



# Infomat

## A Weekly Review

Friday, November 15, 1996

### OVERVIEW

#### ◆ Employment rises, but so does the unemployment rate

Expansion of the labour force outpaced employment growth in October. As a result, the number of persons looking for work rose and the unemployment rate edged up.

#### ◆ New motor vehicle sales higher in September

In September, new motor vehicle sales were up from August, but sales for the first nine months of the year were no better than in the same period last year.

#### ◆ New housing prices lower than one year ago

Although new housing prices are still falling, the rate of decline recorded over the last two years has eased. Between September 1995 and September 1996, the housing price index dropped 2.0%.

#### ◆ Number of help-wanted ads inches up

The number of help-wanted ads in newspapers rose 1% in October.

#### ◆ Canadians more generous in 1995

Taxfilers reported donating more than \$3.5 billion to charity in 1995, 3% more than in 1994.

### Employment rises, but so does the unemployment rate

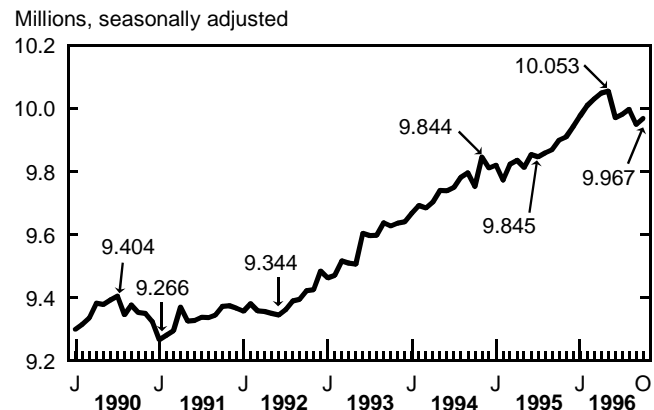
**E**mployment increased by an estimated 42,000 in October, rebounding from September's job loss of 47,000. But the expansion of the labour force outpaced employment growth, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.1 percentage point to 10.0%. Job growth since the beginning of the year now totals 148,000. All the job gains in October were full time (+44,000) and occurred among adults aged 25 and over (+41,000).

Employment increases were led by the construction (+17,000), agriculture (+26,000), and finance, insurance and real estate (+12,000) sectors. Construction and finance, insurance and real estate have both posted year-to-date gains. Agriculture gains, which reversed the usual trend of employment losses during October, coincided with a better-than-usual grain harvest.

After six months of solid growth, manufacturing employment fell by 30,000. The October decrease follows a decline in shipments in August, but does not reflect the General Motors strike, as strikers are classified as employed. Transportation, communication and other utilities employment declined by 14,000, bringing losses over the last four months to 29,000. Employment in community, business and personal services was virtually unchanged, and remains at the same level as at year-end 1995.

*(continued on page 2)*

#### Employment in service-producing industries



### ... Employment rises, but so does the unemployment rate

While adults enjoyed employment growth, youths aged 15 to 24 experienced little change. Youth job losses since the beginning of the year total 20,000. Adult employment has grown by 168,000 in 1996.

Provincial job-growth leaders in October included Ontario (+27,000) and British Columbia (+22,000). Employment growth in these provinces partly offset recent declines; both provinces have shown employment growth since the beginning of the year. Employment also increased in Manitoba and New Brunswick in October.

Among the other Atlantic provinces, Newfoundland (-3,000) and Prince Edward Island (-1,000) posted employment declines, while Nova Scotia remained unchanged. All of the Atlantic provinces show year-to-date employment losses.

Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded little or no

employment change in October. Quebec employment is down 0.8% since the beginning of the year. Employment in Saskatchewan has shown little change in 1996, while in Alberta, it has increased by 2.6%.

Private sector employment rebounded from September losses, posting a gain of 46,000 jobs. The self-employed accounted for two-thirds of this gain. Year-to-date private sector employment increased by 199,000. Employment losses in the public sector totalled 50,000 since the beginning of the year.

