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Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, October 20, 2000

OVERVIEW

- **New vehicle sales post best month so far this year**

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- **A portrait of women in Canada**

  Canadian women have made tremendous strides in their educational attainment in the past several decades. Even so, most employed women continue to work in traditionally female occupations. In recent years, however, women have been increasing their representation in several professional fields.

- **Canadians on the move**

  Between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 1999, more than 1.2 million Canadians moved. An estimated 277,000 of these movers changed provinces, and about 900,000 moved from one census division to another within the same province.

- **Moviegoers flock to theatres, but profits still drop**

  In 1998/99, Canadians' attendance at movie theatres increased for a seventh straight year, reaching its highest level in 39 years. Nevertheless, only the larger theatres remained profitable.

- **Employment in the public sector continues to increase**

  In the second quarter, employment in the public sector increased from a year earlier by 0.7%, the fifth such increase in row. This coincided with sustained economic growth, and it followed several years of tighter budgetary control and restructuring.

- **Turnover in the labour force higher in Atlantic Canada**

  Last year, Atlantic Canadians moved into and out of jobs or businesses at a higher rate than did those in other regions of the country.

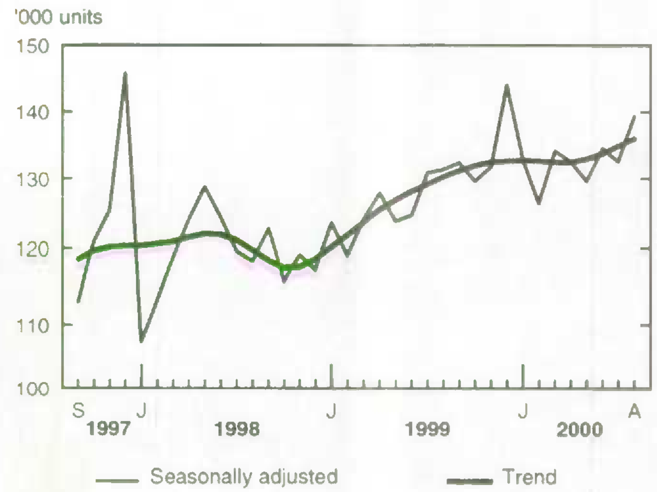
New vehicle sales post best month so far this year

Stimulated by manufacturers' incentives, sales of new motor vehicles rose in August by 5.1%. This monthly increase followed a 1.5% decline in July. In August, dealers delivered 139,281 vehicles—the largest monthly total since the start of the year and the third largest in 10 years. In recent months, sales have resumed climbing, re-invigorated by the incentives on offer to clear out the 2000 models.

Sales were up for both cars and trucks. New car sales increased for a second consecutive month in August (+5.7% to 73,623 cars). August's sales growth stemmed from both North American-built cars (+5.1%) and those built overseas (+7.5%). Sales increases in July and August ended a series of three monthly declines and stabilized sales of new cars.

The number of new trucks sold rose 4.5% to 65,658, which was 2,810 more than in July. This gain negated much of July's 5.8% drop in new truck sales. New truck sales have been edging up for the past several months.

New motor vehicle sales



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... New vehicle sales post best month so far this year

The number of new motor vehicles sold rose in August in all provinces. The largest sales gains occurred in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Each of these provinces reported an increase of at least 9.0% compared with July; however, each also recorded major declines in July. Despite the gain in August, sales in Quebec have changed little since the start of 2000. Sales in Ontario have resumed an upward movement in the last few months. In the western provinces, the gains in August were generally not as large as in other provinces.

The August 2000 issue of ***New motor vehicle sales*** *(online at www.statcan.ca: 63-007-XIB, $13/$124) presents the full report. To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (613-951-3549, 1 877 421-3067, retailinfo@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363, kimacle@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.*

Note to readers

Cars include those used for personal and commercial purposes (such as taxis or rental cars). Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans, coaches and buses.

All data are seasonally adjusted. Those for the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with the data for British Columbia.

