



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, January 31, 1997

OVERVIEW

◆ Foreigners post record sales of Canadian securities

Following a significant investment in October, foreigners sold \$3.3 billion of Canadian securities in November, their largest sell-off this year.

◆ Consumers pay a little more for goods and services

Compared with the same period in 1995, consumers paid somewhat more for goods and services both in December 1996 and during the year as a whole.

◆ Quebec and Ontario manufacturers behind employment gain

With the end of the strike at General Motors, the manufacturing sector was a major contributor to November's rise in employment.

◆ Women narrow wage gap as men's average earnings fall

Full-time working women earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by men in 1995, a gain of 3 cents over 1994. Women's average wages increased, while men's declined.

◆ Manufacturers pay more for raw materials

In 1996, manufacturers paid more for raw materials than they did in 1995, although the increase was significantly lower than during the previous year.

◆ Industrial prices rise slower than before

In 1996, manufacturing industry prices increased at a substantially slower rate than during the previous year.

Foreigners post record sales of Canadian securities

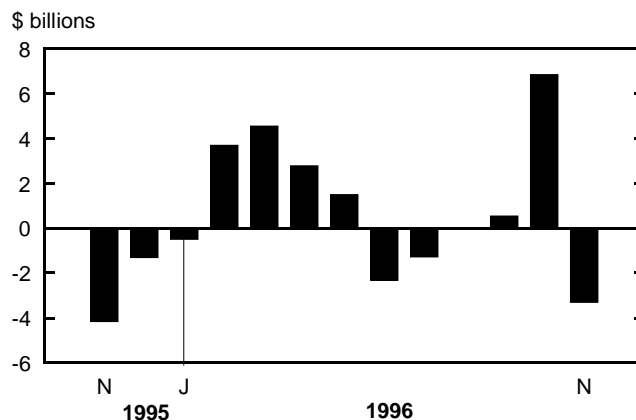
After a significant investment of nearly \$7 billion in October, foreigners sold \$3.3 billion of Canadian securities in November, their largest sell-off this year. They sold federal government treasury bills and bought bonds and a small amount of stocks. Meanwhile, Canadian investors poured a further \$2.0 billion into foreign securities, in line with the \$1.7 billion average of the previous four months.

After accumulating \$3.2 billion of Canadian money market paper over the three previous months, foreigners sold a significant \$5.1 billion in November, one of their larger monthly disinvestments. Maturing federal treasury bills accounted for a significant part of this reduction, as the supply of these bills dropped significantly over the month.

November's disinvestment occurred as Canadian short-term rates declined further, while their U.S. counterparts stayed unchanged. This added to a growing differential, which since March 1996, has favoured investment in the United States.

(continued on page 2)

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*



* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.



... Foreigners post record sales of Canadian securities

New Canadian bonds offered abroad rose sharply, contributing to a net foreign investment of \$1.5 billion in November. This compares with a \$4.0 billion investment by foreigners in October.

Foreigners purchased a small amount of Canadian stocks, all of which were new stock offerings. Although investment in existing shares was flat again in November, trading (sales and purchases) rose 9% to \$14.0 billion. Canadian stock prices (as measured by the TSE 300 index) rose a sharp 7.5%, adding a remarkable 22% to the index over the past four months.

Canadian investors continued to invest heavily in foreign stocks, adding a further \$1.8 billion in November. For a third consecutive month, the buying was split between U.S. and overseas stocks. The gross value of trade in outstanding foreign stocks (buys and sells with non-residents) was virtually unchanged at \$15.7 billion in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The November 1996 issue of Canada's international transactions in securities (67-002-XPB, \$17/\$170) will be available in February. For further information, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Note to readers

Interest rates

During November, Canadian short-term interest rates continued to decline faster than those in the United States. As a result, the differential on short-term paper favouring investment in the United States rose to some 240 basis points. Declines of 40 to 50 basis points on both Canadian and U.S. long-term federal bonds left the differential virtually unchanged for the month.

Stock prices

Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, registered their fourth consecutive record monthly closing in November. They gained 7.5%, to close the month at 6,017. This brought the gain over this four-month period to a remarkable 22%. Similarly, U.S. stock prices, as measured by the Standard and Poor's Composite 500, registered a strong 7.3% gain in November, bringing to 18.3% their rise in the past four months.

