



# Infomat

## A Weekly Review

Friday, December 12, 1997

### OVERVIEW

#### ◆ Sharp increase in current account deficit

In the third quarter, higher imports of goods caused a sharp increase in the current account deficit.

#### ◆ Employment growth resumes

Employment growth resumed across the country in November, while the unemployment rate edged down.

#### ◆ Moderate rise in economic activity

Gross domestic product at factor cost increased in September, and production was up in the third quarter.

#### ◆ Decline in residential construction

The value of building permits for housing fell in October, more than offsetting the growth in the non-residential sector.

#### ◆ Number of help-wanted ads continues to move up

The Help-wanted Index continued to advance in November, reaching its highest level in almost seven years.

#### ◆ Travel account deficit grows

Overseas residents spent less in Canada in the third quarter, which contributed to an increase in the international travel account deficit.

#### ◆ More Canadians have non-official language as mother tongue

In 1996, more Canadians reported having a mother tongue other than English or French. The multilingual nature of Canada is growing as a result of increased immigration.

### Sharp increase in current account deficit

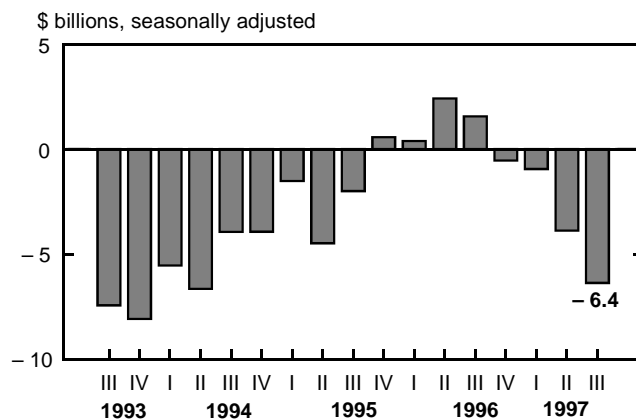
In the third quarter of 1997, higher imports of goods sharply increased the seasonally adjusted current account deficit to \$6.4 billion. The deficit has now increased for four consecutive quarters, largely because the traditional surplus on trade in goods fell from a peak of \$11.7 billion in the second quarter of 1996 to \$3.7 billion in the third quarter of 1997. Higher profits of Canadian affiliates of foreign-owned companies also contributed to the deficit.

In the financial account (not seasonally adjusted), foreign companies significantly increased their direct investment in Canada. Foreign portfolio investors also purchased large amounts of Canadian bonds and stocks. At the same time, Canadian mutual funds and pension funds purchased a record amount of foreign bonds. Canadian and U.S. long-term federal bond yields edged down, while the stock markets in both countries climbed to record levels.

The surplus on goods fell to \$3.7 billion (–\$2.1 billion) as imports rose by a substantial 5%. A strong rise in machinery and equipment (notably industrial and office machinery) led overall import gains. Motor vehicles, crude petroleum and a wide range of industrial materials represented a further source of import strength.

*(continued on page 2)*

Current account balance



### ... Sharp increase in current account deficit

Exports continued a more variable pattern compared with imports, gaining 2%. Machinery and equipment also led export growth, while motor vehicle parts, trucks, consumer goods and wheat accounted for other gains. Surpluses with the United States and Japan kept narrowing this year while the deficits elsewhere generally rose.

The deficit on investment income increased \$0.7 billion to \$8.0 billion—the second-highest level on record. The increase came largely from profits in Canada by foreign multinationals.

Foreign companies (mainly U.S.-owned) invested \$5.0 billion of direct investment in Canada. The investment comprised a mixture of capital transactions: the reinvestment of profits earned in Canada; the infusion of additional working capital into existing direct investment interests; and foreign acquisitions of companies in Canada. Much of the investment was directed into the machinery and equipment sector.

Non-residents purchased \$12.6 billion of Canadian securities. They increased their investment in Canadian bonds by \$8.2 billion, investing a substantial portion in corporate bonds. While the investment in bonds came overwhelmingly from the United States, Japanese investors also bought a significant amount.

