



# Infomat

## A Weekly Review

Friday, July 25, 1997

### OVERVIEW

#### ◆ Trade surplus rebounds

The trade surplus rebounded in May and moved up from its lowest level in almost two and a half years. Imports dropped from April's high and exports held steady.

#### ◆ Consumer prices up in June

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose slightly between June 1996 and June 1997, in line with the low movement in the CPI since 1992.

#### ◆ Retail sales continue to grow

Consumers bought more big-ticket items in May, driving up retail sales figures.

#### ◆ Wholesalers report higher sales

Wholesalers reported higher sales in May. Since the beginning of 1996, total sales have increased in all but four months.

#### ◆ Growth of Composite Index remains steady

Growth of the Composite Index remained steady in June, as 9 of the 10 components posted increases.

#### ◆ New housing prices rise again

In May, the New Housing Price Index registered its largest positive annual change since January 1994.

#### ◆ Upward trend in help-wanted ads continues

The upward trend in help-wanted advertisements continued in June, as the Help-wanted Index rose for the 11th consecutive month.

### Trade surplus rebounds

Exports declined 0.1% to \$24.5 billion in May, extending the flat trend that has endured since February. While exports in the forestry and auto sectors moved ahead, lower shipments of energy products and industrial goods offset all gains. Exports to the United States and Europe increased, but declined to Japan and all other trading partners.

After surging in April, imports dropped 1.6% in May. Imports continued to grow in a number of sectors, but reversals for imports of energy and automotive products pulled down the total. While imports from Japan and the European Union edged up, purchases from all other trading partners receded.

As exports held steady and imports fell from April's high, the trade surplus moved up from its lowest level in nearly two and a half years, rebounding to the \$2.0 billion mark.

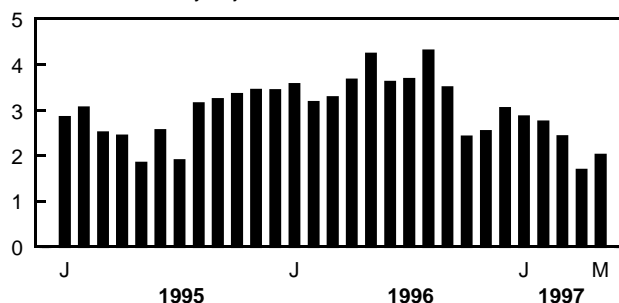
Exports of forestry products advanced 2.9%, mainly due to increased shipments of lumber. Increased deliveries of aircraft pushed machinery and equipment exports up 1.5%, while healthy shipments of telecommunications equipment and computers helped round out the increase. While automotive exports were up 1.2%, parts exports lost ground.

Much of the gain in exports was offset by reduced shipments of energy products (-9.2%). A steep decline in natural gas exports was the primary reason behind the drop. Prices for crude oil exports, on the other hand, increased for the first time since December. Reduced shipments of industrial goods and agricultural products further offset export growth in May. Metal ores, aluminum and

*(continued on page 2)*

### Trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



### ... Trade surplus rebounds

chemicals pulled down industrial goods, while weaker exports of canola and meat products hampered agricultural exports.

Machinery and equipment imports posted another gain in May (+1.2%), reflecting continued strength in Canadian business investment. Imports of industrial machinery fell back in May after an exceptional gain in April. Consumer imports posted a fifth consecutive monthly gain (+1.9%). Imports of agricultural products and industrial goods also posted increases.

After jumping in April, energy imports fell nearly 30% in May, due to the volatility of crude oil prices. A decline in automotive products (-2.4%), which also offset import gains, reflected a reduced flow of trucks and auto parts.

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

### Note to readers

*Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the first quarter of 1997, the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$8.0 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$1.2 billion.*

**Canadian international merchandise trade** (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) will be available shortly. Current account data are available on a quarterly basis in **Canada's balance of international payments** (67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). For further information, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647; 1 800 294-5583), International Trade Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)

## Consumer prices up in June

In June, Canadian consumers paid 1.8% more than they did a year earlier for the goods and services contained in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. Higher prices for new vehicles, vehicle insurance, clothing, postsecondary tuition and meat products were primarily responsible for the increase. On the other hand, consumers paid much less in mortgage interest payments.

The CPI rose 0.2% between May and June. Higher traveller accommodation rates (+12%) had the most impact. Food, gasoline, air travel and a number of personal-care products also cost more, while prices for clothing and recreational equipment declined.

