



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, January 17, 1997

OVERVIEW

◆ Value of building permits advances in November

Home building intentions surged 9.3% to \$1.4 billion in November, in the wake of lower mortgage rates and stronger demand for new and existing homes.

◆ Sales of motor vehicles continue rising

New motor vehicle sales continued to increase in November, on the strength of a rise in truck sales.

◆ Employment increases over 1996

Employment increased in December, bringing gains over 1996 to 189,000. The overall unemployment rate at year-end fell to 9.7%.

◆ Companies using advanced technology pay higher wages

Use of advanced, computer-based technology not only delivers better market share and higher productivity for manufacturers, it pays off for workers as well. Companies that used these technologies paid higher wages than companies that didn't.

◆ Crude oil pushes down raw material prices

Manufacturers paid significantly less for their raw materials in November. Overall prices fell 2.4% from their October level, mainly due to crude oil, and vegetable and animal products.

◆ Industrial prices continue declining trend

In November, industrial product prices fell for the eighth time in 1996, due largely to a stronger Canadian dollar.

Value of building permits advances in November

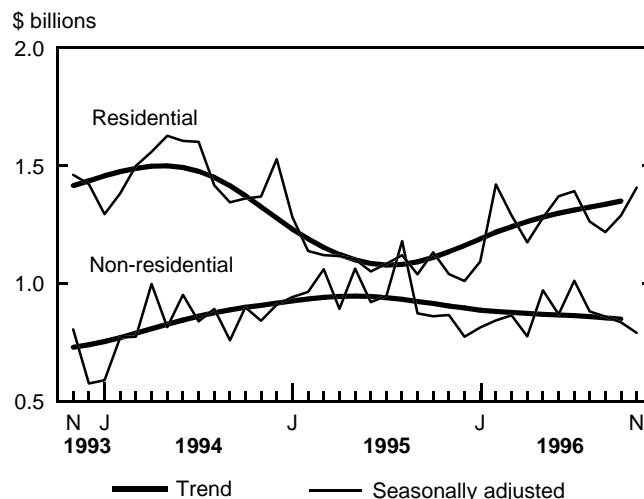
Following strong growth in October, home building intentions surged 9.3% to \$1.4 billion in November, due to the lowest mortgage rates in a generation and strong resale activity. In the non-residential sector, permits fell 5.3% to \$0.8 billion, the second lowest level in 1996 and the fourth straight monthly decline. The overall value of building permits rose 3.5% to \$2.2 billion. Ontario led November's resurgence in the housing sector, on the strength of a sharp increase in the value of permits for single-family dwellings.

The value of plans for single-family dwellings rose 8.0% to \$1.0 billion in November, the highest level since December 1994. This was the third consecutive monthly increase for single-family dwellings, the key component of the residential sector. Multi-family construction intentions rose 12.4% to \$403 million, their sixth gain in 1996.

Trends over the past 11 months point to some optimistic signs for the housing industry. The value of residential permits was up 16.1% from the same period in 1995 and the overall housing market has shown higher activity since the beginning of 1996. The year-to-date resale housing market was also considerably stronger than

(continued on page 2)

Value of building permits



... Value of building permits advances in November

in the corresponding period a year earlier. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's report of higher housing starts in both November and over the January-to-November period point to further growth in construction employment.

Across Canada, in addition to Ontario's remarkable increase of 20.1% in the housing sector, Nova Scotia posted a 39.2% advance in residential permits, due entirely to record levels of single-family applications. Similarly, an exceptional 33.6% increase in New Brunswick was mainly the result of permits for single-family dwellings. By contrast, Quebec reported the largest decrease (-7.4%), mostly due to its multi-family component and, to a lesser extent, to single-family dwellings.

November's decline in the value of non-residential building permits was mainly due to a sharp drop in the industrial component, which fell 24.4% to \$152 million, the lowest level since December 1995. The institutional component, close behind, declined 20.5% to \$144 million, its lowest value since December 1985. These decreases more than offset a 9.3% increase in the commercial component. Over the first 11 months of 1996, the value of non-residential permits dropped 10.0% compared with the same period in 1995. This decline is consistent with government spending cutbacks and the low level of confidence expressed by the business sector.

British Columbia and Ontario reported the largest drops, due to a lack of commercial and industrial projects. Alberta recorded the

Note to readers

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total. The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers, culverts) and land.