Foreign investors, again mostly from the United States, invested a substantial \$3.8 billion in Canadian stocks. Canadian residents bought a record \$3.6 billion of foreign portfolio bonds, bringing their total investment for the year to \$4.8 billion.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2325–2327, 2355 and 2360–2377.**

*The third quarter publication of **Canada's balance of international payments** (67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division.*

## Employment growth resumes

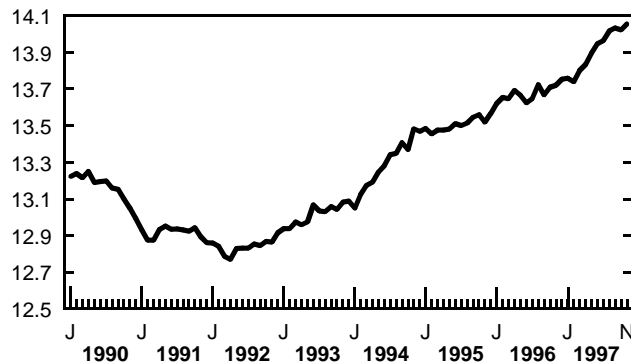
**A**fter a two-month pause, employment growth resumed in November with an estimated gain of 34,000. Full-time employment increased 41,000, while part-time employment was stable. The number of employed has increased by 302,000 (+2.2%) since January—the strongest gain since 1994. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points in November to 9.0%.

Adult women accounted for almost all of November's employment growth, with a gain of 30,000 jobs. Employment for adult men and youth showed little change. However, with fewer young people in the labour force, the unemployment rate for youth declined 0.2 percentage points to 16.1%.

More jobs (+23,000) were added in health and social services in November, which partly offset October's loss. Employment in agriculture also increased (+10,000). In retail trade, employment declined by 27,000. The number of employees in the private sector jumped by 79,000, while self-employment fell 43,000. There was little change in public sector employment.

### Employment

Millions, seasonally adjusted



While business and personal services and manufacturing showed little change in November, these two industries combined accounted for nearly 90% of overall job growth between January and November. Since December 1996, employment rose by 161,000 (+5.7%) in business and personal services and by 108,000 (+5.1%) in manufacturing.

### Labour Force Survey, November 1997

Seasonally adjusted

	Labour force		Employment		Unemployment	
	thousands	% change, previous month	thousands	% change, previous month	thousands	rate (%)
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,499.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>14,055.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,393.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Newfoundland	236.1	0.1	195.0	0.3	41.1	17.4
Prince Edward Island	71.2	1.3	60.5	- 1.0	10.7	15.0
Nova Scotia	446.3	- 0.1	395.1	0.1	51.3	11.5
New Brunswick	366.6	0.9	320.8	0.4	45.8	12.5
Quebec	3,680.2	- 0.3	3 273.8	0.0	406.3	11.0
Ontario	5,961.8	0.2	5 460.3	0.2	501.5	8.4
Manitoba	577.5	0.2	540.4	0.4	37.1	6.4
Saskatchewan	511.5	0.9	481.5	1.4	30.0	5.9
Alberta	1,569.4	0.0	1 480.2	0.1	89.3	5.7
British Columbia	2,028.4	0.4	1 847.7	0.4	180.6	8.9

(continued on page 3)

### ... Employment growth resumes

November's employment growth was widespread across the country. Saskatchewan showed the largest relative increase with a gain of 1.4% (+7,000).

Since the beginning of the year, the rate of employment growth was above the national average in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Alberta and Ontario. In comparison, the growth rate was equal to or below the national average in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

## Moderate rise in economic activity

Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost rose 0.2% in September, while production was up 1.2% in the third quarter. Wholesale trade accounted for a large portion of the September increase.

Growth in wholesaling activity resumed in September (+1.9%), as sales increased in almost every trade group. Sales of machinery and equipment (notably computers and software packages) remained high. Strong demand for computers and other office machinery translated into substantial increases in imports, as well as much higher production by manufacturers over the last six months. For a fourth consecutive month, spending on industrial machinery advanced as well. Elsewhere, sales by grain merchants, and by wholesalers of beverages, drug and tobacco products and construction materials also contributed significantly to the advance.

