



# Infomat

## A Weekly Review

Friday, January 24, 1997

### OVERVIEW

#### ◆ Consumers spend more on big ticket items

Retail sales continued to increase in November as consumers spent more on big-ticket items.

#### ◆ Wholesale trade dips slightly

Despite a slight dip in sales in November, 1996 has been a good year for wholesalers.

#### ◆ Composite index ends 1996 with back-to-back gains

Led by the financial and housing sectors, the composite leading indicator ended 1996 with back-to-back gains in November and December.

#### ◆ Shipments return to pre-strike levels

Despite a 0.7% drop in the rest of manufacturing, a resurgent automotive sector pushed total manufacturing shipments up 3.0% in November, recovering ground lost in October due to the General Motors strike.

#### ◆ Trade surplus grows as exports rise faster than imports

Automotive products pushed exports higher in November, while imports surged on the strength of aircraft and auto parts purchases.

#### ◆ Overseas residents visit Canada in record numbers

Overseas residents made a record number of trips to Canada in November. Meanwhile, the number of Canadians travelling to overseas destinations remained at October's level.

### Consumers spend more on big ticket items

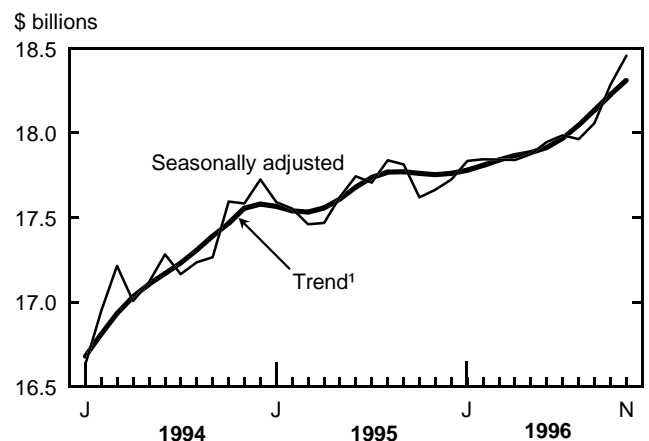
**R**etail sales continued to increase in November (+0.9% to \$18.4 billion) as consumers spent more on big-ticket items. November's advance followed a similarly large increase in October. This growth spurt was in sharp contrasts with the slow growth since the end of 1995.

Sales by retailers of durable goods accounted for most of the growth. In dollar terms, advances were greatest in the automotive (+2.9%), furniture (+3.5%) and general merchandise (+1.3%) sectors. Stores selling other durable and semi-durable goods also reported increases in sales (+1.1% and +0.6% respectively). The cumulative impact of interest rate reductions may have influenced consumers to purchase big-ticket items at low rates of financing.

Sales in the automotive sector advanced for the fourth consecutive month, led by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (+2.9%). Both the number of new vehicles sold and their selling price rose in November, by 0.5% and 3.9% respectively. With the exception of the winter of 1994-95, the automotive sector has been generally growing.

(continued on page 2)

#### Retail sales



<sup>1</sup> Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.



### ... Consumers spend more on big ticket items

The growth in the furniture sector offset October's decline. Sales in this sector have been generally rising since April. While in dollar terms furniture sales have not been this high since March 1995, they are still below the peak reached in December 1994.

Sales in the general merchandise sector increased for the second consecutive month, more than offsetting the declines in August and September. Sales from January to November 1996 were 5.4% higher than in the same period in 1995.

The drug sector grew (+1.2%) for the third consecutive month. These three months, however, did not offset the large decline recorded in August. Drug store sales have been generally falling since July 1996, after a period of sustained growth from July 1995 to May 1996. Sales from January to November 1996 were 4.8% greater than during the same period in 1995.

The decline in both the clothing (-2.3%) and food (-1.1%) sectors virtually canceled a large increase in October. Sales in the clothing sector from January to November 1996 were 2.5% smaller than in the same period in 1995. Cumulative sales in the food sector for the first eleven months of 1996 have declined 2.3% from the same period in the previous year.

