and Repairing Occupations
8736	Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing
8738	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing
8739	Electrical Power, Lighting and Wire Communications Equipment Erecting, Installing and Repairing Occupations, n.e.c.
<b>878/879</b>	<b>Other construction trade occupations</b>
8780	Foremen/women: Other Construction Trades Occupations
8781	Carpenters and Related Occupations
8782	Brick and Stone Masons and Tile Setters
8783	Concrete Finishing and Related Occupations
8784	Plasterers and Related Occupations
8785	Painters, Paperhangers and Related Occupations
8786	Insulating Occupations, Construction
8787	Roofing, Waterproofing and Related Occupations
8791	Pipefitting, Plumbing and Related Occupations
8793	Structural Metal Erectors
8795	Glaziers
8796	Inspecting, Testing, Grading and Sampling Occupations: Other Construction Trades
8798	Occupations in Labouring and Other Elemental Work: Other Construction Trades
8799	Other Construction Trades Occupations, n.e.c.



The 1980 Standard Occupation Classification (SOC 80) system is a revision of the 1971 Occupational Classification Manual.

The 1980 Standard Occupational Classification system groups occupations into Major Group, Minor Group and Unit Group within a hierarchical relationship. For example, the Major Group 87 listed above contains the construction trades occupations. The Minor Group 871 includes the excavating, grading, paving and related occupations. Finally, distinct code numbers are given to particular occupational groups at the unit level. Therefore, the Unit Group 8710 represents Foremen/women involved in excavating, grading, paving and related occupations.

The 1991 Standard Occupation Classification (see page 127) system is currently being phased into Statistics Canada data and will gradually replace the 1980 SOC.





**Extract from the Standard Occupational Classification System (SOC) 1991**

MAJOR GROUP H1 CONSTRUCTION TRADE

**H11 Plumbers, Pipefitters and Gas Fitters**

- H111 Plumbers
- H112 Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Sprinkler System Installers

**H12 Carpenters and Cabinetmakers**

- H121 Carpenters
- H122 Cabinetmakers

**H13 Masonry and Plastering Trades**

- H131 Bricklayers
- H132 Cement Finishers
- H133 Tilesetters
- H134 Plasterers, Drywall Installers and Finishers, and Lathers

**H14 Other Construction Trades**

- H141 Roofers and Shinglers
- H142 Glaziers
- H143 Insulators
- H144 Painters and Decorators
- H145 Floor Covering Installers

MAJOR GROUP H2 STATIONARY ENGINEERS, POWER STATION OPERATORS AND ELECTRICAL TRADES AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS OCCUPATIONS

**H21 Electrical Trades and Telecommunications Occupations**

- H211 Electricians (Except Industrial and Power System)
- H212 Industrial Electricians
- H213 Power System Electricians
- H214 Electrical Power Line and Cable Workers
- H215 Telecommunications Line and Cable Workers
- H216 Telecommunications Installation and Repair Workers
- H217 Cable Television Service and Maintenance Technicians



In the 1991 Standard Occupation Classification System, the occupational groups are such that, within each broad occupational category, one or more major groups are identified; within each major group, one or more minor groups are identified and within each minor group one or more unit groups.

The 1991 SOC is a completely new classification and should not be viewed as a revision of the 1980 SOC. There are very few unit groups with a one to one correspondence. Users should be aware that although the labels of various levels of aggregation in one classification suggest a correspondence with the other, this is usually not the case. Detailed concordance tables are provided with the 1991 SOC manual and should be consulted before assuming any correspondence based on the similarity of class labels in the two classifications.



**SGC 1996 Classification example**

<b>35</b>	<b>02</b>		<b>PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL UNITED COUNTIES</b>
35	02	001	East Hawkesbury
35	02	006	West Hawkesbury
35	02	008 502	Hawkesbury
35	02	009	Vankleek Hill
35	02	012	Caledonia
35	02	016	Longueuil
35	02	018	L'Orignal
35	02	021	Alfred
35	02	024	Alfred
35	02	026	South Plantagenet
35	02	027	St. Isidore
35	02	031	North Plantagenet
35	02	034	Plantagenet
35	02	037 505	Clarence
35	02	039 505	Rockland
35	02	042 505	Cambridge
35	02	044 505	Casselman
35	02	048 505	Russell

The SGC identifies three types of geographical units. The first identifies the province. The second identifies the Census Division (CD). CD's are established by provincial law in all provinces except for Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. For these provinces, Statistics Canada created the Census Divisions. The third type of unit is the Census Subdivision (CSD). This term applies to municipalities or their equivalent (e.g. Indian reserves, Indian Settlements and unorganized territories). Municipalities are units of local government.

