Catalogue 11-002-XPE (Français 11-002-XPF) ISSN 0380 9537

Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, March 27, 1998

OVERVIEW

- **Exports, imports decline**

  Exports fell in January, as every sector lost ground. Imports were also down, following a slight recovery in December.

- **Shipments fall**

  The ice storm in Central Canada and shutdowns in the motor vehicle industry combined to push manufacturers' shipments down in January.

- **Wholesale trade remains strong**

  Total wholesale sales remained unchanged in January, following a strong increase in December.

- **Retail sales drop**

  Retailers reported a large decline in sales in January, as the ice storm disrupted sales in some sectors.

- **Job growth, top occupations in service sector**

  Retail sales clerk was the most common occupation for women in 1996, while truck driver displaced sales clerk as the top job for men.

- **Earnings up for men and women**

  In 1996, average annual earnings from employment rose for both men and women. The female-to-male earnings ratio reached a new high.

- **Americans favour cross-border trips to Canada**

  The trends in cross-border car excursions between Canada and the United States continued to head in opposite directions in January.

Exports, imports decline

Exports fell by 4.3% to $25.8 billion in January, wiping out the December 1997 increase. Although every sector lost ground, a sharp decline in automotive and energy product exports was the leading factor. Imports dropped 3.6% to $24.1 billion, with every sector contributing to the decrease. Energy products, automotive products, and machinery and equipment contributed most to the decline. The trade balance was down $241 million from December to stand at $1.7 billion.

Although the ice storm in Quebec and eastern Ontario affected both shipment and employment levels, its effect on merchandise trade was minimal. Major exporters and importers in most affected regions were able to avoid or minimize shutdowns, and many commodities that are exported out of Quebec and Ontario originate in regions that were not affected by the ice storm.

After soaring in December, automotive product exports edged down 1.8% in January. Despite a 4.6% drop, passenger car exports remained well above their November levels. Exports of energy products declined 10.7%, mainly due to a decrease in coal exports to Japan.

Machinery and equipment exports fell 2.0%, as the strong performance by aircraft exports failed to offset the substantial decline in exports of television and communications equipment, computers and other transportation equipment. Almost every subgroup in industrial goods posted lower exports in January, as

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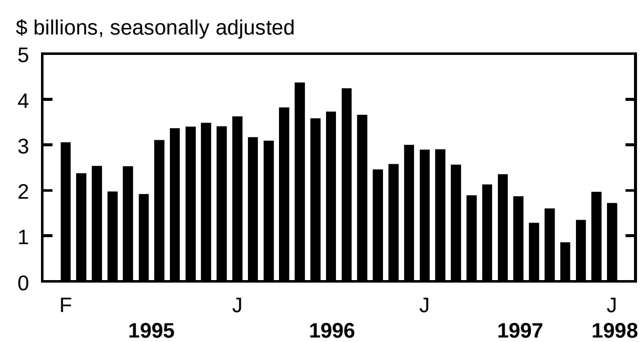
Trade balance



... Exports, imports decline

this sector recorded a 2.6% decline. Forest product exports continued their downward trend (–2.3%).

On the imports side, energy products plummeted 19.8% to normal seasonal levels following December's sharp gain. Imports of automotive products fell for the second consecutive month (–3.5%), as weaker motor vehicle imports dragged the entire sector down. In the machinery and equipment sector, imports dropped 2.3%. Higher imports of aircraft were not enough to offset the substantial decrease in imports of railway locomotives.

Following two months of growth, imports of other consumer goods decreased by 4.1% in January. The watches, sporting goods and toys sector returned to normal levels after climbing sharply in the last three months of 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685–3713, 3718–3720, 3887–3913, 8430–8435 and 8438–8447.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

An "Annual review, 1997" will be published in the January 1998 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade *(65-001-XPB, $19/$188).*

The January 1998 issue of ***Canadian international merchandise trade*** *(65-001-XPB, $19/$188) is now available. Current account data are available quarterly in* ***Canada's balance of international payments*** *(67-001-XPB, $38/$124). For further information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9647 or 1 800 294-5583), International Trade Division. (See also "Current Trends" on page 8.)*

Shipments fall

The ice storm in Central Canada and shutdowns in the motor vehicle industry combined to push manufacturers' shipments down 3.8% to $36.1 billion in January—their lowest level in six months. The direct impact of the ice storm accounted for about half of the decline; shutdowns in the motor vehicle industry, about one-third. Shipments fell in 20 of the 22 major groups, representing 87.4% of total shipments. Although the motor vehicle industry posted the largest decrease (–9.6%), the machinery, electrical and electronic products, and paper and allied products industries also contributed to January's decline.