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data. The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

biggest increase, entirely due to a surge in applications for commercial permits.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22, 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

*The November 1996 issue of **Building permits** (paper version: 64-001-XPB, \$24/\$240; microfiche version: 64-001-XMB, \$25/\$135) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689; Internet: burejoa@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025; Internet: levenat@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.*

Building permits, November 1996 Seasonally adjusted

	Total		Residential		Non-residential	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	2,199	3.5	1,408	9.3	791	-5.3
Newfoundland	24	8.1	19	24.8	5	-29.7
Prince Edward Island	16	110.4	9	94.0	7	138.9
Nova Scotia	67	17.6	50	39.2	17	-19.8
New Brunswick	41	10.8	28	33.6	13	-19.7
Quebec	382	-0.7	190	-7.4	192	7.1
Ontario	839	8.9	588	20.1	251	-10.6
Manitoba	38	-9.1	22	-3.3	16	-16.2
Saskatchewan	30	-28.5	15	-17.8	15	-37.0
Alberta	303	8.3	151	-0.2	152	18.3
British Columbia	451	-5.3	330	2.7	121	-21.9
Yukon	6	35.1	3	21.1	3	58.8
Northwest Territories	3	71.0	2	591.0	1	-24.5

Sales of motor vehicles continue

New motor vehicle sales continued to rise in November as truck sales, which headed for a new annual record in 1996, increased 1.7%. Although consumers bought slightly fewer passenger cars (-0.5%), their purchases of trucks led to a 0.5% increase in overall new motor vehicle sales, the fourth straight monthly increase. Dealers sold a total of 105,165 vehicles, the highest level since November 1994.

Total sales in November were well above those of November 1995 (+10.3%). However, cumulative sales for the first 11 months

Note to readers

Motor vehicles are divided into two categories: passenger cars and trucks. Passenger cars include cars used for personal and commercial purposes. Trucks include minivans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

All data have been seasonally adjusted unless otherwise specified.

(continued on page 3)

... Sales of motor vehicles continue

of 1996 were up only 1.2% from the same period of 1995. The recent sales growth corresponds to the decline in interest rates throughout 1996. Early indications from the automotive industry point to another sales increase in December, with especially strong gains in the truck market.

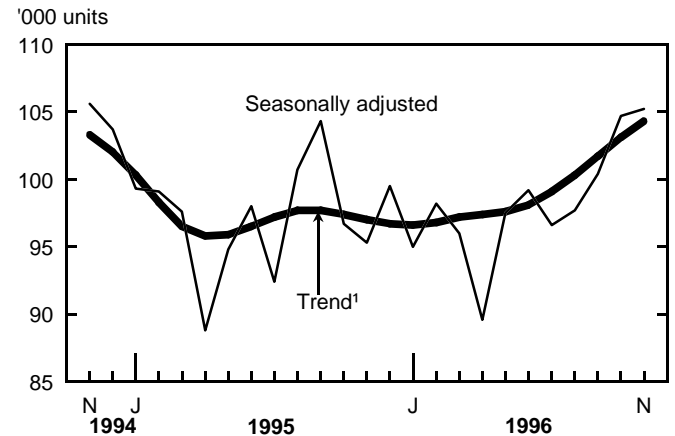
The truck market has generally followed an upward sales trend since 1992. Sales peaked in 1994, declined in early 1995 and resumed growth in mid-1995. Cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1996 were already up to 97% of total sales for all of 1995.

In November, consumers opted for trucks in 48% of purchases (based on unadjusted data). This is the greatest market share for trucks recorded in 1996. In the first 11 months of 1996, truck sales accounted for 44% of all new vehicle purchases. The arrival of winter bodes well for sales of this type of vehicle. The growth in truck sales is especially evident in the prairie regions, where they are more popular.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1996 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XPB, \$16/\$160) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Sylvain Tremblay (613-951-4166; Internet: lozimar@statcan.ca), Industry Division.

New motor vehicle sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Employment increases over 1996

Employment increased by an estimated 34,000 in December, bringing gains over 1996 to 189,000 (+1.4%). December's unemployment rate fell to 9.7% (-0.3 percentage points).

Employment in 1996 grew at twice the pace of 1995, but was still considerably below the more rapid growth (+2.9%) in 1994. The employment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 58.5% in 1996, as the growth rate of the population outpaced that of employment.