There is also a fourth series of number as noted in the example above. Not all Census Subdivisions have these numbers. They refer to Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and Census Agglomerations (CA). A CMA is delineated around an urban core with a population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census. Census Agglomerations (CA's) are centered on urban cores with populations of at least 10,000.

The example above contains all the geographical units that form the Census Division of Prescott and Russell United Counties. The first number (35) refers to the province of Ontario. The second number (02) refers to the Census Division. The next number is different for each entry since they are unique Census Subdivisions. For example, the Census subdivision of Caledonia is identified by the number 012.

This example also contains the fourth series of numbers. The last four Census Subdivisions have the number 505 attached to them. This indicates that they are part of a larger urban core. The same principle applies to the Hawkesbury CSD with the number 502.

**Extract from the Standard Classification of Goods (SCG)****44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal**

<b>44.08</b>			Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mm.
4408.10	SM		Coniferous
	4408.10.10	IE	Douglas fir
	4408.10.20	1	Cedar
	4408.10.90	IE	Other
		SM	Of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note I to this Chapter
4408.31	IE		Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakes
4408.39	E		Other
	4408.39.10	1	Mahogany, Philippine
	4408.39.20	1	Mahogany, African
	4408.39.30	1	Mahogany, American
	4408.39.90	1	Other
4408.90	1 SM		Other
	4408.90.30	E	Birch
	4408.90.40	E	Maple
	4408.90.70	E	Oak
	4408.90.9		Other
	4408.90.93	E	Walnut
	4408.90.99	E	Other
<b>44.09</b>	M		Wood ( including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed or finger-jointed
4409.10			Coniferous
	4409.10.1	1	Siding
	4409.10.11	ES	Western red cedar
	4409.10.19	ES	Other
	4409.10.3	ES	Mouldings
	4409.10.31	1	Construction type
	4409.10.39	1	Other
	4409.10.40	IE	Dowelling
	4409.10.50	1	Flooring
	4409.10.9	IE	Other

The 1996 Standard Classification of Goods is based upon the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). It replaces the Standard Commodity Classification (SCC) which was developed and published during the 1950s and a revised edition was released in 1972.

The SCG consists of a hierarchy of chapters (two-digit codes) headings (four-digit codes) and subheadings (six-digit and eight-digit codes), organized primarily by component material, beginning with crude products and proceeding through further stages of processing, then mixtures and products made from a variety of materials.



**Extract from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for establishments**

DIVISION F	CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES
	40 BUILDING, DEVELOPING AND GENERAL CONTRACTING
	401 Residential Building and Development
	4011 Single Family Housing
	4012 Apartment and Other Multiple Housing
	4013 Residential Renovation
	402 Non-Residential Building and Development
	4021 Manufacturing and Light Industrial Building
	4022 Commercial Building
	4023 Institutional Building
	41 INDUSTRIAL AND HEAVY (ENGINEERING) CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES
	411 Industrial Construction (Other Than Buildings)
	4111 Power Plants (Except Hydroelectric)
	4112 Gas, Oil and Other Energy Related Structures (Except Pipelines)
	4113 Gas and Oil Pipelines
	4119 Other Industrial Construction
	412 Highway and Heavy Construction
	4121 Highways, Streets and Bridges
	4122 Waterworks and Sewage Systems
	4123 Hydroelectric Power Plants and Related Structures (Except Transmission Lines)
	4124 Power and Telecommunication Transmission Lines
	4129 Other Heavy Construction
	42 TRADE CONTRACTING INDUSTRIES
	421 Site Work
	4211 Wrecking and Demolition
	4212 Water Well Drilling
	4213 Septic System Installation
	4214 Excavating and Grading
	4215 Equipment Rental (With Operator)
	4216 Asphalt Paving
	4217 Fencing Installation
	4219 Other Site Work
	422 Structural and Related Work
	4221 Piledriving Work
	4222 Form Work
	4223 Steel Reinforcing
	4224 Concrete Pouring and Finishing
	4225 Precast Concrete Installation