Canadian dollar

The Canadian dollar closed November at US74.00 cents, almost three-quarters of a cent below October. A run-up during November saw the Canadian dollar peak at US75.26 cents, then fall back by month-end.

Consumers pay a little more for goods and services

Between December 1995 and December 1996, Canadian consumers faced a 2.2% average rise in the prices of the goods and services making up the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. Transportation costs were mostly responsible for the advance, but higher prices for food, fuel oil, telephone services, rented accommodation and tuition fees also contributed. In contrast, mortgage interest charges declined.

The annual change between 1995 and 1996 for the all-items CPI for Canada increased by 1.6%. Annual changes have remained at low and steady levels since 1992, ranging from 0.2% in 1994 to 2.1% in 1995. These increases were the smallest recorded since the early 1960s.

Between November and December 1996, consumers saw no overall change in the prices of goods and services. Higher prices for air travel, tobacco products, natural gas and fuel oil were offset by declines in the prices of clothing and footwear, food from stores and traveller accommodation.

Air fares rose 11.4% between November and December, mostly as a result of seasonal increases in travel fares and higher prices for aviation fuel. Cigarette prices jumped 4.3%, primarily due to tax changes in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The price of natural gas increased by 4.4%. Ontario distributors began charging higher winter rates, while those in Quebec increased their prices to cover higher wholesale and operation costs. Fuel oil prices rose by 2.1%, reflecting increases in the central and eastern provinces.

The Consumer Price Index, December 1996
% change, previous year*

Province/ territory	All- items	Food	Energy	Housing	Transportation
Canada	2.2	2.2	5.4	0.1	5.6
Newfoundland	2.5	2.2	6.5	1.8	4.9
Prince Edward Island	2.0	1.4	6.9	1.8	3.1
Nova Scotia	3.8	4.7	10.8	3.4	4.9
New Brunswick	3.0	2.9	9.8	2.7	4.7
Quebec	1.8	3.0	4.1	0.7	2.9
Ontario	2.5	1.3	5.8	-0.1	8.9
Manitoba	2.9	2.5	6.6	0.5	6.3
Saskatchewan	2.6	3.1	8.6	3.0	5.6
Alberta	2.5	3.5	9.4	0.6	5.5
British Columbia	0.7	1.6	-0.8	-1.7	1.8
Whitehorse	2.3	4.3	5.1	-0.1	5.0
Yellowknife	0.9	-1.6	4.0	0.0	5.6

* Data are not seasonally adjusted.

The clothing and footwear index dropped by 1.2%, an average decline for December. Traveller accommodation rates fell by 3.8%, cancelling increases during the spring and summer. After increasing in the previous two months, grocery store food prices fell by 0.3% in December.

Across Canada, from December 1995 to December 1996, increases in provincial CPIs ranged from a low of 0.7% in British Columbia to a high of 3.8% in Nova Scotia. In British Columbia, the gasoline, automobile insurance, new house, fuel oil, natural gas and food from store components showed movements considerably lower than the national average. Nova Scotia reported higher-than-average increases in its indexes for food from stores, owned accommodation, utilities, and clothing and footwear.

(continued on page 3)

... Consumers pay a little more for goods and services

Between November and December 1996, provincial variations in CPIs ranged from a 0.4% decline in Quebec to a 0.4% increase in Manitoba. In Quebec, lower prices for clothing and footwear, food, traveller accommodation and household furnishings explained most of the drop. In Manitoba, higher prices for gasoline, air travel and food were the major contributors to the overall rise.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454 and 7463-7478.

The December 1996 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XPB, \$10/\$100) is now available. For more information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848, the Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca. (Also see "Current trends" on page 8.)

Quebec and Ontario manufacturers behind employment gain

For the second consecutive month, businesses posted employment gains, adding 53,000 employees to their payrolls in November. Manufacturers accounted for most of this increase, although businesses in wholesale trade, transportation and construction also registered increases. Paid employment rebounded in November to about the same level as January 1996, after declines in the first nine months of the year. Businesses in Ontario and Quebec, and to a lesser extent Alberta, accounted for most of the gains.

Employees' average weekly earnings rose marginally in November to \$594.61, following October's substantial growth. Businesses in manufacturing, logging and forestry reported increased earnings, while business services, construction and public administration posted declines. Employees' earnings were up 3.1% over November 1995. The growth in earnings between October and November was related to increased hours worked (including more overtime) by hourly paid employees.