Shipments were down in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Ontario and Quebec, which together usually represent about three-quarters of all manufacturing shipments, accounted for 82.3% of the decline at the national level. In Ontario, shipments declined 3.6%. Quebec posted a 5.1% drop. If the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries were excluded, the largest decline in shipments would have occurred in Quebec (– 4.9%).

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders increased 2.3% to $43.5 billion, with the aircraft and parts industry (+5.4%)

Manufacturers' shipments, January 1998
Seasonally adjusted

	$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	**36,095**	**– 3.8**
Newfoundland	146	0.7
Prince Edward Island	74	2.9
Nova Scotia	511	– 2.7
New Brunswick	683	– 7.0
Quebec	8,233	– 5.1
Ontario	19,484	– 3.6
Manitoba	842	– 3.1
Saskatchewan	514	– 4.5
Alberta	2,866	– 2.2
British Columbia	2,740	– 2.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3	– 3.3

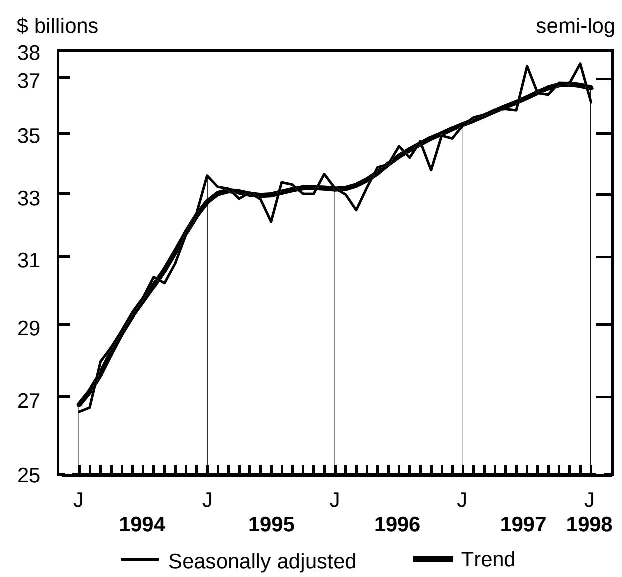
Note to readers

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is not appropriate since the new orders variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Users should be aware that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is large in relation to the current month's change.

Some orders will not be translated into Canadian factory shipments, as portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to other countries.

Shipments



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... Shipments fall

accounting for more than half of the gain. The fabricated metal products industry posted the largest offsetting decrease (–1.2%). Excluding the aircraft industry, unfilled orders increased 1.2% in January.

Inventories resumed their small upward growth trend in January, rising 0.7% to $48.2 billion. The major contributors to the gain were the chemicals, motor vehicle, and machinery industries. The largest offsetting decreases were recorded by the aircraft and parts and refined petroleum and coal products industries. Lower shipments and higher inventories in January resulted in an increased inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.33 (up from 1.28 in December).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550–9555, 9558, 9559, 9562–9565, 9568–9579, 9581–9595.

*The January 1998 issue of **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing** (31-001-XPB, $20/$196) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-7092; Internet: kuncrai@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. (See also “Current trends” on page 8.)*