For the first eleven months of 1996, the prairie provinces (led by Saskatchewan) and the Atlantic provinces (except Newfoundland) have fared above the national level. Sales grew in British Columbia as well, but at a rate below the national level. Ontario and Newfoundland were the only provinces to record declines over this period.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.**

*The November 1996 issue of **Retail trade** (63-005-XPB, \$20/\$200) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592), Industry Division.*

## Wholesale trade dips slightly

**A**lthough sales were down slightly in November (-0.7% to \$21.7 billion), 1996 has been a good year for wholesalers. Following relative stability in 1995, sales grew steadily through 1996. Year-to-date sales were almost 4% higher than those in the corresponding period in 1995. Compared with November 1995, sales increased 8.0%.

**Retail and wholesale trade, November 1996**  
Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18,425</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>21,695</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Newfoundland	287	0.3	182	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	79	-1.7	50	1.2
Nova Scotia	581	0.6	499	1.1
New Brunswick	443	-1.5	305	-0.3
Quebec	4,415	-1.1	4,674	-1.5
Ontario	6,600	2.1	9,471	-0.2
Manitoba	672	0.4	826	-0.2
Saskatchewan	616	2.3	728	1.3
Alberta	1,991	0.8	2,078	-2.0
British Columbia	2,678	2.1	2,860	-1.3
Yukon	23	-4.6	25	9.8
Northwest Territories	39	-1.8	25	9.8

In November 1996, the most pronounced decreases in dollar terms were recorded by wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic equipment (-7.6%), and wholesalers of metal, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-3.0%).

The drop in sales of computers, packaged software and other electronic equipment followed three months of strong growth. Monthly sales in this trade group have been very volatile since the beginning of 1995, but have generally maintained an upward movement for almost two years.

The strongest sales increases in dollar terms were by wholesalers of other products (+2.5%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (+2.0%). Sales by wholesalers of lumber and building materials rose for the second consecutive month, due mostly to an increase in housing starts.

In November, wholesalers saw their inventories rise 0.8% to \$31.8 billion, the highest level since the beginning of the year, but still lower than the November and December 1995 levels.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.**

*The November 1996 issue of **Retail trade** (63-008-XPB, \$18/\$180) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Sylvie Ouellette (613-951-3552), Industry Division.*

## Composite index ends 1996 with back-to-back gains

**L**ed by the financial and housing sectors, the composite leading indicator ended 1996 with back-to-back gains in November and December. The indicator grew 0.7% in December on the heels of a 0.8% rise in November, the year's best consecutive results.

Historical lows in interest rates boosted the housing sector by 2.8%, its best showing in five years. The stock market climbed 3.1% in December, and the money supply posted its largest monthly expansion since 1994. Spending on durable goods also picked up.

Sluggish export demand curbed manufacturing growth, as the U.S. economy slowed through the second half of 1996. Slow growth in new orders and the General Motors strike also affected exports. The service sector remained flat, reflecting stagnant

(continued on page 3)

### ... Composite index ends 1996 with back-to-back gains

incomes. The average work week shrank by 0.4 hours from its peak set in April.

The leading indicator showed the same sources of strength and weakness in the United States as in Canada.

## Shipments return to pre-strike levels

Despite a 0.7% drop in the rest of manufacturing, a resurgent automotive sector pushed total manufacturing shipments up 3.0% to \$34.3 billion in November, recovering ground lost in October due to the General Motors strike. Increases were concentrated in 10 of 22 major industry groups, which accounted for almost 45% of total shipments.

November's losses in the rest of manufacturing were concentrated in the wood and food industries. Inventories were up for the fourth consecutive month.

Despite November's significant gain in motor vehicles and parts shipments (+23.5%), the automotive sector has shown no sustained upward momentum in almost two years.

In November, manufacturers' inventories recorded the largest of four consecutive increases, rising 1.0% to \$45.6 billion. This level is just shy of the all-time high of November 1995. These latest advances have almost completely reversed the decreases of the four previous months.

The largest increase came from the aircraft and parts industry (+5.6%), but the wood, chemical products, and electrical and electronic products industries also recorded advances. The most significant decline in inventories occurred in the paper and allied products industry. Despite a steady downward progression, inventories in this industry, relative to the amounts being shipped, remained at high levels.