A portrait of women in Canada

Canadian women have made tremendous strides in their educational attainment in the past several decades. In 1996, 12% of all women aged 15 and over had a university degree—double the 1981 percentage (6%) and four times that in 1971 (3%). Nevertheless, women are still somewhat less likely than men are to have a university degree. The gap is likely to narrow further in the future, given that women currently make up the majority of full-time students in universities.

In 1999, 55% of all women aged 15 and over had jobs, up from 42% in 1976. Consequently, women accounted for 46% of the workforce last year, compared with 37% in 1976. A substantial proportion of employed women work part time. Last year, 28% of all employed women worked less than 30 hours per week, whereas just 10% of employed men did so. Over the past two decades, the employment rate of women with children under the age of three has grown sharply; by 1999, 61% of these women were employed, more than double the figure in 1976.

The majority of employed women continue to work in occupations in which women have traditionally been concentrated. In 1999, 70% of all employed women were working in teaching, nursing and related health occupations, clerical or other administrative positions, and in sales and service occupations. This proportion has, however, slowly declined since 1987, when 74% of employed women were in such jobs.

In recent years, women have increased their representation in several professional fields. In 1999, women made up 49% of business and financial professionals, compared with 41% in 1987. As well, women represented 47% of all doctors and dentists last year, up from 44% in 1987. The proportion of women holding managerial positions has also risen, from 29% in 1987 to 35% in 1999. Nevertheless, in 1999, only 20% of the professionals employed in engineering, mathematics and the natural sciences were women, a figure that has barely budged since 1987 (17%).

A disproportionate share of those with low income are women. In 1997, 2.8 million women—19% of the total female population—were living in low-income situations, compared with 16% of the male population. Also in 1997, almost half of unattached senior women (49%) and 56% of all families headed by lone-parent mothers had income below the low-income cutoffs.

In addition, the average earnings of employed women are still substantially lower than the average earnings of employed men. In 1997, women working full-time, full-year had average earnings of just under $31,000, or 73% of the earnings of their male counterparts. However, the average earnings of these women are up from 68% in 1990 and from around 64% in the early 1980s.

For more information, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603; fax: 613-951-0387; lindcol@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Canadians on the move

Between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 1999, more than 1.2 million Canadians moved. An estimated 277,000 of these movers changed provinces, and about 900,000 moved from one census division to another within the same province.

In 1998/99, the census metropolitan area of Toronto recorded a net inflow of 56,600 persons, the largest net inflow of any census metropolitan area. Vancouver recorded the second largest (21,610). However, Toronto's net inflow marked a substantial decline from 71,210 persons in 1997/98.

Note to readers

These migration data were derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns. They reflect intra-provincial moves between census metropolitan areas or between census divisions (similar to a county or regional municipality), as well as inter-provincial and international moves. Moves across town or across the street are excluded. Total population change takes into account both migration and natural increase (births minus deaths).

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... Canadians on the move

The 1998/99 net inflow in the Toronto census metropolitan area was the difference between the 151,380 people who moved into the area and the 94,770 who moved out. Of those who moved into the Toronto area, 53% came from outside the country and 30% came from elsewhere in Ontario. The remaining 17% came from all the other provinces combined. Of those who quit Toronto, 66% moved elsewhere in Ontario and 15% left Canada; about 6% settled in British Columbia.

Calgary had a net inflow of 19 people for every 1,000 living there—once more the highest rate among census metropolitan areas. The Windsor area was a distant second (13 for every 1,000), followed by Toronto (12 for every 1,000). The 50,650 people who moved into the Calgary area came from a wide range of locales: 27% arrived from other areas of Alberta, 23% from British Columbia, 18% from outside the country and 11% from Ontario.

Among census divisions, the regional municipality of York (just north of Toronto) recorded the largest net inflow from migration—26,176 persons, or more than 39 people for every 1,000 already living there. Of those, 83% came from the Toronto census division, while 12% came from outside Canada.

