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

Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, June 12, 1998

OVERVIEW

- **Building permits on the rise**

  Although the value of building permits declined between March and April, the overall upward trend continued.

- **Surplus on goods lowers deficit**

  In the first quarter, the current account deficit declined for a second consecutive quarter. This decline was almost entirely due to the surplus on goods.

- **Small business finances improve**

  Between 1993 and 1995, the financial picture for small business in Canada improved considerably. Close to three-quarters of small businesses were profitable in 1995.

- **Overseas residents spend less in Canada**

  The international travel account deficit jumped in the first quarter of 1998, mainly due to a drop in spending by overseas visitors.

- **Help-wanted Index continues ascent**

  The Help-wanted Index advanced again in May, as seven provincial indexes recorded increases. The index remained at its highest level since October 1990.

- **Repetitive strain injuries becoming a major problem**

  Nearly 2 million people aged 12 and older had repetitive strain injuries in 1996/97. This was just one of the findings in Cycle 2 of the National Population Health Survey.

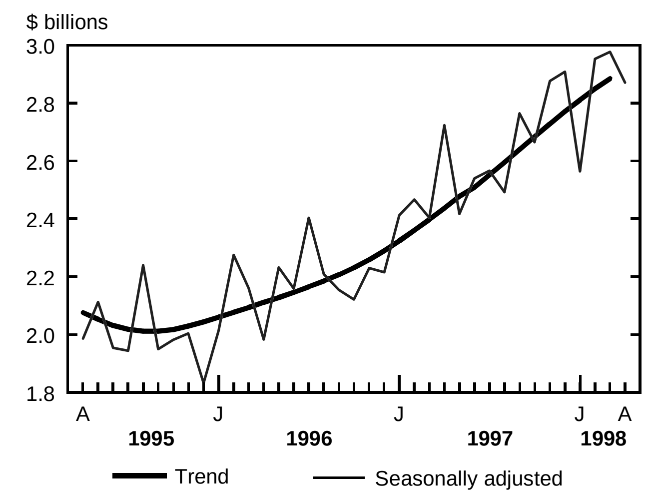
Building permits on the rise

The value of building permits decreased 3.6% to $2.9 billion in April after reaching its highest monthly value in eight years in March. On the residential side, the value of building permits issued by municipalities declined 4.7%, mainly due to a drop in permits for multi-family dwellings. Declines in institutional and commercial construction plans offset an increase in the industrial sector and led to a 2.1% fall in the value of non-residential permits.

Despite declines in both the single- and multi-family sectors (–1.5% and –11.2% respectively), the housing sector remained strong in April. Compared with a year earlier, the value of permits issued rose 4.0%. And, at $6.2 billion, the total value for the year was about the same as for the corresponding period in 1997.

Ontario was the major contributor to April's decline in the value of building permits, recording an 11.3% drop. Construction intentions for multi-family dwellings in this province dropped

Value of building permits



(continued on page 2)

... Building permits on the rise

26.9%. However, the multi-family sector remained very active in Ontario, rising 41.2% compared with April 1997. In contrast, gains were recorded in Manitoba (+43.1%), Nova Scotia (+19.1%) and British Columbia (+8.1%). The multi-family component led the way in British Columbia, while single-family dwellings were mostly responsible for the increases in the other two provinces.

In April, the non-residential sector posted a 2.1% decline, its second consecutive monthly decrease. The industrial component recorded the only increase in April (+13.7%), mostly due to construction plans in manufacturing and mining. Most of April's slowdown came from a decrease in institutional construction plans, which fell 12.5% after reaching a record level in March. Drops in construction intentions for hospitals and for health and care homes (nursing homes and daycares, for example) more than offset a substantial increase in the value of permits for educational buildings. The commercial component also contributed to April's setback, but to a much lesser extent. Reductions in construction intentions for hotels, warehouses and laboratories resulted in a 3.4% decline in this component.

Provincially, Ontario (–19.8%) and Quebec (–10.1%) led the decrease in the non-residential sector. On the other hand, the most significant increases in the non-residential sector were in Alberta (+69.9%) and Saskatchewan (+18.9%).