After three months of little change, the number of employees in manufacturing rose by 29,000 in November. The gain was concentrated in the automotive, clothing, plastic and plastic products industries. The increases followed the end of the strike at General Motors, which coincided with a rise in manufacturers' shipments led by the automotive sector. Manufacturers in Quebec and Ontario had notable gains in employment. Average weekly earnings for manufacturing employees rose sharply in November, up 4.2% compared with the same period last year.

Average weekly earnings, November 1996

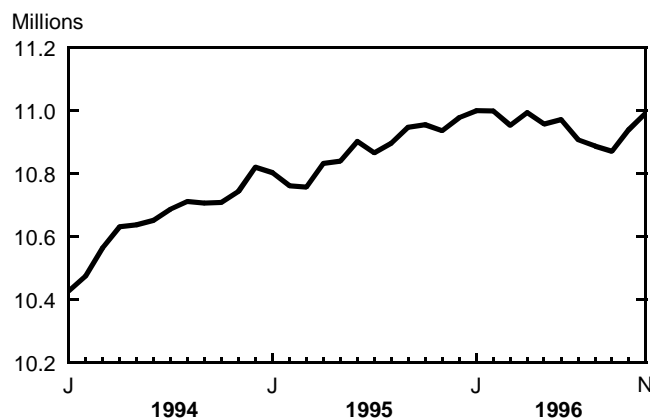
Seasonally adjusted

	Industrial aggregate \$	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	594.61	0.1	3.1
Newfoundland	540.41	2.5	1.4
Prince Edward Island	495.03	-1.1	3.4
Nova Scotia	505.09	0.3	3.5
New Brunswick	521.69	1.2	2.2
Quebec	558.79	-1.2	0.3
Ontario	635.44	0.4	3.6
Manitoba	524.66	0.2	3.1
Saskatchewan	519.56	0.1	5.7
Alberta	593.25	-0.3	7.4
British Columbia	616.95	0.6	3.1
Yukon	730.90	0.6	3.4
Northwest Territories	736.47	1.7	3.6

Note to readers

The target population of the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours is all employers in Canada, except those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and defence services. The survey determines an employee as being any person drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences and for whom the employer must complete a Revenue Canada T-4 Supplementary Form.

Employment



In transportation and storage, employment grew by 9,000 in November. The privatization of Transport Canada's air navigation services was behind two-thirds of this gain as the creation of NAV CANADA transferred many public service employees to the private sector. Employees' average weekly earnings fell 1.3% due to a drop in average earnings for salaried employees.

As residential building permits continued to rise and mortgage rates fell, employment in construction increased during both October and November. The gains occurred mostly among trade contractors as well as in Quebec and Alberta. The recent industry gains offset some of the declines incurred since the spring. Average weekly earnings for employees continued to fluctuate around a downward trend in November, falling by 0.5%.

Wholesalers, particularly those of miscellaneous products and electric and electronic products (which includes trade in computer equipment), increased employment for the second consecutive month in November. Although wholesalers saw sales rise by about 8% since January 1996, the number of employees grew by only 1.3%.

Once again, the formation of NAV CANADA affected

(continued on page 4)

... Quebec and Ontario manufacturers behind employment gain

November's employment figures, as the federal administration reduced its work force by 5,000. Compared with last year, employment in federal administration and provincial administration declined by 16,000 and 11,000 respectively. Employment in municipal administration remained virtually unchanged. Average weekly earnings for public administration employees fell 0.4%, as employees earned less on average than they did in November 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$31/\$310), the historical publication *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours 1983-1995* (diskette: 72F0002XDE, \$120), and by custom tabulations. For further information, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; the Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

Women narrow wage gap as men's average earnings fall

The gap between men's and women's full-time, full-year average earnings narrowed by 3 cents between 1994 and 1995. As a result, in 1995 women earned 73 cents for every dollar earned by men, the highest earnings ratio since data were first collected in 1967.

Average earnings for women working full time, full year (30 hours or more per week) rose 2.2% to \$29,700 in 1995. At the same time, men's average wages fell about 2.4% to \$40,610.