Data are now available on the number of individuals who moved between July 1, 1998 and June 30, 1999. These migration data are available for the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas and census divisions. Four tables covering these levels of geography provide data on origin and destination, as well as the age and sex of migrants. To order, or for more information, contact Client Services (613-951-9720; fax: 613-951-4745; saadinfo@statcan.ca), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Migration by census metropolitan area, 1998/99

	In	Out	Net	Net rate per 1,000 population	
				1998/99	1997/98
Calgary	50,650	33,812	16,838	18.6	28.0
Windsor	11,046	7,286	3,760	12.7	12.5
Toronto	151,377	94,770	56,607	12.3	15.8
Kitchener	19,019	14,368	4,651	11.4	11.2
Vancouver	74,298	52,686	21,612	10.8	13.3
Oshawa	14,864	11,780	3,084	10.7	13.4
Edmonton	38,345	30,182	8,163	8.9	12.7
Ottawa-Hull	38,714	29,890	8,824	8.4	7.8
Hamilton	24,852	19,783	5,069	7.7	9.4
Halifax	14,555	12,667	1,888	5.4	5.1
Montreal	78,791	64,385	14,406	4.2	3.1
London	16,947	15,519	1,428	3.4	5.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	10,198	9,213	985	2.5	5.5
Victoria	13,933	13,311	622	2.0	-0.3
Quebec City	17,452	16,858	594	0.9	-0.1
Saskatoon	10,868	10,700	168	0.7	3.7
Winnipeg	19,371	19,285	86	0.1	-3.0
Sherbrooke	6,393	6,438	-45	-0.3	3.1
Saint John	3,792	3,877	-85	-0.7	-6.5
Trois-Rivières	4,556	4,653	-97	-0.7	-2.5
Regina	7,911	8,068	-157	-0.8	-3.1
St. John's	5,762	5,947	-185	-1.1	-6.9
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	3,574	4,491	-917	-5.6	-3.4
Thunder Bay	3,861	4,635	-774	-6.1	-9.0
Sudbury	4,322	7,210	-2,888	-17.8	-13.5

Moviegoers flock to theatres, but profits still drop

In 1998/99, Canadians flocked to the silver screen, attracted by the new theatres that feature stadium seating, digital sound, video game arcades, party rooms and large refreshment areas. Attendance at movie theatres and drive-ins increased for a seventh straight year, climbing 12% last year to 112.8 million—the highest in 38 years. That 12% growth rate was twice the previous six years' annual average. Nevertheless, from 1997/98 to 1998/99, the industry's profits fell 13% to $75.7 million.

Summary data for movie and drive-in theatres, 1998/99

	Movie theatres	Drive-ins	Total
Number of theatres	624	68	692
Number of screens	2,468	106	2,574
Full-time employees	1,586	101	1,687
Part-time employees	10,850	659	11,509
		'000	
Attendance	110,890	1,903	112,793
Box office receipts ($)	581,074	11,094	592,168
Total revenues ($)	837,910	19,101	857,011
Profit ($)	73,580	2,110	75,690

Note to readers

In 1998/99, Canada had 624 movie theatres and 68 drive-ins. They provided data for the fiscal year April 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999. Comparisons between 1997/98 and 1998/99 exclude 31 theatres added to the survey in 1998/99, most of which were small and scattered across various provinces; they represented 1.6% of total revenues and 1.9% of total attendance in 1998/99. Comparisons between 1991/92 and 1998/99 are based on totals reported for each year.

Small theatres (both indoor and drive-in) had operating revenues under $500,000, medium theatres had from $500,000 to $999,999, large from $1 million to $5 million, and very large ones reported over $5 million. The large and very large are sometimes referred to as larger theatres.

The data for drive-ins, where attendance fell for a fourth consecutive year in 1998/99, are not specifically analyzed here.

Continuing past trends, Canada's most avid moviegoers reside in Alberta and British Columbia. On average, each Albertan went to the movies almost five times in 1998/99, well above the national average of 3.7. British Columbians averaged about four trips each. Newfoundlanders continued to have the lowest attendance, at less than half the national average.