December's employment growth was all among adults aged 25 and over (+43,000), bringing this group's gains during the year to 209,000. Adult women gained 110,000 jobs (+2.1%) and adult men, 99,000 (+1.6%). For adult men, virtually all of the gains were in full-time employment, while among women the gains were mostly part-time (+74,000).

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 fell by 20,000 during 1996, leaving youth employment rate at 51.1%, down 0.7 percentage points from the year before. Despite a large decline in youth participation in the labour force during the 1990s, persistent lack of job growth has kept their unemployment rate high, ending the year at 16.4%.

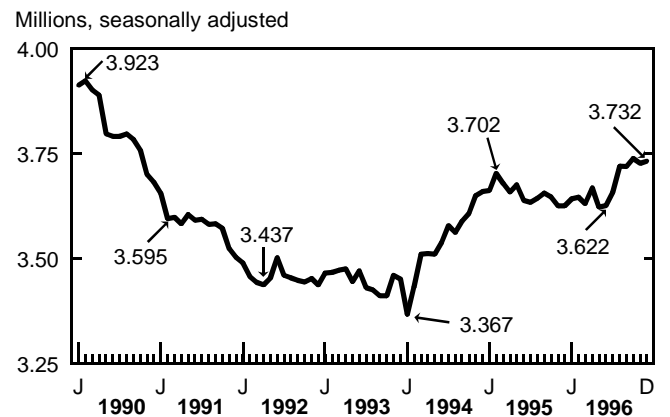
Employment growth in December occurred in community, business and personal services (+27,000) and other primary industries (+8,000), while losses were reported in public administration (-12,000) and agriculture (-8,000). There was no significant change in the other industries.

In 1996, employment showed solid growth in the goods-producing industries 107,000 (+3.0%), and was weaker in the services sector 88,000 (+0.9%). Manufacturing and agriculture led the way among goods producers, while trade and community, business and personal services advanced in the services sector.

Note to readers

All LFS seasonally adjusted series have been revised back to 1976, to reflect changes in methodology, and will be made available on CANSIM on January 27. They will also appear in the publication *Historical labour force statistics* (71-201-XPB, \$110), to be released on February 7.

Employment in goods-producing industries



Almost all of December's employment gains were in the private sector, primarily in self-employment (+31,000). In 1996, private sector employment grew by 223,000 (+1.9%); the number of self-employed increased by 125,000 (+5.6%), outpacing the growth in the number of employees (+98,000 or +1.1%). In contrast, employment losses in the public sector totalled 33,000 (-1.6%).

(continued on page 4)

... Employment increases over 1996

In December, almost all of the employment growth occurred in the Western provinces. Employment also grew in Prince Edward Island, while it declined in New Brunswick. There were no significant changes in the other provinces. Over 1996, an employment growth of 189,000 (+1.4%) occurred mostly in the Western provinces, where the growth was well above the national average. In Ontario, employment grew by 1.5%, while in Saskatchewan it was almost unchanged (+0.2%).

In Quebec, while gains were made at the beginning of the year, larger losses during the summer were only partly recovered, leaving

employment down 18,000 (-0.6%). All of the Atlantic provinces experienced employment losses during 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

*The December 1996 issue of **The labour force** (71-001-XPB, \$23/\$230) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)*

Labour Force Survey, December 1996 Seasonally adjusted

	Labour force		Employment		Unemployment	
	'000	% change, previous month	'000	% change, previous month	'000	Rate (%)
Canada	15,244	-0.1	13,759	0.2	1,485	9.7
Newfoundland	236	1.3	189	-0.5	47	19.9
Prince Edward Island	72	2.3	60	1.8	11	15.8
Nova Scotia	442	0.2	386	0.5	56	12.7
New Brunswick	353	-0.8	307	-1.0	46	13.0
Quebec	3,647	-0.2	3,207	0.4	440	12.1
Ontario	5,869	-0.4	5,335	-0.2	534	9.1
Manitoba	580	0.7	537	0.9	43	7.4
Saskatchewan	491	0.8	462	0.9	29	5.9
Alberta	1,532	0.4	1,436	0.7	96	6.3
British Columbia	2,017	-0.1	1,840	0.6	177	8.8

Companies using advanced technology pay higher wages

Use of advanced technology not only delivered better market share and higher productivity for manufacturers during the 1980s, it paid off for workers as well. Canadian companies that used some form of advanced, computer-based technology to help run their factories paid higher wages than companies that didn't.