Leading wage growth for women were the social science, natural science, managerial and administrative, and medicine and health professions. Declines in men's wages occurred primarily in the teaching, processing, service, and managerial and administrative categories.

The wage gap among singles was negligible, with single women earning 94% of what their male counterparts did in 1995. The earnings ratio for university-educated singles was 96%. By contrast, married women's wages averaged 69% compared with those of married men.

Younger workers traditionally show the smallest wage gap. In 1995, women aged 15 to 24 earned 83% of the amount earned by male youth. No other age group of women earned over 80% of men's wages.

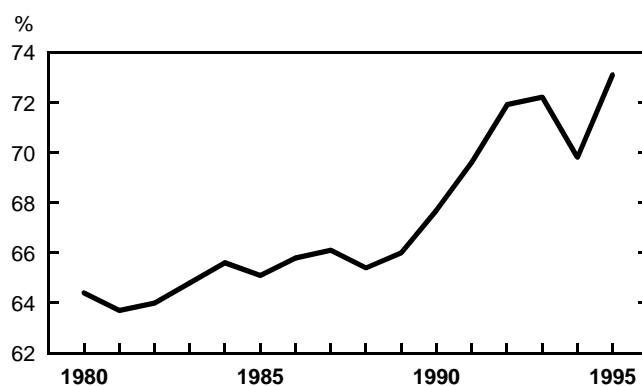
Full-year, full-time work increased substantially for the second consecutive year, bringing employment back to pre-recessionary levels. About 9.5 million workers held full-year, full-time jobs, 177,000 more than in 1994. Part-year, part-time work also increased

Note to readers

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, an annual supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. The sample of approximately 34,000 households excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, and on Indian reserves.

Wage figures are adjusted for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Female-to-male earnings ratios for full-year, full-time workers



in 1995; 161,000 more people worked part time or part year, bringing the total to 6.5 million.

Women accounted for 70% of the full-time, full-year job growth. The 3.8 million women working full time, full year surpassed 1989's record level. Despite moderate growth, men's full-time, full-year employment remained below the record level.

Labour market conditions in 1996 showed mixed signals for earnings. Fewer jobs were created, but growth was concentrated in full-time jobs. Average weekly earnings increases have not outpaced inflation, and major wage settlements did not show any real gains. The impact of these changes on average earnings will be measured in the 1997 Survey of Consumer Finances, to be conducted this spring.

Earnings data are now available for men and women by characteristics such as age, education, occupation and marital status in *Earnings of men and women, 1995* (13-217-XPB, \$27). For more information or for custom tabulations, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-5266) or Donald Dubreuil (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division (Internet: income@statcan.ca).

Earnings ratio for full-year, full-time workers 1995

	Average earnings		Earnings ratio
	Women	Men	
	\$		%
Marital status			
Single	28,871	30,697	94.1
Married	29,693	43,118	68.9
Other ¹	31,164	40,344	77.2
Age			
15 to 24 years	19,374	23,219	83.4
25 to 34	28,146	35,456	79.4
35 to 44	31,819	43,508	73.1
45 to 54	32,328	46,935	68.9
55 years and over	28,675	40,368	71.0
Total	29,700	40,610	73.1

¹ Widowed, divorced or separated.

Manufacturers pay more for raw materials

Manufacturers paid 4.2% more for raw materials in 1996 than in 1995. This increase was significantly less than the previous annual advance of 8.4%. Higher prices for crude oil and animal and vegetable products contributed most to the increase, while prices for metal and wood partly offset the overall rise. However, if the mineral fuels category (90% of which is crude oil) were excluded, raw material prices for 1996 compared with 1995 would actually have declined 0.9%.

Crude oil prices were up substantially in 1996 (+19.9%). Refiners' demand for crude oil remained strong in the face of lean inventories over the year. Further price pressure was caused by demand for the upcoming fuel oil season, accentuated by soaring European prices for heating oil along with low inventories.

Although vegetable product prices were on a downward trend in the last half of 1996 they showed an 8.9% annual increase. Grain and oilseed prices were up 27.4% and 12% respectively over 1995. Annual price declines for rubber, unrefined sugar, and green coffee partly offset the increase.

Animal and animal product prices saw an annual increase of 6.6%; higher prices for hogs, poultry and milk were mainly responsible—these were somewhat offset by declines in the price of cattle.