Wholesale trade remains strong

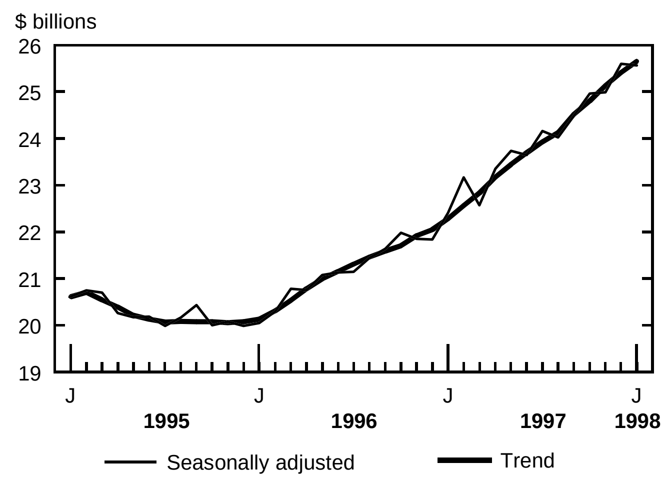
In January 1998, total sales by wholesalers decreased 0.1% to $25.6 billion, about the same value registered in December. Following a pause in 1995, wholesalers have recorded excellent sales over the past two years. Since January 1996, sales have increased 27.5%.

Sales of computers and electronic equipment, which have generally been increasing since May 1997, jumped 10.9% to $2.9 billion in January. Monthly sales increases have been above 3% since September 1997. This remarkable growth is explained in part by price reductions for personal computers and the fast-growing sector of personal computer servers. Sales remained relatively flat between mid-1996 and mid-1997. Farm machinery and equipment sales reached $819 million in January, up 5.3% from December. This increase helped partially counter the declines posted in October and November. Overall, sales of farm machinery and equipment have generally been increasing since mid-1995.

Wholesale sales of household goods (–8.7%) and lumber and building materials (–5.2%) were down in January, following stronger than usual sales in December. Lower sales of lumber and building materials could also reflect January’s 4% drop in housing starts. Sales in both sectors have generally been rising since January 1996. Since then, sales of household goods grew by 23.1%, while sales of lumber and building materials rose 38.3%.

Inventories held by wholesalers remained relatively unchanged in January at $35.9 billion (+0.2%). Inventories have generally been increasing since mid-1996, keeping pace with higher sales.

Wholesale sales



Combined with declining shipments from manufacturers (–3.8%), stagnant sales by wholesalers kept wholesale inventories unchanged. The inventories-to-sales ratio moved up from 1.40 in December to 1.41 in January.

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

*The January 1998 issue of **Wholesale trade** (63-008-XPB, $19/$186) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; Internet: gratpau@statcan.ca) or Nathalie Bisson (613-951-7378), Distributive Trades Division.*

Retail sales drop

Retail sales dropped 1.9% in January to $19.8 billion, following a strong increase in December. Excluding Quebec, where retailers were most affected by January’s ice storm, sales fell by 1.0%. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers posted a large decrease in sales after a significant increase in December. If sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers were excluded, retail sales would have advanced by 0.3% in January. Despite the decline registered in January, retail sales were up 5.1% compared with the same month in 1997.

The ice storms that hit parts of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick disrupted retail sales in some sectors. In Quebec, retailers posted a 5.0% drop in January. Food stores, drugstores, general merchandise stores and stores classified as “other retail” recorded increased sales as consumers limited their purchases to necessities. These advances were offset by declines in the automotive, furniture, and clothing sectors. Improvements in retail sales in Quebec levelled off in the last half of 1997, after a period of strong increases that began in the spring of 1996.

In New Brunswick, shoppers spent less in clothing and furniture stores, and in the automotive sector, resulting in a 1.0% decline in retail sales. However, the strong growth posted in the spring of 1996 has been maintained. In eastern Ontario, the 1.4% decline in retail sales was concentrated in food stores and the automotive sector. Despite this decrease, retail sales have been rising since the end of 1996. January sales were 11.3% above the level recorded in January 1997. This was the largest year-over-year increase in 10 years. Apart from Saskatchewan and the Yukon, all provinces and territories posted decreases in retail sales.

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... Retail sales drop

The automotive sector recorded a large decline in sales in January (– 6.0%). Quebec contributed most to the drop. Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers fell by 8.0% in January. The level of sales by motor vehicle dealers was 9.2% higher in January 1998 than the same month in 1997. Sales by gasoline service stations fell in January (–3.2%). January's sales were the lowest recorded since November 1995 and were 9.6% lower than the peak reported in May 1995. Sales in the automotive sector have generally been rising since the spring of 1995, with a period of strong growth from the fall of 1996 to the summer of 1997.