The increases in both inventories and shipments combined to push the inventories-to-shipments ratio to 1.33, down from 1.36 in

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

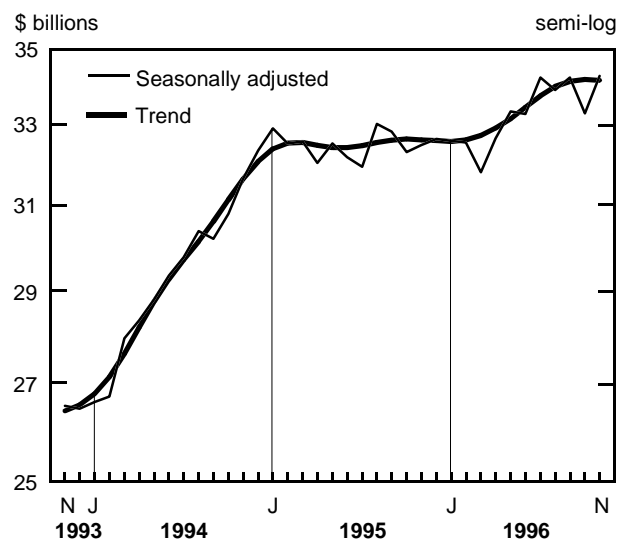
The January 1997 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$22/\$220) is now available. For further information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. (See also "Current trends" on page 6.)

### Note to readers

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

### Shipments



### Manufacturers' shipments, November 1996 Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,283</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Newfoundland	137	14.3
Prince Edward Island	53	-3.9
Nova Scotia	518	-0.1
New Brunswick	703	1.0
Quebec	8,324	1.9
Ontario	17,867	5.9
Manitoba	760	-5.4
Saskatchewan	472	1.4
Alberta	2,651	-2.9
British Columbia	2,795	-2.5
Yukon and NWT	3	-43.7

October. Despite this decline, the ratio has been trending up slightly in recent months after reaching a near-historical low in July 1996.

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders, a key determinant of future shipments, declined for the third time in four months (-0.9% to \$33.5 billion). The level of unfilled orders had stabilized after weakening significantly in the latter part of 1995; it is now trending downward slightly.

New orders rose by 1.9% to \$34.0 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9593.

The November 1996 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XPB, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9834), or Robert Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 6.)

## Trade surplus grows as exports rise faster than imports

**P**ropelled mostly by automotive products, exports advanced 5.7% in November to \$22.4 billion. Exports were up to the United States and Europe, but were down to all other trading partners. Meanwhile, imports rose 4.7% to a record \$20.6 billion, on the strength of surging aircraft and rebounding auto parts purchases. Higher imports from the United States and the European Union were checked by declines from all other trading partners.

Since exports grew faster than imports, the merchandise trade surplus increased to \$1.8 billion from \$1.5 billion in October. A stronger trade balance with the United States was responsible for most of the increase. Trade deficits remained with all other trading partners except Japan.

The rise in automotive exports (+25.5%) reflected the end of the October strike at General Motors. While trucks surged by more than half, car exports increased 26.5%. Parts exports advanced as well, in line with growing auto production in the United States. Outside of the automotive sector, export movements were mixed. As a group, however, these exports moved ahead 0.7% in November, after falling 4.1% the month before. Despite the boost from the machinery and industrial goods sectors, non-automotive exports remained below highs reached in the third quarter.

Machinery and equipment (+8.3%), led by aircraft, was the biggest source of strength for imports in November. Imports of specialized equipment, assorted industrial machinery and communications equipment also moved ahead. Automotive imports made a comeback (+11.8%) in the wake of October's strike-related dip; parts purchases grew by 18.6% as production resumed at GM facilities. Imports of cars and trucks also increased. Imports of agricultural products and industrial goods both gained ground, but these gains were offset by a drop in energy sector imports.