Construction activity rose 0.4% in September. The number of building permits issued surpassed its most recent peak of last February. Non-residential construction increased a further 0.7%. Output in the mining sector rose 0.4%. Production of crude oil was almost unchanged, while production of natural gas continued to increase. Activity in drilling and gold mines continued to advance, but output in non-ferrous metal mines declined.

Retail trade rose slightly (+0.1%), with sales increasing in only 7 of the 18 trade groups. Motor vehicle dealers and operators of service stations recouped some of their August loss and contributed most to the advance. Lower spending on furniture and appliances and miscellaneous durable goods (such as jewellery, sporting and photographic equipment) restrained growth the most.

Manufacturing production retreated in September (-0.5%). Declines in primary metals and refined petroleum products accentuated the drop. Output of chemicals dropped, led by a decline in the production of pharmaceutical products. Production of motor vehicles fell 5.2%, still restrained by temporary maintenance closures. Production of refined petroleum and coal products was also affected by a temporary shutdown. Manufacturers of pulp and paper products also reduced output. Fabrication of electrical and electronic products continued to move ahead.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

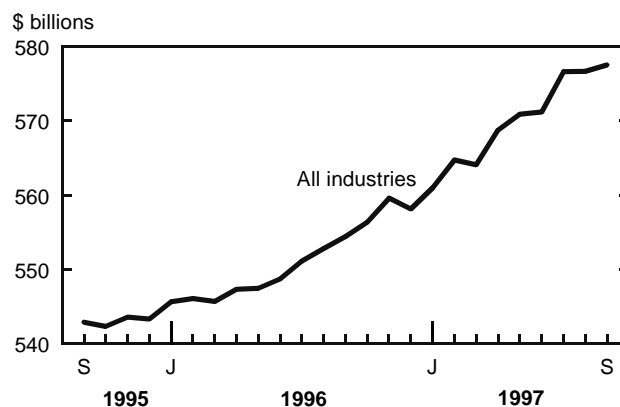
**Labour force information** (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) for the week ending November 15, 1997, is now available. For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)

### Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other industries into output. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. Estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

The GDP estimates at 1992 prices will be released on December 24 with the October reference month.

### Gross domestic product at factor cost



Growth in financial and related services was modest in September. Communications services rose 1.0%, mainly reflecting higher spending on telephone services. Increased long-distance and cellular phone services both contributed to the advance.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The September 1997 issue of **Gross domestic product by industry** (15-001-XPB, \$15/\$145) is now available. For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 8.)

## Decline in residential construction

In October, municipalities issued \$1.5 billion worth of building permits for housing (single- and multi-family), down 8.5% from September. The value of permits in the non-residential sector (industrial, commercial and institutional) rose 4.9% to \$1.2 billion.

Despite the decline in October, activity in the residential sector remained high, and the outlook continues to be positive. Low interest rates and the index of consumer confidence (measured by the Conference Board of Canada) should also have positive effects on the non-residential sector. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation revised its number of housing starts upward to 152,800. In addition, the Canadian Real Estate Association announced that resales reached their highest level since 1988.

Growth in construction intentions in the industrial component was behind the increase in non-residential permits in October (+20.7%). Increases in the number and value of large projects partially explain this jump. The commercial and institutional components showed only marginal changes: commercial intentions rose 1.8%, while institutional intentions edged down 1.3%.

In the residential sector, New Brunswick, Alberta and the Yukon posted the largest increases in October; the largest declines were recorded in British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba. In the non-residential sector, Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba registered the largest increases, while significant declines occurred in Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

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

The October 1997 issue of **Building permits** (64-001-XPB, \$25/\$248) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689; Internet: [burejoa@statcan.ca](mailto:burejoa@statcan.ca)); for analytical information, contact Sylvain Cloutier (613-951-2025; Internet: [clousyl@statcan.ca](mailto:clousyl@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

### Note to readers

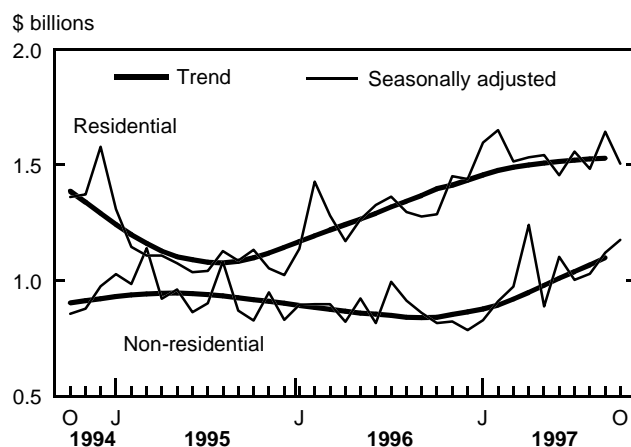
Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted.