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

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

**Labour Force Survey, October 1996**  
Seasonally adjusted

	Labour force		Employment		Unemployment	
	'000	% change, previous month	'000	% change, previous month	'000	Rate (%)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,244</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>13,718</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Terre-Neuve	237	0.0	190	-1.6	47	19.8
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	70	0.3	60	-1.3	10	14.9
Nouvelle-Écosse	442	0.0	384	0.0	58	13.1
Nouveau-Brunswick	355	1.1	310	1.0	45	12.7
Québec	3,652	-0.2	3,199	0.0	453	12.4
Ontario	5,887	0.3	5,352	0.5	535	9.1
Manitoba	571	1.1	531	1.0	40	7.0
Saskatchewan	494	0.2	463	0.2	31	6.3
Alberta	1,526	0.3	1,416	0.2	110	7.2
Colombie-Britannique	2,015	1.8	1,818	1.2	197	9.8

## New motor vehicle sales higher in September

**I**n September, new motor vehicle sales were up from August, but sales for the first nine months of 1996 were no better than in the same period last year. The Prairie provinces were an exception, with strong growth in the first three quarters of 1996.

In September, new motor vehicle sales rose 1.1% from August. The gain came entirely from the passenger car market. Early indications of October sales released by the automotive industry suggest solid month-to-month growth in both the car and truck markets.

Sales of new passenger cars rose 2.9%, with the Big Three automakers (+3.0%) and the other automakers (+2.8%) splitting the increase. Although truck sales slipped 1.2% from August, sales over the first nine months of 1996 were still higher than in the same period of any previous year. (Trucks include minivans, sport utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.)

### Note to readers

*Monthly data have been seasonally adjusted. Year-to-date figures and provincial data are based on unadjusted data.*

Total new motor vehicle sales for the first three quarters of 1996 (unadjusted) were barely changed (-0.2%) from last year's level for the same period.

Truck sales for the first nine months rose 5.3%, surpassing the 1988 sales peak for the January-to-September period. Conversely, car sales from January to September dropped 4.1%, to the lowest level since 1964. Part of the decline in passenger car sales reflects changes in consumer tastes away from traditional cars and towards minivans, sport utility vehicles and other light trucks. In addition, new motor vehicles built in the last decade or so generally last longer than their predecessors.

New motor vehicle sales have shown the strongest increase in the Prairies, driven entirely by the truck market. Manitoba registered the largest percentage gain in truck sales for the first nine months

(continued on page 3)

### ... New motor vehicle sales higher in September

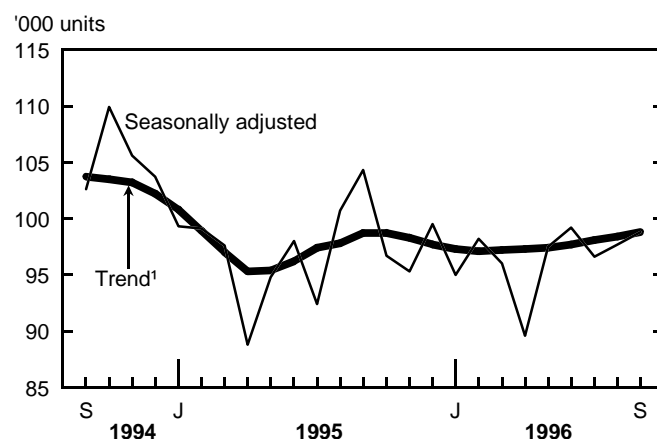
of 1996 compared with the same period last year; sales rose 22.7%, followed by Saskatchewan (+16.0%) and Alberta (+10.6%). Truck sales in all three prairie provinces reached their highest level ever. Much of the gain in truck sales may be attributed to a bumper crop of wheat, barley and oats, which has bolstered the economy in the prairies.

During the first nine months of 1996, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island reported the weakest new motor vehicle sales in the country. Both car and truck sales declined from the same period of 1995, causing total new motor vehicle sales to drop 9.3% in Newfoundland and 4.2% in Prince Edward Island. British Columbia was the only other province to record a decline in both car and truck sales for the period. In all three provinces, this was the second consecutive drop in truck sales for the January-to-September period.

*Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.*

The September 1996 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007-XPB, \$16/\$160) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Mary Beth Garneau (613-951-9824, Internet: lozimar@statcan.ca), Industry Division.