Wages are higher in plants that are larger, use more capital per worker, are foreign-owned and operate in innovative industries. However, even after accounting for these effects, technology-using companies that require workers with higher levels of skill pay higher wages than others. In fact, the wage gap between companies that used high-tech equipment and those that didn't widened considerably between 1981 and 1989.

In addition, data showed a strong relationship between relative wage rates and the intensity of technology within a plant. For example, in 1989, plants that used six or more forms of advanced technology paid between 15% and 19% more to their workers than plants that didn't have any technologies. The exact differential depended on the company's size, with large plants offering the highest wage increases.

The wage premium in high-tech plants depended also on the type of technology used. In 1989, the premiums were highest in

Note to readers

This article is based on the research paper entitled "Technology-induced wage premiums in Canadian manufacturing plants during the 1980s". This study is one of a series that examines how technology adoption affects the skills of workers.

Data are drawn from three sources: the 1989 Survey of Manufacturing Technology, the Census of Manufactures and the Survey of Innovation and Advanced Technology.

companies that used labour-enhancing technologies such as inspections and communications equipment. Wage premiums were lower in companies using other forms of technology, for example, those with labour-saving machinery involved in fabrication and assembly.

The research paper "Technology-induced wage premiums in Canadian manufacturing plants during the 1980s" (11F0019MPE, no. 92, \$5) is now available. To obtain a copy, contact Louise Laurin (613-951-4676 or 613-951-6325; fax: 613-951-5403), Analytical Studies Branch. The paper is also available on Internet: www.statcan.ca. For further information, contact John R. Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-Economic Analysis Division.

Crude oil pushes down raw material prices

Manufacturers paid significantly less for their raw materials in November. Overall prices fell 2.4% from their October level, mainly due to crude oil, and vegetable and animal products. Higher prices for copper and wood partly offset the decline. If the mineral fuels category (90% of which is crude oil) were excluded, raw material prices would have declined 0.4%. Compared with November 1995, manufacturers paid 9.5% more for raw materials. Excluding mineral fuels, the increase would have been 0.2%.

Crude oil costs, which had been rising since June, fell 6.8% in November, although they were still 39.6% above November 1995's level. Supply not only seems to be catching up to demand, but is expected to keep increasing in the coming months. However, the International Energy Agency expects global oil demand to also rise in the first quarter of 1997. Stronger demand should keep prices from declining steeply.

Vegetable product prices decreased 3.0% from October and 4.9% from November 1995. The monthly drop was dominated by a 10.7% decline in the price of grains, as a result of worldwide bumper crops. Wheat prices fell 4.2% in November and were 22.3% lower than the previous year. As a result of global competition, wheat prices may fall even lower in the coming months. Sugar prices also fell in November, while coffee prices increased.

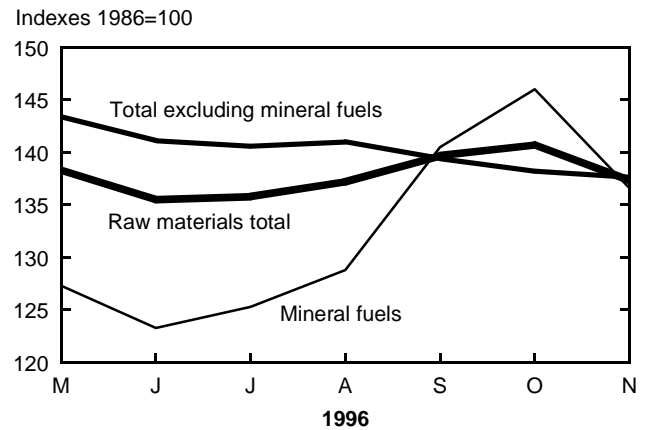
The animals and animal products group saw prices decline 1.4% from October. Lower prices for hogs (-6.2%) were marginally offset by higher prices for cattle and shellfish. Compared with 12 months earlier, prices were up 9.5%, due mostly to higher prices for hogs, chickens, and furs, hides and skins.