**Consumer Price Index, June 1997**  
% change, previous year, not seasonally adjusted

	All-items	Food	Energy	Housing	Transportation
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Newfoundland	2.0	1.0	8.7	3.7	3.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7	- 1.0	1.8	0.0	2.0
Nova Scotia	1.6	0.2	5.7	1.8	2.0
New Brunswick	1.6	0.1	9.7	4.0	2.4
Quebec	1.5	2.1	- 2.1	0.0	0.9
Ontario	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	5.4
Manitoba	2.6	2.7	4.2	1.6	3.7
Saskatchewan	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.2
Alberta	2.4	4.0	4.2	0.9	2.6
British Columbia	0.9	1.7	- 2.5	- 1.2	0.2
Whitehorse	2.9	5.6	10.1	2.8	3.6
Yellowknife	0.7	- 1.7	0.1	- 0.7	4.1

Consumers paid 0.4% more for food in June, mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, poultry and coffee. Lower prices for fresh fruit and soft drinks partly offset the increase. Gasoline prices rose 0.9% on average, and air transportation cost 2.2% more. The clothing and footwear index fell 0.6%. Owned accommodation charges showed no overall change, while lower mortgage interest costs were offset by higher charges for maintenance and repairs.

Prince Edward Island showed the smallest annual movement (+0.7%), as consumers paid considerably less than they did a year ago for food, clothing and footwear. The highest annual inflation rate was recorded in Manitoba (+2.6%), where consumers saw large price increases for food, natural gas, clothing, new vehicles, and property taxes.

Compared with May, Quebec and Alberta recorded overall price increases of 0.4% while New Brunswick recorded a decline of the same amount. In Quebec, the prices of food from stores, gasoline and car rentals went up more than the national average. Albertans saw larger-than-average price increases for new homes, gasoline and traveller accommodation. New Brunswick residents paid significantly less for food, clothing and gasoline.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454, 7477 and 7478.**

*The June 1997 issue of the Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: danipau@statcan.ca), Prices Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)

## Retail sales continue to grow

By buying more big-ticket items, consumers caused a 0.5% increase in retail sales in May. Sales reached \$19.3 billion. Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers (+2.2%)

### Retail and wholesale trade, May 1997<sup>p</sup> Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>19,251</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>23,576</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Newfoundland	309	3.9	190	2.7
Prince Edward Island	85	1.9	48	9.9
Nova Scotia	578	-0.2	483	-2.7
New Brunswick	457	-3.0	302	-0.7
Quebec	4,606	-1.6	5,072	1.9
Ontario	6,893	0.5	10,151	0.1
Manitoba	682	3.5	918	3.4
Saskatchewan	647	-1.7	918	4.9
Alberta	2,144	1.0	2,513	2.5
British Columbia	2,783	3.6	2,956	0.2
Yukon	25	0.4	12	3.4
Northwest Territories	43	1.6	14	-12.2

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

and furniture stores (+2.1%) were major contributors to the advance.

The general merchandise sector reported a strong increase in sales (+1.1%). Nearly two-thirds of the increase was due to rising department store sales (+1.2%). Sales in other general merchandise stores advanced 0.9% in May. Increasing sales by general merchandise stores came at the expense of clothing stores (-1.1%), drugstores (-0.7%) and the group of stores that includes bookstores, florists, lawn and garden supplies, paint and wallpaper, toys and gifts (-3.8%).

Retail sales in the West rose 2.1% in May, mostly due to British Columbia, but also to Manitoba. Retail sales decreased in Quebec (-1.6%) and in the Atlantic provinces (-0.2%).

Initial estimates indicate an increase in the number of new motor vehicles sold in June. The number of employees in retail trade increased by 0.2%. The number of housing starts declined by 7.4% in June, down from the same period in 1996. The Bank of Canada raised the bank rate by one-quarter of a percentage point.

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

The May 1997 issue of **Retail trade** (63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592), Distributive Trades Division.