### New motor vehicle sales



<sup>1</sup> The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

### New motor vehicle sales, January to September 1996

Unadjusted

	Number of vehicles			Year-over-year % change		
	Total	Cars	Trucks	Total	Cars	Trucks
<b>Canada</b>	<b>902,969</b>	<b>506,132</b>	<b>396,837</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Newfoundland	12,923	7,963	4,960	-9.3	-11.7	-5.1
Prince Edward Island	3,207	1,991	1,216	-4.2	-5.7	-1.6
Nova Scotia	26,198	16,412	9,786	2.1	-0.2	6.2
New Brunswick	23,446	12,574	10,872	-0.8	-6.7	7.0
Quebec	236,246	157,236	79,010	1.5	-1.2	7.5
Ontario	337,416	193,828	143,588	-2.9	-6.2	2.0
Manitoba	30,346	13,182	17,164	11.6	-0.1	22.7
Saskatchewan	25,785	9,947	15,838	10.6	3.1	16.0
Alberta	97,163	37,549	59,614	3.6	-5.9	10.6
British Columbia	110,239	55,450	54,789	-2.7	-4.8	-0.5

### New housing prices lower than one year ago

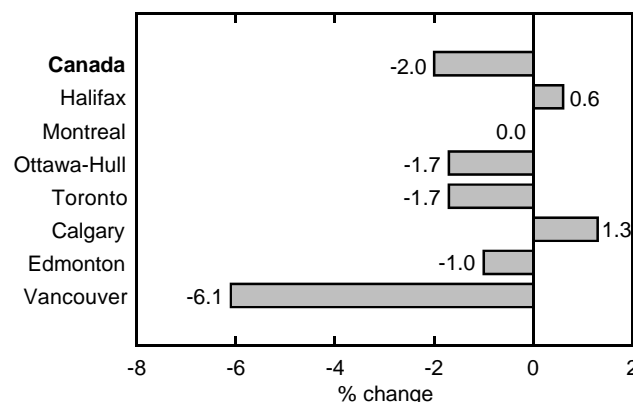
Although new housing prices are still falling, the rate of decline recorded over the last two years has eased. Between September 1995 and September 1996, the housing price index dropped 2.0%. This compares with annual declines of 2.2% in June, July and August 1996. Vancouver and Victoria contributed most to these negative price movements.

From August to September 1996, the housing index remained unchanged, due to modest and offsetting changes in city indexes.

In September, builders generally reported increases in construction costs, particularly in lumber. However, the effect of these higher costs on buyers have been counterbalanced by competitive housing market conditions, which kept prices from rising.

### New housing price indexes

September 1995 to September 1996



(continued on page 4)

### ... New housing prices lower than one year ago

The outlook for housing construction seems encouraging in light of data on the value of residential building permits. Permits were up 14.3% for the first nine months of 1996 from the corresponding period in 1995.

Furthermore, according to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, starts were also up by 9.5% over the same period. The Canadian Real Estate Association attributed improved resale

housing activity to lower mortgage rates, which have helped housing affordability.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: [danipau@statcan.ca](mailto:danipau@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

## Number of help-wanted ads inches up

The help-wanted index, which measures the number of help-wanted ads in newspapers, rose 1% to 88 in October. The index has seen little change since March 1996. Six provinces recorded increases, three posted declines and one remained stable.

British Columbia posted the largest jump in help-wanted notices in October (+3% to 67), its second consecutive increase and its first back-to-back growth since August 1989. Despite this gain, the province still recorded a year-over-year drop of six percentage points. Ontario enjoyed an increase of 2% to 93. Since February, Ontario's index has hovered between 90 and 93.

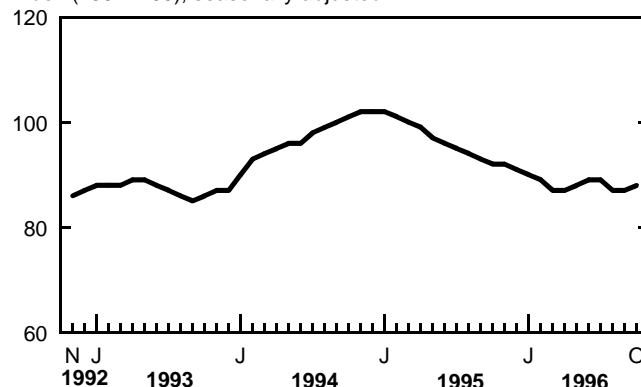
The Atlantic provinces' index weakened a further 2% to 98, continuing the decline started in May. The index slipped below the 100 level for the first time since September 1994. New Brunswick (-5% to 100) suffered its sixth consecutive drop, while Nova Scotia

### 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 indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed.

### Help-wanted index

Index (1991=100), seasonally adjusted



### Help-wanted index, October 1996

(1991=100)

Seasonally adjusted

	Level	% change, previous year	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>1</b>
Atlantic provinces	98	-5	-2
Newfoundland	77	-6	1
Prince Edward Island	141	-10	1
Nova Scotia	102	9	-1
New Brunswick	100	-15	-5
Quebec	85	-11	-1
Ontario	93	-4	2
Prairie provinces	94	8	0
Manitoba	106	1	2
Saskatchewan	105	14	1
Alberta	88	11	0
British Columbia	67	-6	3

declined 1% to 102. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island both posted 1% advances, reaching 77 and 141 respectively. The Quebec index recorded its third consecutive decline, falling 1% to 85.