The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and the cost of land.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

### Building permits



### Building permits,<sup>1</sup> October 1997 Seasonally adjusted

	Total		Residential		Non-residential	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>- 8.5</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Newfoundland	15	- 21.1	10	2.9	4	- 49.5
Prince Edward Island	7	- 57.3	3	- 56.2	4	- 58.3
Nova Scotia	50	- 2.4	33	- 3.5	17	- 0.3
New Brunswick	39	- 6.6	22	6.9	16	- 20.3
Quebec	438	- 0.8	221	- 4.5	217	3.3
Ontario	1,191	1.7	660	- 4.5	531	10.7
Manitoba	67	- 4.1	27	- 32.8	40	35.2
Saskatchewan	52	- 0.6	23	- 21.3	29	25.4
Alberta	354	- 7.6	231	0.3	123	- 19.5
British Columbia	459	- 9.9	271	- 21.8	188	15.4
Yukon	6	41.8	3	17.3	4	69.7
Northwest Territories	3	- 48.5	0	- 38.5	3	- 49.8

1. Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Number of help-wanted ads continues to grow

The Help-wanted Index advanced 1.6% in November, to reach its highest level in almost seven years. Since the most recent trough in March 1996, the index has increased by an estimated 32.7%. Led by Nova Scotia, nine of the provinces recorded increases in November.

**Help-wanted Index, November 1997**  
(1996=100), seasonally adjusted

	Level	% change, previous year	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Newfoundland	129	20.6	3.2
Prince Edward Island	131	18.0	-0.8
Nova Scotia	131	24.8	4.0
New Brunswick	141	43.9	2.2
Quebec	114	15.2	1.8
Ontario	133	24.3	0.8
Manitoba	143	30.0	2.9
Saskatchewan	138	26.6	3.8
Alberta	154	36.3	2.0
British Columbia	120	12.1	0.8

### Note to readers

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

Following three months of stability, the index in British Columbia increased 0.8% to 120. All of the indexes in the Prairie provinces posted gains in November, continuing the trend that began in January. Saskatchewan recorded the largest increase (+3.8%), followed by Manitoba (+2.9%) and Alberta (+2.0%).

Ontario reported an advance (+0.8%) in November, as did Quebec (+1.8%).

The indexes in Newfoundland (+3.2%), Nova Scotia (+4.0%) and New Brunswick (+2.2%) all posted gains, while Prince Edward Island was the only Atlantic province to report a decrease (-0.8%).

**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), Labour Division.

## Travel account deficit grows

In the third quarter of 1997, Canadians spent more in overseas countries (those countries other than the United States) than overseas residents spent in Canada, resulting in a slight deficit of \$3 million. Between the second and third quarters, spending by overseas residents in Canada fell 4.5%. At the same time, Canadians spent 2.3% less in countries other than the United States.

Americans spent \$1.7 billion while travelling in Canada (-1.3%). The deficit in Canada's travel account with the United States still shrank slightly (-0.6%), as lower spending by Canadians in the United States more than offset the decrease in receipts. Canada's international travel account deficit was up 3.3% in the third quarter, when both total receipts and payments decreased.

Foreign visitors injected just over \$3.0 billion into the Canadian economy, down 2.7% from the second quarter. Meanwhile, Canadians spent \$3.8 billion while travelling abroad (-1.5%).