In spite of April's decline in the value of non-residential permits, there are encouraging signs for 1998. The total value of permits issued in this sector since the beginning of the year is 36.1% higher than for the same period in 1997. It is also the highest January-to-April total for any year since 1990.

Note to readers

The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,600 municipalities representing 94% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 6% 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 (for example, waterworks, sewers and culverts) and land.

Unless otherwise stated, the data are seasonally adjusted. The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

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

The April 1998 issue of ***Building permits*** *(64-001-XIB, $19/$186) is now available. For further information, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689; burejoa@statcan.ca); for analytical information, contact Alain Paquet (613-951-2025; paquala@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division.*

Building permits,[1] April 1998
Seasonally adjusted

	Total		Residential		Non-residential	
	$ millions	% change, previous month	$ millions	% change, previous month	$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	**2,871.2**	**– 3.6**	**1,554.0**	**– 4.7**	**1,317.2**	**– 2.1**
Newfoundland	15.7	– 17.9	11.0	– 38.9	4.7	302.0
Prince Edward Island	10.7	12.7	5.1	– 23.7	5.6	100.6
Nova Scotia	40.0	6.5	18.6	19.1	21.4	– 2.5
New Brunswick	41.0	4.0	20.3	4.5	20.7	3.5
Quebec	429.0	– 7.8	208.5	– 5.2	220.5	– 10.1
Ontario	1,236.1	– 15.0	719.3	– 11.3	516.9	– 19.8
Manitoba	99.4	7.5	38.3	43.1	61.1	– 7.0
Saskatchewan	67.7	15.7	20.0	8.5	47.7	18.9
Alberta	510.2	26.2	239.1	– 2.3	271.1	69.9
British Columbia	415.9	6.3	269.9	8.1	146.0	3.0
Yukon	2.5	– 23.4	1.3	6.3	1.2	– 41.6
Northwest Territories	3.0	80.6	2.7	497.8	0.3	– 76.0

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

Surplus on goods lowers deficit

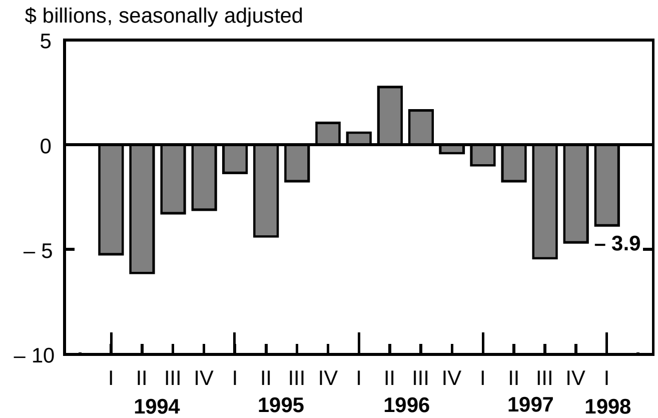
In the first quarter of 1998, the seasonally adjusted current account deficit declined for a second consecutive quarter to $3.9 billion. Canadian residents further moderated their net expenses on goods, services, investment income, and transfers from abroad. The decline in the deficit stemmed almost entirely from the first expansion ($1.5 billion) in the goods surplus in seven quarters. The surplus in the first quarter expanded with the United States, but shrank with Japan. Deficits narrowed elsewhere, especially with the European Union.

Canadian business increased its surplus on goods trade, reversing the trend of shrinking surpluses that began in mid-1996. The surplus on goods grew following a modest 1.3% decrease in imports in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter. This decline in imports touched miscellaneous industrial machinery, transportation equipment other than aircraft, office machinery, and energy products (led by crude petroleum). Machinery and equipment together with automotive goods led a small (+0.7%) rise in exports, bringing them to a high of $78.2 billion.

Elsewhere in the current account, little changed in the first quarter of 1998. The deficit on investment income remained essentially level at $6.7 billion. The services deficit, which has been stable for over three years, grew by $0.4 billion to $2.4 billion. In the travel account, spending in Canada fell slightly, virtually all because of lower outlays by overseas visitors. Travel payments remained flat.