## Wholesalers report higher sales

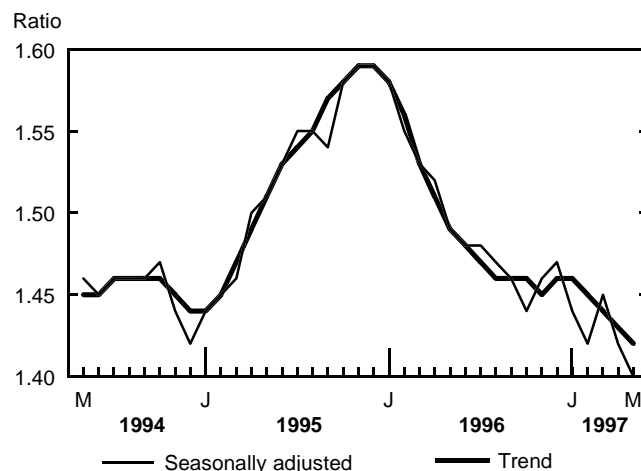
Sales by wholesalers increased 1.0% in May to reach \$23.6 billion. The largest monthly increases were recorded by wholesalers of farm machinery (+10.5%) and other products (+4.2%). ("Other products" includes items such as agricultural, industrial and household chemicals, farm-related products [seeds and feeds], waste materials, and paper products.)

Computer sales have slowed in the last few months after a period of general increases that started around mid-1995. After two months of strong declines, computer sales were up slightly in May (+0.5%) compared with the previous month. However, sales were down 3.8% compared with May 1996. This was the first annual decline for any trade group in the last seven months.

Wholesalers' inventories remained unchanged in May at \$33.1 billion, following a period of general increases that began around mid-1996. Consequently, the inventories-to-sales ratio was pushed down to a record low of 1.40. The reduction in the ratio since early 1996 reflects the attempt by wholesalers to keep their storage expenses as low as possible.

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

### Inventories-to-sales ratio, wholesale sales



The May 1997 issue of **Wholesale trade** (63-008-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541) or Jacques Dorion (613-951-3538), Distributive Trades Division.

## Growth of Composite Index remains steady

Once again in June, the Composite Index rose 0.8%, with increases in 9 of the 10 components—one more than in May. Growth spread in the manufacturing sector in June, and manufacturing led June's large gain in employment.

Business spending continued to drive manufacturing demand. This led to the first rise in the ratio of shipments to stocks in five months, an acceleration trend in new orders, and growing labour needs. The average workweek has risen by almost one hour since the beginning of the year, its strongest period of growth in over 10 years. The largest gains in hours were in transportation equipment and capital goods.

Households were more cautious about spending than businesses. The housing index recorded its second consecutive decline in June (–1.0%), as sales of existing homes levelled off and

housing starts softened. Consequently, furniture and appliance sales moderated. Sales of other durable goods regained only some of the ground lost this spring. Demand for services is the fastest-growing component for consumers, reflecting the large second-quarter gain in employment.

Historically low interest rates encouraged steady growth in financial markets. The Toronto stock market added to its earlier gains, encouraging firms to raise more equity funds. The real money supply was up again in June (+0.9%).

The U.S. leading indicator continued to advance steadily, as consumer confidence firmed.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 191**

For further information on the economy, see the July issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227), now available. For further information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)

## New housing prices rise again

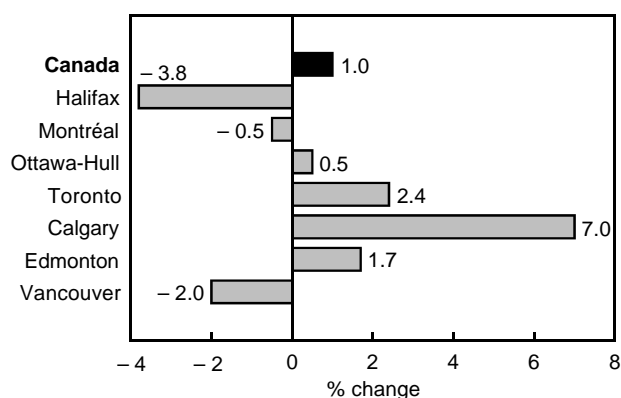
In May, the New Housing Price Index was up 1.0% compared with May 1996. This was the largest positive annual change since January 1994. The index increased 0.1% between April and May—the seventh consecutive monthly increase.

The improvement in housing markets was once again attributable to higher consumer confidence combined with favourable interest rates.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.**

The second quarter 1997 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in September. For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848, Internet: danipau@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

**New housing price indexes, May 1996 to May 1997**



## Upward trend in help-wanted ads continues

The number of help-wanted advertisements in newspapers continued to move upward in June. The Help-wanted Index posted its 11th consecutive monthly increase, rising 3% to 121. Eight provinces recorded increases. Since August 1996, the index has risen by 21%. Current movements in the index are in line with the improvement in other economic indicators.