4226	Rough and Framing Carpentry
4227	Structural Steel Erection
4229	Other Structural and Related Work
423	Exterior Close-In Work
4231	Masonry Work
4232	Siding Work
4233	Glass and Glazing Work
4234	Insulation Work
4235	Roof Shingling
4236	Sheet Metal and Built-Up Roofing
4239	Other Exterior Close-In Work
424	Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning, Mechanical Work
4241	Plumbing
4242	Dry Heating and Gas Piping Work
4243	Wet Heating and Air Conditioning Work
4244	Sheet Metal and Other Duct Work
425	Mechanical Specialty Work
4251	Process Piping Work
4252	Automatic Sprinkler System Installation
4253	Commercial Refrigeration Work
4254	Environmental Control Work
4255	Millwright and Rigging Work
4256	Thermal Insulation Work
4259	Other Mechanical Specialty Work
426	Electrical Work
4261	Electrical Work
427	Interior and Finishing Work
4271	Plastering and Stucco Work
4272	Drywall Work
4273	Acoustical Work
4274	Finish Carpentry
4275	Painting and Decorating Work
4276	Terrazzo and Tile Work
4277	Hardwood Flooring Installation
4278	Resilient Flooring and Carpet Work
4279	Other Interior and Finishing Work
429	Other Trade Work
4291	Elevator and Escalator Installation
4292	Ornamental and Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Installation
4293	Residential Swimming Pool Installation
4299	Other Trade Work n.e.c.



44	SERVICE INDUSTRIES INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION
441	Project Management, Construction
4411	Project Management, Construction
449	Other Services Incidental to Construction
4491	Land Developers
4499	Other Services Incidental to Construction n.e.c.

The Standard Industrial Classification was first formalized in 1948, and given major revisions in 1960, 1970 and 1980. When using data from different surveys or different time periods, it is important to use the same version of the SIC.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system uses four levels to group establishments. These levels are related to one another in a hierarchical fashion. The first level is called Division. In the example above, Division F - Construction is used. The second level is the Major Group, which represents an aggregation of industry groups forming a recognizable sector of the economy. For example, Major Group 41 contains Industrial and Heavy (Engineering) Construction Industries. The third level contains the Industry Group, which associates industrial classes having relatively broad families of goods or service producing industries. Within Major Group 41, Minor group 411 contains Industrial Construction (Other Than Buildings) industries. Finally, the fourth level -Industry Class- represents the industries as identified using the criteria and concepts of the classification system. For example, Industry Class 4113 contains establishments involved in the Gas and Oil Pipelines industry.

The SIC is sufficiently general that it can be used to classify more than one type of *statistical unit*, but the user should keep in mind that it is specifically *establishment*-based, using the principal activity and type of output as the criteria for classification. In most cases the principal activity is readily apparent, but sometimes an *establishment* is involved in more than one activity.



**Extract from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada**

23	CONSTRUCTION
231	PRIME CONTRACTING
<b>2311</b>	<b>Land Subdivision and Land Development</b>
23111	Land Subdivision and Land Development
231110	Land Subdivision and Land Development
<b>2312</b>	<b>Building Construction</b>
23121	Residential Building Construction
231210	Residential Building Construction
23122	Non-Residential Building Construction
231220	Non-Residential Building Construction
<b>2313</b>	<b>Engineering Construction</b>
23131	Highway, Street and Bridge Construction
231310	Highway, Street and Bridge Construction
23132	Water and Sewer Construction
231320	Water and Sewer Construction
23133	Oil and Gas Pipelines and Related Industrial Complexes Construction
231330	Oil and Gas Pipelines and Related Industrial Complexes Construction
23139	Other Engineering Construction
231390	Other Engineering Construction
<b>2314</b>	<b>Construction Management</b>
23141	Construction Management
231410	Construction Management
232	TRADE CONTRACTING
<b>2321</b>	<b>Site Preparation Work</b>
23211	Site Preparation Work
232110	Site Preparation Work
<b>2322</b>	<b>Building Structure Work</b>
23221	Forming Work
232210	Forming Work
23222	Concrete Pouring and Finishing Work
232220	Concrete Pouring and Finishing Work
23223	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Erection Work
232230	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Erection Work