Retail and wholesale trade, January 1998[p]
Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	$ millions	% change, previous month	$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	**19,843**	**– 1.9**	**25,560**	**– 0.1**
Newfoundland	308	– 0.6	201	– 1.0
Prince Edward Island	89	– 0.7	42	– 5.0
Nova Scotia	596	– 1.7	520	2.1
New Brunswick	481	– 1.0	333	0.1
Quebec	4,416	– 5.0	5,115	0.2
Ontario	7,372	– 1.4	11,536	0.9
Manitoba	720	– 0.5	1,047	– 0.1
Saskatchewan	696	0.7	961	3.1
Alberta	2,303	– 0.8	2,823	– 5.4
British Columbia	2,791	– 0.3	2,958	– 0.7
Yukon	26	0.6	10	– 2.7
Northwest Territories	45	– 0.8	14	– 11.9

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

Nevertheless, sales in other sectors moved ahead. Sales by general merchandise stores (+1.3%), clothing stores (+0.5%) and stores classified as "other retail" (+2.2%) improved in January. Sales by general merchandise stores have generally been rising since the summer of 1993, while sales in clothing and food stores have been flat since the fall of 1997 and the summer of 1997 respectively. Furniture store sales have been growing strongly since the spring of 1996.

Initial estimates for February indicate a slight increase in the number of new motor vehicles sold. The number of employees in retail trade increased 0.2% between January and February, while total employment rose by 0.6% in the same period. The number of housing starts rose 11.0% over January. These indicators may have been affected by the ice storm.

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

The January 1998 issue of ***Retail trade*** *(63-005-XPB, $21/$206) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Louise Généreux (613-951-3549; Internet: logener@statcan.ca); for analytical information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592; Internet: petegre@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.*

Job growth, top occupations in service sector

According to the 1996 Census, the most frequent occupation for men was truck driver. This pushed retail salesperson, which ranked first in 1991, down to second place. Five of the ten most frequent occupations for men were jobs in the broad category of trades, transportation and equipment operators: truck drivers, motor vehicle mechanics, material handlers, carpenters and construction trade helpers. The 10 most frequent jobs for men accounted for 20% of all jobs held by men in 1996.

In 1996, retail salesperson was the most frequently reported occupation for women. Five years earlier, the most common job for women was secretary, which moved down to second place in 1996. Cashiers ranked third. Babysitters and nannies, a category that did not appear on the top 10 list for women in 1991, placed ninth. The 10 most common jobs for women accounted for 32% of all occupations held by women in 1996.

Overall, of 10 broad occupational categories, the sales and service category was the largest in 1996, accounting for 26% of the labour force. One in every three women had a job in sales and service, compared with one in every five men. Between 1991 and 1996, this category had the second-fastest rate of increase in jobs, and by far the largest absolute increase in jobs created. Business, finance and administrative occupations was the second largest category; however, the trends were significantly different for men (+8%) and women (–3%). Although art, culture, recreation and sport was the smallest occupational category, it showed the greatest growth between 1991 and 1996 (+14.5%).

Note to readers

Full-time workers*—those persons who said they worked mostly 30 hours or more a week during the census reference year.*

Part-time workers*—those persons who said they worked mostly less than 30 hours a week during the census reference year.*

Full-year, full-time workers*—those persons who said they worked 49 to 52 weeks on a full-time basis in the census reference year.*

Full-year, part-time workers*—those persons who said they worked 49 to 52 weeks on a part-time basis in the census reference year.*

The census also showed a large increase in the number of individuals who worked for a full year on a part-time basis between 1990 and 1995. This was accompanied by a decline among those who worked full time throughout the year. In 1995 (the last complete year before the census was taken), 7.7 million people worked full year, full time (–2.6%). The number of people who reported that they worked part time throughout the year increased nearly 20% to 1.2 million.