The financial account, which is not seasonally adjusted, showed that foreign direct investment both in Canada and abroad reached a record level in the first quarter. Foreign companies (largely all U.S.-based), injected a record $7.5 billion into Canada. Takeovers accounted for almost two-thirds of this investment, with sizeable investment in energy and in the metallic minerals sector. In the same vein, a substantial portion of the record $7.8 billion that Canadian businesses channelled abroad went largely to purchase existing foreign interests. About 60% of this went to the United States, notably in finance and insurance.

Current account balance



Foreign and Canadian portfolio investors were also very active in the securities market. Foreign portfolio investors resumed their net purchases of Canadian bonds in the first quarter, continuing to direct their purchases mainly to new corporate bonds. After selling Canadian bonds in the previous quarter, they bought $3.0 billion worth in the first quarter. The renewed interest in bonds was sparked by investors from the European Union, excluding the United Kingdom. Furthermore, with the Canadian stock market making significant gains, foreign portfolio investors, mostly Americans, continued to invest in Canadian stocks.

Canadian portfolio investors continued to buy foreign securities in the first quarter, making the third-highest investment on record. The $6.3 billion went mostly into foreign stocks; however, significant investment in foreign bonds continued. The investment in stock was roughly split between U.S. and overseas stock.

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

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Small business finances improve

The financial picture for small business in Canada improved considerably between 1993 and 1995. Overall, 71% of small businesses were profitable in 1995, compared with 69% in 1993. During the same period, average profit grew from $15,300 to $19,900. Profit rose as total expenses declined 4%, offsetting a 2% decline in gross revenue. A decline in wage and salary expenses, the result of a decrease in paid employment, led the drop in total expenses. Total expenses per business averaged $265,000 in 1995, down from $275,900 in 1993.

In 1995, the average small business had 2.5 paid employees, down from 2.9 in 1993 (–14%). A fall in the number of businesses reporting wage and salary expenses contributed to this decline. The sharp drop in the average number of paid employees per business did not result in a corresponding decline in total employment for the small business sector. A strong 13% increase in the number of small businesses from 1993 to 1995 helped stabilize total employment.

Note to readers

The data are from the 1995 Small Business Profiles, which are based on a sample of 193,000 tax returns submitted to Revenue Canada by both unincorporated and incorporated businesses. These profiles are compiled every two years and provide detailed financial and employment data for an average small business. A small business is defined as having annual gross operating revenue of between $25,000 and $5 million.

The lists of most and least profitable industries include only those for which the sample size was 30 businesses or more.

Unincorporated businesses tended to be much smaller than incorporated firms. They reported average gross revenue of $106,400 in 1995, compared with $411,600 for incorporated

(continued on page 4)

... Small business finances improve

businesses. They also had lower average employment: 0.5 employees compared with 3.8 employees for incorporated firms. Unincorporated businesses appeared to be more profitable, with an average net profit of 15.6% of gross revenue, compared with 5.4% for incorporated businesses. However, unincorporated business owners drew their earnings directly from profits, while owners of incorporated businesses may have taken compensation in the form of wages and salaries.

Businesses in Quebec ($313,200) and Ontario ($295,200) had the highest average gross revenue in 1995. Almost 70% of small manufacturing businesses were located in these two provinces. Average gross revenue was lowest in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Newfoundland businesses led in average paid employment, with 2.9 employees, followed by Quebec and Manitoba with 2.8 employees each. Average employment was lowest in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. The diversity in industrial structures and mix of business types across the provinces and territories explains many of these differences.

Investment companies were the most profitable small businesses in 1995. These firms, which earn income from investments in securities portfolios, reported average net profit of 59% of gross operating revenue. The least profitable industry was motion picture and video distribution, where businesses averaged net losses of 27% of gross revenue. These firms rent or sell films or videos to theatres, television studios and commercial exhibitors.