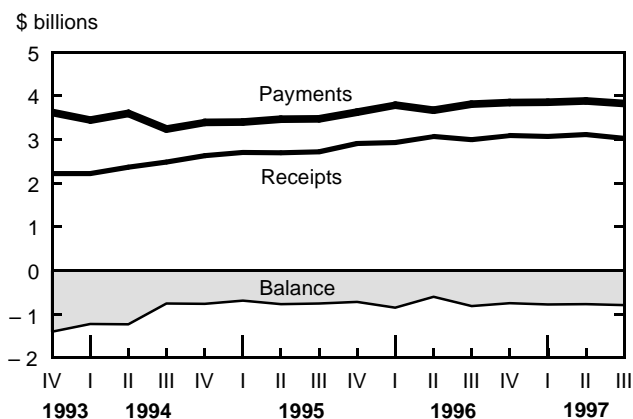
For further information, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: duboluc@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

### Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. Amounts are in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation.

Receipts represent spending by foreigners travelling in Canada, including education- and medical-related spending. Payments represent spending by Canadians travelling abroad, including education- and medical-related spending.

### International travel account deficit



## More Canadians have non-official language as mother tongue

Census data collected on May 14, 1996, show that the multilingual nature of Canada is growing as a result of increased immigration. In 1996, 4.7 million people reported a mother tongue other than English or French, an increase of 15.1% compared with 1991.

Between 1971 and 1996, the proportion of people with a mother tongue other than English or French (allophones) increased from 13% to nearly 17%. Those whose mother tongue was English (anglophones) represented nearly 60% of the Canadian population in 1996. Their share of the population increased from 1971 to 1986, then decreased over the next decade. The proportion of the population whose mother tongue was French (francophones) declined gradually between 1971 and 1996, to less than 24%.

Almost 80% of the 1,039,000 immigrants who came to Canada between 1991 and 1996 reported a mother tongue other than French or English in the 1996 Census. More than half of them were from Asia and the Middle East. The population with Chinese as a mother tongue has been experiencing rapid growth since the 1980s due to increased immigration, particularly from Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China. Chinese moved from second place to replace Italian as the most frequently reported non-official mother tongue among Canadians. Punjabi, Arabic and Tagalog were the three other non-official language groups with the strongest growth between 1991 and 1996.

In Quebec, the proportion of allophones (9.7%) surpassed that of anglophones (8.8%). Between 1991 and 1996, the number of allophones in Quebec increased while the number of anglophones declined. Manitoba and Saskatchewan were the only provinces to record a decline in both the number and proportion of allophones since the 1991 Census. By contrast, in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, where almost 90% of recent immigrants to Canada settled, the highest increases in the number of allophones were reported.

### Note to readers

*The growth in the proportion of allophones has been the result of increases in both the number of immigrants and the proportion of immigrants whose mother tongue was neither English nor French. This dual trend gained momentum in the 1980s, and has continued steadily during the 1990s.*

**Mother tongue:** the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

**Non-official language:** any language other than the two official languages of Canada, English and French.

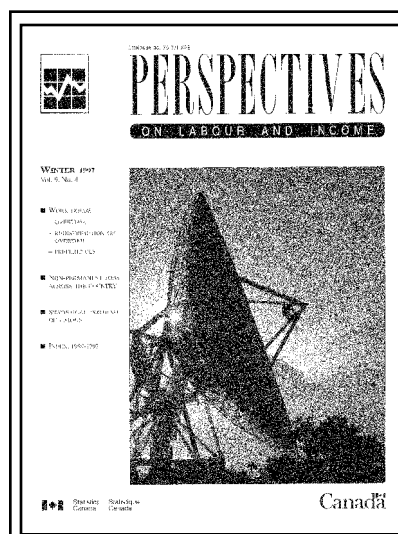
In 1996, 17.1 million individuals reported English as their mother tongue (+4.7%). Anglophones accounted for about 60% of the Canadian population in 1996, compared with 62% in 1986. New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories recorded an increase in the proportion of anglophones during the last five-year period.

The number of people with French as mother tongue continued to increase (+2.3%), reaching 6.7 million in 1996. However, between 1951 and 1996 the proportion of francophones in the population declined, moving from 29% to less than 24%. Outside Quebec, the francophone population declined 0.6% between 1991 and 1996, with more than three-quarters living in New Brunswick and Ontario.

In 1996, among Aboriginal languages reported as mother tongue, the three largest groups were Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibway. However, because of incomplete enumeration of some Indian reserves, Aboriginal languages have been under-reported. More complete information on Aboriginal language groups will be released in January 1998, along with Aboriginal data on age, sex and geographical distribution.

