Catalogue no. 64F0004XIE

Useful Information for Construction

2002

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

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

How to obtain more information

Specific inquiries about this product and related statistics or services should be directed to: Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division, Toll free (1-866-873-8789, 613-951-9497, construction@statcan.ca), Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

For information on the wide range of data available from Statistics Canada, you can contact us by calling one of our toll-free numbers. You can also contact us by e-mail or by visiting our Web site.

National inquiries line	**1 800 263-1136**
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	**1 800 363-7629**
Depository Services Program inquiries	**1 800 700-1033**
Fax line for Depository Services Program	**1 800 889-9734**
E-mail inquiries	**infostats@statcan.ca**
Web site	**www.statcan.ca**

Ordering and subscription information

This product is available for free on the Internet as Catalogue no. 64F0004XIE. Users can obtain an issue at www.statcan.ca and select Our Products and Services.

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner and in the official language of their choice. To this end, the Agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll free at 1 800 263-1136.

Statistics Canada
Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division

Useful Information for Construction

2002

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

December, 2002

Catalogue no. 64F0004XIE

Frequency: Irregular

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

The Useful Information for Construction manual has been designed with you, the user, in mind. It holds 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.

Important information about the survey of the construction industry can be found in chapter 4 and 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 internet 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 helpful 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 organised 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, analyse, 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 70 divisions. Each division is responsible for a particular activity in the collection, processing or dissemination of statistics. These divisions are grouped into seven 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 organisations requiring customised 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, which in turn, keep Canadians informed. The Daily is also available on the Statistics Canada web site (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 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

Customised client requests are considered specialised 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 II*), 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 organisation.

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 authorised 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 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.

The home page welcomes you to Statistics Canada and offers many exploration options. Among others, you will find Daily news, Census information, Canadian statistics, Products and services and Statistical Methods. These are described in Sections 3.1 to 3.5.

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 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 "Census", users will find information about the 2001 Census, tables with the data of the 1996 and 2001 censuses of population as well as information from the 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 shown on the following page using 1996 and 2001 data.

Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001 and 1996 Censuses - 100% Data

Name	Population 2001	1996	% change	Total private dwellings, 2001
Canada	30,007,094	28,846,761	4.0	12,548,588
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	551,792	-7.0	227,570
Prince Edward Island	135,294	134,557	0.5	55,992
Nova Scotia	908,007	909,282	-0.1	403,819
New Brunswick	729,498	738,133	-1.2	313,609
Quebec	7,237,479	7,138,795	1.4	3,230,196
Ontario	11,410,046	10,753,573	6.1	4,556,240
Manitoba	1,119,583	1,113,898	0.5	477,085
Saskatchewan	978,933	990,237	-1.1	431,628
Alberta	2,974,807	2,696,826	10.3	1,171,841
British Columbia	3,907,738	3,724,500	4.9	1,643,969
Yukon Territory	28,674	30,766	-6.8	13,793
Northwest Territories	37,360	39,672	-5.8	14,669
Nunavut	26,745	24,730	8.1	8,177

Note: This table presents the 2001 and 1996 population counts and the 2001 dwelling counts for Canada, the provinces and the territories. It also shows the percentage change in the population counts between 1996 and 2001.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 1996 Census.

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. Of particular interest to the construction industry are construction data available under the heading **Manufacturing and construction**.

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 characteristics such as marital status, common-law couples, family size, family characteristics, income and expenditures, home ownership, furnishings, time spent on activities, and more. The next page provides a table on *Household* expenditure characteristics, which can be found under this section.

Finally, statistics presented under **The State** cover two topics: Government (including government finances and information on public administration); and Justice and Crime.

Average household expenditure and budget share

	Average expenditure	Share of budget	Average expenditure	Share of budget	Average expenditure	Share of budget
	1998		1999		2000	
	$ current	%	$ current	%	$ current	%
Total expenditure	51,170		53,450		55,830	
Personal taxes	10,820	21.0	11,560	22.0	12,010	22.0
Shelter	10,070	20.0	10,240	19.0	10,500	19.0
Transportation	6,400	12.0	6,880	13.0	7,580	14.0
Food	5,900	12.0	6,100	11.0	6,220	11.0
Recreation	2,920	6.0	2,960	6.0	3,170	6.0
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	2,760	5.0	2,840	5.0	3,130	6.0
Household operation	2,350	5.0	2,410	5.0	2,520	5.0
Clothing	2,200	4.0	2,320	4.0	2,350	4.0
Household furnishings and equipment	1,480	3.0	1,480	3.0	1,560	3.0
Gifts of money and contributions	1,150	2.0	1,360	3.0	1,300	2.0
Health care	1,190	2.0	1,260	2.0	1,360	2.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,210	2.0	1,180	2.0	1,220	2.0
Miscellaneous expenditures	810	2.0	860	2.0	830	1.0
Education	710	1.0	760	1.0	830	1.0
Personal care	690	1.0	710	1.0	740	1.0
Reading materials and other printed matter	280	1.0	270	1.0	280	0.5
Games of chance expense (net)	250	0.5	270	0.5	260	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada *The Daily*, December 12, 2001.

3.4 Products and Services

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

Our products and services

By clicking the Our products and services 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 II

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

CANSIM II offers the same authoritative data, but with major improvements over its predecessor, *CANSIM*. These include: multi-dimensional access to make finding information easier than ever; a new user-friendly format with improved labels, terminology and footnotes; and exhaustive data not previously found in *CANSIM* on a wide range of topics. You can search for data by theme, keyword, or table number.

CANSIM II contains more than 1.3 million individual data time series. Data are updated on the day that new values for these series are released.

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

3.5 Other Topics Available

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

You can look through **Community Profiles** to get a snapshot of approximately 6,000 communities in Canada, from Newfoundland and Labrador to the Northwest Territories.

The **Learning 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 look at the Statistics Act, which outlines Statistics Canada's mandate and the way it must organise itself to carry out its mandate. There is also a telephone directory for the government of Canada. Information on Recruitment and Development Programs at Statistics Canada and employment opportunities at Statistics Canada and other federal government departments can be found under the **Employment Opportunities** option that is also located in About Statistics Canada. Information about Canada's first official Statistician – Jean Talon – is also available.

Other options include: **Search, Other links, and Contact Us** and an option to switch to the other official language.

Come visit us at www.statcan.ca!

4 ABOUT THE SURVEY OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The results of the Survey of the Construction Industry for the 1999 reference year were released in "the Daily" on December 12, 2001. **The data are available for 1998, 1999 and 2000, and 2000 is the last year that will be published.**

4.1 The Survey of the Construction Industry (1999)

Sample: About 8,000 *establishments* were selected from the approximately 200,000 listed in the business register.

Topics covered: There are 9 different questionnaires covering different segments of the industry:

- Residential Construction Industry: Builders, General Contractors and Renovators
- Non-Residential Construction Industry: Developers and General Contractors
- Construction Industry: Highway, Bridge, Water Main, Pipeline and Other Heavy Construction
- Construction Industry: Land Subdivision and Land Development
- Construction Industry: Construction Management
- Construction Industry: Site Preparation
- Construction Industry: Structural Work, Exterior and Interior Finishing
- Construction Industry: Electrical Contractors, Mechanical Contractors and Associated Trades
- Construction Industry: Other Special Trades (Fencing, Residential Paving, etc.)

Each questionnaire covers:

- Revenue by type of construction work performed
- Revenue by type of customer (individuals and *households*, governments, private industry)
- Revenue by work site location
- Expenses (including work sub-contracted to others)
- Inventories
- Characteristics of labour
- *Capital* expenditures
- Stolen and vandalized property

4.2 How Is the Construction Industry Involved In This Survey?

In 1999, Statistics Canada consulted with nearly 70 contractors and tradespeople and over 20 construction associations and related groups in Canada. They provided comments we used to design the questionnaire and to make the results more relevant to business. These organizations include: the Canadian Home Builders' Association, the Canadian Construction Association, as well as several trade associations and other related organizations.

4.3 Important Uses

Construction companies will find the data produced by the survey very useful. The information will allow companies to assess emerging trends in construction, to assess the market for a particular trade 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. Considering construction accounts for over 5% of the *gross domestic product* (GDP) and given its diversity and significance, it is important to have a comprehensive picture of the industry.

Associations representing the construction industry will be able to use Statistics Canada data to support their promotion of the industry. Business and economic groups will rely on the information to assess growth in the industry. Investors will be able to use the information to identify new opportunities

4.4 Construction Data

Total revenue in the construction industry

	1998r	1999r	2000p	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
	$ billions			% change	
Construction	**96.7**	**107.4**	**120.6**	**11.0**	**12.3**
Prime contracting	54.7	60.3	67.1	10.3	11.2
Land subdivision and land development	4.7	4.6	5.3	-2.5	15.6
Building construction	34.4	38.2	42.6	11.0	11.5
Residential building construction	19.7	21.2	23.8	7.9	12.2
Non-residential building construction	14.7	17.0	18.8	15.2	10.6
Engineering construction	14.0	15.5	16.8	10.8	8.6
Construction management	1.6	2.0	2.4	26.5	15.5
Trade contracting	42.0	47.0	53.5	12.0	13.7
Site preparation work	5.2	5.5	6.0	5.7	9.8
Building structure work	4.0	4.8	5.3	20.3	10.0
Building exterior finishing work	5.3	6.1	7.0	15.9	14.7
Building interior finishing work	7.6	8.4	9.3	10.5	10.9
Building equipment installation	18.2	20.2	23.5	11.1	16.1
Other special trade contracting	1.7	2.0	2.3	17.4	18.2

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 30, 2002.

4.5 What Is Being Done To Make It Easier for Me To Respond?

We realise how valuable your time is, so we're working to make it easier for business people to complete our surveys. We're particularly sensitive to the constraints on small businesses that do not have specialised staff available to respond to surveys.

Whenever possible, Statistics Canada uses information that businesses have already provided to other government departments, rather than conducting more surveys. Sources used include annual tax returns, and monthly employee payroll records.

Statistics Canada offers the option of reporting electronically through the Internet for some surveys. Electronic reporting allows companies to extract information directly from their data systems or to complete a questionnaire online and transmit it electronically to Statistics Canada. In offering such options, Statistics Canada provides strict electronic safeguards to secure the confidentiality of *company*-specific data.

As electronic reporting continues to develop, and as responding businesses become better equipped technologically to use it, Statistics Canada will be able to offer more sophisticated options. We expect businesses to take increasing advantage of electronic reporting as it develops, because of its timesaving potential.

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 Permits Survey (see page 25), you can find:

Monthly	**Building permits**	**(cat. 64-001-XIE)**
↓	↓	↓
Information related to the periodicity	The Publication/ product/service title	- Cat. represents catalogue - The number of the publication/ product/service (64-001) (See below) - Explanation of the letters below

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
2 - Annual
4 - Biennial
5 - Occasional
6 - Irregular
9- Census

Explanation of Letters

- The **first** letter represents the stage of the publication of the product (X)

i.e.	**P**reliminary:	A product produced before final confirmation of data.
	X:	Not relevant to this product.
	Supplement:	Additional information added to an existing product; this information cannot stand on its own.
	Revision:	A revision to an already published product.
	Update:	Sections added to or replacing existing chapters in a product.
	Guide:	User guides or guides to other Statistics Canada products.
	License:	Licensing agreements.

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

i.e.	**P**aper/Print	Produced on paper

Fax	Sent by Facsimile
CD-ROM	Sent by CD-ROM
I	Sent via Internet
Diskette	Sent on Diskette

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

i.e.

E	English
F	French
B	Bilingual

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), or 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

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 modelling. 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.