The non-ferrous metals group, on a downward price trend since July 1995, saw a turnaround in November with a 2.8% advance. Higher prices were noted for copper and aluminum materials. Lower prices for gold, lead and radioactive concentrates partly offset the overall monthly increase. Compared with 12 months earlier, non-ferrous metal prices were down 14.8%, due mainly to lower copper and aluminum materials prices.

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Also, unlike the Industrial Product Price Index, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

Raw material prices



Wood prices edged up 0.7% from October. Higher prices for logs were partly offset by lower pulpwood prices. Compared with 12 months earlier, wood prices were up 4.1%. The increased demand for lumber in the U.S. and Canadian housing markets has pushed up the price of logs.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The November 1996 issue of **Industry price indexes** (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: danipau@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Industrial prices continue declining trend

In November, industrial product prices fell for the eighth time in 1996. A strengthening Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar was central to the 0.2% decline in prices from their October level. If the impact of the change in the exchange rate were eliminated, industrial prices would have increased about 0.1%. The twelve-month change in prices continued its decline, edging down to -0.5% in November.

The most important monthly price drops occurred for motor vehicles and parts, newsprint and pulp. The prices of ethylene and pork also decreased. Higher prices for softwood lumber, petroleum products, and copper and copper alloy products partly offset these drops.

Virtually all the decline in motor vehicle prices was due to the change in the value of the Canadian dollar. Domestic prices for both automobiles and trucks showed little change. The export prices of both automobiles and trucks fell by a little over 1%.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including transportation, wholesale, and retail) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant and a final user takes possession.

Since Canadian export producers often quote their prices in foreign currencies, changes in the exchange rate affect the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Newsprint prices continued to fall in both Canada and the United States, by 3.0% and 5.6% respectively. Both the newsprint and pulp industries suffer from sizeable inventories.

(continued on page 6)

... Industrial prices continue declining trend

Prices for Canadian softwood lumber rose 2.9% in November and stood 28.0% higher than a year earlier. In the United States, softwood lumber prices were up 5.4% from October and 19.9% from the year before. November's increase coincided with a strengthening of residential construction in both Canada and the United States.

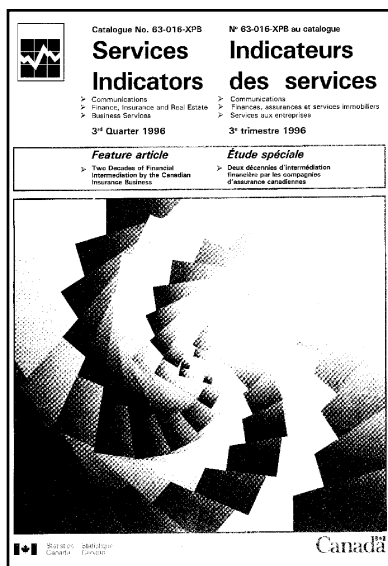
Prices at the gas pumps and prices paid to manufacturers for petroleum products continued to rise in November, though crude oil prices retreated. The overall price for gasoline and fuel oil rose

about 1.7%, a fourth consecutive increase. In the United States, the producer price for gasoline rose 3.1%, while that for fuel oil dropped 4.3%. Consumers in Canada paid 0.9% more for gasoline in November, the fourth increase in as many months. The price of crude oil fell 6.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: danipau@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

New from Statistics Canada



Services indicators

Third quarter 1996

This issue of *Services indicators* contains the feature article "Two decades of financial intermediation by the Canadian insurance business". While insurers provide financial protection against all types of risks, their role in the economy as intermediaries, who invest the premium income they receive in anticipation of future claims and annuities payments, is often overlooked. The share of their financial intermediation activities in the gross domestic product (GDP) has almost doubled since the late 1970s, reaching 2.1% in 1995. Over the period 1978-1995, financial intermediation output has experienced an average annual growth higher than the GDP.

In addition to examining the long-run role of Canadian insurance companies in financial intermediation and how they compare with other traditional financial intermediaries, this paper considers how insurance companies' product mix affects their asset portfolio and how government policies influence insurers' behaviour.