Most profitable industries, 1995

Industry description	Rank	Net profit
		% of revenue
Investment companies	1	59.1
Offices of other social service practitioners	2	51.9
Holding companies	3	50.6
Other investment intermediaries	4	43.0
Barber shops	5	36.7
Offices of social workers	6	29.5
Other mortgage companies	7	28.8
Other accounting and bookkeeping services	8	28.8
Offices of physicians and surgeons, specialists	9	26.7
Professional athletes and promoters	10	24.0

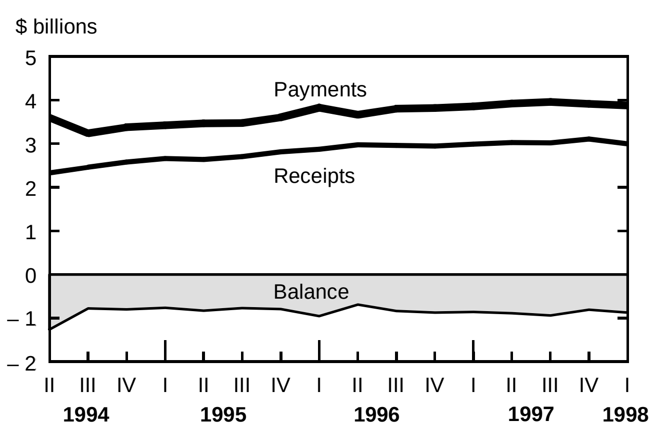
*The **Small business profiles** are available at $20 per profile ($40 minimum purchase). The complete set of profiles for 1993 and 1995 is available on CD-ROM for $500. For more information, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-0822), Small Business and Special Surveys Division, or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.*

Overseas residents spend less in Canada

In the first quarter of 1998, the international travel account deficit jumped 8.9% to $878 million, mostly due to a drop in spending by overseas residents travelling to Canada. There was a reduction in the deficit with the United States, while the deficit with other countries hit its highest level since the first quarter of 1990.

Several factors continue to deter overseas residents (those from countries other than the United States) from choosing Canada as a destination, and from spending as much as in the past. In the last few years, the Canadian dollar has gained strength against most European currencies and the Japanese yen. Furthermore, the repercussions of Asia's financial crisis are still being felt. As a result, Canada has become more expensive for overseas visitors.

International travel account deficit



Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, quarterly data are seasonally adjusted. Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars and are not adjusted for inflation. The data have been revised back to 1993.

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.

During the first quarter, the Canadian dollar reached an all-time low compared with the U.S. dollar. Canadians made fewer trips south of the border and, at $2.4 billion, their spending declined for a third consecutive quarter. At the same time, Americans spent virtually the same amount ($1.8 billion) as they did in the previous quarter. The net result was a 4.7% reduction in the travel account deficit between Canada and the United States. It shrank to $592 million—the lowest level in nine years.

Canadians spent 0.4% less in countries other than the United States, down slightly from the record spending of $1.5 billion posted in the fourth quarter of 1997. Consequently, the deficit in the travel account between Canada and countries other than the United States expanded by more than 50%, to $286 million.

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

Help-wanted Index continues ascent

Between April and May, the Help-wanted Index advanced 0.7%, to stand at its highest level since October 1990. Led by Quebec, seven of the provincial indexes recorded increases. Since March 1996, the last trough, the overall index has increased by nearly 46%.

Help-wanted Index, May 1998
(1996=100), seasonally adjusted

	Level	% change, previous year	% change, previous month
Canada	**143**	**18.2**	**0.7**
Newfoundland	147	23.5	4.3
Prince Edward Island	139	8.6	– 1.4
Nova Scotia	136	14.3	2.3
New Brunswick	146	15.9	2.8
Quebec	141	29.4	2.9
Ontario	145	16.9	– 1.4
Manitoba	159	22.3	1.3
Saskatchewan	141	11.9	1.4
Alberta	154	6.9	– 1.3
British Columbia	120	2.6	2.6

Note to readers

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

In Quebec, the Help-wanted Index grew 2.9% compared with April. In the first five months of 1998, this provincial index has risen almost 18%, more than the growth recorded for all of 1997. British Columbia's index increased for a second consecutive month. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, along with three of the four Atlantic provinces, also posted monthly increases.

Three provinces reported declines between April and May: Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Alberta.

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

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

Repetitive strain injuries becoming a major problem

According to the 1996/97 National Population Health Survey (NPHS), nearly 2 million people aged 12 and older sustained repetitive strain injuries (RSIs) that were serious enough to hamper their usual activities. These injuries caused by overuse of certain muscles included carpal tunnel syndrome, tennis elbow, other tendinitis and back injury. Injuries arising from repetitious muscular effort are becoming a major health problem.