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) 2000 Reference Year (61F0058XME)** This product provides 15 ratios measuring profitability, solvency and operating efficiency for approximately 144 industries in the incorporated business sector of the Canadian economy. The available ratios are: net profit margin, pretax profit margin, operating profit margin, gross profit margin, operating revenue to net operating assets, return on net operating assets, pretax profit to assets, return on *capital* employed, return on equity, receivable turnover, inventory turnover, working *capital*, debt to equity, liabilities to assets, interest coverage ratio. The percentage distribution of firms by profits is shown for each industry. For each industry, a "common-sized" balance sheet is provided. This is a balance sheet showing the distribution of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity by expressing them as a percentage of total assets. The distributions are based on the combined balance sheets of all firms in each industry and revenue size group. This permits the reader to compare his or her own individual firm to the average for the industry. The industrial groups are based on the *North American Industry Classification System* Canada 1997 (NAICS, refer to catalogue no. 12-501-XPE). Starting with the 2001 edition, data is presented for the most recent three years instead of one year only as in previous editions. The definition in this publication for medium and large sized firms is firms with annual revenue greater than $5 million. Each industry is further broken down for annual revenue between $5 million and $75 million and for annual operating revenue over $75 million. The data is at the Canada level only. There is no individual *company* data in this report.

- **Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business, Volume 2-3, Small and Medium Firms (Firms with revenues under $25 million) 1997 Reference Year (61F0059XME)** provides 15 ratios measuring profitability, solvency and operating efficiency for approximately 240 industries in the incorporated business sector of the Canadian economy. The available ratios are: net profit margin, pre-tax profit margin, operating profit margin, gross profit margin, operating revenue to net operating assets, return on net operating assets, protect profit to assets, return on *capital* employed, return on equity, receivable turnover, inventory turnover, working *capital*, debt to equity, liabilities to assets, interest coverage ratio. The percentage distribution of firms by profits/losses is shown for each industry. For each industry, a "common-sized" balance sheet is provided. This is a balance sheet showing the distribution of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity by expressing them as a percentage of total assets. The distributions are based on the combined balance sheets of all firms in each industry and revenue size group. This permits the reader to compare his or her own individual firm to the average for the industry. The industrial groups are based on the *Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises* (SIC-C, refer to catalogue no. 12-501-XPE). The definition in this publication for small and medium sized firms is firms with annual revenue under $25 million. Each industry is further broken down for annual revenue from $50 thousand to $499 thousand, $500 thousand to $4.9 million and $5 million to $25 million. The data is at the Canada level only. There is no individual *company* data in this report.

- **Financial Performance Indicators for Canadian Business (61C0030)** offers custom retrievals or requests based on statistics derived from the Financial performance indicators for Canadian business which present efficiency, solvency and profitability ratios for small, medium and large sized companies in Canada. The sizes are based on annual operating revenue levels. Ad hoc requests can include industry or geographic aggregations, rankings of industries by various financial items or calculating different financial ratios. The data is available for non-financial and limited financial sector industries.

- **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-XIE)** presents, on a quarterly basis, balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in financial position and ratio data for the last five quarters. It covers 24 financial and non-financial sectors and their totals at the all Canada level. The industry breakdowns are based on the *North American Industry Classification System* for companies and *enterprises* (NAICS 1997).

- **Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, (cat. 61-219-XIE)** contains annual aggregate data of Canadian *enterprises* classified by 57 industry groups. The industry breakdowns are based on the *North American Industry Classification System* for companies and *enterprises* (NAICS, Canada 1997). The data include: asset, liability and equity items encompassed in a balance sheet, revenue and expense items as reported on an income statement, along with several common financial performance ratios.

Building Permits Survey

What

Statistics Canada produces monthly data on building permits by municipalities in Canada for both the residential and the non-residential sectors.

Data available

- 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.
- For residential demolitions, municipalities provide the number of *dwellings* demolished for the following categories: single-detached, cottage, semi-detached, row and apartment.
- For minor residential additions and renovations, municipalities provide the number and the total value of permits for new garages and carports, new in-ground swimming pools and other improvements for both single and multiple *dwellings*.
- 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.
- 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.
- and more.

Uses

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.

Where

Internet products:

Monthly Building permits (cat. 64-001-XIE)

CANSIM II: Tables: 026-0001 to 026-0008, 026-0010 to 026-0012

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Investment and Capital Stock Division
Tel: (613) 951-6556
Tel: 1 800 579-8533
Fax: (613) 951-6764
Internet Address: bdp_information@statcan.ca

Value of building permits

Census metropolitan area	July 2002r	August 2002p	July to August 2002	January to August 2001	January to August 2002	January-August 2001 to January-August 2002
	Seasonally adjusted					
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
St. John's	26.3	17.7	-32.5	124	168.2	35.7
Halifax	55.9	28.6	-48.8	219	308.8	41
Saint John	12.2	8.7	-28.7	56.2	64.4	14.7
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	10.7	11.2	4.3	121.8	112.3	-7.8
Québec	79.7	61.2	-23.3	490.5	472.4	-3.7
Sherbrooke	12.2	18.1	48.2	95.6	148.3	55.1
Trois-Rivières	16.7	17.2	2.7	79.7	107.1	34.5
Montréal	389.4	453.9	16.6	2,750.00	3,077.80	11.9
Hull	60.4	30.3	-49.7	242	318.2	31.5
Ottawa	232.1	124.4	-46.4	1,057.40	1,169.60	10.6
Kingston	13.8	31.9	130.7	122.7	195.1	59
Oshawa	79.4	89.8	13.2	381.8	486.6	27.4
Toronto	740.2	902	21.8	5,566.70	6,024.00	8.2
Hamilton	118.5	115.2	-2.8	583.3	769.5	31.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	25	73.5	194.5	252.1	518.3	105.6
Kitchener	96	82.3	-14.3	617.3	699.3	13.3
London	62.7	69.4	10.7	476.9	467.7	-1.9
Windsor	59.9	49.3	-17.7	369	496.3	34.5
Sudbury	12	9.7	-19	51.8	100.1	93.3
Thunder Bay	9.5	7.9	-16.7	73.3	135.2	84.4
Winnipeg	38.8	45.1	16	295.1	309.7	4.9
Regina	10.7	11.5	6.8	137.2	93.5	-31.8
Saskatoon	28.2	24.6	-12.7	166.8	212.4	27.3
Calgary	246.5	200.3	-18.7	1,477.90	1,800.20	21.8
Edmonton	164	178.4	8.7	833	1,129.70	35.6
Abbotsford	21.8	10.4	-52.6	102.5	110.7	8.1
Vancouver	267.8	258.5	-3.5	2,102.70	2,269.60	7.9
Victoria	33.7	31.3	-7.1	219.4	296.1	34.9

[r] Revised data.

[p] Preliminary data.

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 7, 2002.

Value of building permits

		July 2002r	August 2002p	July to August 2002	January to August 2001	January to August 2002	January-August 2001 to January-August 2002
		Seasonally adjusted $ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada		**4,037.30**	**3,953.40**	**-2.1**	**26,351.40**	**30,617.70**	**16.2**
	Residential	2,446.80	2,536.80	3.7	14,422.80	19,486.20	35.1
	Non-residential	1,590.50	1,416.60	-10.9	11,928.70	11,131.40	-6.7
Newfoundland and Labrador		51.1	26.9	-47.3	207	255	23.2
	Residential	19.2	20.2	5.3	117.3	157.6	34.3
	Non-residential	32	6.8	-78.8	89.7	97.4	8.6
Prince Edward Island		12.1	15.5	28.6	147.7	95.9	-35.1
	Residential	7.6	13.2	73	43.6	68.2	56.5
	Non-residential	4.5	2.4	-47.1	104.1	27.6	-73.5
Nova Scotia		90.7	58.2	-35.8	470.1	576.6	22.7
	Residential	54.8	40	-27	299.1	402.9	34.7
	Non-residential	35.9	18.2	-49.3	171	173.7	1.6
New Brunswick		64.2	64.3	0.1	343.2	465.6	35.7
	Residential	28	32.1	14.6	180.1	273.2	51.6
	Non-residential	36.2	32.2	-11.1	163.1	192.5	18
Quebec		745.2	775.1	4	4,979.20	5,762.60	15.7
	Residential	485.5	480.1	-1.1	2,319.80	3,481.50	50.1
	Non-residential	259.7	294.9	13.6	2,659.40	2,281.10	-14.2
Ontario		1,786.10	1,896.20	6.2	11,967.20	14,048.30	17.4
	Residential	1,065.10	1,201.50	12.8	7,098.30	8,982.50	26.5
	Non-residential	721	694.7	-3.6	4,868.90	5,065.80	4
Manitoba		84.8	69.4	-18.1	488.3	607	24.3
	Residential	36.3	35.2	-2.8	221.4	299.4	35.2
	Non-residential	48.5	34.2	-29.5	267	307.7	15.2
Saskatchewan		60.5	53.6	-11.5	468.8	471.1	0.5
	Residential	21.1	28.7	36	144.2	173.7	20.5
	Non-residential	39.4	24.8	-37	324.6	297.5	-8.4
Alberta		672.8	543	-19.3	3,743.00	4,554.30	21.7
	Residential	427.1	361.9	-15.3	2,114.70	3,068.40	45.1
	Non-residential	245.7	181.1	-26.3	1,628.30	1,485.90	-8.7
British Columbia		449.9	429.2	-4.6	3,423.60	3,668.00	7.1
	Residential	284.4	309.3	8.8	1,846.70	2,506.50	35.7
	Non-residential	165.5	119.9	-27.6	1,576.90	1,161.40	-26.3
Yukon		3.4	3.6	4.8	41.1	19.3	-53
	Residential	2.4	1.7	-30.3	11.9	14.2	19.5
	Non-residential	1	1.9	89.2	29.2	5.1	-82.4
Northwest Territories		7.9	11	39.3	46.4	58.9	27.1
	Residential	6.9	6.4	-8.1	13.7	39.6	189.8
	Non-residential	0.9	4.6	395.6	32.7	19.3	-41
Nunavut		8.6	7.5	-13.1	26	35	34.4
	Residential	8.4	6.6	-22.1	12.1	18.5	52.8
	Non-residential	0.2	0.9	426.6	13.9	16.5	18.3

[r] Revised data.
[p] Preliminary data.
Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 7, 2002.

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 (residential construction, non residential construction, machinery and equipment)
  - structure group (marine, transportation, sewage systems, etc.)
- Building and Engineering as well as private and public split by sector and province.
- Four measurements of *Capital* spending for the same year: Intentions, Revised Intentions, Preliminary-Actual and Actual

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

Internet products:

Annual	Private and public investment in Canada, intentions (cat. 61-205-XIB) Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions (cat. 61-206-XIB) Capital expenditures by type of asset (cat. 61-223-XIB)
Other	Custom tabulation, data file, customised analytical studies

CANSIM II: Tables: 29-0001 to 29-0024, 29-0037 to 29-0044, 31-0001 and 31-0002

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Investment and Capital Stock Division
Tel: (613) 951-6556
Tel: 1 800 579-8533
Fax: (613) 951-6764
Internet Address: bdp_information@statcan.ca

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

Internet products: The Daily (11-001-XIE)

Other: Business Conditions Survey - Fax service on the release day (31-F0025-XFE)

CANSIM II: Tables: 302-0001, 302-0002, 302-0003

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division
Tel: (613) 951-9497
Tel: 1 866 873-8789
Internet Address: manufact@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

October 2002

Following two quarters of optimism, the mood among manufacturers was somewhat more guarded in October, as producers indicated some concerns over lower production prospects and unfilled order levels for the fourth quarter.