23224	Crane Rental Services
232240	Crane Rental Services
23225	Framing and Rough Carpentry Work
232250	Framing and Rough Carpentry Work
23229	Other Building Structure Work
232290	Other Building Structure Work
<b>2323</b>	<b>Building Exterior Finishing Work</b>
23231	Masonry Work
232310	Masonry Work
23232	Glass and Glazing Work
232320	Glass and Glazing Work
23233	Sheet Metal and Roofing Work
232330	Sheet Metal and Roofing Work
23234	Metallic and Other Siding Work
232340	Metallic and Other Siding Work
23239	Other Building Exterior Finishing Work
232390	Other Building Exterior Finishing Work
<b>2324</b>	<b>Building Interior Finishing Work</b>
23241	Drywall, Plaster and Acoustical Work
232410	Drywall, Plaster and Acoustical Work
23242	Terrazzo and Tile Work
232420	Terrazzo and Tile Work
23243	Carpet and Resilient Flooring Work
232430	Carpet and Resilient Flooring Work
23244	Insulation Work
232440	Insulation Work
23245	Building Painting and Paperhanging Work
232450	Building Painting and Paperhanging Work
23246	Finish Carpentry and Wood Flooring Work
232460	Finish Carpentry and Wood Flooring Work
23249	Other Building Interior Finishing Work
232490	Other Building Interior Finishing Work
<b>2325</b>	<b>Building Equipment Installation</b>
23251	Electrical Work



232510	Electrical Work
23252	Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning Installation
232520	Plumbing, Heating and Air-Conditioning Installation
23253	Automatic Sprinkler System Installation
232530	Automatic Sprinkler System Installation
23254	Commercial Refrigeration Installation
232540	Commercial Refrigeration Installation
23255	Elevator and Escalator Installation
232550	Elevator and Escalator Installation
23259	Other Building Equipment Installation
232590	Other Building Equipment Installation
<b>2329</b>	<b>Other Special Trade Contracting</b>
23291	Fencing and Interlocking Stone Contracting
232910	Fencing and Interlocking Stone Contracting
23292	Residential and Commercial Paving Contracting
232920	Residential and Commercial Paving Contracting
23299	All Other Special Trade Contracting
232990	All Other Special Trade Contracting



## 9 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Base period or base year:** A synonym of the time base of an index or measurement. See *Current* and *Constant Dollars*.

**Business Survey:** A business survey gathers information from firms which are part of the Canadian business sector. The survey may ask for information that comes from administrative records (wages, number of employees), operating budget, and so on.

**CANSIM:** Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System, Statistics Canada's electronic database or repository and retrieval system, for time series and other data.

**Capital:** referred to as a factor of production. It includes the equipment, the buildings, the tools and the goods used to produce new goods.

**Capital consumption allowance:** The allowance for the using up of capital in the productive process.

**Census:** A survey that gathers responses from all members of a particular *population* (i.e. all Canadians, all builders).

**Class of Customer:** The annual Retail and Wholesale trade surveys group customer to whom goods are sold into 6 categories. They are: (1) Household/individuals (2) Retail Businesses (3) Wholesale business (4) Industrial/commercial/other business users (5) Farmers (6) Outside Canada

**Class of Worker:** This variable classifies working individuals into those who (i) worked mainly for someone else for wages, salaries, commissions or payments "in kind", (ii) worked without pay in a family farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a related *household* member, (iii) worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help, alone or in a partnership.

**Company:** See Statistical company.

**Corporation:** See definition of a legal entity.

**Current and Constant Dollars:** When the data are in current dollars, it simply means the values are expressed in terms of their price or cost at the time the survey or measurement was taken. However, the value (or purchasing power) of the dollar changes over time with *inflation* or *deflation*. For example, statistics may show that wages have increased substantially over a given period, but if prices have gone up even more, the purchasing power of each wage dollar has in fact decreased. "Real" wages are expressed in dollars which have a constant value over time, i.e. in constant dollars. Constant dollars can be used for any value expressed in dollars, or for indexes which reflect dollar values. When constant dollars are used in a statistical table, the value of the dollar in one particular year, referred to as the *base year*, is selected and the year is always clearly stated. At present, the 1986 dollar is the *base year* of most major national and international indexes. The word deflator is also used to indicate the index by which current dollars are brought down to constant dollars.

**Constant Dollars:** See current dollars

**Deflation:** See current and constant dollars



**Deflator:** See current and constant dollars

**Demographic Variables:** A term given to a set of variables pertaining to individuals, which include age, sex and marital status.

**Dwellings:** refers to a set of living quarters in which a person or group of persons resides or could reside.

**Enterprise:** See Statistical enterprise.

**Establishment:** See Statistical establishment

**Factor Cost:** Cost of factors, such as labour costs, in the production of a good or service. All indirect taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, customs duties and property taxes are excluded from the calculation.