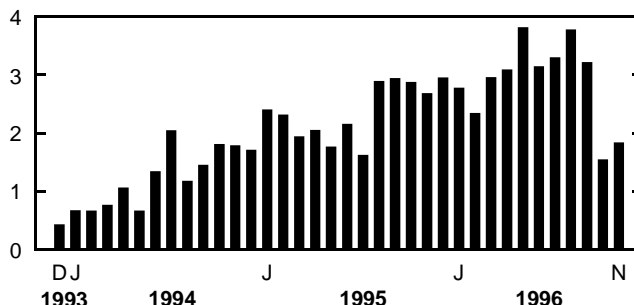
*Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.*

### Note to readers

*Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the third quarter of 1996, the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$10.2 billion compared with a current account surplus of \$0.6 billion.*

### Trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



*Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647 or 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 6.)*

*Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in **Canada's balance of international payments** (67-001-XPB, \$36/\$120).*

### Note to readers

*Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data, while year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).*

*Overseas countries are countries other than the United States. Excursions are same-day trips.*

## Overseas residents visit Canada in record numbers

**I**n November, residents from overseas visited Canada in larger numbers than the month before, while those from the United States made fewer of these types of trips. Over the past decade, the percentage of overnight trips to Canada made by overseas residents has increased from less than 14% in 1986 to 27% in 1996. Overseas residents made a record 379,000 overnight trips to Canada in November.

Travellers from overseas tend to stay longer in Canada than do Americans — in 1995, their average length of stay was 11 nights compared with 4 for Americans. Thus, the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. Overseas visitors injected \$4 billion in the Canadian economy in 1995, spending an average of C\$1,030 per overnight trip, compared with C\$370 for Americans.

Most trips to Canada are still made by Americans. In November, they made 1.0 million overnight trips to Canada, down 3.3% from the month before. Nevertheless, this type of travel has been relatively stable since early 1995.

Meanwhile, the number of overseas trips by Canadians, which has been on an upward trend since early 1991, remained unchanged at October's record level of 311,000. Despite the record level of trips overseas, 80% of all Canadian international overnight trips are destined to the United States. During November, Canadians made 1.2 million such trips, unchanged from October.

*(continued on page 5)*

### ... Overseas residents visit Canada in record numbers

The number of car excursions Canadians made to the United States dropped 1.6% in November to 3.0 million trips. During that month, the Canadian dollar averaged US\$0.75, up one cent from October. Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States have been relatively stable since April 1994. This type of travel peaked in November 1991 at 5.4 million trips. At that time, the Canadian dollar was worth US\$0.88.

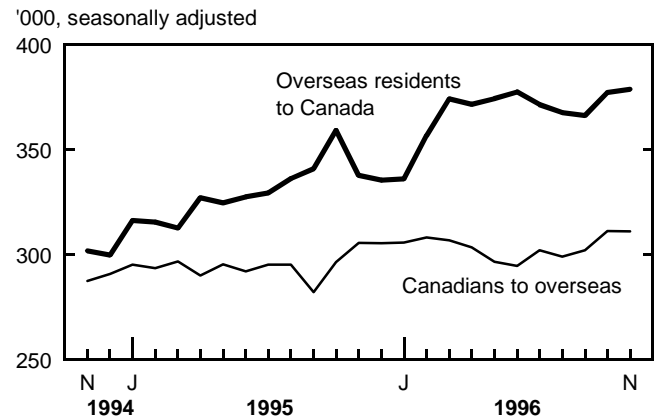
#### Travel between Canada and other countries, November 1996

	'000	% change, previous month	'000	% change, previous year
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted	
<b>Canadian trips abroad</b>				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same day	2,972	-1.6	2,756	0.9
One or more nights	747	-1.1	498	-5.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States <sup>1</sup>	1,231	-0.3	936	-0.4
Other countries	311	-0.1	235	9.1
<b>Travel to Canada</b>				
Auto trips from the United States				
Same day	1,978	0.4	1,680	5.5
One or more nights	673	-1.6	368	3.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States <sup>1</sup>	1,046	-3.3	594	-0.5
Other countries <sup>2</sup>	379	0.4	177	12.4

<sup>1</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

### Overnight trips between Canada and overseas countries



Meanwhile, Americans made 2.0 million car excursions to Canada during November, slightly more than in October. The number of trips of this type has been relatively stable throughout 1996.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.**