The voluntary survey, to which almost 4,000 manufacturers responded, showed 16% of respondents intended to reduce production in the fourth quarter.

There were still 8 out of 10 manufacturers indicating satisfaction with the current level of finished product inventory. More than one-quarter indicated that new orders were on the rise, but satisfaction with the current backlog of unfilled orders slipped.

Majority not concerned about finished product inventory

In October, 81% of manufacturers reported that the current level of finished products inventory was about right. However, 14% of manufacturers stated that inventories were too high and 5% said inventories were too low, leaving the balance of opinion at -9, down 1 point from July.

According to August's Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, finished product inventories rose slightly to $18.9 billion after posting four monthly decreases.

The balance of opinion is determined by subtracting the proportion of manufacturers that stated their finished product inventory was too high from the proportion whose finished product inventory was too low.

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 4,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Some manufacturers less positive about production prospects

About 70% of manufacturers indicated that production prospects for the fourth quarter would remain about the same, down 3 points from July. With 14% indicating production would increase and 16% calling for a drop in output prospects, the balance of opinion stood at -2. This was an 11-point slide from July.

Business Register

What

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 *business surveys* undertaken by Statistics Canada.

Data available

The Business Register can produce various customised tabulations of *establishment* counts, catering to a wide range of requests. To suit your analytical needs, these counts can be tabulated by industry and geographic area.

Uses

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.

Where

Products:

Bi-annual — Canadian Business Patterns (61C0025).
This PC-based product provides information on *establishment* counts by *Standard Industrial Classifications* (SIC-E) and by *North American Industry Classification System* (NAICS) codes, with employment size ranges and various geography areas. It contains both data and supporting user-friendly software.

Services:

Business Register Tabulations (61C0024).
Customised data extracted from the Business Register file at the *establishment* level with variables of *standard industrial classification* (SIC-E and/or *North American Industry Classification System* (NAICS) codes, employment size and various geographical levels.

The Business Register Division does not produce a regular print publication but can provide special tabulations for a fee.

Contact

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

6.2 Materials and Finished Goods

Materials and Finished Goods

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 imports and exports
- Global imports and exports (based on adjusted United Nations data updated yearly)
- Price and volume indices
- Weight of exported and imported commodities

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	World Trade Atlas, Canadian Edition CD-ROM, five years of annual and monthly data (65F0021XCB)
Annual	World Trade Analyzer, CD-ROM, from 1980 (65F0016XCE)
	Classification Tracking System, CD-ROM, tracks changes to the *Harmonized System* 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:

International Trade Division
Tel: (613) 951-9647
Tel: 1 800 294-2583
Fax: (613) 951-0117 or 1 800 664-0055
Internet Address: trade@statcan.ca

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 the *North American Industry Classification System* (NAICS), 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 analyse the housing market. For example, they can be used as a leading indicator to gauge residential activity.

Where

Internet products: Monthly	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing (cat. 31-001-XIB)
	Fax service for selected data (31-001-XFB)
Services:	
CANSIM II:	Tables: 304-0014, 304-0015

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division
Tel: (613) 951-9497
Tel: 1 866 873-8789
Internet Address: manufact@statcan.ca

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

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

August 2002
Although manufacturers maintained their pace in August, boosting shipments 0.6% to $43.9 billion, the increase was largely the result of higher prices for petroleum and coal products. The wood products industry increased as well, continuing to recover from recent lows. The rise in total shipments in August followed July's 1.0% gain.

Consumer spending remained strong in August, influenced by low interest rates and a healthy labour market. These factors contributed to a positive ripple effect across many sectors of the economy.

Demand for new housing continued to strengthen in August. Building permits issued for the residential sector climbed 3.7% to $2.5 billion, the second highest level on record.

As well, sales of new motor vehicles rose 4.1%; year-to-date sales were up 10.0% from the same period of 2001. As a result, the trend for shipments remained positive for the ninth consecutive month.

Non-durable goods industries boost shipments

The rise in shipments for August was concentrated in non-durable goods industries. Shipments climbed 1.5% in this sector, and have been on an upward swing for the last six months. In contrast, shipments of durable goods have been mostly contracting in recent months, falling 0.1% in August.

Shipments by province and territory

	July 2002	**August 2002**	**July to August 2002**
	Seasonally adjusted		
	$ millions		% change
Newfoundland and Labrador	186	182	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	106	110	3.7
Nova Scotia	722	749	3.7
New Brunswick	1,078	1,129	4.7
Quebec	10,178	10,135	-0.4
Ontario	23,577	23,666	0.4
Manitoba	968	973	0.5
Saskatchewan	583	594	2
Alberta	3,383	3,455	2.1
British Columbia	2,870	2,909	1.4
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	6	5	-12.5

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 17, 2002.

Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM)

What

The Annual Survey of Manufacturers is a survey of the manufacturing industries of Canada conducted annually since 1917. This survey collects information for approximately 35,000 Canadian manufacturing *establishments* grouped into 259 industries based on NAICS (*North American Industry Classification System*)

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 analyse 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 organisations, academics, etc. Construction analysts currently use data on materials and on prefabricated houses to analyse their market.

Where

Print products:

Annual — Manufacturing industries of Canada, national and provincial areas (cat. 31-203-XPB)

Services:

Commodity Sector Estimates from the ASM (31C0021)
National and Provincial Principal Statistics from the ASM (31C0023)
Custom tabulations, answers to queries are provided in hardcopy, diskette or via Internet (31C0001)

CANSIM II: Table: 301-0003

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division
Tel: (613) 951-9497
Tel: 1 866 873-8789
Internet Address: manufact@statcan.ca

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

Manufacturing industries of Canada: National and provincial areas

1999

Manufacturing shipments continued their upward trend in 1999, reaching $488.6 billion, up 10.8% over 1998. It was the eighth consecutive year of growth for manufacturing shipments. This trend also continued in 2000; according to the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, shipments rose by 9.2% compared with 1999.

The higher value of shipments in 1999 reflects increases in 16 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors. Transportation equipment manufacturing posted the greatest increase, $26.0 billion. Motor vehicle manufacturing is the most important activity in this subsector. The strength of the U.S. economy in 1999 gave rise to higher demand for motor vehicles, thus creating strong growth for Canadian exports. Among the 21 manufacturing subsectors, this subsector experienced the highest percentage increase (+25.7%), matching petroleum and coal products manufacturing.

The value of petroleum and coal products shipments grew $4.2 billion, the second greatest increase in dollar terms. This growth is largely the result of a 16.3% increase in the annual industry price index for this subsector, reflecting the sharp worldwide jump in petroleum prices in 1999.

Next in importance is wood product manufacturing, for which shipments rose by $3.9 billion or 14.8%- the third greatest percentage increase among all manufacturing subsectors. In this case, prices rose and wood shipments increased as a result of strong housing construction in both the United States and Canada and an increase in the capacity utilization rate.

Value of manufacturing shipments

	1998	**1999**	**1998 to 1999**
	$ millions		% change
Canada	**441,142.2**	**488,634.0**	**10.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,700.9	1,969.4	15.8
Prince Edward Island	935.5	1,029.1	10.0
Nova Scotia	6,538.1	7,430.8	13.7
New Brunswick	8,133.8	8,905.2	9.5
Quebec	104,479.5	114,705.4	9.8
Ontario	238,276.8	267,738.7	12.4
Manitoba	10,371.7	10,140.3	-2.2
Saskatchewan	6,079.1	6,172.2	1.5
Alberta	32,840.9	34,822.8	6.0
British Columbia	31,756.0	35,686.3	12.4
Yukon	11.8	12.8	8.5
Northwest Territories	15.3	17.9	17.0
Nunavut	2.8	3.1	10.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, January 15, 2002.

Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey

What

This survey provides information on the performance of the wholesale trade sector and when combined with other statistics, represents an important indicator of the Canadian economy. In addition, the business community uses the data to analyse market performance.

This survey presents estimates of monthly sales and inventory levels for wholesale merchants in Canada, each province and territory.

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 Wholesale Trade (cat. 63-008-XIB)

Services: Wholesale Trade – Monthly (63C0030)

CANSIM II: Tables: 081-0001, 081-0002

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Distributive Trades Division
Tel: (613) 951-3549
Tel: 1 877 421-3067
Internet Address: wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	August 2001	May 2002r	June 2002r	July 2002r	August 2002p	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
	Seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	**33,271**	**34,523**	**34,559**	**34,754**	**35,141**	**1.1**	**5.6**
Food products	5,402	5,515	5,580	5,570	5,664	1.7	4.9
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,754	2,977	3,003	2,998	3,011	0.4	9.3
Apparel and dry goods	612	620	615	631	626	-0.9	2.2
Household goods	860	995	1,000	1,010	1,035	2.4	20.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	6,292	6,852	6,750	6,785	7,013	3.4	11.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,977	2,063	2,122	2,130	2,132	0.1	7.8
Lumber and building materials	2,433	2,665	2,763	2,831	2,847	0.6	17
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	661	723	700	676	615	-9	-6.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,104	4,802	4,836	4,791	4,890	2.1	-4.2
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,588	2,778	2,610	2,740	2,632	-4	1.7
Other products	4,587	4,533	4,580	4,591	4,677	1.9	2
Sales by province and territory							
Newfoundland and Labrador	213	219	228	232	228	-1.5	6.9
Prince Edward Island	53	53	55	55	55	0.4	3.7
Nova Scotia	611	603	603	618	601	-2.7	-1.6
New Brunswick	440	438	448	435	435	0.1	-1
Quebec	6,681	7,038	7,120	7,127	7,039	-1.2	5.4
Ontario	16,626	17,378	17,212	17,424	17,769	2	6.9
Manitoba	975	1,005	1,043	1,046	991	-5.2	1.6
Saskatchewan	1,005	998	1,042	993	1,046	5.3	4
Alberta	3,522	3,449	3,465	3,478	3,527	1.4	0.1
British Columbia	3,118	3,314	3,308	3,310	3,403	2.8	9.1
Yukon	10	10	10	10	9	-3.2	-9.1
Northwest Territories	14	16	23	25	36	43.9	51.8
Nunavut	1	2	2	2	2	-11.3	39.5

[r] Revised figures.

[p] Preliminary figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 21, 2002.

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 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 equalisation payments calculations.

Where

Internet products:
Monthly

Monthly Retail Trade (cat. 63-005-XIB)

Retail Trade – Monthly (63C0018)

Services:

Retail Trade – Monthly Sales by Trade Group (63C0019)
SIC data – Based on Retail Trade Monthly (63C0020)

CANSIM II: Tables: 080-0001 to 080-0008

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Contact

Distributive Trades Division
Tel: (613) 951-3549
Tel: 1 877 421-3067
Internet Address: retailinfo@statcan.ca

Annual Wholesale Trade Survey

What

The wholesale trade sector comprises *establishments* primarily engaged in wholesaling merchandise and providing related logistics, marketing and support services. The wholesale process is generally an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise; many wholesalers are therefore organised to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers, and business and institutional clients. However, some wholesalers, in particular those that supply non-consumer *capital* goods, sell merchandise in single units to final users.

This sector recognises two main types of wholesalers, wholesale merchants and wholesale agents and brokers.

Wholesale merchants buy and sell merchandise on their own account, that is they take title to the goods they sell. In addition to the sale of goods, they may provide, or arrange for the provision of, logistics, marketing and support services, such as packaging and labelling, inventory management, shipping, handling of warranty claims, in-store or co-op promotions, and product training. Dealers of machinery and equipment, such as dealers of farm machinery and heavy duty trucks, also fall within this category.