In 1998/99, Canadians' attendance at movie theatres increased for a seventh straight year (+12%), reaching its highest level in

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... Moviegoers flock to theatres, but profits still drop

39 years (110.9 million). The phenomenal growth in movie attendance is mostly attributable to larger theatres. The resurgence in attendance between 1991/92 and 1998/99 (+60%) occurred as multi-screen complexes replaced many small and unprofitable theatres. After having grown at an average annual rate of 9% in the prior six years, attendance at larger theatres jumped from 1997/98 to 1998/99 by 16%. The 28 new larger theatres that opened in 1998/99 alone accounted for four-fifths of that increase.

The larger theatres' faster attendance growth also boosted their market share. In 1991/92, larger theatres accounted for 27% of all theatres and 67% of total attendance. By 1998/99, those shares expanded to 42% and 84% respectively. By contrast, 89 small and medium theatres closed between 1991/92 and 1998/99, and so attendance in this group fell 22%. Their market share also dropped, to 16%, or less than half their share at the beginning of the 1990s.

The overall growth in movie attendance between 1991/92 and 1998/99 was accompanied by more screens (+53% to 2,468) and more seats (+26% to 603,245). Again, the larger theatres drove the growth. Their market share of screens increased over the period from 53% to 70%. Similarly, their share of seats rose from 49% to 68%. Meanwhile, the number of screens in small and medium theatres declined 3%.

The smaller theatres suffered losses in 1998/99, whereas the larger ones remained profitable. Small and medium theatres lost $1 million, large theatres reported profits of $45.5 million, and very large movie houses earned $29.1 million. Overall, theatres (excludes drive-ins) earned total profits of $73.6 million, down 12% from 1997/98, despite the higher attendance.

That overall profit decline resulted mainly from the building boom. For example, in 1998/99, the 28 new larger complexes opened 244 screens. Expansion was accompanied by increased operating costs. Higher occupancy costs and greater capital cost allowance and debt payments were largely responsible for the overall drop in profitability. The larger theatres, however, were able to cut expenses and operate more efficiently than the smaller ones.

Movie theatres and drive-ins, 1998/99 *(87F0009XPE, $50) contains tables of selected data from the Motion Picture Theatres Survey. Data are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis. To order, or for further information, contact Norman Verma (613-951-6863; fax: 613-951-9040; vermnor@statcan.ca), Culture Statistics Program.*

Employment in the public sector continues to increase

In the second quarter, employment in the public sector increased 0.7%. This represented 19,000 more employees than in the second quarter of 1999. The public sector, which had an average of 2.9 million employees, injected about $28 billion in wages and salaries into the economy in the quarter.

The second quarter's increase, the fifth consecutive, coincided with sustained economic growth in Canada, and it followed several years of tighter budgetary control and restructuring by governments. Most of the second quarter's increase in public-sector employment was due to a 0.5% increase in government employees, who numbered 2.6 million.

The number of government employees rose at the federal and provincial/territorial levels of government in almost all regions of Canada. However, employment in local government showed little change: increases in five provinces and territories were more than offset by declines, particularly in Eastern Canada.

Government business enterprises, for their part, employed an average of 265,000 employees in the second quarter, an increase of 2.3% over the second quarter of 1999. Most of that resulted from job growth in amusement and recreation service industries in Ontario.

To obtain general information about the products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Lisa McCambley (613-951-4354; fax: 613-951-0661; lisa.mccambley@stcinet.statcan.ca). For further analytical information, contact Alain Paquet (613-951-8565; paquala@statcan.ca), Public Institutions Division.

Turnover in the labour force higher in Atlantic Canada

In 1999, just over 5.4 million hirings occurred in Canada. They accounted for 28% of the total jobs held and businesses owned throughout the year (excluding second jobs or businesses). In addition, 5.1 million permanent separations took place (these individuals either quit or were permanently laid off). They represented 26% of the total jobs held or businesses owned throughout the year. Of these separations, 55% were the result of someone quitting.