The November 1996 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: [duboluc@statcan.ca](mailto:duboluc@statcan.ca)) or Ruth Martin (613-951-1791; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: [martrut@statcan.ca](mailto:martrut@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

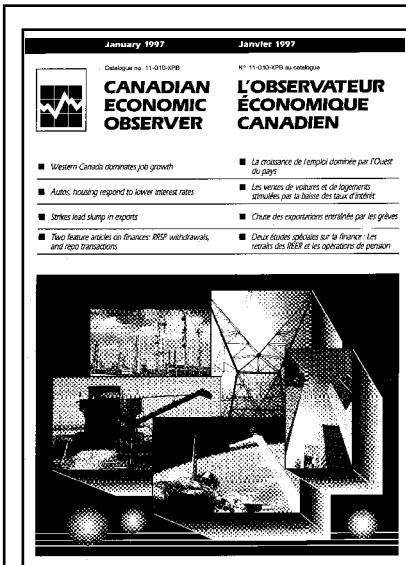
## New from Statistics Canada

### Canadian economic observer

#### January 1997

The January 1997 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, the major current events in December, and two feature articles: RRSP withdrawals, and the recent growth of repurchase agreements (repos). A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

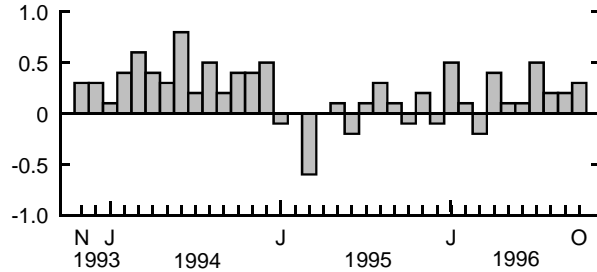
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## Current trends

### Gross domestic product

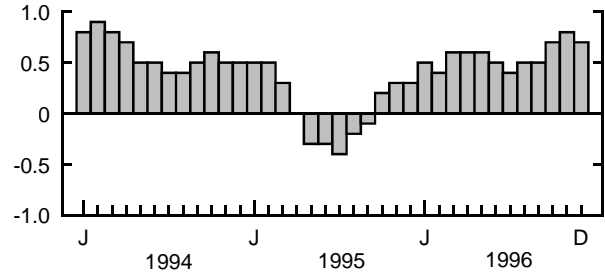
% change,  
previous month



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

### Composite index

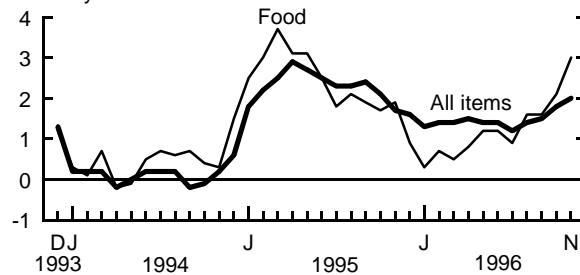
% change,  
previous month



The composite index grew by 0.7% in December.