Wholesale agents and brokers buy and sell merchandise owned by others on a fee or commission basis. They do not take title to the goods they buy or sell, and they generally operate at or from an office location.

Commencing with reference year 1998, wholesalers are classified according to 78 detailed industries under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), based on their status as either wholesale merchants under NAICS classification 4111 to 4189 inclusive, or as wholesale agents, under the NAICS 4191 classification. Previously, under the SIC 80 classification system, there were 75 Standard Industrial Classifications.

The wholesale sector now further includes non-employer as well as employer businesses operating in Canada. Previously non-employers were excluded from the survey *population*, and instead an estimation factor was applied to the survey estimates.

Data available

- Provincial/territorial trade group profiles containing: number of locations, total operating revenues, cost of goods sold, gross margin, employee earnings and benefits.
- National level trade group performance indicators: ratios of sales to inventory and cost of goods sold to inventory, gross and profit margin.
- National level operating revenue: by NAICS, *class of customer*, trade group (see above in What).
- National level expense data: cost of goods sold (including opening inventory, purchases and closing inventory), employee earnings and benefits, other operating expenses, *class of customer*

Uses

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.

Where

Services: Wholesale Trade *SIC* Data (63C0017)
Wholesale Trade – Annual (63C0029)

CANSIM II: Tables: 081-0005, 081-0006

Contact

Distributive Trades Division
Tel: (613) 951-3549
Tel: 1 877 421-3067
Internet Address: retailinfo@statcan.ca

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
- Home furnishings
- Hardware & home renovation products (such as plumbing, heating, cooling & electrical equipment & supplies, lumber & other building materials, etc.)
- Lawn and garden furniture, equipment, supplies and plants
- 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

CANSIM II: Table: 080-0010

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Distributive Trades Division
Tel: (613) 951-3549
Tel: 1 877 421-3067
Internet Address: retailinfo@statcan.ca

Here is part of an article concerning the Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey published in The Daily

Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey

First quarter 2002
Sales were up in all major commodity groups except one in the first quarter, as consumer spending in retail stores recorded its largest year-over-year increase in almost a year.

Consumers spent $65.5 billion on goods and services in retail stores from January to March, up 6.0% from the same period of 2001. This is the largest year-over-year increase since the second quarter of 2001.

Sales fell only in automotive fuels, oils and additives, and the decline was largely price-induced. Sales declined 10.1%, as prices dropped about 12%.

In other groups, increases were weakest for clothing, footwear and accessories, where sales gained only 0.9% from the first quarter of 2001. Lower clothing prices may have contributed to the weak results in the first quarter.

Sales by commodity, all retail stores

	First quarter 2001r	Fourth quarter 2001r	First quarter 2002p	First quarter 2001 to first quarter 2002
	Unadjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Commodity				
Food and beverages	14,483	16,995	15,290	5.6
Health and personal care products	4,891	5,877	5,412	10.6
Clothing, footwear and accessories	4,907	8,849	4,953	0.9
Home furnishings and electronics	4,673	7,432	5,100	9.1
Motor vehicles, parts and services	17,861	20,732	19,716	10.4
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	5,244	4,985	4,715	-10.1
All other goods and services	9,732	13,964	10,337	6.2
Total	**61,792**	**78,834**	**65,524**	**6**

r Revised data

p Preliminary data

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, July 15, 2002.

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

Internet products:

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

CANSIM II : Tables 303-0001 to 303-0005, 303-0006, 303-0010, 303-0037

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division
Tel: (613) 951-9497
Tel: 1 866 873-8789
Internet Address: manufact@statcan.ca

6.3 Individuals and Households

Individuals and Households

Census of Population

What

The 2001 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:1996 and 2001 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

2001Census Preview of Products and Services (reference products: 2001 Census) (cat. 92-376-XIE)

This publication offers a first look at the range of products and services available from the Census of Population, and the Census of Agriculture, of 2001. This publication presents general information on the content, release dates, format, and prices for different products.

Features for the 2001 Census preview include the topics and dates for the main data releases. Reference, geography, analytical, and standard data products are described, as well as custom data services. The Census of Agriculture database serves as the source for additional products and services.

This series includes six general reference products: Preview of Products and Services, Census Dictionary, Catalogue, Standard Products Stubsets, Census Handbook and Technical Reports.

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or visit Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

Population and Dwelling Counts, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001 and 1996 Censuses - 100% Data

Name	Population 2001	1996	% change	Total private dwellings, 2001
Canada	30,007,094	28,846,761	4.0	12,548,588
Newfoundland and Labrador	512,930	551,792	-7.0	227,570
Prince Edward Island	135,294	134,557	0.5	55,992
Nova Scotia	908,007	909,282	-0.1	403,819
New Brunswick	729,498	738,133	-1.2	313,609
Quebec	7,237,479	7,138,795	1.4	3,230,196
Ontario	11,410,046	10,753,573	6.1	4,556,240
Manitoba	1,119,583	1,113,898	0.5	477,085
Saskatchewan	978,933	990,237	-1.1	431,628
Alberta	2,974,807	2,696,826	10.3	1,171,841
British Columbia	3,907,738	3,724,500	4.9	1,643,969
Yukon Territory	28,674	30,766	-6.8	13,793
Northwest Territories	37,360	39,672	-5.8	14,669
Nunavut	26,745	24,730	8.1	8,177

Note: This table presents the 2001 and 1996 population counts and the 2001 dwelling counts for Canada, the provinces and the territories. It also shows the percentage change in the population counts between 1996 and 2001.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 and 1996 Census.

Demography / Population Estimates

What

Statistics Canada collects, produces, analyses and publishes quarterly and annual demographic statistics and is also responsible for Census demographic characteristics and Census demographic and language characteristics.

Data available

Current population counts derived from estimates and future population counts derived from projections are both available and include (among others):

- Census family and population estimates for Canada, provinces and territories
- Population estimates for Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Divisions
- Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories
- Population projections for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA)
- Components of population growth (births, deaths, marriages, immigration, total emigration, inter-provincial migration and non-permanent residents)
- Census families by characteristics (Size and structure –husband-wife and lone-parent, structure and age group of children; age of husband and wife by family size; and persons in families and average family size by sex of parent (lone-parent families only).

Uses

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 *household* profiles by provinces.

Where

Internet products:

Quarterly	Quarterly Demographic Statistics, (cat. 91-002-XIB) (June, Oct., Jan., Apr.)
Annual	Annual Demographic Statistics, (cat. 91-213-XIB)
Occasional	Projections of Population for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026, (cat. 91-520-XIB)

Print products:

Quarterly	Quarterly Demographic Statistics (cat. 91-002-XPB) (July 1, Oct. 1, Jan 1, Apr.1)
Annual	Annual Demographic Statistics, (Cat. 91-213-XPB)
Annual	Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada (cat. 91-209-XPE)

Services:

Customised data productions are available on a cost recovery basis.

CANSIM II:

Tables: 075-0001 to 075-0023, 051-0001 to 051-0020, 052-0001, 052-0002, 451-0006, 451-0011

Contact

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


ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE AT
www.statcan.ca

Here is an extract of an article concerning population projections published in The Daily

Population projections

2000 to 2026
Canada's population will continue growing in the next quarter century, but it will age considerably and the proportion of young people will shrink significantly, according to new population projections.

An enormous increase in the number of seniors, attributable to the aging of the baby boomers combined with continuing low fertility levels and increasing longevity, will age the population rapidly. In the medium-growth scenario, half the population will be over the age of 43.6 by 2026, up substantially from 36.8 in 2000. By 2051, the projected median age will be 46.2.

The baby boomers - those born in the two decades after the Second World War - will have the most profound impact on the nation's demographics in the next 25 years. In 2000, about one out of every eight people in the population was aged 65 and older. By 2026, one out of every five people will be a senior. By 2016 at the latest, Canada will have far more seniors than children aged 14 and under, a phenomenon never before recorded.

Enormous increase in seniors expected in next quarter century

The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to double from nearly 4 million in 2000 to almost 8 million by 2026. By 2051, the population of seniors could reach between 9 million and 10 million.

Senior citizens will account for 21% of the population by 2026, compared with 13% in 2000. By mid-century, they will represent virtually one-quarter of the population.

The most rapidly growing age group will be 80 and older, which will more than double from 920,000 in 2000 to 1.9 million in 2026. By mid-century, this group will likely have increased nearly four-fold to 3.3 million.

The rapid expansion of this advanced age group can be attributed to both increased life expectancy and the entry of baby boomers into the group.

The impact of continued aging of the population is readily apparent in the "potential support ratio" - the number of working-age people per senior. It has been falling and is projected to fall precipitously in the coming decades. Between 2000 and 2026, this ratio will decline from five working-age persons for each senior to just three.

Education / Training

What

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 Community College Student Information System, the Adult Education and Training Survey and the Registered Apprenticeship Training Survey.

Data available

- Field of study (such as: carpenter, construction electrician, plumber, painter, sheet metal worker, bricklayer, refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanic, etc.)
- Duration of program
- Characteristics of registrants (age, sex, etc.)
- Labour market (employed, unemployed, not in the labour market)
- Types of certificates granted
- Sponsorship (type of financial support)
- And more

Uses

Data is 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 in Canada.

Where

Internet products:

Quarterly Education Quarterly Review (cat. 81-003-XIB)

Print products:

Annual Education in Canada (cat. 81-229-XPB)

Contact

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

Small Area and Administrative Data

What

Each year over 21 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.
*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 page 9).

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, Postal Area 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).

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, postal area profiles, etc.

Standard tables on income profiles released in the fall and winter: RRSP contributors, RRSP Contribution Limits, Savers, Investors, Investment Income, etc.

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:
Small Area and Administrative Data Division
Tel: 1 866 652-8443
Fax: 1 866 652-8444
Internet: saadinfo@statcan.ca

Survey of Household Spending (SHS)

What

The Survey of Household Spending is carried out across Canada in the ten provinces. Data for the territories are available for 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and every second year thereafter starting with 2001.

The purpose of the survey is to obtain detailed information about *household* spending during the reference year (previous calendar year). Information is also collected about *dwelling* characteristics and *household* appliances and equipment owned, as of December 31 of the reference year.

Data available

- Accommodation costs
- Clothing
- Education
- Food
- Health care
- *Household* expenditures
- Motor vehicles
- Personal care
- Personal finance
- Recreation

Uses

- The survey data are used by the following groups:
- Government departments use the data to help formulate policy
- Community groups, social agencies and consumer groups use the data to support their positions and to lobby governments for social changes
- Lawyers and their clients use the data to determine what is fair for child support and other compensation
- Labour and contract negotiators rely on the data when discussing wage and cost-of-living clauses
- Individuals and families can use the data to compare their spending habits with those of similar types of *households*.