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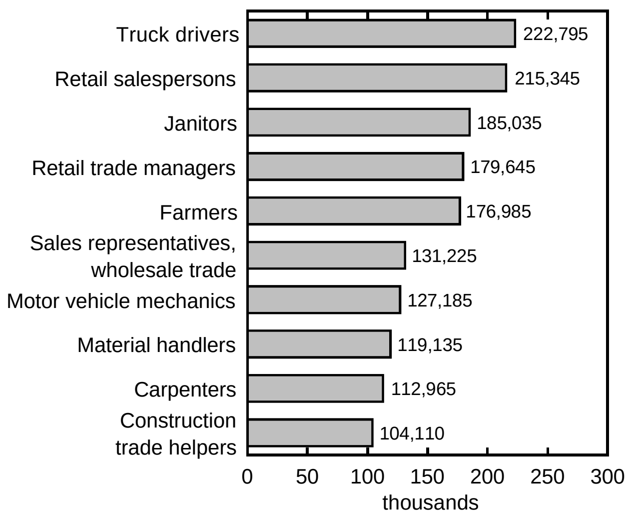
... Job growth, top occupations in service sector

Ten most frequent jobs for men, 1996 Census

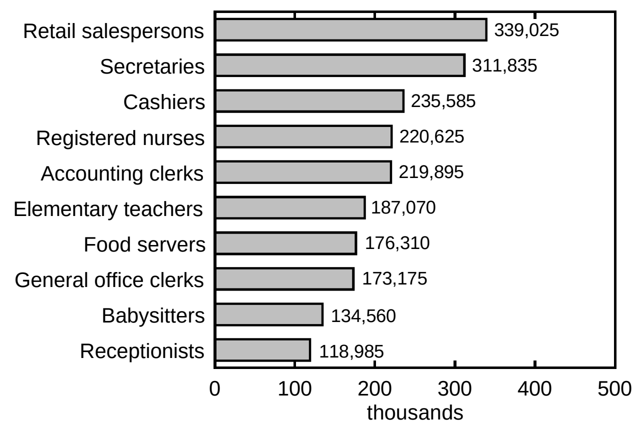


Between 1991 and 1996, there was substantial growth (+28%) in the number of Canadians who were self-employed. About 1.8 million individuals stated they were self-employed in 1996, accounting for nearly 13% of the labour force. The largest increase was among those who work by and for themselves ("own account" workers). Self-employment grew in every province and territory. British Columbia posted the largest increase (+47%); Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, the smallest (less than +5%).

Job growth was strongest in the service-producing industries between 1991 and 1996, continuing the trend that began more than 40 years ago. During the five-year period, the service sector labour force grew 3.3%. By comparison, the labour force in the goods-producing sector declined 5.8%. Almost three of every four workers (73%) were in the service sector in 1996. The largest increase (+17%) occurred in business services. Among the provinces and territories, all except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia showed growth in service-producing industries. Again, British Columbia recorded the largest increase (+13%).

For further information, contact Michel Côté (613-951-6896), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

Ten most frequent jobs for women, 1996 Census



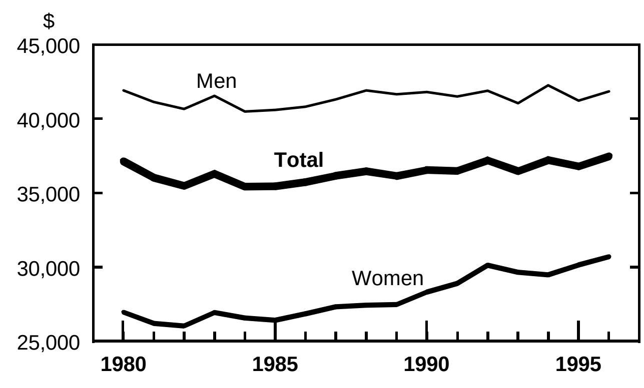
Earnings up for men and women

In 1996, average annual earnings from employment increased for both men and women who worked 30 or more hours per week for the full year. After adjusting for inflation as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index, men earned $41,800, up 1.5% over 1995. Women earned $30,700, a 1.9% increase from the previous year.

Women who worked full time throughout 1996 earned, on average, 73 cents for each dollar earned by their male counterparts—a new high for the female-to-male earnings ratio. This ratio has been moving upward since the data were first collected in 1967, when women earned 58 cents for every dollar earned by men. Most of the advance since the mid-1980s has been due to the significant gains in average earnings for women. Average earnings for men have changed relatively little in that time.