For further information, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2954), Demography Division.

## New from Statistics Canada



### Perspectives on labour and income Winter 1997

The Winter 1997 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* features five articles, three of which deal with the hours people work. The first article sheds light on the characteristics of people who work either paid or unpaid overtime. The second looks at the possibility of reducing unemployment by redistributing overtime hours. The third examines employees' work hour preferences.

A regional analysis of seasonal, temporary and occasional jobs also appears in this issue. And a final article traces union membership over the last 30 years, highlighting current demographic and labour market characteristics of union members. The "Key labour and income facts" section provides charts and analysis on the earnings of the self-employed and growth in self-employment.

*The Winter 1997 issue of Perspectives on labour and income (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58) is now available. For further information, contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.*

## New from Statistics Canada – concluded

### StatCan: CANSIM directory disc December 1997

The *StatCan: CANSIM directory disc* serves as a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM time series database. On-line access to this database is available worldwide through a number of distributors.

The *StatCan: CANSIM directory disc* makes finding data easy. You can search the directory by keyword or by topic. The disc also contains the Statistical Data Documentation System, a database about the surveys and statistical programs used at Statistics Canada. A thesaurus and an instructional module called About Statistics Canada Data, which contains additional information on the data and services available, are also included.

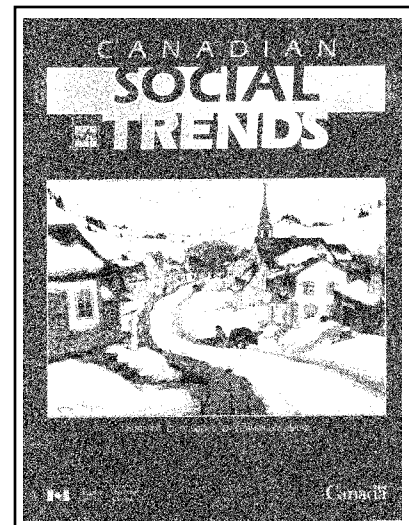
The December 1997 edition of the **CANSIM time series directory** (10F0005XCB) is now available on CD-ROM. An annual subscription, which includes four quarterly issues, is priced at \$103 in Canada and US\$103 in other countries. For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

### Canadian social trends 1997

The Winter 1997 issue of *Canadian social trends* features the following articles: "Canada's caregivers", "Moving in together: The formation of first common-law unions", "I feel overqualified for my job...", "St. John's: Canada's oldest city" and "The social context of school for young children".

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Winter 1997 issue of **Canadian social trends** (11-008-XPE, \$11/\$36) is now available. For further information, contact Susan Crompton (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.



### Geographic products 1996

The *Postal code conversion file* (PCCF), which reflects 1996 Census geographic areas, is now available. This digital file links the six-character postal code with 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude co-ordinates to support mapping applications. This version of the PCCF contains 733,981 postal codes, active and retired, as of June 1997.

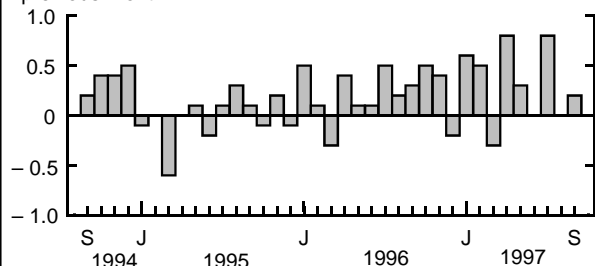
The June 1997 version of the *Postal codes by federal riding* (1996 Representation Order) file is also available. This product, a subset of the PCCF, provides a link between the six-character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (commonly known as federal ridings). By using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files may be organized and/or tabulated by federal riding.

The **Postal code conversion file** (92F0027XDB) and the **Postal codes by federal riding file** (92F0028XDB) are available in ASCII format on diskette or CD-ROM. For further information, or to order these files, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.