Where

Internet Products: Spending patterns in Canada (cat. 62-202-XIE)

Diskette Products:

Household spending

- 62F0031XDB Canada, provinces/ territories and selected metropolitan areas
- 62F0032XDB Household income quintile, Canada and the provinces
- 62F0033XDB Housing tenure, Canada
- 62F0034XDB Household type, Canada
- 62F0035XDB Size of area of residence, Canada

Dwelling Characteristics and Household Equipment

- 62F0041XDB Canada, provinces/territories and selected metropolitan areas
- 62F0042XDB Income quintile, Canada
- 62F0043XDB Housing tenure, Canada
- 62F0044XDB Household type, Canada
- 62F0045XDB Size of area of residence, Canada

Other Products:

- Family Expenditure Public-Use Microdata File (62M0001XDB)

Services: Custom tabulations available upon request

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Income Statistics Division
Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free 1 888 297-7355
Fax (613) 951-3012
Internet address: income@statcan.ca

Average household expenditure and budget share

	Average expenditure	Share of budget	Average expenditure	Share of budget	Average expenditure	Share of budget
	1998		1999		2000	
	$ current	%	$ current	%	$ current	%
Total expenditure	51,170		53,450		55,830	
Personal taxes	10,820	21.0	11,560	22.0	12,010	22.0
Shelter	10,070	20.0	10,240	19.0	10,500	19.0
Transportation	6,400	12.0	6,880	13.0	7,580	14.0
Food	5,900	12.0	6,100	11.0	6,220	11.0
Recreation	2,920	6.0	2,960	6.0	3,170	6.0
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	2,760	5.0	2,840	5.0	3,130	6.0
Household operation	2,350	5.0	2,410	5.0	2,520	5.0
Clothing	2,200	4.0	2,320	4.0	2,350	4.0
Household furnishings and equipment	1,480	3.0	1,480	3.0	1,560	3.0
Gifts of money and contributions	1,150	2.0	1,360	3.0	1,300	2.0
Health care	1,190	2.0	1,260	2.0	1,360	2.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,210	2.0	1,180	2.0	1,220	2.0
Miscellaneous expenditures	810	2.0	860	2.0	830	1.0
Education	710	1.0	760	1.0	830	1.0
Personal care	690	1.0	710	1.0	740	1.0
Reading materials and other printed matter	280	1.0	270	1.0	280	0.5
Games of chance expense (net)	250	0.5	270	0.5	260	0.5

Source: Statistics Canada *The Daily*, December 12, 2001.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey (HRRS)

What

The Homeowner Repair and Renovation Survey (HRRS) is an annual survey. This survey gathers information from homeowners about their spending on maintenance repairs, renovations and home improvements.

Data available

Information is collected about spending on repairs and maintenance, replacement of equipment, additions, renovations and alterations, and new installations of equipment.

Other information collected includes income group, urban/rural dweller, type of *household*, age of reference person, year moved into *dwelling*, type of *dwelling*, and year of construction of *dwelling*.

Uses

The HRRS is the main source of estimates on repair and renovation expenditures made by homeowners.

All levels of government use the data for policy and program development that affects homeowners. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation is one department who uses this data extensively.

Private firms offering residential repair and renovation goods and/or services are interested in the results of the survey. They use the survey results to predict the demand for their goods and services.

Trade associations can better represent their members by knowing what Canadian homeowners are spending in the repair and renovation market.

Where

Internet Products: Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures (cat. 62-201-XIB)

Electronic Products: Public-Use Microdata File –annual – (cat.62M0003XCB)

Services: custom tabulations, upon request

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Income Statistics Division
Tel: (613) 951-7355 or toll free 1 888 297-7355
Fax (613) 951-3012
Internet address: income@statcan.ca

Rent Survey

What

This monthly survey collects rent data and rental characteristics to be used as input into the construction of the rental component of the Consumer Price Index.

Data available

Rent/shelter cost, by *dwelling* characteristics

- type, size of *dwelling*
- rent/rental characteristics
- parking facilities
- housing furnishings, equipment and related services

Uses

The data is used by all levels of government and the private sector to measure the impact of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar and for economic and policy analysis.

Where

Internet Product : Labour market and income data guide (cat.75F0010XIE)

Contact

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

Real Estate Rental and Leasing and Property Management Survey

What

This survey collects the financial and operating data needed to produce statistics on the Real Estate Rental and Leasing and Property Management industries in Canada. These data will produce official estimates of national and provincial economic production in Canada, as well as official estimates of activity. The data are also used by the private sector for industry performance measurement and market development.

The data were produced as part of Statistics Canada's Unified Enterprise Survey (UES), the main purpose of which is to ensure Statistics Canada receives consistent and integrated data from many types of surveys and sizes of businesses with enough detail to produce accurate provincial statistics.

The survey was first produced for reference year 1997.

Data available

Records on the data file produced from the 1998 survey contain the following information at the Canadian and provincial levels:

- Estimate of total revenue
  - by type of rental or leasing (residential and non-residential)
- Estimates of total expenses
- Estimate of selected expense items
- Estimate of profit before taxes
- Number of employees

Uses

Data from this survey can be used to measure the economic health of the industry.

Where

CANSIM II: Table: 352-0003

Contact

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

6.4 Labour Market

Labour Market

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 NAICS 4-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 sub-provincial 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

Internet product: Perspectives on labour and income (cat. 75-001-XIE)

Print products: Perspectives on labour and income (cat. 75-001-XPE)

CD-ROM: Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM (71F0004XCB)

CANSIM II: Tables: 282-0001 to 282-0094

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Labour Statistics Division
Tel: (613) 951-4090
Tel: 1 866 873-8788
Internet Address: labour@statcan.ca

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: Data is based on the *North American Industry Classification System* NAICS (detail is produced at the 4 digit level)

Uses

SEPH data is 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)

Services:

Monthly Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) (cat. 72C0001)

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) (cat. 72F0023XCB)

CANSIM II: Tables: 281-0001 to 281-0009, 281-0012, 281-0023 to 281-0046

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Labour Statistics Division
Statistics Canada
Tel.: (613) 951-4090
Tel.: 1 866 873-8788
Internet Address: labour@statcan.ca

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	August 2001	July 2002r	August 2002p	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**668.14**	**677.15**	**679.08**	**0.3**	**1.6**
Forestry, logging and support	836.04	847.04	850	0.3	1.7
Mining and oil and gas	1,156.64	1,176.06	1,174.02	-0.2	1.5
Utilities	1,008.29	1,023.38	1,023.83	0	1.5
Construction	795.8	798.05	806.05	1	1.3
Manufacturing	815.15	831.68	835.44	0.5	2.5
Wholesale trade	776.32	775.63	778.81	0.4	0.3
Retail trade	429.78	432.67	433.59	0.2	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	743.49	764.57	766.3	0.2	3.1
Information and cultural industries	800.42	815.16	814.47	-0.1	1.8
Finance and insurance	853.52	834.49	836.87	0.3	-2
Real estate and rental and leasing	604.54	601.72	598.19	-0.6	-1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	892.8	892.74	897.01	0.5	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	839.32	846.43	848.09	0.2	1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	532.14	537.31	538.72	0.3	1.2
Educational services	705.46	727.19	731.52	0.6	3.7
Health care and social assistance	583.45	606.7	606.83	0	4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	483.26	483.77	478.74	-1	-0.9
Accommodation and food services	287.67	291.51	290.48	-0.4	1
Other services (excluding public administration)	523.19	529.02	531.47	0.5	1.6
Public administration	758.88	781.85	783.62	0.2	3.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	604.59	615.5	619.62	0.7	2.5
Prince Edward Island	528.64	537.67	539.28	0.3	2
Nova Scotia	569.59	583.21	586.54	0.6	3
New Brunswick	595.24	606.95	609.71	0.5	2.4
Quebec	624.96	638.63	641.91	0.5	2.7
Ontario	715.65	722.92	725.09	0.3	1.3
Manitoba	599.11	605.02	605.44	0.1	1.1
Saskatchewan	601.69	606.53	609.53	0.5	1.3
Alberta	688.55	699.9	700.77	0.1	1.8
British Columbia	666.83	669.82	671.04	0.2	0.6
Yukon	759.28	757.25	754.24	-0.4	-0.7
Northwest Territories[1]	860.64	879.45	892.89	1.5	3.7
Nunavut[1]	782.08	813.94	812.06	-0.2	3.8

r Revised estimates.

p Preliminary estimates.

[1] Data not seasonally adjusted.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 28, 2002.

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 53,500 *households*, covering about 100,000 people in the ten provinces (The Northwest Territories and Nunavut 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. SLID is carried out annually by Statistics Canada and replaces the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF).

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

Electronic products:

Annual	CD-ROM-Income Trend in Canada (cat. 13F0022XCB)
Annual	SLID Working Paper series (cat. 75F002MPE)
Annual	Income in Canada (cat. 75-202-XIE)

Custom products: Data retrievals (special tabulations)

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Income Statistics Division
Tel: (613) 951-7355
Tel: toll free 1 888 297-7355
Fax: (613) 951-3012
Internet address: income@statcan.ca

Here is an extract of an article published in The Daily concerning the

Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)

Family income

1999

For the second consecutive year, average family income reached a new high in 1999, as Canadians continued to rebound from the recession of the early 1990s.

Average after-tax family income reached an estimated $51,473 in 1999, up 1.9% from 1998. The source of this growth was an increase in market income resulting from improved labour market conditions. (All figures have been adjusted for inflation.)

Market income-earnings from employment, private retirement pensions and investments-increased 1.4%, while government transfers to families declined 3.3%.

Unattached individuals-people who do not live in families-also made gains. Their average after-tax income was $22,064 in 1999, up 2.7% from 1998. Couples with children under 18 earned an average after-tax income of $57,665, also up 2.7%.

Families on average paid 2.8% less income tax, resulting in an average increase of about $1,000 more income in 1999 in real terms than in 1998. Unattached individuals ended up with almost $600 more in their pockets.

After remaining stable throughout the early 1990s, inequality of after-tax income was higher at the end of the decade. Ranking families by their income, the top 20% received $5.20 for every $1 that went to the bottom 20% in 1999, up from $4.80 for every $1 in 1994 (the year with the lowest ratio during the 1990s).

Average income

	Economic families		Unattached individuals	
	Market income	After-tax income	Market income	After-tax income
$				
1990	54,178	48,603	22,223	21,957
1991	52,155	47,415	20,558	20,978
1992	51,450	47,465	20,773	21,327
1993	50,192	46,528	20,175	20,930
1994	51,328	47,110	20,152	21,033
1995	51,527	46,967	20,449	20,965
1996	52,204	47,750	20,211	20,845
1997	53,689	48,744	20,209	20,966
1998	56,190	50,539	21,121	21,488
1999	56,998	51,473	22,038	22,064

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, November 6, 2001.

Workplace and Employee Survey (WES)

What

The Workplace and Employee Survey measures 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

wages, hours of work, job type, human *capital*, use of technologies and training

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

Electronic Product: Perspectives on labour and income (cat. 75-001-XIE)

Print: Perspectives on labour and income (cat. 75-001-XPE)

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Labour Statistics Division
Tel.: (613) 951-4090
Tel.: 1 866 873-8788
Internet Address: labour@statcan.ca

Here is part of an article concerning the Workplace and Employee Survey published in The Daily

Workplace and Employee Survey: Job vacancies

1999
Virtually one-half of all the long-term job vacancies in profit-oriented firms during 1999 were in the retail trade and consumer services industries, according to a new report based on data from the 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey (WES).

These sectors, which pay relatively low wages and have high rates of labour turnover, accounted for 50% of the job vacancies that went unfilled for at least four months prior to the time the survey was taken.

This suggests that even in periods of strong growth in the high-technology sector a substantial share of job vacancies is found outside high-tech industries. Both employment and *gross domestic product* recorded strong growth during 1999, while the unemployment rate was relatively low.

Firms in retail trade and consumer services accounted for 30% of jobs in the private sector in 1999. They paid their full-time workers an average of $13.18 per hour, compared with an average of $19.14 for all firms, and they also had a relatively high rate of labour turnover.

Of the 735,900 establishments in Canada, about 13%, or 95,400, reported a total of 286,415 job vacancies in 1999. This put the job vacancy rate at 2.6%. About 1.2% of positions were still vacant after four months or more, which is an indicator of vacant jobs that employers find hard to fill. These figures may overestimate the number of jobs available to unemployed workers because they include some positions available only to people inside the firm. Companies may fill these positions, through promotions or lateral moves, with existing workers, and might not replace them through external recruitment.