**Geographic Information System (GIS) :** Software package integrating geographic data such as maps with social and/or business data. Manipulation of maps and data is possible. Basic functions, such as performing crosstabulations, creating sums, percentages and ratios are also possible within the system. Finally, data can be exported into other software.

**Gross Domestic Product:** The aggregate value of production originating within the geographical boundaries of a country, regardless of whether the factors of production are resident or non-resident.

**Harmonized System (HS):** Harmonized commodity description and coding system is an international standard for the classification of goods.

**Household:** A person or group of persons (usually this does not include foreign residents), who occupy the same dwelling. It may consist of a family group with or without other non-family persons, two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone.

**Household Survey:** A survey which is administered to a randomly selected sample of *households*. One or more members of the *household* may be asked to respond to questions for the survey.

**Inflation:** An upward movement in the average level of prices.

**Information on Products and Services (IPS):** IPS is a search and retrieval system designed to help you find up-to-date information on all Statistics Canada products and services. IPS enables people to search through thousands of Statistics Canada products and services by keywords or by catalogue number.

**Inventory valuation adjustment:** The difference between the change in inventory book values and the value of physical change in inventories.

**Labour Force:** The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian, non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who form the pool of available workers in Canada. To be considered a member of the labour force, an individual must be working (either full or part-time) or unemployed but actively looking for work.



**Legal entity:** An incorporated business or company, technically defined as an entity granted by law the power to own assets, borrow resources and transact business (buy and sell goods and/or services).

**Longitudinal:** In the context of longitudinal surveys, collects similar information on the same sample over an extended period of time. This provides researchers with the ability to examine the dynamics of change in the surveyed population over a period of time. This is opposed to cross-sectional surveys which take a "snapshot" of a surveyed population at one moment in time. The same survey can take a second snapshot of the same population at a different time, however, the sample is likely to contain different individuals, households or businesses.

**NAICS:** North American Industrial Classification System (see page 134) is to be implemented in 1997 as the North American standard for the classification of *statistical units* by industry. It is to be used for the classification of statistical establishments by activity and for the classification of statistical companies and statistical enterprises by industry. It contains a level for Canadian detailed classes and replaces both the SIC-E and the SIC-C.

**Participation Rate:** The proportion of the population engaged in a specific activity.

**Population:** The total number of individuals (or *households*, employers, institutions, businesses, etc.) sharing some common characteristics that the researcher wishes to make inferences about.

**Production Statistics:** Statistics derived from data collected at the production level. Production level data deals with business revenue and expenditures.

**Reference Period:** This is the time period for which the respondent is asked to provide information. Questions may be asked about a current situation (called a snapshot survey, as in the Census) the recent past, the last year, the last five years or even longer.

**Sample Population:** A selection of units from an entire population. The randomly selected sample completes the survey questionnaire. Since inferences are made from the sample population to the target population, it is important that the sample population be representative of the target population.

**Standard Classification of Goods (SCG):** SCG is the Canadian standard for the classification of goods. An extension of the Harmonised System, it is more detailed than the HS (see page 130).

**Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises (SIC-C):** The 1980 SIC-C is the Canadian standard for the classification of statistical companies and statistical enterprises by industry. In 1997 it will be replaced by NAICS see (page 134).

**Standard Industrial Classification for Establishments (SIC-E):** The 1980 SIC-E is the Canadian standard for the classification of statistical establishments by industry (see page 131). It is also used for the classification of statistical locations by activity. In 1997 it will be replaced by NAICS (see page 134).

**Standard Occupational Classification Code:** The 1980 SOC (see page 125) is the most widely used standard for classification of occupations. It is currently being phased out and being replaced with the 1991 SOC (see page 127).



**Seasonal Adjustment:** In Canada, the changing climate, or consumer habits related to it, affect nearly all business activity. Construction slows down in winter; tourism increases in summer. The demand for particular goods and services changes along with the season; consumers want boots in winter, swim suits in the summer and so on. This makes it impossible to determine the underlying trend from an examination of a series of month-by-month figures. For this reason, many series are adjusted to remove the effect of seasonal variations. To do this, seasonal factors for each month are calculated. Once the seasonal factors are estimated, the seasonally adjusted series is calculated by dividing the value, quantity or index for each month by the monthly factor for that month and multiplying by 100.

**Statistical Enterprise:** The complete organisational unit of a business entity i) whose activities are as industrially homogeneous as possible; and ii) that independently direct and controls the allocation of resources and economic activities relating to operations in Canada; and iii) for which accounting records provide a complete set of financial accounts from which international transactions, international investment position and a consolidated financial position can be derived, as well as all consolidated elements of revenues and expenses required to measure profit.