This paper also provides background information on the Canadian insurance industry. It discusses the industry's revenue flows and asset structure and investigates the asset structure of insurance companies in an international perspective. In discussing risk and the financial

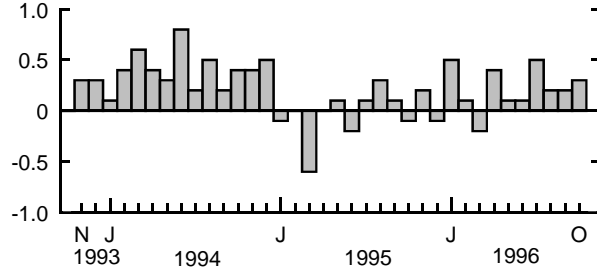
structure of insurance companies, the paper differentiates between life and non-life insurance to reflect the different risk profiles of these activities.

The third quarter 1996 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XPB, \$34/\$112) is now available. For further information, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Science and Technology Redesign Project.

Current trends

Gross domestic product

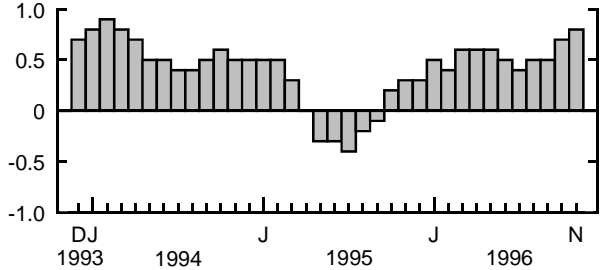
% change,
previous month



Real gross domestic product at factor cost increased 0.3% between September and October.

Composite index

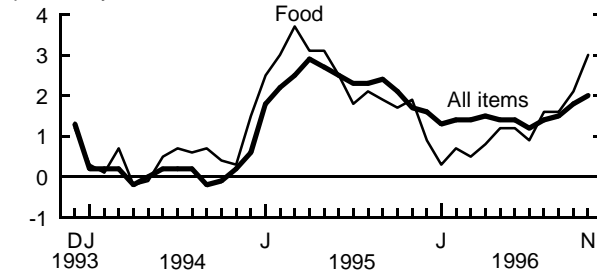
% change,
previous month



The composite index grew by 0.8% in November.

Consumer price index

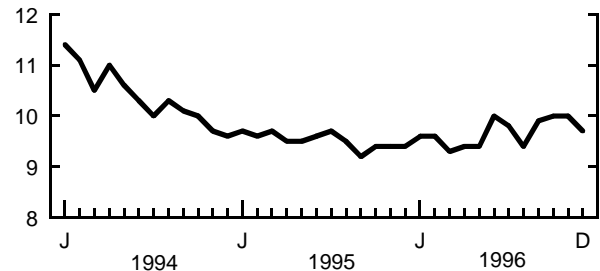
% change,
previous year



Consumers paid 2.0% more for goods and services in November 1996 than the year before. Food prices rose by 3.0%.

Unemployment rate

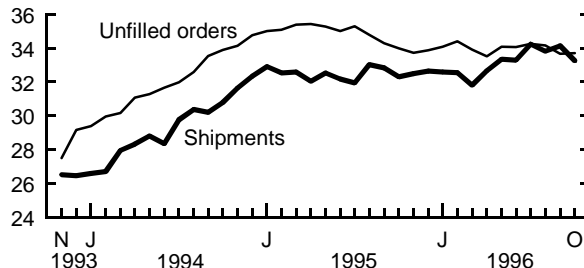
%



In December, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 9.7%.

Manufacturing

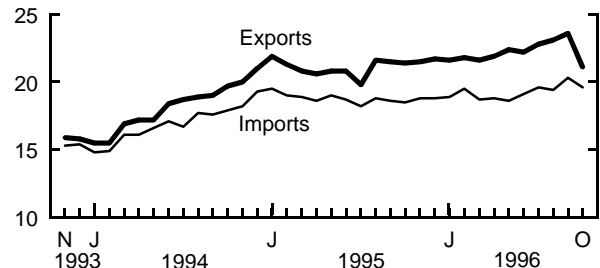
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments fell 2.6% in October to \$33.2 billion. The level of unfilled orders rose 0.2% to \$33.7 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In October, the value of merchandise exports fell 10.4% from September to \$21.1 billion. Imports dropped 3.3% to \$19.6 billion.

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the consumer price index.