Job vacancy rates and hourly wages, by industry

	Job vacancy rate[1]	Average hourly wage of full-time employees
	%	$
All industries[2]	**2.6**	**19.14**
Forestry, mining oil and gas extraction	0.9	26.42
Labour-intensive tertiary manufacturing	2.5	15.18
Primary product manufacturing	1.2	20.68
Secondary product manufacturing	2.2	18.53
Capital-intensive tertiary manufacturing	2.3	21.92
Construction	2.3	21.22
Transportation, warehousing, wholesale trade	2.4	20.25
Communication and other utilities	2.0	24.28
Retail trade and consumer services	3.9	13.18
Finance and insurance	2.1	19.97
Real estate, rental and leasing operations	--	20.06
Business services	2.5	20.80
Education and health services	1.9	20.77
Information and cultural industries	2.1	23.91

1 The job vacancy rate equals the number of job vacancies divided by the total number of positions, both filled and vacant.
2 Except agriculture, fishing, hunting, trapping and public administration.
- - Estimates not shown due to high sampling variability
Source : Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, November 1, 2001.

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 organisations, 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

CANSIM II: Tables: 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0012, 276-0015 and 276-0016

Services:

Data tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Labour Statistics Division
Tel.: (613) 951-4090
Tel.: 1 866 873-8788
Internet Address: labour@statcan.ca

Here is part of an article concerning Employment Insurance published in The Daily

Employment Insurance

August 2002 (preliminary)
The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in August was down 2.7% from July to 557,820. The largest month-to-month decrease was in Manitoba (-7.7%); Quebec (-4.7%) and Ontario (-3.4%) also reported decreases. Among the provinces and territories, only Yukon (+3.3%) showed an increase.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments made in August totaled $732.4 million, and initial and renewal claims received were reported at 246,870.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	August 2002p	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
	Seasonally adjusted		
		% change	
Canada	**557,820**	**-2.7**	**3.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,850	-1.9	3.6
Prince Edward Island	8,060	-2.7	4.5
Nova Scotia	30,120	-1.7	-0.1
New Brunswick	36,880	-2.4	-7.4
Quebec	184,570	-4.7	-0.5
Ontario	132,950	-3.4	4.6
Manitoba	14,430	-7.7	0.1
Saskatchewan	13,040	-0.1	7
Alberta	32,400	-0.2	26.9
British Columbia	65,460	-1.4	7.6
Yukon	930	3.3	14.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,140	-7.3	11.8
	Unadjusted		
Northwest Territories	720	-4	33.3
Nunavut	320	-20	-8.6

[p] Preliminary figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 29, 2002.

6.5 Price Indexes

Price Indexes

Consumer Price Indexes

What

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of changes in consumer prices experienced by Canadians. It is obtained by comparing through time, the cost of a fixed basket of commodities purchased by consumers. Since the basket contains commodities of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price movements.

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, homeowner 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 CPI is widely used as an indicator of the change in the general level of consumer prices or the rate of *inflation*. Since the purchasing power of money is affected by changes in prices, the CPI is useful to virtually all Canadians. Consumers can compare movements in the CPI to changes in their personal income to monitor and evaluate changes in their financial situation.

Where

Print Products:

Monthly — The Consumer Price Indexes (cat. 62-001-XPB)

Electronic Products:

Monthly — The Consumer Price Indexes (cat. 62-001-XIB)

CANSIM II: Tables: 326-0001 to 326-0010, 326-0012

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

Here is part of an article concerning the
Consumer Price Index published in The Daily

Consumer Price Index

September 2002
Consumers paid 2.3% more in September than in September 2001 for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This increase followed a 2.6% rise in August from August 2001. The smaller increase in September compared with August is explained by the 1.8% fall in energy prices from September 2001 to September 2002; energy prices had remained stable in August.

The twelve-month change in the CPI excluding energy was 2.8% in September, similar to the increases in August (+2.9%) and July (+2.8%).

Cigarette prices, which rose 39.7% from September 2001, once again exerted the strongest upward pressure on the All-items CPI. This rise was essentially the result of increases in provincial and federal taxes introduced in the fall of 2001 and the spring of 2002.

The Consumer Price Index and major components
(1992=100)

	September 2002	August 2002	September 2001	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
	Unadjusted			% change	
All-items	**120.1**	**120.1**	**117.4**	**0**	**2.3**
Food	119.2	120.2	116.9	-0.8	2
Shelter	114.6	114.2	113.4	0.4	1.1
Household operations and furnishings	113.8	114.3	113.2	-0.4	0.5
Clothing and footwear	107.3	105	107.9	2.2	-0.6
Transportation	136.8	137	133	-0.1	2.9
Health and personal care	115.7	115.6	114.2	0.1	1.3
Recreation, education and reading	128.7	128.5	126	0.2	2.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	129.9	129.8	106.5	0.1	22
All-items (1986=100)	153.8				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	83.3	83.3	85.2		
Special Aggregates					
Goods	116.8	116.8	114.8	0	1.7
Services	123.9	123.9	120.4	0	2.9
All-items excluding food and energy	118.7	118.5	115.2	0.2	3
Energy	134.6	133.4	137	0.9	-1.8
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components[1]	121.2	121	118.2	0.2	2.5

[1] Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, October 23, 2002.

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 sub-contractors and general contractors. Prices include contractors' overheads and profit. Prices for certain materials, labour rates, rental of equipment, municipal charges and sales taxes are obtained from a variety of secondary sources; particularly for the mechanical and electrical trades.

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 — Capital expenditure price statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB) (May, Sept., Dec., Mar.)

CANSIM II: Tables: 327-0001, 327-0002

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

Here is an extract of an article concerning the Apartment Building Construction Price Index published in the Daily

Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Second quarter 2002
The composite price index for apartment building construction (1997=100) was 113.4 in the second quarter, up 0.7% from the first quarter and 2.3% from the second quarter of 2001.

Toronto and Calgary recorded the highest quarterly change (both +1.0%), followed by Halifax (+0.8%), Edmonton (+0.7%), Vancouver (+0.6%), Ottawa (+0.5%) and Montréal (+0.4%).

Montréal and Calgary saw the highest year-over-year gain from the second quarter of 2001 (both +2.6%), followed by Halifax and Edmonton (both +2.5%), Toronto (+2.2%), and Ottawa and Vancouver (both +1.7%).

Note: The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost changes in seven major urban areas across Canada (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver).

Besides each of the urban areas' indexes and the composite index, there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade-group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Apartment building construction price indexes
(1997=100)

	Second quarter 2002	Second quarter 2001 to second quarter 2002	First quarter to second quarter 2002
		% change	
Composite	113.4	2.3	0.7
Halifax	109.9	2.5	0.8
Montréal	113.9	2.6	0.4
Ottawa	116.8	1.7	0.5
Toronto	119.6	2.2	1
Calgary	116.8	2.6	1
Edmonton	114.9	2.5	0.7
Vancouver	108.4	1.7	0.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, August 16, 2002.

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 15th 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 survey also collects contractors' estimates of the current cost of the land. These estimates are independently indexed to provide the published series for land. The residual (selling price less land), which mainly relates to the current cost of the structure, is also independently indexed and is presented as the house series.

- 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 74), 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 Capital expenditure price statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)

CANSIM II: Table: 327-0005

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

New Housing Price Index
(1992=100)

	June 2002	June 2001 to June 2002	May to June 2002
		% change	
Canada	110.3	4.1	0.2
House only	114.6	5.3	0.3
Land only	104.8	1.1	0
St.John's	104.8	5.5	0.3
Halifax	122.6	4	0
Charlottetown	107.7	0.6	0
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	96.1	2.6	-0.2
Québec	108.8	2.8	0.3
Montréal	120.2	5.3	0.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	129.8	8.2	0.2
Toronto	112.6	3	0
Hamilton	112	3.8	0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	111.2	1.8	0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	115	5.1	1.2
London	106.9	2.7	0.6
Windsor	106.9	0.4	0
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	97.9	0.8	-0.7
Winnipeg	122.3	2.5	0.6
Regina	138.7	2.1	0.9
Saskatoon	121.6	1.3	0.2
Calgary	142.6	5.4	0.4
Edmonton	122.5	7.8	0.7
Vancouver	86	2.9	0
Victoria	75.8	4.7	0.7

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, August 12, 2002.

GST Administrative Records

What

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.

Data available

- rebates and new housing statistics, such as average fair market value/purchase price for new homes
- by province/territory, census metropolitan area (CMA), census agglomeration (CA),
- by component census subdivisions of CMA/CA
- by type of builder: owner built, builder-build, co-operative housing

Uses

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.

Where

Print Products:

Occasional	Average Fair Market Value/Purchase Price for New Homes in Canada-New Data from GST Administrative Records (cat. 64-507-XPE)

Services: Custom tabulations

Contact

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

Non-Residential Building Construction Price Indexes

What

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.

Data available

Indexes are available for:

- five different building types (office, warehouse, shopping centre, factory and school)
- seven metropolitan 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 non-residential 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 — Capital expenditure price statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB) (June, Sept., Dec., Mar.)

CANSIM II: Tables: 327-0001 and 327-0002

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

Here is an extract of an article concerning the Non-residential building construction price indexes

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Second quarter 2002
The composite price index (1997=100) for non-residential building construction in the second quarter was 115.0, up 0.4% from the first quarter and 1.4% from the second quarter of 2001.

In the second quarter of 2002, Calgary's index rose 0.8% from the first quarter, followed by Halifax and Edmonton (both +0.6%), Montréal (+0.4%), Toronto and Vancouver (both +0.3%), and Ottawa (+0.2%).

Compared with the second quarter of 2001, Montréal had the highest change (+2.3%), followed by Calgary (+2.0%), Edmonton (+1.8%), Halifax (+1.4%), Ottawa (+1.0%), and Toronto and Vancouver (both +0.9%).

Note: Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in seven major urban areas (Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). Three construction categories - industrial, commercial and institutional buildings - are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school). Besides the major urban areas and composite indexes, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group - structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical - within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Non-residential building construction price indexes

(1997=100)

	Second quarter 2002	Second quarter 2001 to second quarter 2002 % change	First quarter 2002 to second quarter 2002
Composite	115	1.4	0.4
Halifax	106.8	1.4	0.6
Montréal	113.4	2.3	0.4
Ottawa	116.1	1	0.2
Toronto	118.9	0.9	0.3
Calgary	115.6	2	0.8
Edmonton	114.1	1.8	0.6
Vancouver	107.4	0.9	0.3

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, August 14, 2002.

Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes (EUCPI)

What

These indexes measure price change for construction of 5 separate models of electric utility plant. Each model was developed using project data from major Canadian electric utilities. Each model portrays an average mix of materials, labour and equipment developed from a number of projects constructed in a specific *Base period*. This modelling technique provides the framework for the development of simulated plant indexes for construction work and machinery and equipment.

Data available

Direct cost associated with construction work and indirect cost (interest forgone during construction, design and administration cost) which deal with five models:

- Distribution systems
- Transmission line systems (includes transmission lines and transformer stations)
- Hydro-electric generating stations (only available upon request)
- Fossil-fuel fired generating stations (only available upon request)
- Nuclear fuelled generating station (only available upon request)

Uses

These indexes provide price change data for interested parties for:

- Replacement costing
- Contract escalations
- Asset evaluation
- Retirement of plant
- Verification of estimates for plant construction
- Benchmarking against other plants built by other companies
- Contracts with third parties
- Insurance purposes
- Rehabilitation of existing plant
- Unbundle to re-price components
- Compare cost structure to actual costs
- Update of construction estimates for future construction
- Updating plant component prices
- Comparing the present with past externalities

Where

Print products:

Quarterly Capital expenditure price statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)

CANSIM II: Tables: 327-0010 and 327-0011

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

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 20 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, bricklayer, 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 is 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 Capital expenditure price statistics (cat. 62-007-XPB)

CANSIM II: Table: 327-0003

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

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 15th 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 is 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 summarising findings.