The index advanced 4% in Ontario to stand at its highest level since December 1990. Quebec recorded its seventh consecutive monthly increase (+2%).

**Help-wanted Index, June 1997**  
(1991=100), seasonally adjusted

	Level	% change, previous year	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>
Newfoundland	110	10	- 4
Prince Edward Island	133	32	- 4
Nova Scotia	114	13	2
New Brunswick	117	18	5
Quebec	110	9	2
Ontario	123	24	4
Manitoba	129	32	4
Saskatchewan	124	25	3
Alberta	145	46	5
British Columbia	115	17	1

### Note to readers

*The Help-wanted Index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. The index is a measure of companies' intentions to hire new workers. These indices have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.*

*With the June release, the Help-wanted Index has been reweighted using the 1996 Census of Population estimates. The Help-wanted Index series have been revised historically from January 1981. For added convenience, beginning with this month's release, the monthly seasonally adjusted and trend cycle data series along with the annual data series for all provinces and cities have been added to CANSIM.*

In British Columbia, where increases have been recorded in 11 of the last 12 months, the index moved up 1%. All Prairie provinces recorded increases, as the index there rose 4% to 137. Alberta continued to lead the region, while Saskatchewan recorded its 17th consecutive monthly rise.

The Atlantic provinces' index remained at 117 for a second consecutive month. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick recorded increases, while Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island saw declines. Nova Scotia's index has recorded monthly increases in 10 of the last 12 months, bringing growth to 13%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).**

*For further information, contact Michael Scrim (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; Internet: labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.*



## New from Statistics Canada



### Canadian economic observer July 1997

The July issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses the current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in June and features articles on the age of retirement and international travel trends. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

*The July 1997 issue of **Canadian economic observer** (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For further information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; Internet: ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.*

### Inventory of Statistics Canada's questionnaires on CD-ROM 1996

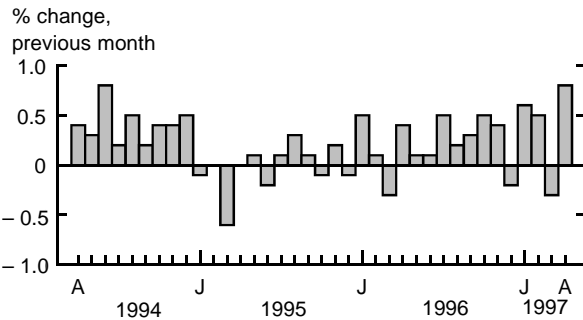
The *Inventory of Statistics Canada's questionnaires* is now available on CD-ROM. The disc contains scanned images of questionnaires used to conduct questionnaire-based surveys in 1996. The product provides full text retrieval, allowing for searches by word or subject. It also has a viewer for displaying page-by-page images of the questionnaires.

Each questionnaire-based survey is listed with the titles of the questionnaires used, their form numbers and the frequency of the study. Information is also given about the printed and electronically available data series. The names and telephone numbers of contact persons are also provided.

*The **Inventory of Statistics Canada's questionnaires on CD-ROM, 1996** (12-205-XCB, \$150) is now available. For further information, or to order this product, contact Michael Webber (613-951-3458; fax: 613-951-8578; Internet: webbmik@statcan.ca), Standards Division.*

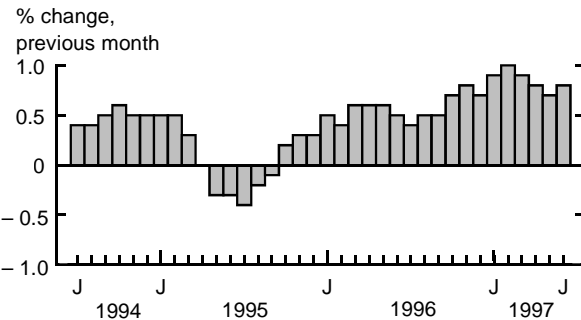
## Current trends

### Gross domestic product



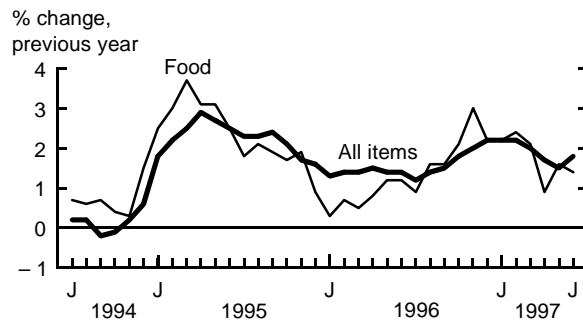
Real gross domestic product at factor cost advanced 0.8% between March and April.