The annual prices for non-ferrous metals fell 12.6% in 1996; ferrous metals dropped by 3%. Iron ore and iron and steel scrap declined by 1.5% and 4.3% respectively. Lower annual prices for copper concentrates, aluminum materials, and nickel were partly offset by higher prices for lead concentrates. Precious metal prices showed very little overall annual change in 1996. Copper prices peaked in May, then fell before recovering somewhat in the final quarter of 1996. Wood prices fell 4.9% in 1996 as a result of lower prices for pulpwood and logs.

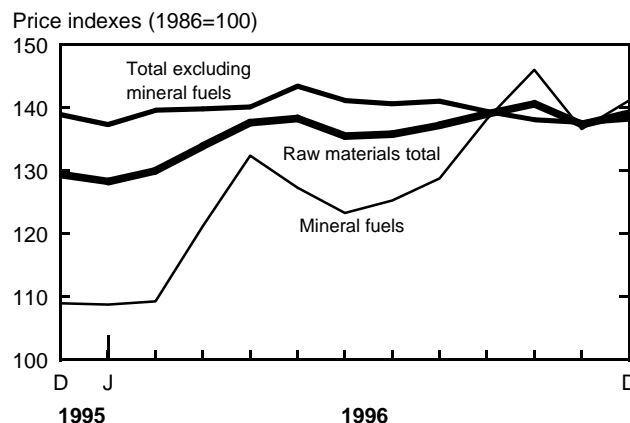
Between November and December 1996, manufacturers' costs for raw materials rose 1.3%. Higher December prices for crude oil

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 that are not produced in Canada.

Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the 12 monthly indexes for the calendar year. The percentage changes calculated from such averages are referred to as annual changes.

Raw material prices



(+3.5%), aluminum materials (+7.7%), copper (+3.0%) and raw tobacco (+10.7%) were somewhat offset by lower prices for chickens (-9.6%) and cattle for slaughter (-1.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The December 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of February. For more information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606; fax 613-951-2848; the Internet shadsan@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Industrial prices rise slower than before

In 1996, manufacturing industry prices increased by 0.5% over 1995, a substantial slowdown from the 8.1% advance of the year before. The most significant declines in the annual price changes occurred in the paper and allied product and in the primary metal product industries. The largest increase was posted by refined petroleum and coal products. During the year, the average value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar fell, reducing the value of all export prices quoted in U.S. currency and decreasing the annual change in industrial prices.

Price levels in the paper and allied product industries sector fell 10.2% following a notable 37.1% increase in 1995. The 1996 decline was generally attributed to high inventory levels, which had built up as users of newsprint reduced consumption because of record prices. Despite this decline, overall capacity utilization, which was at 94.0% in 1995, still averaged 90.2% in the first three quarters of 1996 as output remained high.

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%.

Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the 12 monthly indexes for the calendar year. The percentage changes calculated from such averages are referred to as annual changes.

(continued on page 6)

... Industrial prices rise slower than before

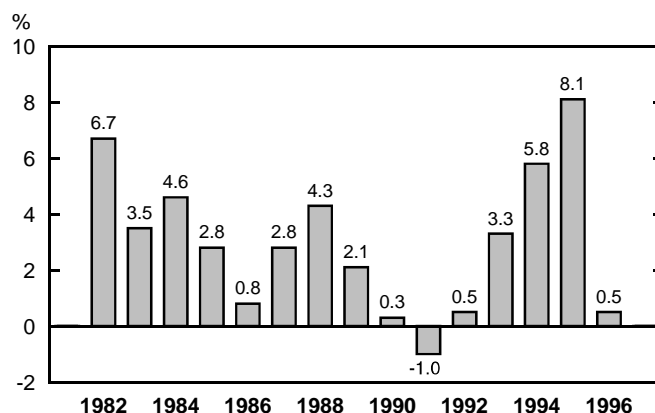
Price levels in the primary metal product industries were down 6.9% in 1996 after a 15.0% increase in 1995. The fall in prices, however, did not coincide with a drop in output. Capacity utilization for primary metal product producers, which had averaged 92.2% in 1995, had risen to an average of 93.7% in the first three quarters of 1996.

In December 1996, industrial product prices edged up 0.4% from November and fell 0.5% from 12 months before. The most significant monthly price changes occurred for transport equipment (+1.1%), petroleum and coal products (+1.8%), primary metal products (+1.2%) and wood products (-1.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000–2008.