**Statistical Company:** The smallest organisational unit i) whose activities are as industrially homogeneous as possible; and ii) for which revenue and expense elements are available that allow the calculation of an operating profit; and iii) which has assets and liability elements to measure capital employed in the production of goods and/or services. Management normally has significant short- and medium-term discretion over production and employment levels, and possibly investment decisions, but little or no discretion over financial management or other broad strategic matters.

**Statistical Establishment:** One production entity or the smallest grouping of production entities i) which produces as homogeneous a set of goods and/or services as possible; and ii) which does not cross provincial boundaries; and iii) for which records provide data on the value of output together with the cost of principal intermediate inputs used and cost and quantity of labour resources used to produce the output.

**Statistical Unit:** Unit or entity for which data can be collected. For example, demographic and social data can be collected at the individual or *household* level. Economic statistics can be collected at the *establishment* or *enterprise* level. See *Statistical Enterprise* and *Statistical Establishment*.

**System of National Accounts:** Procedures for recording, verifying and reporting transactions in a given national economy, such as Canada. The System of National Accounts provides an overall conceptually integrated framework in which the various parts can be considered as interrelated sub-systems.

**Time base:** The period whose prices serve as a base for comparing the observed period prices; in other words, the period in which an index is 100 in percentage form or 1 in ratio form.

**Unemployment Rate:** The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.



## 10 HOW TO GET MORE HELP

Statistics Canada publishes data in a variety of ways. Despite developments over the past few years in the dissemination of data via computers and microcomputers, the primary means of publishing statistics is still conventional hard copy, i.e. books and bulletins containing tables of figures.

Finding the information needed, in the most useful format, can pose a problem for both experienced and inexperienced users. Most of the users wish to research information on their own. But the golden rule is, if in doubt – ask! *Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres* are listed on the next page. Readers who need more help are urged to contact them.

### 10.1 Regional Reference Centres

The Advisory Services Division of Statistics Canada provides an information dissemination network across the country through nine regional Reference Centres. Each Reference Centre has a collection of current publications and reference documents which can be consulted or purchased, along with maps and other products. Copying facilities for printed materials are available on site.

Each Reference Centre provides a wide range of additional services from Dissemination Services (a free telephone enquiries line for the most recent basic data) to Advisory Services. The latter includes identification of your needs, establishing sources or availability of data, consolidation and integration of data coming from different sources and development of profiles, analysis of highlights or tendencies and, finally, training on products, services, Statistics Canada concepts and the use of statistical data.

For more information, you can call the Reference Centre closest to you by dialling the number below or if you are outside the local calling area, please dial the national toll-free enquiries number and you will be put in contact with the Regional Reference Centre serving your area.

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National Toll-Free Enquiries Line (Canada and United States): 1-800-263-1136  
Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired: 1-800-363-7629  
Toll-Free Order Only Line (Canada and United States): 1-800-267-6677

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### **ATLANTIC REGION REFERENCE CENTRE**

Serving the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
1741 Brunswick Street  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Box 11  
**HALIFAX**, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3X8  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (902) 426-5331  
Fax number: (902) 426-9538  
E-mail: [atlantic.info@statcan.ca](mailto:atlantic.info@statcan.ca)

### **QUEBEC REGION REFERENCE CENTRE**

Serving the province of Quebec except the National Capital Region

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.  
Guy Favreau Complex  
4th Floor, East Tower  
**MONTREAL**, Quebec  
H2Z 1X4  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (514) 283-5725  
Fax number: (514) 283-9350

### **NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION REFERENCE CENTRE**

Serving the National Capital Region

Statistics Canada  
Statistical Reference Centre (National Capital Region)  
R.H. Coats Building, Lobby  
Holland Avenue  
**OTTAWA**, Ontario  
K1A 0T6  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (613) 951-8116  
Fax number: (613) 951-0581  
E-mail: [infostats@statcan.ca](mailto:infostats@statcan.ca)





## ONTARIO REGION REFERENCE CENTRE

Serving the province of Ontario except the National Capital Region

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Arthur Meighen Building, 10th Floor  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
**TORONTO**, Ontario  
M4T 1M4  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (416) 973-6586  
Fax number: (416) 973-7475

## PRAIRIE REGION REFERENCE CENTRES

This region has 4 Reference Centres serving the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Serving the province of Manitoba:

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Via Rail building, Suite 200  
123 Main Street  
**WINNIPEG**, Manitoba  
R3C 4V9  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
Fax number: (204) 983-7543  
E-mail: [statswpg@Solutions.net](mailto:statswpg@Solutions.net)

Serving the province of Saskatchewan:

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Park Plaza, Suite 440  
2365 Albert Street  
**REGINA**, Saskatchewan  
S4P 4K1  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (306) 780-5405  
Fax number: (306) 780-5403  
E-mail: [statcan@sk.sympatico.ca](mailto:statcan@sk.sympatico.ca)



Serving Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories:

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Park Square, 9th Floor  
10001 Bellamy Hill  
**EDMONTON**, Alberta  
T5J 3B6  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Fax number: (403) 495-5318  
E-mail: [ewieall@statcan.ca](mailto:ewieall@statcan.ca)

Serving Southern Alberta:

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Discovery Place, Room 201  
3553 - 31 Street N.W.  
**CALGARY**, Alberta  
T2L 2K7  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (403) 292-6717  
Fax number: (403) 292-4958  
E-mail: [degagnej@cadvision.com](mailto:degagnej@cadvision.com)

### **PACIFIC REGION REFERENCE CENTRE**

Serving the province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Statistics Canada  
Advisory Services  
Library Square Office Tower  
600-300 West Georgia Street  
**VANCOUVER**, British Columbia  
V6B 6C7  
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136  
Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Fax number: (604) 666-4863  
E-mail: [stcvan@statcan.ca](mailto:stcvan@statcan.ca)



## 10.2 DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The following is a list of 50 libraries, which are “full depository”(i.e. they subscribe to all of Statistics Canada Products.) There are over 650 other depository libraries that subscribe to most Statistics Canada frequently asked products but not to all of what Statistics Canada has to offer.

### STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTRE

The Statistics Canada Library and Information Centre in Ottawa maintains complete current and historical records of all Statistics Canada publications, both catalogued and non-catalogued. The Library and Information Centre staff is available to help users find the required information.

Statistics Canada Library and Information Centre R.H. Coats Building, 2nd Floor 120 Parkdale Ave.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A OT6 Local calls: (613) 951-8219 Fax: (613) 951-0939 Email: library@statcan.ca  
Internet: <http://www.statcan.ca>

## DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

The following is a list of full depository libraries that receive all Statistics Canada publications and all other federal government publications.

### CANADA

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### St. John's

Memorial University - Queen Elizabeth II Library  
Government Documents  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
A1B 3Y1

#### NOVA SCOTIA

##### Halifax

Dalhousie University - Killam Memorial Library  
Government Documents  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H8



**Wolfville**

Acadia University - Library  
Wolfville, Nova Scotia  
BOP 1X0

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**Charlottetown**

Government Services Library  
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
C1A 7N8

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

**Fredericton**

New Brunswick Legislative Library  
766 King Street  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
E3B 5H1

University of New Brunswick  
Harriet Irving Library  
Government Documents  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
E3B 5H5

**Moncton**

Université de Moncton  
Bibliothèque Champlain  
Publications officielles  
Moncton, New Brunswick  
E1A 3E9

**Sackville**

Mount Allison University  
Ralph Pickard Bell Library  
Government Documents  
Sackville, New Brunswick  
EOA 3CO

**QUÉBEC**

**Québec**

Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale  
Service des documents officiels canadiens  
Edifice Pamphile  
Québec, Québec  
G1A 1A5



**Ste-Foy**

Université Laval - Bibliothèque générale  
 Service des documents officiels  
 Pavillon Bonenfant  
 Cité universitaire  
 Ste-Foy, Québec  
 G1K 7P4

**Montréal**

Bibliothèque municipale de Montréal  
 Publications officielles  
 5650, rue d'Iberville  
 Bureau 400  
 Montréal, Québec  
 H2G 3E4

Services Documentaires Multimédia  
 Publications officielles fédérales  
 75, rue de Port-Royal est, bureau 300  
 Montréal, Québec  
 H3L 3T1

Concordia University Libraries  
 Publications officielles  
 1455 de Maisonneuve boulevard ouest  
 Montréal, Québec  
 H3G 1M8

Université de Montréal  
 Bibliothèque des sciences humaines et sociales  
 Publications officielles  
 3150, rue Jean Brillant  
 Montréal, Québec  
 13C 3T2