Where

Print products:

Monthly Industry price indexes (cat. 62-011-XPB)

CANSIM II: Tables: 329-0038 to 329-0049 and 330-0006

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Prices Division
Tel: (613) 951-9606
Tel: 1 866 230-2248
Internet Address: infounit@statcan.ca

Industrial product price indexes

(1997=100)

	Relative importance	December 2000	November 2001[r]	December 2001[p]	December 2000 to December 2001 % change	November to December 2001
Industrial Product Price Index	**100**	**107.9**	**106.3**	**105.4**	**-2.3**	**-0.8**
Intermediate goods[1]	**60.14**	**106.5**	**102.9**	**101.9**	**-4.3**	**-1**
First-stage intermediate goods[2]	7.71	114.4	99.3	97.7	-14.6	-1.6
Second-stage intermediate goods[3]	52.43	105.3	103.4	102.6	-2.6	-0.8
Finished goods[4]	**39.86**	**109.8**	**111.5**	**110.7**	**0.8**	**-0.7**
Finished foods and feeds	8.5	104.4	106.4	106.5	2	0.1
Capital equipment	11.73	108.8	111.8	111	2	-0.7
All other finished goods	19.63	112.8	113.5	112.3	-0.4	-1.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	5.78	103.6	106.2	106.3	2.6	0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	5.99	96.8	99	98.9	2.2	-0.1
Beverages	1.57	110	112.1	112.1	1.9	0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.63	119.9	132.2	132.2	10.3	0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.3	105.7	105.6	105.4	-0.3	-0.2
Textile products	1.58	99.9	100.4	100.1	0.2	-0.3
Knitted products and clothing	1.51	103	103.4	103.3	0.3	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	6.3	89.4	92	91	1.8	-1.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.59	105.4	106.6	106.6	1.1	0
Pulp and paper products	7.23	122.2	110	108.6	-11.1	-1.3
Printing and publishing	1.7	110.5	112.4	112.1	1.4	-0.3
Primary metal products	7.8	98.5	92.1	91.3	-7.3	-0.9
Metal fabricated products	4.11	104.3	104.8	104.7	0.4	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	5.48	104.8	106.3	106.2	1.3	-0.1
Autos, trucks and other transportation equipment	22.16	111.3	115.5	114.2	2.6	-1.1
Electrical and communications products	5.77	99.1	99.5	99.1	0	-0.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.98	106	107.7	107.7	1.6	0
Petroleum and coal products[5]	5.68	150.9	115.4	110.3	-26.9	-4.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.07	107.3	106	105.5	-1.7	-0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.4	104.2	106.1	105.9	1.6	-0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.38	82.9	88.4	87.5	5.5	-1

r Revised figures.

p Preliminary figures.

1 Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

2 First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

3 Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

4 Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

5 This index is estimated for the current month.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, January 30, 2002.

6.6 National Accounts

National Accounts

Gross Domestic Product by Industry

What

Estimates* of *gross domestic product* at base prices by industry are produced on a monthly basis, providing monthly, quarterly and annual data at 1997 prices, and *seasonally adjusted* at annual rates.

*Estimates of *gross domestic product* at base prices 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 92).

Data available

- *Gross domestic product* at base prices by industry
- *Gross domestic product* at base prices 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 is used for industrial economic and market analysis by governments, financial institutions, economists and private industry.

Where

Internet products:

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

CANSIM II: Tables: 379-0017 to 379-0022

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Industry Measures and Analysis Division
Tel: (613) 951-IMAD
Tel: 1 880 887-IMAD
Internet Address: imad@statcan.ca

Monthly gross domestic product by industry at basic prices in 1997 chained dollars

	February 2002	March 2002	April 2002	May 2002	June 2002	July 2002	July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
	Seasonally adjusted							
	Month-to-month % change						$ level[1]	% change
All Industries	**0.5**	**0**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**977,905**	**3.4**
Goods-producing industries	**1.4**	**0**	**1.4**	**-0.4**	**-0.2**	**1.2**	**306,878**	**3.7**
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.6	-0.2	5.1	0.2	-3.6	-0.2	21,314	-2.9
Mining and oil and gas extraction	0.6	1	-0.4	-1.7	0.2	0.9	37,430	1.1
Utilities	0.6	1.6	1	-1.5	-0.6	2.9	28,544	6.1
Construction	0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	52,814	5.5
Manufacturing	2	-0.6	1.9	-0.3	0	1.4	166,322	4.2
Services-producing industries	**0**	**0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**671,219**	**3.2**
Wholesale trade	-0.4	0.2	2.3	-0.1	0.1	0.7	57,358	5.1
Retail trade	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	1.7	-0.7	53,825	5
Transportation and warehousing	1.5	-0.1	1.5	0	0.4	-0.2	45,158	0.1
Information and cultural industries	0.5	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	1	46,317	8.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	193,428	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0	44,796	1.3
Administrative and waste management services	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	21,233	5.2
Education services	-0.9	1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	44,308	1.3
Health care and social assistance	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	56,927	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-5.4	6.1	0.8	8.4	-6.9	-3.1	8,962	2.9
Accommodation and food services	0.3	-0.8	1	-0.4	0.9	-0.2	22,847	-0.2
Other services (except public administration)	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	22,011	2.5
Public administration	0.2	-1.4	-1.3	2.9	0.3	-0.2	54,984	2.4
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	1.6	-0.1	1.4	-0.6	0	1.5	232,633	3.9
Non-durable manufacturing industries	1	-0.4	1.8	0	0.3	1	68,646	4.9
Durable manufacturing industries	2.8	-0.7	1.9	-0.4	-0.1	1.7	97,717	3.8
Business sector industries	0.6	0	0.9	0	0.2	0.5	829,898	3.6
Non-business sector industries	-0.2	0	-0.3	1.4	0.1	0	148,172	1.9
Information and communication technology (ICT) industries	1.2	-0.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	58,651	2.4

[1] Millions of dollars at annual rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, September 30, 2002.

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 summarise, 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
"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 valued 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-MPE1994002)

Contact

Please contact your nearest Statistics Canada regional office or:

Income and Expenditure Accounts Division
Tel.: (613) 951-3640
Fax: (613) 951-3618
Internet Address: iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca

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, renovations, includes alterations and improvements in existing *dwellings*. Estimates are benchmarked to the Homeowner Renovation and Repair Survey (see page 58). Estimates are made for landlord renovation spending. Quarterly estimates of spending on alterations and 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 *capital*ised costs such as architectural, legal and engineering fees, *capital*ised 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 utilised. 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
Fax. (613) 951-3618

Information Officer
Tel. (613) 951-3640
Fax. (613) 951-3618

6.7 Other

Other

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 EI 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 often 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)

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)

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

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

	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)
Monthly	Canadian Economic Observer (cat. 11-010-XPB)

Website: The series of Research Papers are available on the Internet at 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 phone our national enquiries line at 1 800 263-1136.

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 78)
Union Wage Rate Indexes for Major Construction Trades (see page 84)
Industrial Product Price Indexes (see page 85)
Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (see page 63)

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 23)
Computer Interactive Benchmarking (see page 23)
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises (see page 24)
Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises (see page 24)

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 million 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.

	Your Ratios	Industry median ratios	Your firm is better than ___% of the firms	Your firm is worse than ___% of the firms
Number of firms in the group		17,367		
Profitability (percentage)				
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	
Efficiency(ratios)				
Receivable turnover	4.54	6.86	25	
Inventory Turnover	0.98	3.87		75
Liquidity/Solvency (ratios)				
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 62)
Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (see page 63)

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 Completed 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 58)
2001 Census of Population (see page 48)
Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (see page 63)

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 2001 Census of Population gives also information on the age of *dwellings*), contract and labour expenditures, etc. It could also 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 Permits Survey (see page 25)

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 residential construction and non-residential construction are available. Mr. Smith should also use data from the Building 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 54)
2001 Census of Population (see page 48)
Labour Force Survey (see page 62)

Using the Data:
2001 and 1996 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 organise statistics on industry, occupation and other important characteristics which must be categorised 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 ***S**tandard **O**ccupational **C**lassification* (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 1991 SOC is on page 105 and the 2001 NOC-S is on page 107.

2. The ***S**tandard **G**eographical **C**lassification* (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 109.

3. The ***S**tandard **C**lassification of **G**oods* (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 110.

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 ***S**tandard **I**ndustrial **C**lassification for **E**stablishments* (SIC-E) 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-XPE.

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 ***S**tandard **I**ndustrial **C**lassification for **C**ompanies 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.

The ***N**orth **A**merican **I**ndustry **C**lassification **S**ystem* (NAICS) is an industry classification system developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), it is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. NAICS is based on supply side or production oriented principles, to ensure that industrial data classified to NAICS is suitable for the analysis of production related issues such as industrial performance.

NAICS has a five-digit classification structure, with a six-digit for national industries. With some important exceptions, it provides a set of standard 5-digit industries that describe the industrial structure and composition of the Canadian, United States and Mexican economies at selected levels of aggregation, where agreement occurred among the three countries on a compatible classification. Below the agreed-upon level of compatibility each country has added additional detailed six-digit industries, as necessary to meet national needs, provided that this additional detail aggregates to the NAICS level.

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 111 and the *North American Industry Classification System* (**NAICS**) is on page 113.

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 1991

Extract:

Standard Occupational Classification 1991 (SOC 1991)

Structure

H	**Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations**
H0	**Contractors and Supervisors in Trades and Transportation**
H01	**Contractors and Supervisors, Trades and Related Workers**
H011	Supervisors, Machinists and Related Occupations
H012	Contractors and Supervisors, Electrical Trades and Telecommunications Occupations
H013	Contractors and Supervisors, Pipefitting Trades
H014	Contractors and Supervisors, Metal Forming, Shaping and Erecting Trades
H015	Contractors and Supervisors, Carpentry Trades
H016	Contractors and Supervisors, Mechanic Trades
H017	Contractors and Supervisors, Heavy Construction Equipment Crews
H018	Supervisors, Printing and Related Occupations
H019	Contractors and Supervisors, Other Construction Trades, Installers, Repairers and Servicers
H02	**Supervisors, Railway and Motor Transportation Occupations**
H021	Supervisors, Railway Transport Operations
H022	Supervisors, Motor Transport and Other Ground Transit Operators
H1	**Construction Trades**
H11	**Plumbers, Pipefitters and Gas Fitters**
H111	Plumbers
H112	Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Sprinkler System Installers
H113	Gas Fitters
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

The *Standard Occupational Classification* 1991 is a revision of the Standard Occupational Classification 1980. The SOC 1991 is designed as a statistical classification with a similar format to its predecessor. Occupational groups are defined at all levels and example titles are listed alphabetically for each unit group. Consideration of population distribution in the development of the skill type major groups has improved the utility of the SOC 1991 over that of the 1980 SOC.

The NOC-S 2001 (see page 107) has replaced the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification as the standard occupational classification in Statistics Canada.