### Composite Index



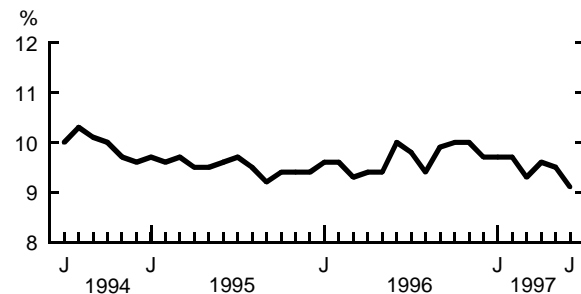
The Composite Index grew by 0.8% in June.

### Consumer Price Index



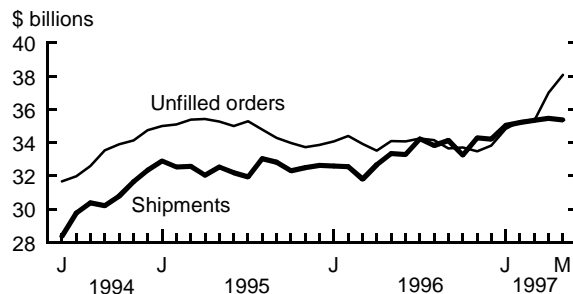
Consumers paid 1.8% more for goods and services in June 1997 than the year before. Food prices rose by 1.4%.

### Unemployment rate



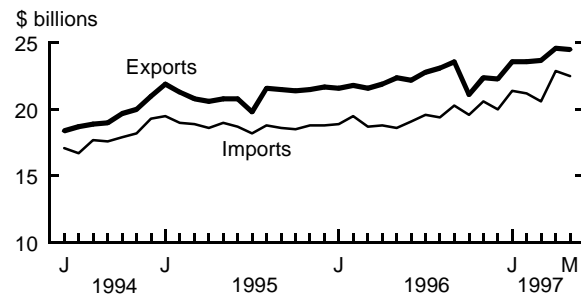
In June, the unemployment rate dropped 0.4 percentage points to 9.1%.

### Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments fell 0.2% in May to \$35.4 billion. The level of unfilled orders increased 2.4% to \$38.1 billion.

### Merchandise trade



In May, the value of merchandise exports decreased 0.1% from April to \$24.5 billion. Imports fell 1.6% to \$22.5 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)	April	567.4	0.8%	3.7%
Composite Index (1981=100)	June*	195.1	0.8%	9.6%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q1 1997	25.5	3.3%	10.5%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q1 1997	85.0	0.6†	2.9†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	May*	19.3	0.5%	7.6%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	May	114.9	1.8%	16.8%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	June	13.9	0.4%	2.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	June	9.1	- 0.4†	- 0.9†
Participation rate (%)	June	64.8	- 0.1†	0.0†
Labour income (\$ billion)	April	37.08	0.5%	4.6%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	April	599.88	0.6%	4.0%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	May*	24.5	- 0.1%	4.5%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	May*	22.5	- 1.6%	17.0%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	May*	2.0	0.3	- 2.2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billion)	May	35.4	- 0.2%	6.0%
New orders (\$ billion)	May	36.2	- 2.4%	6.8%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	May	38.1	2.4%	11.7%
Inventory/shipments ratio	May	1.30	0.01	- 0.05
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	June*	138.0	0.2%	1.8%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986=100)	May	130.7	0.0%	0.8%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986=100)	May	137.3	2.5%	- 0.7%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	May*	132.8	0.1%	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 July 18 to 24, 1997