McGill University Library  
 Government Documents  
 3459 McTavish Street  
 Montréal, Québec  
 H3A 1Y1

Université du Québec à Montréal  
 Bibliothèque Service des publications  
 des gouvernements internationaux  
 1200, rue Berri  
 Montréal, Québec  
 H2L 4S6

**Sherbrooke**

Université de Sherbrooke  
 Bibliothèque générale  
 Publications gouvernementales  
 Cité universitaire  
 2500, boulevard Universitaire  
 Sherbrooke, Québec  
 J1K 2R1



**ONTARIO**

**Guelph**

University of Guelph  
Library Government Documents  
Guelph, Ontario  
N1G 2W1

**Hamilton**

Hamilton Public Library  
Government Documents  
55 York Boulevard  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8N 4E4

McMaster University  
Mills Memorial Library  
Government Documents  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8S 4L6

**Kingston**

Queen's University  
Joseph S. Stauffer Library  
Kingston, Ontario  
K7L 5C4

**London**

University of Western Ontario.  
D.B. Weldon Library  
Government Documents  
London, Ontario  
N6A 3K7

**Ottawa**

Library of Parliament  
Publications officielles  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0A9

National Library of Canada  
Canadian Acquisitions  
Government Documents  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N4

Université d'Ottawa  
Bibliothèque Morisset  
Services spéciaux  
65, rue Université  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1N 9A5



**North York**

York University  
 Scott Library  
 Government Documents  
 4700 Keele Street  
 North York, Ontario  
 M3J 2R6

**Toronto**

Legislative Library  
 Parliament Buildings  
 Collection Development  
 99 Wellesley Street West  
 Room 2350  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M7A 1A9

Metropolitan Toronto  
 Reference Library  
 Government Documents  
 789 Young Street  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M4W 2G8

University of Toronto  
 Robarts Library  
 Government Documents  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 M5S 1A5

**Sudbury**

Laurentian University  
 J.N.Desmarais Library  
 Government Documents  
 Ramsey Lake Road  
 Sudbury, Ontario  
 P3E 2C6

**Thunder Bay**

Lakehead University  
 Chancellor Paterson Library  
 Government Documents  
 955 Oliver Road  
 Thunder Bay, Ontario  
 P7B 5E1

Thunder Bay Public Library  
 Government Documents  
 216 South Brodice Street  
 Thunder Bay, Ontario  
 P7E 1C2

**Waterloo**

University of Waterloo  
 Dana Porter Arts Library  
 Government Documents  
 Waterloo, Ontario  
 N2L 3G1



**Windsor**

Windsor Public Library  
Government Documents  
850 Ouellette Avenue  
Windsor, Ontario  
N9A 4M9

**MANITOBA**

**Winnipeg**

Manitoba Legislature  
Legislative Library  
200 Vaughan Street  
Main Floor  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0V8

University of Manitoba  
Elizabeth Dafoe Library  
Government Documents  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3T 2N2

**SASKATCHEWAN**

**Regina**

Saskatchewan Legislature  
Legislative Library Government Documents  
234 Legislative Building  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 0B3

**Saskatoon**

University of Saskatchewan  
Main Library Government Documents  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7N 0W0

**ALBERTA**

**Calgary**

University of Calgary  
Library Government Documents  
2500 University Drive North West  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2N 1N4





**Edmonton**

Alberta Legislature  
 Legislature Library Government Documents  
 216 Legislature Building  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T5K 2B6

Edmonton Public Library  
 7 Sir Winston Churchill Square  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T5J 2V4

University of Alberta Humanities and Social Sciences Library  
 Government Publications  
 1-101 Rutherford South  
 Edmonton, Alberta  
 T6G 2J4

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**Burnaby**

Simon Fraser University Library  
 Government Documents  
 Burnaby, British Columbia  
 V5A 1S6

**Vancouver**

University of British Columbia  
 The Walter C. Koerner Library  
 1958 Main Mall  
 Vancouver, British Columbia  
 V6T 1Z2

Vancouver Public Library Government  
 Documents  
 750 Burrard Street  
 Vancouver, British Columbia  
 V6Z 1X5

**Victoria**

Legislative Library Government Documents  
 Victoria, British Columbia  
 V8V 1X4

British Columbia Legislature  
 University of Victoria  
 McPherson Library Government Documents  
 Victoria, British Columbia  
 V8W 3H5

**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

Government of the Northwest Territories  
 Government Library  
 Yellowknife, Northwest Territories  
 X1A 2L9