As the table shows (see page 5), the frequency of job changes varied widely from province to province last year. The largest turnover in the labour force occurred in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, where 45% of jobs were occupied by someone newly hired to the position or who had recently started their

Note to readers

This article is based on reports in the third quarter issue of Labour force update, *which uses data on new hirings and permanent separations from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to gain a better understanding of the degree to which people flow into and out of jobs or businesses.*

New hirings include those who started a new job or business between the end of the previous LFS reference week and the end of the current reference week. Permanent separations include people who left a job or their business between the start of the previous reference week and the start of the current reference week. It is possible for a person to be identified as both a hiring and a separation in the same reference period.

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... Turnover in the labour force higher in Atlantic Canada

business. Prince Edward Island also had the highest separation rate, followed by Newfoundland. In contrast, the workforces in Ontario and British Columbia were far more stable, having the country's lowest hiring and separation rates.

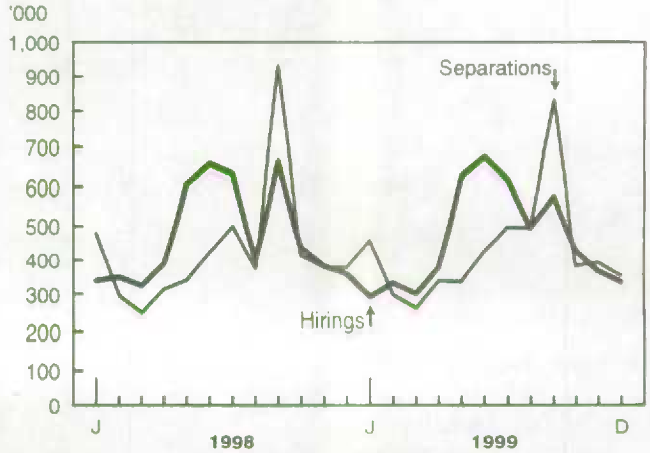
High rates in the four Atlantic provinces might reflect the uncertain nature of work in the region: employment tends to be more temporary in nature, so workers appear to compensate by changing jobs more frequently. In all regions, the time of year has an impact, too, mainly because of turnover among young people. The most dynamic month is September, when students leave their summer jobs and when some seasonal jobs come to an end. At the start of summer, however, hirings outnumber separations.

In 1999, the pace at which youths (aged 15 to 24) moved into or out of jobs or businesses was almost twice the national average, much greater than that for adults (aged 25 to 54) or older workers (aged 55 and over). In general, individuals in each age group are at different career stages. Among older workers, for example, the largest flow is into retirement. As well, better-educated workers tend to change jobs somewhat less frequently.

Hirings and separations by province, 1999

	Hiring rate	Separation rate	Number of hirings	Number of separations
	%		'000	
Canada	**27.6**	**25.8**	**5,412.1**	**5,061.1**
Newfoundland	45.5	41.0	160.1	144.3
Prince Edward Island	44.5	44.7	45.3	45.3
Nova Scotia	34.8	31.5	212.7	192.4
New Brunswick	35.7	37.3	177.5	185.5
Quebec	28.1	24.9	1,291.2	1,143.4
Ontario	24.6	23.2	1,818.5	1,711.2
Manitoba	26.9	25.6	197.4	187.5
Saskatchewan	29.7	26.9	200.0	181.0
Alberta	30.6	30.1	672.1	661.5
British Columbia	25.5	24.3	637.5	608.9

Number of hirings and separations



On an industry basis, job stability was relatively low last year in accommodation and food services, construction and retail trade. Hiring rates in accommodation and food services reached 42%, well above the average of 28% for all industries. Hiring in this industry tends to peak in the summer months. Hiring rates were also above the all-industry average in construction (38%) and retail trade (30%). However, the hiring rate in manufacturing last year was below average (24%). The arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the highest hiring rate last year (47%). Employment in this industry picks up dramatically in summer, especially for young people.

The full report on this subject, the third quarter 2000 ***Labour force update: New hirings and permanent separations*** *(71-005-XPB, $29/$96), is now available. This is the last issue of* ***Labour force update****, since it will be merged into* ***Perspectives on labour and income*** *(75-001-XIE, 75-001-XPE). For further information, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325; fax: 613-951-2869), Labour Statistics Division.*

New from Statistics Canada

North American transportation in figures

Statistics Canada, in partnership with statistical agencies and departments in the United States, Mexico and Canada, has produced a new report called *North American transportation in figures*. It represents a best-practices partnership for efforts to improve the comparability of transportation statistics among the three NAFTA partners.