Injuries to the back or spine accounted for the greatest share (20%) of RSIs among men. For women, injuries of the wrist, hand or fingers were most common (25%). Nearly half of all RSIs occurred at work or school, while leisure activities and sports accounted for about 3 out of 10 RSIs.

The NPHS also found that some people are prone to injury. In 1996/97, injuries (other than repetitive strain injuries) affected 2.6 million people. Almost 25% of men and 17% of women who had reported an injury in 1994/95 stated that they also experienced injury in 1996/97. Accidental falls were the most common source of injury for both periods. Age and participation in active physical pursuits are among the traits that put people at risk. For people aged 12 to 34, the odds of sustaining an injury are about 50% higher than for those aged 35 and older. Being physically active—at any age—adds about the same amount of injury risk as being young.

But physical activity does pay off. Individuals who were active, free of heart disease and in excellent or very good health in 1994/95 had one-fifth the odds of developing heart disease during the subsequent two years compared with sedentary people with the same level of health. Physically active people were also less likely to suffer from depression in the two-year period between interviews.

Note to readers

These data are from the second cycle of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). The first cycle in 1994/95 examined health status, use of health services, risk factors, and demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex and household income. With the second cycle in 1996/97, longitudinal data have become available. These data allow the analysis of various factors that either make Canadians ill or maintain their health. Additional data collected in 1996/97 offer new cross-sectional information on access to health care.

The NPHS collects information from a panel of 17,276 individuals, re-interviewing them every two years for up to two decades for longitudinal purposes. The response rate for these individuals was 94% in 1996/97. In total, residents of 82,000 households in all provinces (except people on Indian reserves or on Canadian Forces bases) were interviewed in 1996/97 for a one-time snapshot of their health.

Overall, nearly two-thirds of the population reported that their health was excellent or very good in 1996/97, virtually unchanged from 1994/95. This apparent stability, however, conceals frequent fluctuations that occur in the health of many individuals. For example, just over 757,000 people who reported not having high blood pressure in 1994/95 reported a new diagnosis of this

(continued on page 6)

... Repetitive strain injuries becoming a major problem

condition within the two-year period, and about 209,000 people indicated that they had been newly diagnosed with diabetes. New diagnoses of arthritis or rheumatism were reported for 1.2 million people who did not have either of these conditions in 1994/95.

The NPHS data also support the theory that low income gives rise to poor health, not the reverse. Over the two-year period, the rates at which people experienced major chronic diseases (including emphysema, high blood pressure and stomach ulcers) were higher for those who were in the group with low household income in 1994/95 than for those with more income. In addition to poor health, low income can also predict premature death. People under 75 who belonged to the low income group in 1994/95 were twice as likely to die during the next two years as those in the middle or higher income groups. This remained true even after factors such as sex, chronic diseases and smoking were taken into account.

The 1996/97 ***National Population Health Survey Overview*** *will be released in July, along with the 1996/97 public-use microdata file, the data from the Asthma Supplementary Survey, and the results from the surveys in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. For further information about the National Population Health Survey, contact Larry Swain (613-951-3830; fax: 613-951-4198; swailar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. For information about data content, contact Bryan Lafrance (613-951-3285; fax 613-951-4198; lafrance@statcan.ca). To request custom tabulations of the data, contact the Client Custom Services Unit (613-951-1746).*

New from Statistics Canada

Private households, housing costs, social and economic characteristics
1996 Census

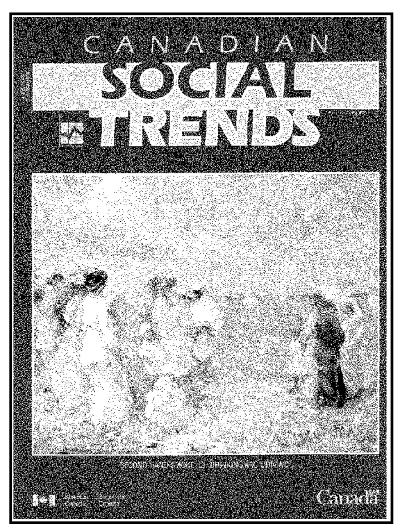
The following 1996 Census products are now available:

From *The Nation* series: 18 tables (households and housing costs: 14 tables; families: 4 tables), providing data for Canada, the provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas (Package no. 10, catalogue no. 93F0030XDB96000.) The price for the set or any subset of tables is $60. Eleven extracts from some of these tables will be available free of charge on the Statistics Canada Internet site (www.statcan.ca) under “1996 Census”.