In the Prairies, the index remained stable for the third consecutive month. Alberta stayed at 88, while Manitoba (+2% to 106) and Saskatchewan (+1% to 105) posted slight increases.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

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

## Canadians more generous in 1995

**T**axfilers reported donating more than \$3.5 billion to charity in 1995, 3% more than in 1994. A total of 5.4 million Canadians reported charitable donations on their tax returns, up 1% from 1994. This increase marks a reversal from 1994, when the number actually fell 3% from the year before.

Over the past 10 years, donations have increased 31%, while the number of donors has gone up 26%. In 1985, 4.3 million taxfilers donated \$1.93 billion to charity or \$2.68 billion when expressed in 1995 dollars. During the decade, the amount of donations rose every year except in 1986, when donations fell 1.1%.

The average age of all donors was 50 years in 1995. And, once again, older Canadians gave the most to charity. In 1995, 1.2 million people over the age of 65 donated \$1.08 billion. Their average contribution of \$910 was 2.2% higher than in 1994, and 40% higher than the \$650 Canadian average in 1995.

Despite having one of the lowest median total incomes (\$27,800), donors in Newfoundland again led all provinces and territories in

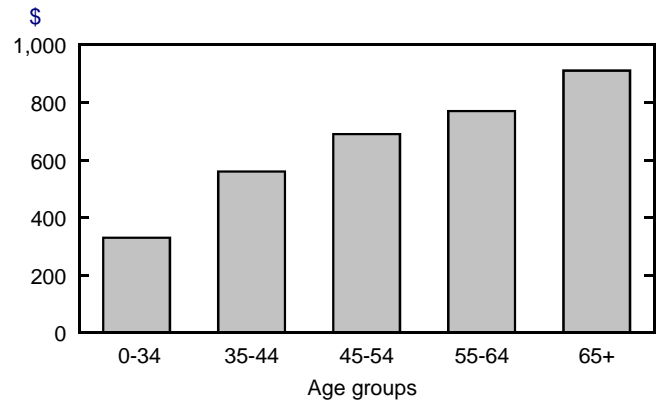
### Note to readers

Only donations made to approved organizations, and for which official tax receipts were provided, were allowable as deductions in the tax system.

It is possible to carry donations forward for up to five years after the year in which they were made.

### Average donation for Canada

1995



### Characteristics of charitable donors

1995

	% of taxfilers	Median donation	Median total income	Average age	Average donation
			(\$)		(\$)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>650</b>
Newfoundland	23	250	27,800	49	570
Prince Edward Island	31	230	27,800	49	620
Nova Scotia	27	200	31,700	51	570
New Brunswick	25	220	30,700	50	680
Quebec	25	100	33,700	50	350
Ontario	30	180	36,800	50	720
Manitoba	31	180	30,900	50	730
Saskatchewan	30	230	30,300	52	730
Alberta	27	160	35,000	48	830
British Columbia	24	170	36,000	51	810
Yukon	19	140	46,000	44	710
Northwest Territories	16	170	58,400	41	750

1995 with the highest median charitable donation (\$250). Newfoundland donors have topped the list since 1990, when data were first collected. Newfoundland taxfilers were followed closely by those in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, where the median donation was \$230, well above the national median of \$150.

Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of taxfilers who gave to charity (31%). Saskatchewan and Ontario were close behind at 30%. St. John's, at \$220, had the highest median donation among the census metropolitan areas, followed by Saskatoon at \$210, and Saint John, Hamilton and Windsor, all at \$200.

For further information, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; the Internet: [saadinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.ca)), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

## Industry profile

*Industry profile* is a new series of publications on Canada's key economic sectors. The first, *Canada's food processing industry*, is a look at the nation's third largest manufacturing industry. The profiles are useful digest and reference tools based on a wide range of Statistics Canada data. Their user-friendly format features pertinent commentary and easy-to-follow tables and charts.