The December 1996 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of February. For further information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Annual change in industry prices



New from Statistics Canada

The labour market: year-end review

1996

Statistics Canada announces the advance release of an article titled "The labour market: year-end review," scheduled for publication in the Spring 1997 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*. The article is available immediately by fax. It summarizes changes and trends in the labour market during 1996.

Employment rose by 189,000 between December 1995 to December 1996. This increase is almost double that of 1995 (+99,000) but only half of the strong showing of 1994 (+381,000). The 1996 employment growth was not universal. Higher-than-average growth rates were recorded in Alberta and British Columbia, as well as in the goods sector, among adult women, and in self-employment. However, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the public sector and youth lost jobs.

The unemployment rate increased from 9.4% in December 1995 to 9.7% in December 1996, mainly because labour force growth outpaced job gains.

The Spring 1997 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, which includes the article "The labour market: year-end review" (75-001-XPE, \$17/\$56), will be available in March. For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624). To order "The labour market: year-end review" by fax (\$40), contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Education quarterly review

Winter 1996

The Winter 1996 issue of *Education quarterly review* presents articles on the following issues in education: School Leavers Follow-up Survey, International Survey on Adult Literacy, and labour market dynamics in the teaching profession.

Additional information offered in each issue of *Education quarterly review* includes an insight into education surveys — their variables and potential for research — as well as a series of social, economic and education indicators for Canada, the provinces and territories and the G-7 countries.

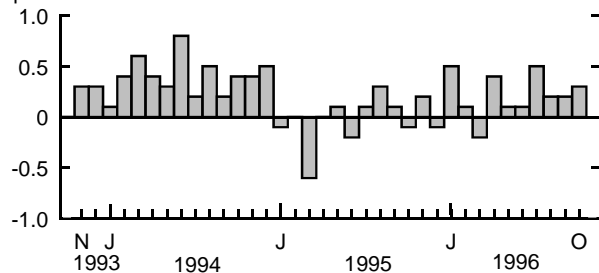
The Winter 1996 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003-XPB, \$20/\$66) is now available. For further information, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500; fax: 613-951-9040; Internet: seidjim@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



Current trends

Gross domestic product

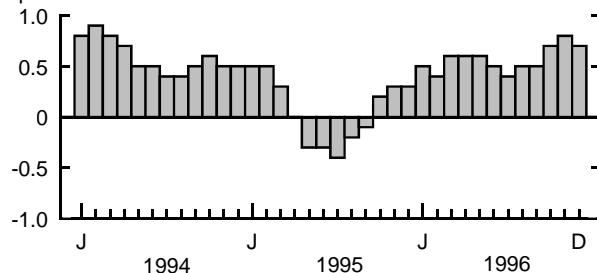
% change,
previous month



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

Composite index

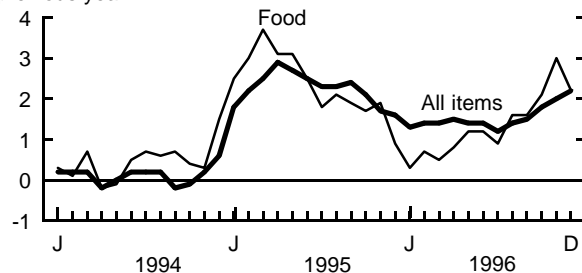
% change,
previous month



The composite index grew by 0.7% in December.

Consumer price index

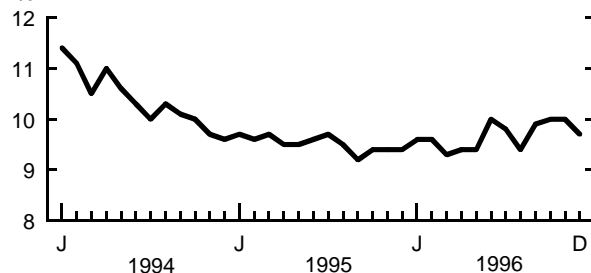
% change,
previous year



Consumers paid 2.2% more for goods and services in December 1996 than the year before. Food prices also rose by 2.2%.