Marital status has a significant effect on the female-to-male earnings ratio. Single women earn almost as much as single men, while married women earn substantially less than married men. In 1996, women who had never been married earned 93 cents for every dollar earned by single men. Married women earned 69 cents for each dollar earned by married men. And for women who were widowed, divorced or separated, the comparable figure was 80 cents for each dollar. While the earnings ratios have been moving upwards for every marital status, the ratios have been consistently highest for single workers and lowest for married workers.

Average annual earnings



The gap in earnings between younger and older workers has widened since 1980. Between 1980 and 1996, young earners of both sexes lost ground, while older workers (both male and female) posted increases. The largest divergence was seen among women, due to the substantial improvements made by middle-aged and older female workers.

Conditions in the labour market have improved since January 1997. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment growth

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... Earnings up for men and women

has been concentrated in full-time jobs. In addition, data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours show that increases in average weekly earnings have outpaced inflation. These developments suggest that real growth in average earnings continued into 1997.

Earnings of men and women, 1996 *(13-217-XPB, $28) is now available. For further information, contact the Dissemination Unit (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; Internet: income@statcan.ca), Households Survey Division.*

Americans favour cross-border trips to Canada

The trends in cross-border car excursions between Canada and the United States continued to head in opposite directions in January 1998. Americans made 2.3 million same-day car trips to Canada (+5.8%) in January—more than they have in almost 17 years. Meanwhile, Canadians took 2.6 million such trips to the United States (–5.9%) as the Canadian dollar dropped below US$0.70.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise specified, data are seasonally adjusted. Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data; year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Travel between Canada and other countries, January 1998

	thousands	% change, previous month	thousands	% change, previous year
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted	
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,570	– 5.9	2,090	– 13.1
One or more nights	764	0.6	440	– 2.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,243	– 1.6	939	– 1.1
Other countries	346	--	505	10.5
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from the United States				
Same-day	2,308	5.8	1,750	14.6
One or more nights	737	– 1.8	304	12.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States[1]	1,158	– 3.2	515	9.2
Other countries[2]	354	– 0.4	153	– 3.6

-- Amount too small to be expressed.
1. Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.
2. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

Americans, however, made fewer trips of one night or more to Canada in January (–3.2% to 1.2 million). Overnight plane trips by American tourists were also down (–6.9%), as were overnight trips by car (–1.8%).

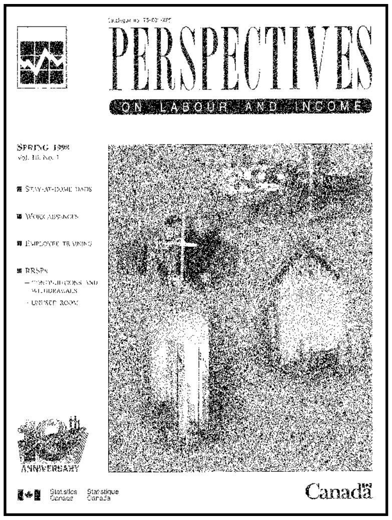
Overseas visitors (those from countries other than the United States) stayed at least one night in Canada on 354,000 occasions, down slightly from December (– 0.4%). Overall, foreigners made 1.5 million overnight trips to Canada in January, a 2.6% decrease compared with December.

Canadians made 1.6 million international trips of one night or more in January (–1.3%). Although most of these trips were to the United States, such U.S. trips declined 1.6% from December. This decrease was mainly due to a 5.2% drop in travel by plane. The number of trips Canadians made to countries other than the United States was unchanged, while Canadians' overnight car trips to the United States were up 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661–2697, 5780–6048 and 8200–8329.

The January 1998 issue of ***International travel: Advance information*** *(66-001-PPB, $8/$73) will be available shortly. 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.*

New from Statistics Canada



Perspectives on labour and income
Spring 1998

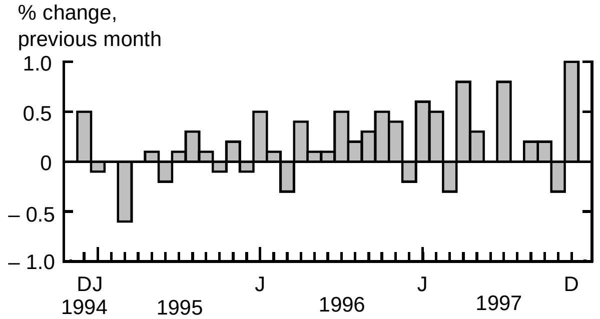
Perspectives on labour and income, Statistics Canada's quarterly analytical publication on labour and income issues, celebrates its 10th anniversary with the release of the Spring 1998 edition.