### Consumer price index

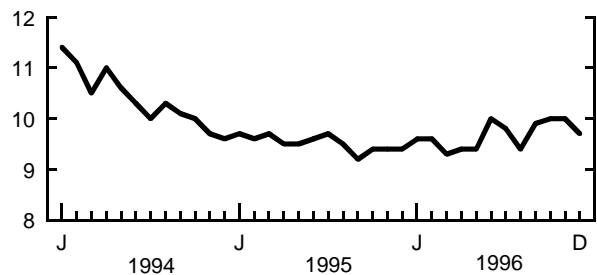
% change,  
previous year



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

### Unemployment rate

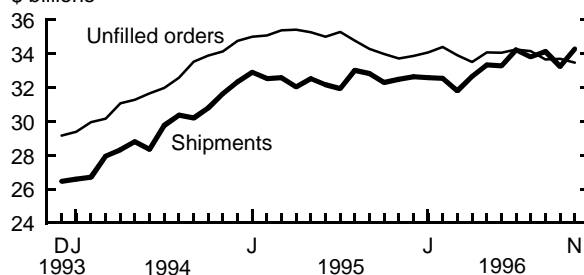
%



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

### Manufacturing

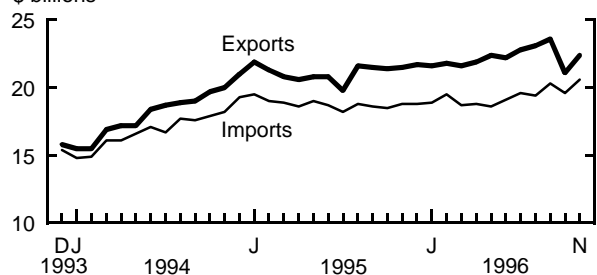
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments increased 3.0% in November to \$34.3 billion. The level of unfilled orders fell 0.9% to \$33.5 billion.

### Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In November, the value of merchandise exports rose 5.7% from October to \$22.4 billion. Imports increased 4.7% to \$20.6 billion.

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

## Latest monthly statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
<b>GENERAL</b>				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1986)	October	555.4	0.3%	2.4%
Composite index (1981=100)	December*	184.4	0.7%	6.8%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q3 1996	24.4	7.5%	3.8%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q3 1996	83.8	1.3†	0.8†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	November*	18.4	0.9%	4.5%
New motor vehicle sales ('000 units)	November	105.2	0.5%	10.3%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
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)	October*	36.1	0.4%	2.6%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	October	592.64	1.0%	3.0%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	November*	22.4	5.7%	4.1%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	November*	20.6	4.7%	9.2%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	November*	1.8	0.3	-0.8
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billion)	November*	34.3	3.0%	5.5%
New orders (\$ billion)	November*	34.0	1.9%	5.4%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	November*	33.5	-0.9%	-0.7%
Inventory/shipments ratio	November*	1.33	-0.03	-0.08
<b>PRICES</b>				
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

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## Publications released from January 17 to 23, 1997

Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (Cdn.\$)	United States	Other countries
			US\$		
<b>CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS</b>					
Touriscope international travel, advance information	November 1996	66-001-PPB	7/70	9/84	10/98
<b>CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS</b>					
Canadian economic observer	January 1997	11-010-XPB	22/220	27/264	31/308
<b>INDUSTRY</b>					
Construction type plywood	November 1996	35-001-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Monthly survey of manufacturing	November 1996	31-001-XPB	19/190	23/228	27/266
Oil pipeline transport	October 1996	55-001-XPB	11/110	14/132	16/154
Other manufacturing industries	1994	47-250-XPB	38	46	54
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard	November 1996	36-003-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Primary iron and steel	November 1996	41-001-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	November 1996	25-001-XPB	7/70	9/84	10/98
Retail chain and department stores	1994	63-210-XPB	37	45	52
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>					
Canadian international merchandise trade	November 1996	65-001-XPB	19/182	22/219	26/255
<b>INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK</b>					
Building permits					
Microfiche version	November 1996	64-001-XMB	25/135	30/162	35/189
Paper version	November 1996	64-001-XPB	24/240	29/288	34/336
<b>LABOUR</b>					
Employment, earnings and hours	October 1996	72-002-XPB	31/310	38/372	44/434
The labour force	December 1996	71-001-XPB	23/230	28/276	33/322
<b>PRICES</b>					
The consumer price index	December 1996	62-001-XPB	10/100	12/120	14/140
<b>SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>					
Communications service bulletin: Cellular telephone	1995	56-001-XPB	12/40	15/48	17/56
Telephone statistics	October 1996	56-002-XPB	9/90	11/108	13/126
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>					
Railway carloadings	November 1996	52-001-XPB	10/100	12/120	14/140
Shipping in Canada	1995	54-205-XPB	50	60	70

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Suite 412, East Tower  
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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  
10<sup>th</sup> 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  
8<sup>th</sup> 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:
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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:
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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

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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

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Life events: How families change, 1993	April 19
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Ontario and Quebec: Demographic similarities and differences, 1991	January 26
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Tuberculosis, 1994	March 29
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