## Current trends

### Gross domestic product

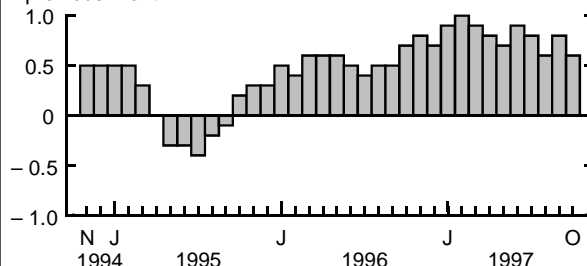
% change,  
previous month



Real gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.2% in September, following a pause in August.

### Composite Index

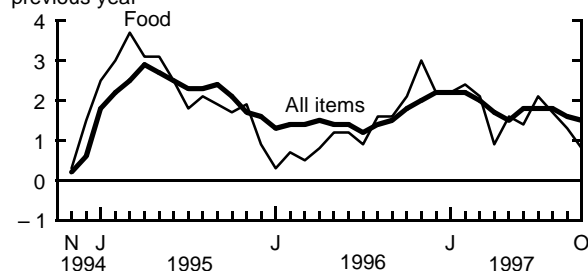
% change,  
previous month



The Composite Index grew by 0.6% in October.

### Consumer Price Index

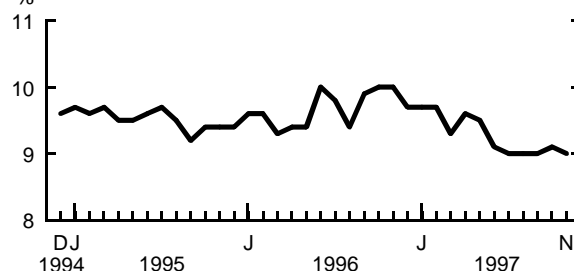
% change,  
previous year



Consumers paid 1.5% more for goods and services in October 1997 than the year before. Food prices rose by 0.8%.

### Unemployment rate

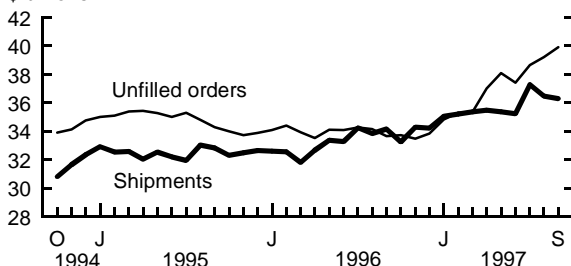
%



In November, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 9.0%.

### Manufacturing

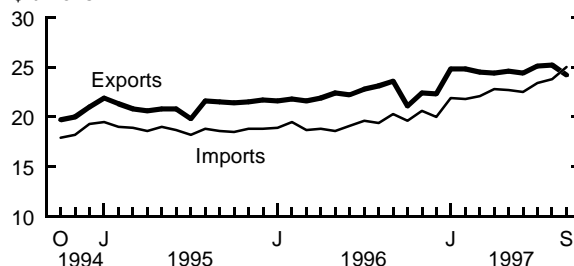
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments declined 0.3% in September to \$36.3 billion. The level of unfilled orders increased 1.7% to \$39.9 billion.

### Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In September, the value of merchandise exports rose 0.2% from August to \$25.0 billion. Imports increased 1.6% to \$24.2 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)	September*	577.5	0.2%	4.2%
Composite Index (1981=100)	October	200.8	0.6%	10.5%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q3 1997*	27.7	2.7%	11.9%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q2 1997	84.8	0.9†	2.8†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	September	19.7	0.3%	8.0%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	September	116.6	- 3.3%	13.2%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	November*	14.1	0.2%	2.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	November*	9.0	- 0.1†	- 1.0†
Participation rate (%)	November*	64.9	0.0†	0.0†
Labour income (\$ billion)	June	37.32	0.1%	3.9%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	September	598.01	- 0.1%	1.9%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	September	25.0	0.2%	3.3%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	September	24.2	1.6%	16.5%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	September	0.9	- 0.3	- 2.6
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billion)	September	36.3	- 0.3%	4.5%
New orders (\$ billion)	September	37.0	0.2%	7.1%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	September	39.9	1.7%	16.6%
Inventory/shipments ratio	September	1.30	0.01	- 0.01
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	October	138.2	0.1%	1.5%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	October	119.5	- 0.3%	0.8%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	October	125.6	1.1%	- 4.7%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	September	133.0	0.1%	1.1%

**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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