The first article provides first-time analysis of "stay-at-home" fathers in single-earner, husband–wife families. Another article offers new estimates of absenteeism in the workplace based on the 1997 redesign of the Labour Force Survey. And a third compares Canada's record in employee training with that of other countries. Also included are two articles that were released in February. One examines RRSP contributions and withdrawals; the other, unused RRSP room. The "Key labour and income facts" section looks at interruptions of paid work among women.

The Spring 1998 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.*

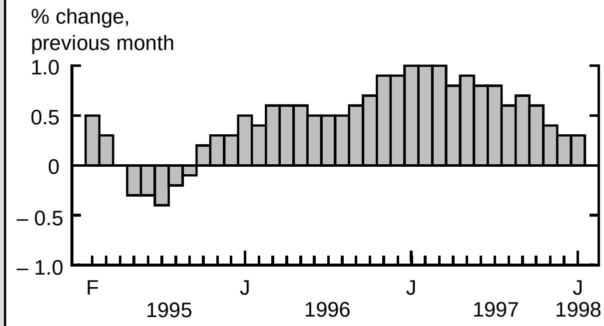
Current trends

Gross domestic product



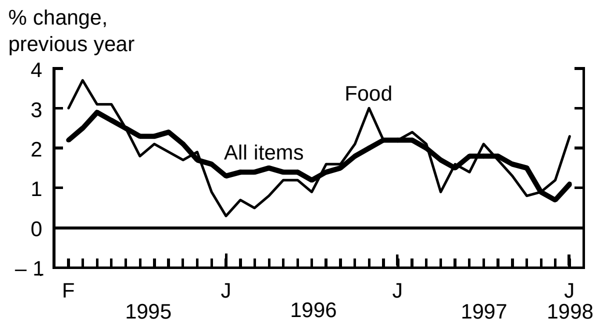
Real gross domestic product at factor cost soared 1.0% in December.

Composite Index



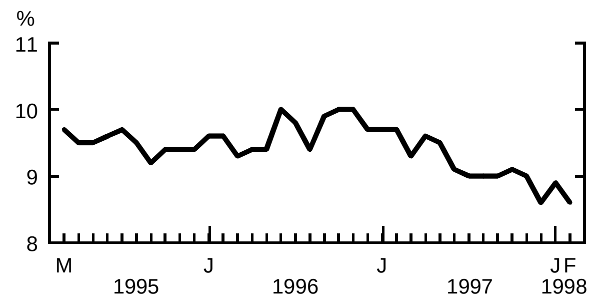
The Composite Index grew by 0.3% in January.

Consumer Price Index



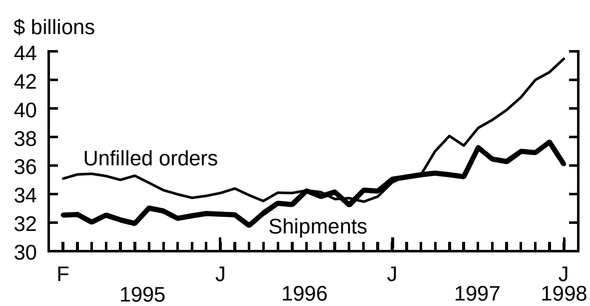
Consumers paid 1.1% more for goods and services in January 1998 than the year before. Food prices rose by 2.3%.

Unemployment rate



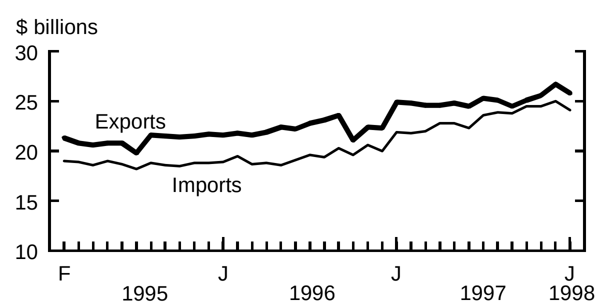
In February, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 8.6%.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments tumbled by 3.8% in January to $36.1 billion. The level of unfilled orders rose 2.3% to $43.5 billion.