This report provides a comprehensive set of statistical indicators of the use, performance and impact of transportation in North America. It includes more than 90 different data tables, supported by figures, maps and extensive technical documentation describing data categories and definitions relating to each country. The report covers a wide variety of transportation subjects common to the three countries, including: transportation and the economy, safety, merchandise trade, freight activity, passenger travel, infrastructure, and energy and the environment.

***North American transportation in figures** (50-501-XIE, no charge) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). Paper copies (50-501-XPE, no charge) will be available shortly. For more information, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517; paregil@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.*

A statistical profile of Canadian communities

The highly popular *Statistical profile of Canadian communities* posted on Statistics Canada's Web site has several new features. These on-line profiles provide statistical information on more than 6,000 cities, towns, villages and aboriginal communities, 137 metropolitan areas, and now 139 health regions across Canada. A mapping feature makes the site easy to use.

Data can be retrieved on population, education, income and work, families and dwellings, and births and deaths. The enhanced version offers population estimates for 1995, 1996 and 1997, as well as data from the 1996 Census for health regions. In December, even more data by health region will be added. Among the other refinements, the search results screen now includes a drop-down list from which users can choose associated levels of geography.

*A link to **A statistical profile of Canadian communities** can be found on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). Look under "Census", "Education resources", or "Canadian statistics". Access to the original version will also remain available for a limited time. For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.*

Guide to health statistics

The *Guide to health statistics* is a guide to the health information published by Statistics Canada. The products, services and surveys listed in this publication cover broad subject areas such as vital statistics, cancer statistics, health status, health determinants and health care.

The guide will be updated periodically with information from the Health Statistics Division and other divisions of the Agency.

***Guide to health statistics** (82-573-GIE, no charge) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). Look under "Products and services", then choose "Downloadable publications (free)", followed by "Health". For more information, contact Josée Lazard (613-951-2412; josee.lazard@statcan.ca) or Anne Gervais (613-951-1779; anne.gervais@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.*

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM
October 2000

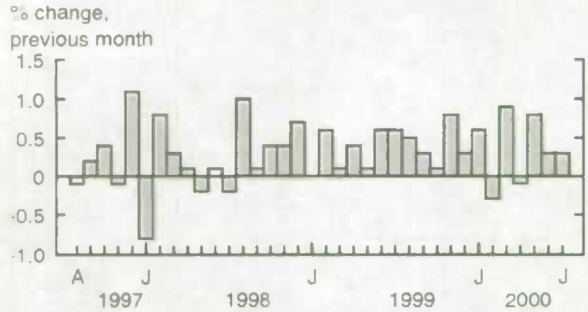
The *Industrial monitor on CD-ROM* offers up-to-date data on more than 150 manufacturing industries and 33 other industries covering construction, wholesale trade and retail trade. For each industry, up to 50 variables are organized in the Table Viewer according to five table types: supply, demand, price, labour/employment, and investment/capital stock. The underlying database is also available via the Series Browser for more extensive time-series analysis and inter-industry comparisons.

Industrial monitor on CD-ROM is linked to the Standard Industrial Classification manual, which provides pop-up textual descriptions for every series and embodies consistent data conventions. State-of-the-art searching, graphing, viewing, exporting and transforming capabilities provide the statistical information quickly and easily.