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
<b>CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS</b>				
Touriscope: International travel, advance information, Vol. 13, no. 5		66-001-PPB	8/73	8/73
<b>CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS</b>				
Canadian economic observer	July 1997	11-010-XPB	23/227	23/227
<b>DEMOGRAPHY</b>				
Quarterly demographic statistics	Q1 1997	91-002-XPB	10/33	10/33
<b>DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE</b>				
Wholesale trade	May 1997	63-008-XPB	19/186	19/186
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Canadian international merchandise trade	May 1997	65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
<b>PRICES</b>				
Average prices of selected farm inputs	June 1997	62-012-XPB	11/50	11/50
Construction price statistics	Q1 1997	62-007-XPB	24/79	24/79
Industry price indexes	May 1997	62-011-XPB	22/217	22/217
<b>MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY</b>				
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	June 1997	44-004-XPB	7/62	7/62
Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1997	31-001-XPB	20/196	20/196
Oil pipeline transport	April 1997	55-001-XPB	12/114	12/114
Primary iron and steel	May 1997	41-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	May 1997	25-001-XPB	8/73	8/73
The sugar situation	Q2 1997	32-013-QXPB	13/41	13/41
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>				
Railway carloadings	May 1997	52-001-XPB	11/103	11/103
Service bulletin, Surface and marine transport, Vol. 13, no. 4		50-002-XPB	13/83	13/83
<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REDESIGN PROJECT</b>				
Service bulletin, Communications, Vol. 27, no. 1		56-001-XPB	13/42	13/42
Service bulletin, Science statistics, Vol. 21, no. 6		88-001-XPB	8/79	8/79
Service bulletin, Science statistics, Vol. 21, no. 7		88-001-XPB	8/79	8/79

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# Subject index

## January 10, 1997 to June 27, 1997

### BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

Reference period:	Issue date:
1996/Q4 1996	March 7
Q1 1997	June 13

### BUILDING PERMITS

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 17
1996/December 1996	February 7
January 1997	March 14
February 1997	April 11
Q1 1997/March 1997	May 9
April 1997	June 6

### CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1996	January 10
November 1996	January 31
1996/December 1996	February 28
January 1997	March 27
February 1997	April 25
March 1997	May 30
April 1997	June 27

### CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 24
1996/December 1996	February 21
January 1997	March 27
February 1997	April 25
March 1997	May 30
April 1997	June 27

### COMPOSITE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1996	January 24
January 1997	February 21
February 1997	March 21
March 1997	April 25
April 1997	May 30

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1996	January 31
January 1997	February 28
February 1997	March 27
March 1997	April 25
April 1997	May 23
May 1997	June 20

### EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1996	January 10
November 1996	January 31
1996/December 1996	March 7
January 1997	April 4

February 1997  
March 1997

May 9  
June 6

### EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	February 7
December 1996	March 7
January 1997	March 27
February 1997	May 2
March 1997	June 6
April 1997	June 27

### FARM INPUT PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 1996	February 14
Q1 1997	May 9

### HELP-WANTED INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
January 1997	February 14
February 1997	March 14
March 1997	April 11
April 1997	May 16
May 1997	June 13

### INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 1996	March 14
Q1 1997	June 20

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 17
1996/December 1996	January 31
January 1997	February 28
February 1997	April 4
March 1997	May 2
April 1997	June 6

### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Reference period:	Issue date:
1996/December 1996	January 17
January 1997	February 14
February 1997	March 14
March 1997	April 11
April 1997	May 16
May 1997	June 13

### MONTHLY SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 24
December 1996	February 21
January 1997	March 21
February 1997	April 18
March 1997	May 23
April 1997	June 27

# Subject index – concluded

## January 10, 1997 to June 27, 1997

### NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1996	February 14
January 1997	March 14
February 1997	April 11
March 1997	May 16
April 1997	June 20

### NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 17
1996/December 1996	February 14
January 1997	March 14
February 1997	April 11
March 1997	May 16
April 1997	June 20

### QUARTERLY BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
January 1997	February 7
April 1997	May 9

### QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENTERPRISES

Reference period:	Issue date:
1996/Q4 1996	February 28
1st quarter 1997	May 30

### RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 17
1996/December 1996	January 31
January 1997	February 28
February 1997	April 4
March 1997	May 2
April 1997	June 6

### REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1996	January 10
November 1996	February 7
1996/Q4 1996	March 7
December 1996	March 7
January 1997	April 4
February 1997	May 2
March 1997	June 6
Q1 1997	June 13

### RETAIL TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1996	January 10
November 1996	January 24
1996/December 1996	February 28
January 1997	March 21
February 1997	April 25
March 1997	May 23
April 1997	June 27

### TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	January 24
1996/December 1996	February 21
1996/Q4 1996 (travel account)	March 7
January 1997	March 21
February 1997	April 18
March 1997	May 23
Q1 1997 (travel account)	June 6

### WAGES AND SALARIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1996	February 14

### WHOLESALE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1996	January 10
November 1996	January 24
1996/December 1996	February 28
January 1997	March 21
February 1997	April 25
March 1997	May 23
April 1997	June 27

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