Unemployment rate

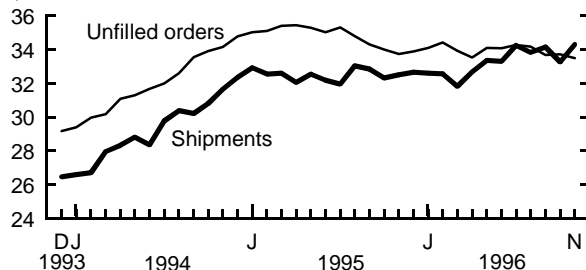
%



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

Manufacturing

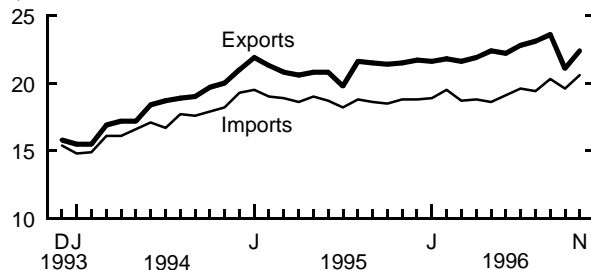
\$ billions



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
GENERAL				
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†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	November	18.4	0.9%	4.5%
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)	October	36.1	0.4%	2.6%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	November*	594.61	0.1%	3.1%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
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
MANUFACTURING				
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
PRICES				
Consumer price index (1986=100)	December*	136.8	0.0%	2.2%
Industrial product price index (1986=100)	December*	129.6	0.4%	-0.5%
Raw materials price index (1986=100)	December*	139.1	1.3%	7.5%
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 24 to 30, 1997

Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (Cdn.\$)	United States	Other countries
			US\$		
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS					
Education quarterly review	Winter 1996	81-003-XPB	20/66	24/80	28/93
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS					
Earnings of men and women	1995	13-217-XPB	27	33	38
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY METHODS					
Survey methodology	December 1996	12-001-XPB	45	50	55
INDUSTRY					
Department store sales and stocks	November 1996	63-002-XPB	16/160	20/192	23/224
Energy statistics handbook					
Paper version	January 1997	57-601-UPB	375	450	525
Electronic version	January 1997	57-601-XDE	275	330	385
Gas utilities	October 1996	55-002-XPB	16/160	20/200	23/230
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	December 1996	44-004-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Primary metal industries	1994	41-250-XPB	38	46	54
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1994	36-251-XPB	38	46	54
Production and disposition of tobacco products	December 1996	32-022-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Refined petroleum products	October 1996	45-004-XPB	20/200	24/240	28/280
Wholesale trade	November 1996	63-008-XPB	18/180	22/216	26/252
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE					
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Q3 1996	61-008-XPB	33/110	40/132	47/154
INTERNATIONAL TRADE					
Imports by commodity					
Microfiche version	November 1996	65-007-XMB	35/350	42/420	49/490
Paper version	November 1996	65-007-XPB	75/750	90/900	105/1,050
PRICES					
Industry price indexes	November 1996	62-011-XPB	21/210	26/252	30/294

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.

Key release calendar: February 1997

Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
3	Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries, January 1997 Field crop reporting series: December 31 grain stocks	4	Building permits, December 1996	5	Farm input price index, Fourth quarter 1996	6	Help-wanted index, January 1997	7	Labour force survey, January 1997
10	New housing price index, December 1996	11		12	New motor vehicle sales, December 1996	13		14	Travel between Canada and other countries, December 1996
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing, December 1996	18	Composite index, January 1997	19	Canadian international trade, December 1996 Wholesale trade, December 1996	20	Canadian economic observer, February 1997 Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, Fourth quarter 1996 Retail trade, December 1996	21	Livestock statistics, 1997 Consumer price index, January 1997
24	Canada's international transactions in securities, December 1996 Farm cash receipts, Fourth quarter 1996	25	Industrial product price index, January 1997 Raw materials price index, January 1997	26	Private and public investment in Canada, 1995 actual, 1996 preliminary actual and 1997 intentions Characteristics of international travellers, Third quarter 1996	27	Employment, earnings and hours, December 1996 International travel account, Fourth quarter 1996 Employment insurance, December 1996	28	National economic and financial accounts, Fourth quarter 1996 Balance of international payments, Fourth quarter 1996 Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, December 1996

* Release dates for International trade, the Consumer price index and the Labour Force Survey are fixed; dates for other data series may change.