National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 (NOC-S 2001)

Extract:

National Occupational Classification - Statistics 2001 (NOC-S 2001)

Structure

H	**Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations**
H0	**Contractors and Supervisors in Trades and Transportation**
H01	**Contractors and Supervisors, Trades and Related Workers**
H011	Supervisors, Machinists and Related Occupations
H012	Contractors and Supervisors, Electrical Trades and Telecommunications Occupations
H013	Contractors and Supervisors, Pipefitting Trades
H014	Contractors and Supervisors, Metal Forming, Shaping and Erecting Trades
H015	Contractors and Supervisors, Carpentry Trades
H016	Contractors and Supervisors, Mechanic Trades
H017	Contractors and Supervisors, Heavy Construction Equipment Crews
H018	Supervisors, Printing and Related Occupations
H019	Contractors and Supervisors, Other Construction Trades, Installers, Repairers and Servicers
H02	**Supervisors, Railway and Motor Transportation Occupations**
H021	Supervisors, Railway Transport Operations
H022	Supervisors, Motor Transport and Other Ground Transit Operators
H1	**Construction Trades**
H11	**Plumbers, Pipefitters and Gas Fitters**
H111	Plumbers
H112	Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Sprinkler System Installers
H113	Gas Fitters
H12	**Carpenters and Cabinetmakers**
H121	Carpenters
H122	Cabinetmakers
H13	**Masonry and Plastering Trades**
H131	Bricklayers
H132	Concrete 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

Statistics Canada's revised occupational classification for 2001 is called the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001 (NOC-S 2001) to distinguish it from the National Occupational Classification (NOC) put out by Human Resources Development Canada. (The two classifications differ only in the aggregation structure of the classification). Both provide a complete listing of all the categories under which Canadian jobs are classified and their descriptions.

The NOC-S 2001 has replaced the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification as the standard occupational classification in Statistics Canada.

Standard Geographic Classification (SGC) 2001

Extract:

Standard Geographical Classification 2001

(SGC 2001)

Census Subdivisions in Numerical Order, by Province, by Census Division

PR	CD	CSD	CMA/ CA	NAME	TYPE	CHANGE	
	35			**Ontario**			
	35	**1**		**Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry United Counties**			
	35	1	5	South Glengarry	TP	A	B
	35	1	7	Akwesasne (Part) 59	R	A	B
	35	1	11	501 South Stormont	TP	A	
	35	1	12	501 Cornwall	C		
	35	1	20	South Dundas	TP	A	
	35	1	30	North Dundas	TP	A	
	35	1	42	North Stormont	TP	A	
	35	1	50	North Glengarry	TP	A	

The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada's official classification of geographic areas in Canada. The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for three types of geographic areas. They are: provinces and territories, census divisions (counties, regional municipalities), and census subdivisions (municipalities). The three geographic areas are hierarchically related. This relationship is reflected in the seven-digit code. The SGC manual is published every five years, coincident with the Census of Population.

Standard Classification of Goods (SCG) 2001

Extract:

Standard Classification of Goods (SCG) 2001

Headings

44 Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

4401 Fuel wood, in logs, in billets, in twigs, in faggots or in similar forms; wood in chips or particles; sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
4402 Wood charcoal (including shell or nut charcoal), whether or not agglomerated
4403 Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared
4404 Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrellas, tool handles or the like; chipwood and the like
4405 Wood wool; wood flour
4406 Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood
4407 Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm
4408 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
4409 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, sanded or finger-jointed
4410 Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances
4411 Fibreboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances
4412 Plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood
4413 Densified wood, in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes
4414 Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects
4415 Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood
4416 Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves
4417 Tools, tool bodies, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, of wood; boot or shoe lasts and trees, of wood
4418 Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes
4419 Tableware and kitchenware, of wood
4420 Wood marquetry and inlaid wood; caskets and cases for jewellery or cutlery, and similar articles, of wood; statuettes and other ornaments, of wood; wooden articles of furniture not falling in Chapter 94
4421 Other articles of wood

The *Standard Classification of Goods* (SCG) is the standard for classifying goods at Statistics Canada. The SCG is based upon the international *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System* (HS), which makes up the first six digits of the SCG code. Up to three digits are added to reflect statistical requirements for import, export and production. The SCG was last officially published in 1996 and before that in 1992. The SCG is, however, updated each year, the most recent changes being for 2001.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for establishments 1980

Extract:

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 formalised 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 recognisable 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.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 1997

Extract:

23	**CONSTRUCTION**
231	**PRIME CONTRACTING**
2311	**Land Subdivision and Land Development**
23111	Land Subdivision and Land Development
231110	Land Subdivision and Land Development
2312	**Building Construction**
23121	Residential Building Construction
231210	Residential Building Construction
23122	Non-Residential Building Construction
231220	Non-Residential Building Construction
2313	**Engineering Construction**
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
2314	**Construction Management**
23141	Construction Management
231410	Construction Management
232	TRADE CONTRACTING
2321	**Site Preparation Work**
23211	Site PreparationWork
232110	Site Preparation Work
2322	**Building Structure Work**
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
2323	**Building Exterior Finishing Work**
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
2324	**Building Interior Finishing Work**
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
2325	**Building Equipment Installation**
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
2329	**Other Special Trade Contracting**
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

The *North American Industry Classification System* (NAICS) is an industry classification system developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement, it is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. NAICS is based on supply side or production oriented principles, to ensure that industrial data, classified to NAICS, is suitable for the analysis of production related issues such as industrial performance.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2002

Extract:

NAICS 2002	Title
23	**Construction**
236	**Construction of Buildings**
2361	**Residential Building Construction**
23611	Residential Building Construction
236110	Residential Building Construction
2362	**Non-residential Building Construction**
23621	Industrial Building Construction
236210	Industrial Building Construction
23622	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction
236220	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction
237	**Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction**
2371	**Utility System Construction**
23711	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction
237110	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction
23712	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction
237120	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction
23713	Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction
237130	Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction
2372	**Land Subdivision**
23721	Land Subdivision
237210	Land Subdivision
2373	**Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction**
23731	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction
237310	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction
2379	**Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction**
23799	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
237990	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
238	**Specialty Trade Contractors**
2381	**Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors**
23811	Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors
238110	Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors
23812	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors
238120	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors
23813	Framing Contractors
238130	Framing Contractors
23814	Masonry Contractors
238140	Masonry Contractors
23815	Glass and Glazing Contractors
238150	Glass and Glazing Contractors
23816	Roofing Contractors
238160	Roofing Contractors
23817	Siding Contractors
238170	Siding Contractors
23819	Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors
238190	Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors
2382	**Building Equipment Contractors**
23821	Electrical Contractors
238210	Electrical Contractors
23822	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors
238220	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors

23829	Other Building Equipment Contractors
238291	Elevator and Escalator Installation Contractors
238299	All Other Building Equipment Contractors

2383 Building Finishing Contractors

23831	Drywall and Insulation Contractors
238310	Drywall and Insulation Contractors
23832	Painting and Wall Covering Contractors
238320	Painting and Wall Covering Contractors
23833	Flooring Contractors
238330	Flooring Contractors
23834	Tile and Terrazzo Contractors
238340	Tile and Terrazzo Contractors
23835	Finish Carpentry Contractors
238350	Finish Carpentry Contractors
23839	Other Building Finishing Contractors
238390	Other Building Finishing Contractors

2389 Other Specialty Trade Contractors

23891	Site Preparation Contractors
238910	Site Preparation Contractors
23899	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors
238990	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors

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 II: 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 customers 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 *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 1997 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*.

Deflation: See current and *constant dollars*.

Deflator: See current and *constant dollars*.

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.

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): Harmonised 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.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): The *North American Industry Classification System* (see page 113) is an industry classification system developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Created against the background of the North American Free Trade Agreement, it is designed to provide common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. NAICS is based on supply side or production oriented principles, to ensure that industrial data, classified to NAICS, is suitable for the analysis of production related issues such as industrial performance.

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 110).

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. It is currently being phased out and being replaced by NAICS (see page 113).

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 111). It is also used for the classification of statistical locations by activity. It is currently being phased out and being replaced by NAICS (see page 113).

Standard Occupational Classification Code: The 1991 SOC (see page 105) is the standard for classification of occupations. It is currently being phased out and being replaced with the 2001 NOC-S (see page 107).

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

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 that 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.

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

ATLANTIC REGION REFERENCE CENTRE

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

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
1770 Market Street, 3rd Floor
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136
Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Fax number: (902) 426-9538
E-mail: atlantic.info@statcan.ca

QUEBEC REGION REFERENCE CENTRE

Serving the province of Quebec except the National Capital Region

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
200 René Levesque 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

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

Serving the province of Saskatchewan:

Statistics Canada
Advisory Services
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
REGINA, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7
Toll-free number: 1-800-263-1136
Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Fax number: (306) 780-5403
E-mail: 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

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

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

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 AND LABRADOR
St. John's

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

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Charlottetown

Government Services Library
Government Documents
P.O.Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8

NOVA SCOTIA
Halifax

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

Wolfville
Acadia University
Vaughan Memorial Library
Wolfville, Nova Scotia
B0P 1X0

NEW BRUNSWICK
Fredericton

Legislative Library
Government Documents
766 King St.
P.O.Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

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

Moncton

Moncton University
Champlain Library
Government Documents
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1A 3E9

Sackville

Mount Allison University
Ralph Pickard Bell Library
Government Documents
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0

QUEBEC
Montreal
Montreal Municipal Library
Government Documents
1210 Sherbrooke St. East
Montreal, Quebec
H2L 1L9

Services documentaires multimedia
Publications officielles federales
75 Port-Royal St. East, Room 300
Montreal, Quebec
H3L 3T1

Concordia University Library
Government Documents
1455 Maisonneuve Blvd West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1M8

McGill University
McLennan Library
Government Documents
3459 McTavish St.
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1Y1

Universite de Montreal
Bibliotheque des sciences humaines et sociales
Government Documents
3150 Jean Brillant St.
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3T2

Universite du Quebec a Montreal
Library
Government Documents
1200 Berri St.
Montreal, Quebec
H2L 4S6

Quebec

National Assembly Library
Government Documents
Edifice Pamphile
Quebec, Quebec
G1A 1A5

Sherbrooke

Universite de Sherbrooke
General Library
Government Documents
Cite universitaire
2500, boul. Universite
Sherbrooke, Quebec
J1K 2R1

Sainte-Foy

Universite Laval
Library
Government Documents
Pavillon Bonenfant
Cite universitaire
Sainte-Foy, Quebec
G1K 7P4

ONTARIO
Guelph

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

Hamilton

Hamilton Public Library
Government Documents
P.O. Box 2700, Station "A"
55 York Blvd.
Hamilton, Ontario
L8N 4E4

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

Kingston

Queen's University
Douglas Library
MacKintosh Corry Hall
Government Documents
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 3N6

London

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

North York

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

Ottawa

Library of Parliament
Government Documents
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A9

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

University of Ottawa
Morisset Library
65 University St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1N 9A5

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 Brodie Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7E 1C2

Toronto

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

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

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

Waterloo

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

Windsor

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

MANITOBA
Winnipeg

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

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

Saskatoon

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

ALBERTA
Calgary

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

Edmonton

Edmonton Public Library
Government Documents
NO. 7 Sir Winston Churchill Square
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2V4

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

The University of Alberta
Library
Government Documents
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2J8

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Burnaby

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

Vancouver

University of British Columbia
Library
Government Documents
1956 Main Mall
University Campus
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6T 1Y3

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

Victoria

Legislative Library
Government Documents
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

University of Victoria
McPherson Library
Government Documents
P.O.Box 1800
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 3H5

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Yellowknife

Government Library
Government of the Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1320, Laing-1
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9