Merchandise trade



In January, the value of merchandise exports fell 4.3% from December to $25.8 billion. Imports dropped 3.6% to $24.1 billion.

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

Latest monthly statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product ($ billion, 1992)	December	704.9	1.0%	4.5%
Composite Index (1981=100)	January	202.8	0.3%	8.4%
Operating profits of enterprises ($ billion)	Q4 1997	29.2	3.1%	16.0%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q4 1997	85.6	0.3†	2.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade ($ billion)	January*	19.8	– 1.9%	5.1%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	January	105.6	–27.0%	0.7%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	February	14.2	0.6%	3.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	February	8.6	–0.3†	– 1.1†
Participation rate (%)	February	65.0	0.1†	0.4†
Labour income ($ billion)	October	37.48	0.2%	3.8%
Average weekly earnings ($)	December	601.79	0.2%	1.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports ($ billion)	January*	25.8	– 4.3%	3.9%
Merchandise imports ($ billion)	January*	24.1	– 3.6%	9.7%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in $ billion)	January*	1.7	– 0.2	– 1.2
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments ($ billion)	January*	36.1	– 3.8%	2.2%
New orders ($ billion)	January*	37.1	– 0.8%	1.9%
Unfilled orders ($ billion)	January*	43.5	2.3%	23.1%
Inventory/shipments ratio	January*	1.33	0.05	0.04
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	January	107.0	0.6%	1.1%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	January	119.8	0.0%	0.8%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	January	114.7	– 3.1%	– 13.7%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	January	99.8	0.1%	1.2%

***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, 10th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Editor: Barbara Riggs (613) 951-1197; Internet: riggbar@statcan.ca
Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613) 951-1088; Internet: prevcha@statcan.ca

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada: $4.00 per issue, $145.00 per year. Outside Canada: US$4.00 per issue, US$145.00 per year. All prices exclude sales tax.

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CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS				
Juristat—Criminal victimization: An international perspective:	1996			
Internet		85-002-XIE	7	7
paper		85-002-XPE	10/93	10/93
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS				
Touriscope: International travel, advance information	January 1998	66-001-PPB	8/73	8/73
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
Canadian economic observer	March 1998	11-010-XPB	23/227	23/227
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES				
Department store sales and stocks	December 1997	63-002-XPB	17/165	17/165
New motor vehicle sales	December 1997	63-007-XPB	17/165	17/165
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEMS				
Parent-child exchanges of supports and intergenerational equity	March 1998	89-557-XPE	40	40
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS				
Earnings of men and women	1996	13-217-XPB	46	46
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS				
Gross domestic product by industry	December 1997	15-001-XPB	15/145	15/145
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Canadian international merchandise trade	January 1998	65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
LABOUR				
Employment, earnings and hours	December 1997	72-002-XPB	32/320	32/320
LABOUR AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS ANALYSIS				
Perspectives on labour and income	Spring 1998	75-001-XPE	18/58	18/58
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
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Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	January 1998	25-001-XPB	8/73	8/73
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index	February 1998	62-001-XPB	11/103	11/103
Industry price indexes	January 1998	62-011-XPB	22/217	22/217

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Key release calendar: April 1998

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6 **Building permits,** February 1998	7 **Canadian cancer statistics,** 1998	8 **Help-wanted Index,** March 1998	9 **Labour Force Survey,** March 1998 **New Housing Price Index,** February 1998	10
13	14 **Education, mobility and migration,** 1996 Census	15 **New motor vehicle sales,** February 1996 **The value of words: Literacy and economic security in Canada**	16	17 **Canadian international merchandise trade,** February 1998 **Travel between Canada and other countries,** February 1998
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27 **Field crop reporting series:** March seeding intentions	28 **Industrial Product Price Index,** March 1998 **Raw Materials Price Index,** March 1998	29 **Employment, earnings and hours,** February 1998	30 **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry,** February 1998	

Note: *Release dates for Canadian international merchandise trade, the Consumer Price Index and the Labour Force Survey are fixed; dates for other data series may change.*