Latest monthly statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1986)	October	555.4	0.3%	2.4%
Composite index (1981=100)	November	183.2	0.8%	6.4%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q3 1996	24.4	7.5%	3.8%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q3 1996	83.8	1.3†	0.8†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	October	18.2	1.1%	3.5%
New motor vehicle sales ('000 units)	November*	105.2	0.5%	10.3%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	December*	13.8	0.2%	1.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	December*	9.7	-0.3†	0.3†
Participation rate (%)	December*	64.8	-0.2†	0.1†
Labour income (\$ billion)	September	35.9	0.3%	2.1%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	October	592.64	1.0%	3.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	October	21.1	-10.4%	-1.2%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	October	19.6	-3.3%	6.1%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	October	1.5	-1.8	-1.4
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	October	33.2	-2.6%	2.9%
New orders (\$ billion)	October	33.3	-1.1%	4.0%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	October	33.7	0.2%	-0.8%
Inventory/shipments ratio	October	1.36	0.05	-0.05
PRICES				
Consumer price index (1986=100)	November	136.8	0.4%	2.0%
Industrial product price index (1986=100)	November	129.0	-0.2%	-0.5%
Raw materials price index (1986=100)	November	137.3	-2.4%	9.5%
New housing price index (1986=100)	November*	131.8	0.3%	-1.0%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

Infomat

A weekly review

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Editor: Anna Kemeny (613) 951-1197
Head of Official Release: Andrée Hébert (613) 951-1088

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada: \$4.00 per issue, \$140.00 per year; United States: US\$5.00 per issue, US\$168.00 per year; Other countries: US\$5.00 per issue, US\$196.00. Canadian customers please add 7% GST.

To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada/Publication, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. To order by telephone dial: 1 800 267-6677 from Canada and the United States or (613) 951-7277 from all other countries.

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1996. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Publications released from January 10 to 16, 1997

Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (Cdn.\$)	United States	Other countries
			US\$		
AGRICULTURE					
Cereals and oilseeds review	October 1996	22-007-XPB	15/144	18/173	21/202
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS					
Canada's international transactions in securities	October 1996	67-002-XPB	17/170	21/205	24/238
HEALTH STATISTICS					
Divorces					
Microfiche version	1995	84-213-XMB	25	30	35
Paper version	1995	84-213-XPB	30	36	42
Nursing education programs					
Microfiche version	1995	83-244-XMB	25	30	35
Paper version	1995	83-244-XPB	26	32	37
INDUSTRY					
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	September 1996	26-006-XPB	18/180	22/216	26/252
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	November 1996	46-002-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Oils and fats	November 1996	32-006-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing	November 1996	41-011-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Primary textile industries	1994	34-250-XPB	38	46	54
Retail trade	October 1996	63-005-XPB	20/200	24/240	28/280
Steel wire and specified wire products	November 1996	41-006-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS					
Gross domestic product by industry	October 1996	15-001-XPB	14/140	17/168	20/196
National economic and financial accounts	Q3 1996	13-001-XPB	42/140	51/168	59/196
INTERNATIONAL TRADE					
Exports by commodity					
Microfiche version	October 1996	65-004-XMB	35/350	42/420	49/490
Paper version	October 1996	65-004-XPB	75/750	90/900	105/1,050
SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Services indicators	Q3 1996	63-016-XPB	34/112	41/135	48/157

How to order publications

To order Infomat or other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call: **1 800 267-6677**

From other countries call: **(613) 951-7277**

Or fax your order to us: **(613) 951-1584**

To order a publication by mail, write to: Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers, add 7% GST.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

For address changes: Please refer to your customer account number.

Regional Reference Centres

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres offer a full range of the Agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, diskettes and CD-ROM discs, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from CANSIM and E-STAT, Statistics Canada's data retrieval systems. A telephone inquiry service is available with toll-free access for those who are located outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services — from seminars to consultations — are also offered. For information, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 412, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Montréal, Québec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-9350

National Capital Region

Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: (613) 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial
the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Suite 300, MacDonald Building
344 Edmonton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1-800-661-7828
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

Saskatchewan

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza, Room 401
138-4th Avenue Southeast
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1-800-882-5616
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629

Subject Index January 6, 1996 to June 28, 1996

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

Reference period:	Issue date:
1995/4th quarter 1995	March 8
1st quarter 1996	June 7