*The October 2000 issue of **Industrial monitor on CD-ROM** is now available. An annual subscription (one CD-ROM per month) to the full package of 25 sectors (15F0015XCB) costs $995, a savings of more than 80% off the annual subscription price of $258 per individual sector. For more information, or to request a free demo CD-ROM, contact Yolande Chantigny (1 800 887-4623; 613-951-4623; fax: 613-951-3688; imad@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division, or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.*

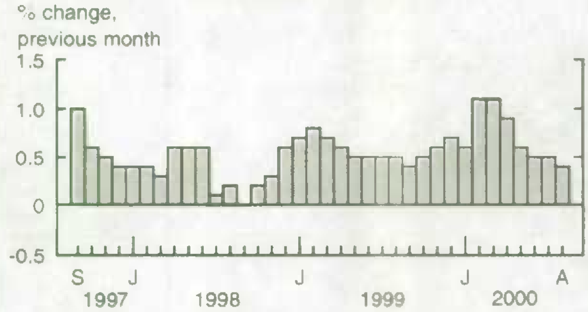
Current trends

Gross domestic product



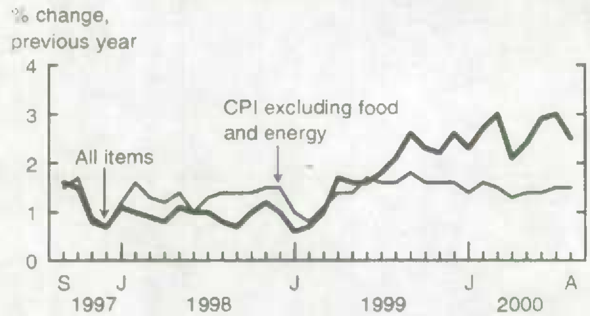
Gross domestic product rose 0.3% in July, about the same rate as in June.

Composite Index



From its upward-revised gains of 0.5% in June and July, the leading indicator slowed in August to 0.4%.

Consumer Price Index

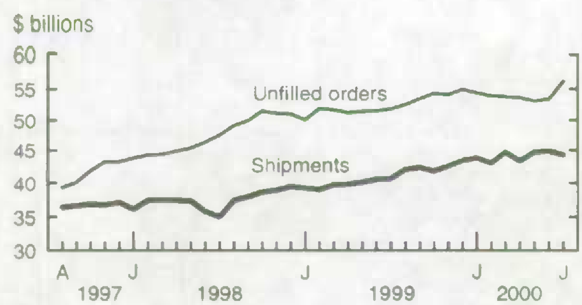


Consumer prices for goods and services were 2.5% higher in August 2000 than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.5%.

Unemployment rate

With September's gain in employment and drop in unemployment, the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 6.8%.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments fell 1.3% in July to $44.3 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders bounded 5.2% to $56.2 billion.

Merchandise trade

In July, the value of merchandise exports declined 2.9% from June to $34.5 billion. Imports edged down 0.4% to $30.3 billion.

Note: *All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.*

Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product ($ billion, 1992)	July	789.6	0.3%	4.6%
Composite Index (1992=100)	August	164.8	0.4%	8.1%
Operating profits of enterprises ($ billion)	Q2 2000	51.9	1.7%	21.6%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q2 2000	87.9	0.4†	4.1†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade ($ billion)	July	23.3	1.3%	6.7%
Department store sales ($ billions)	August	1.51	-3.8%	-4.4%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	July	131.9	-1.5%	0.8%
Wholesale trade ($ billion)	August*	32.0	-0.8%	5.6%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	September	14.96	0.4%	2.5%
Unemployment rate (%)	September	6.8	-0.3†	-0.6†
Participation rate (%)	September	65.9	0.0†	0.3†
Average weekly earnings ($)	July	627.49	0.4%	2.7%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	September	174	2.4%	7.4%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports ($ billion)	August*	34.8	1.0%	10.7%
Merchandise imports ($ billion)	August*	30.8	0.8%	11.3%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in $ billion)	August*	4.0	0.1	0.2
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments ($ billion)	August*	45.4	2.0%	8.0%
New orders ($ billion)	August*	45.4	-3.6%	6.2%
Unfilled orders ($ billion)	August*	56.0	0.0%	6.6%
Inventory/shipments ratio	August*	1.32	-0.01	0.05
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	August	113.9	-0.2%	2.5%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	August	127.8	0.2%	4.0%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	August	144.3	2.1%	18.9%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	August	103.5	0.3%	2.4%

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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