Each Industry profile focuses on a sector's operating characteristics and performance, as reflected in key economic indicators such as output, international trade, labour market information, investment, productivity, research and development and profits. International comparisons are also provided, based on data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's structural analysis (STAN) database. Other profiles scheduled for release this fall are *Canada's information technology sector* (15-516-MPE) in November, and *Canada's machinery industry* (15-517-MPE) in December.

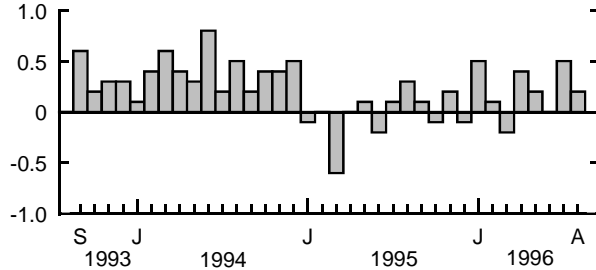
**Canada's food processing industry** (15-515-MPE, \$18) is now available. To order, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you, or order via the Internet: [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca). For further information, contact Fred Wong (613-951-2994; Internet:

*frewong@statcan.ca), Analysis and Integration Section, Business and Trade Statistics Field.*

## Current trends

### Gross domestic product

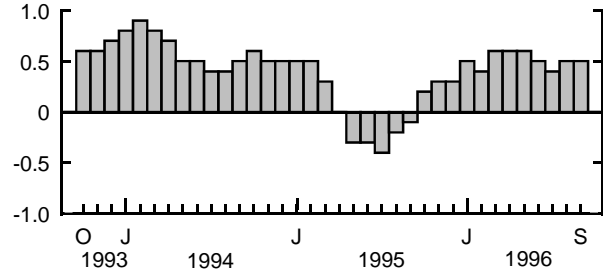
% change,  
previous month



Real gross domestic product at factor cost increased 0.2% between July and August.

### Composite index

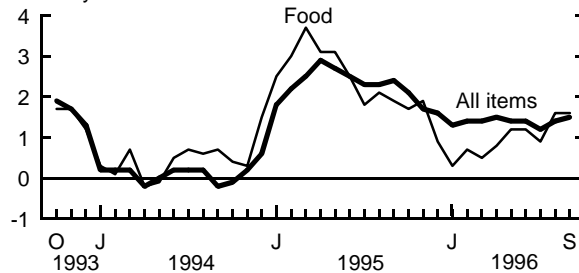
% change,  
previous month



The composite index grew by 0.5% between August and September.

### Consumer price index

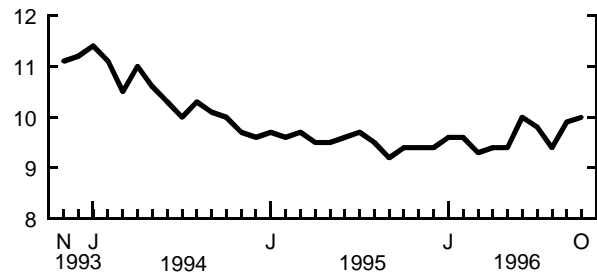
% change,  
previous year



Consumers paid 1.5% more for goods and services in September 1996 than the year before. Food prices rose by 1.6%.

### Unemployment rate

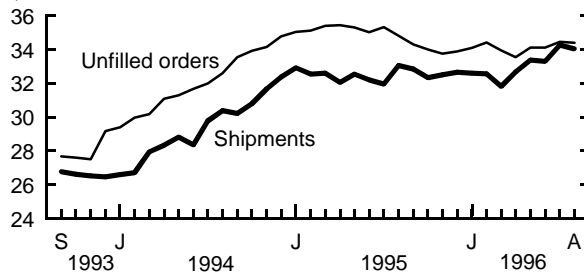
%



In October, the unemployment rate climbed 0.1 percentage points to 10.0%.

### Manufacturing

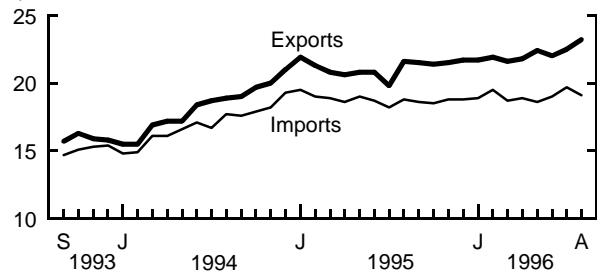
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments slipped 0.7% in August to \$34.0 billion. The level of unfilled orders fell 0.2% to \$34.4 billion.

### Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In August, the value of merchandise exports rose 2.7% from July to \$23.2 billion. Imports fell 2.7% to \$19.1 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)	August	552.0	0.2%	1.7%
Composite index (1981=100)	September	180.6	0.5%	5.4%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q2 1996	22.1	-1.6%	-6.4%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q2 1996	82.7	0.3†	-0.9†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	August	17.9	-0.4%	0.3%
New motor vehicle sales ('000 units)	September*	98.8	1.1%	-5.3%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	October*	13.7	0.3%	1.2%
Unemployment rate (%)	October*	10.0	0.1†	0.6†
Participation rate (%)	October*	65.0	0.2†	0.2†
Labour income (\$ billion)	June	35.7	0.3%	2.1%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	August	590.16	0.3%	2.6%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	August	23.2	2.7%	7.0%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	August	19.1	-2.7%	1.9%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	August	4.0	1.1	1.1
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billion)	August	34.0	-0.7%	3.0%
New orders (\$ billion)	August	34.0	-1.8%	4.4%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	August	34.4	-0.2%	-1.2%
Inventory/shipments ratio	August	1.31	0.01	-0.05
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer price index (1986=100)	September	135.9	0.1%	1.5%
Industrial product price index (1986=100)	September	129.7	0.2%	0.0%
Raw materials price index (1986=100)	September	139.8	1.5%	9.0%
New housing price index (1986=100)	August*	131.5	0.0%	-2.0%

**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: Jacques Lefebvre (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 November 8 to 14, 1996

Division/title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription		
			Canada (Cdn.\$)	United States	Other countries
				US\$	
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>					
Cereal and oilseeds review	August 1996	22-007-XPB	15/144	18/173	21/202
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS</b>					
Canada's international transactions in securities	August 1996	67-002-XPB	17/170	21/204	24/238
<b>CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS</b>					
Canadian crime statistics	1995	85-205-XPE	40	48	56
<b>INDUSTRY</b>					
Footwear statistics	Q3 1996	33-002-XPB	8/24	9/29	11/34
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	September 1996	46-002-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Oil pipeline transport	August 1996	55-001-XPB	11/110	14/132	16/154
Oils and fats	September 1996	32-006-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing	September 1996	41-011-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
Pulpwood and wood residues statistics	September 1996	25-001-XPB	7/70	9/84	10/98
Steel wire and specified wire products	September 1996	41-006-XPB	6/60	8/72	9/84
<b>INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS</b>					
Gross domestic product by industry	August 1996	15-001-XPB	14/140	17/168	20/196
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>					
Exports by commodity					
microfiche version	August 1996	65-004-XMB	35/350	42/420	49/490
paper version	August 1996	65-004-XPB	75/750	90/900	105/1,050
<b>INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK</b>					
Building permits					
microfiche version	September 1996	64-001-XMB	25/135	30/162	35/189
paper version	September 1996	64-001-XPB	24/240	29/288	34/336
<b>LABOUR</b>					
Employment, earnings and hours	August 1996	72-002-XPB	31/310	38/372	44/434
<b>SERVICES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>					
Science statistics service bulletin: Federal government personnel engaged in scientific and technological activities	1987-88 to 1996-97	88-001-XPB	8/76	10/92	12/107
<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
Surface and marine transport service bulletin: Port activity	Jan.-March 1996	50-002-XPB	11/80	14/96	16/112

## How to Order Publications

### To order Infomat or other publications by phone:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Regional Reference Centres

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

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

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

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3M3

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

### **Quebec**

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

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

### **National Capital Region**

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

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

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
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:
December 1995	January 12
January 1996	February 9
February 1996	March 15
March 1996	April 12
April 1996	May 10
May 1996	June 14

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE INDEX

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

## LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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

## MANUFACTURING SURVEY

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

## MERCHANDISE TRADE, INTERNATIONAL

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

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

## NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX

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

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

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

## RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEX

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

## RETAIL TRADE

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

## SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS, INTERNATIONAL

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

## TRAVEL, INTERNATIONAL

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

## TRAVEL, INTERNATIONAL – CONTINUED

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

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

## WAGES AND SALARIES

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

## WHOLESALE TRADE

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

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