BUILDING PERMITS

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 12
1995/December 1995	February 9
January 1996	March 8
February 1996	April 4
1st quarter 1996/March 1996	May 10
April 1996	June 7

BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
January 1996	February 9
April 1996	May 10

CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES

Reference period:	Issue date:
4th quarter 1995	March 15
1st quarter 1996	June 14

COMPOSITE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1995	January 19
January 1996	February 16
February 1996	March 15
March 1996	April 26
April 1996	May 24
May 1996	June 28

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1995	January 26
January 1996	February 23
February 1996	March 22
March 1996	April 26
April 1996	May 24
May 1996	June 21

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 5
November 1995	February 2
1995	March 1
January 1996	March 29
February 1996	May 3
March 1996	May 31

FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENTERPRISES

Reference period:	Issue date:
1995/4th quarter 1995	March 1
1st quarter 1996	May 31

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 5
November 1995	February 2
1995/4th quarter 1995	March 8
December 1995	March 8
January 1996	April 4
February 1996	May 3
1995 (Provincial)	May 17
March 1996	June 7
1st quarter 1996	June 7

HELP-WANTED INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1995	January 12
January 1996	February 9
February 1996	March 15
March 1996	April 12
April 1996	May 10
May 1996	June 14

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 12
December 1995/1995	February 2
January 1996	March 1
February 1996	March 29
March 1996	May 3
April 1996	May 31
May 1996	June 28

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1995/1995	January 12
January 1996	February 16
February 1996	March 15
March 1996	April 12
April 1996	May 17
May 1996	June 14

MANUFACTURING SURVEY

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 19
December 1995	February 23
January 1996	March 22
February 1996	April 19
March 1996	May 17
April 1996	June 28

MERCHANDISE TRADE, INTERNATIONAL

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 5
November 1995	February 9
December 1995	March 1
January 1996	April 4
February 1996	April 26
March 1996	May 24
April 1996	June 21

Subject Index January 6, 1996 to June 28, 1996 – Continued

NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 19
December 1995	February 16
January 1996	March 15
February 1996	April 12
March 1996	May 17
April 1996	June 14

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 19
1995	February 16
January 1996	March 15
February 1996	April 19
March 1996/1st quarter 1996	May 17
April 1996	June 14

RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 12
December 1995/1995	February 2
January 1996	March 1
February 1996	March 29
March 1996	May 3
April 1996	May 31
May 1996	June 28

RETAIL TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 5
November 1995	January 26
1995/December 1995	February 23
January 1996	March 22
February 1996	April 26
March 1996	May 24
April 1996	June 21

SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS, INTERNATIONAL

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 5
November 1995	January 26
1995/December 1995	March 1
January 1996	March 29
February 1996	April 26
March 1996	May 24
April 1996	June 28

TRAVEL, INTERNATIONAL

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1995	January 19
1995/December 1995	February 23
1995/4th quarter 1995 (travel account)	March 8
January 1996	March 22
February 1996	April 19
March 1996	May 17

TRAVEL, INTERNATIONAL – CONTINUED

1995 (plane travel)	May 31
1st quarter (travel account)	June 7
1994 (international air travel)	June 7
April 1996	June 21

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 12
November 1995	February 2
1995/December 1995	March 8
February 1996	May 3
March 1996	May 31
April 1996	June 28

WAGES AND SALARIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 12
November 1995	February 9
January 1996	April 12

WHOLESALE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1995	January 5
November 1995	January 26
1995/December 1995	February 23
January 1996	March 22
February 1996	April 26
March 1996	May 24
April 1996	June 28

MISCELLANEOUS

Title:	Issue date:
Cancer statistics, 1996	February 16
Defined benefit pension plans, 1994	June 14
Department store sales, 1995	February 2
Dual-earner families, 1994	June 14
Family diversity, 1995	June 21
Farm input price index	May 10
Foreign control of corporate Canada (CALURA), 1994	May 3
Government spending on culture, 1993-94	April 19
Home renovation expenditures, 1995	June 21
Income after tax, 1994	April 4
Innovation in manufacturing enterprises	April 12
Life events: How families change, 1993	April 19
National net worth, 1995	March 29
Non-standard employment, 1994	April 4
Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences, 1991	January 26
Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995	May 10
Technology adoption in industries	January 26
Tuberculosis, 1994	March 29
Youth smoking survey, 1994	January 19