Subject Index

July 5 through December 20, 1996

BUILDING PERMITS

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 12
June 1996	August 9
July 1996	September 6
August 1996	October 11
3rd quarter/September 1996	November 8
October 1996	December 13

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

Reference period:	Issue date:
2nd quarter 1996	September 6
3rd quarter 1996	December 6

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 26
June 1996	August 23
July 1996	September 27
August 1996	November 1
September 1996	November 29

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 19
June 1996	August 23
July 1996	September 20
August 1996	October 25
September 1996	November 29
October 1996	December 20

COMPOSITE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 1996	July 26
July 1996	August 23
August 1996	September 20
September 1996	October 25
October 1996	November 22
November 1996	December 20

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 1996	July 26
July 1996	August 23
August 1996	September 20
September 1996	October 25
October 1996	November 22
November 1996	December 20

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS

Reference period:	Issue date:
April 1996	July 5
May 1996	August 2
June 1996	August 30
July 1996	September 27
August 1996	November 1
September 1996	December 6

FARM INPUT PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
3rd quarter 1996	November 8

HELP-WANTED INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 1996	July 5
July 1996	August 9
August 1996	September 6
September 1996	October 11
October 1996	November 15
November 1996	December 13

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 1996	August 2
July 1996	August 30
August 1996	October 4
September 1996	November 1
October 1996	November 29

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES

Reference period:	Issue date:
2nd quarter 1996	September 13
3rd quarter 1996	December 13

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 1996	July 19
July 1996	August 16
August 1996	September 13
September 1996	October 18
October 1996	November 15
November 1996	December 13

MONTHLY SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 19
June 1996	August 23
July 1996	September 20
August 1996	October 18
September 1996	November 22
October 1996	December 20

NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 12
June 1996	August 16
July 1996	September 13
August 1996	October 18
September 1996	November 15
October 1996	December 13

Subject Index

July 5 through December 20, 1996 – Continued

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 12
June 1996	August 16
July 1996	September 13
August 1996	October 11
September 1996	November 15
October 1996	December 20

QUARTERLY BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
July 1996	August 9
October 1996	November 8

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENTERPRISES

Reference period:	Issue date:
2nd quarter 1996	August 23
3rd quarter 1996	December 6

RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
June 1996	August 16
July 1996	August 13
August 1996	November 1
September 1996	November 29

REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY

Reference period:	Issue date:
April 1996	July 5
May 1996	July 26
2nd quarter 1996/June 1996	September 6
July 1996	October 4
August 1996	November 8
3rd quarter 1996/September 1996	December 6

RETAIL TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 26
June 1996	August 30
July 1996	September 27
August 1996	October 25
September 1996	November 29

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 19
June 1996	August 23
1st quarter 1996	August 30
July 1996	September 20
August 1996	October 18
September 1996	November 22
3rd quarter 1996 (Travel account)	December 6
October 1996	December 20

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	August 2
June 1996	August 30
July 1996 (Employment insurance)	September 27
August 1996	November 1
September 1996	November 29

WAGES AND SALARIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
April 1996	July 12
May 1996	August 9

WHOLESALE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
May 1996	July 26
June 1996	August 30
July 1996	September 27
August 1996	October 25
September 1996	November 29

MISCELLANEOUS

Title:	Issue date:
Alcohol sales, 1994-95	August 16
Charitable donations, 1995	November 15
Crime rate, 1995	August 9
Crop production estimates, September 1996	October 11
Economic dependency, 1994	July 19
Employment income, 1994	July 12
Financial performance indicators, 1995	November 8
Food processing industry, 1995	November 22
Government spending on culture, 1994-95	August 16
Growth of small manufacturers, 1980s	October 11
School Leavers Follow-up Survey, 1995	October 18
Homicide rate, 1995	August 2
Information technology, 1990-1995	December 13
Internal migration, 1994-95	October 4
Literacy survey	September 20
Median income, 1994	July 26
Movie theatres, 1994-95	July 19
National survey on child development, 1994-95	October 25
Population estimates, 1996	October 4
Public sector wages, salaries and employment	July 5
Release dates 1997	December 13
RRSP contributions, 1995	November 1
Savers and investors, 1995	November 8
Spending on services, 1995	July 5