From the *Area Profiles* series: electronic area profiles for census divisions and census subdivisions. Profiles for the remaining geographic levels—CMA/tracted CA/CT, CMA/CA, FED (1996 Representation Order), FED (1987 Representation Order/EA), and FSA—will be available on July 9, 1998. Prices for area profiles vary depending on the format and geographic level required by the user.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Canadian social trends
Summer 1998



The summer 1998 issue of *Canadian social trends* features the following articles: “Exposure to second-hand smoke”, “Getting ahead in life: Does your parents’ income count?”, “Getting ahead in life: Does your parents’ education count?”, “The class of ’90 goes to work” and “Drinking and driving: Have we made progress?”.

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 Summer 1998 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.*

New from Statistics Canada – continued

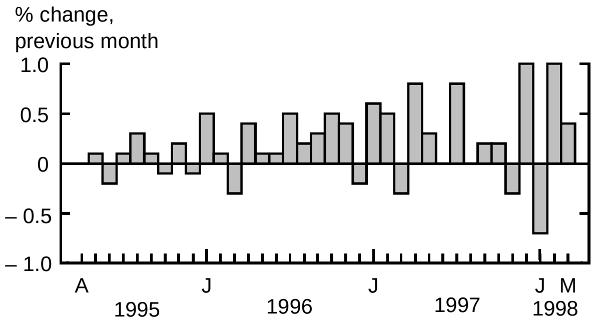
Focus on culture
Spring 1998

The lead article in the Spring 1998 issue of *Focus on culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly publication on culture, looks at the growth of exports by Canadian book publishers in this decade. Other articles examine the film and video industry, heritage institutions (including museums, historic sites, aquariums and nature parks), and radio listening and television viewing.

The Spring 1998 issue of ***Focus on culture*** *(87-004-XPB, $9/$27) is now available. For further information, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Statistics Program.*

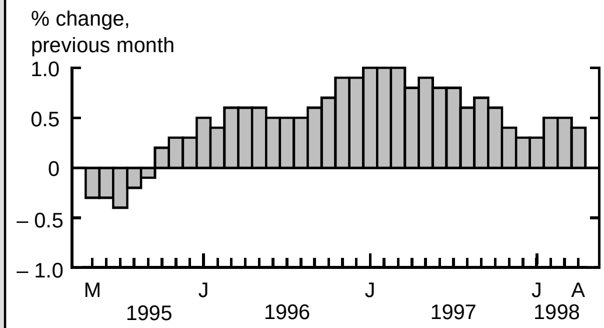
Current trends

Gross domestic product



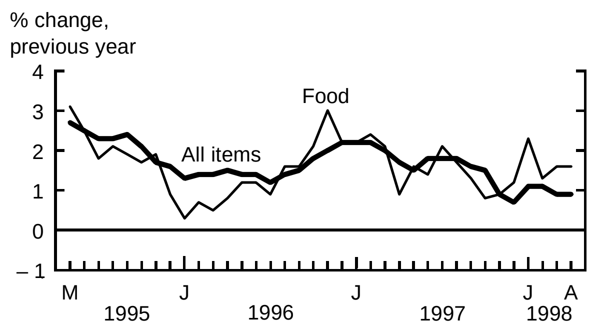
Real gross domestic product at factor cost grew 0.4% in March.

Composite Index



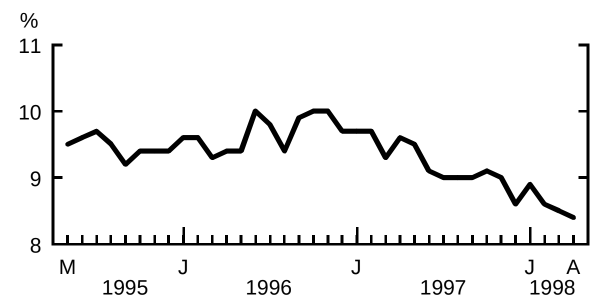
The Composite Index grew by 0.4% in April.

Consumer Price Index



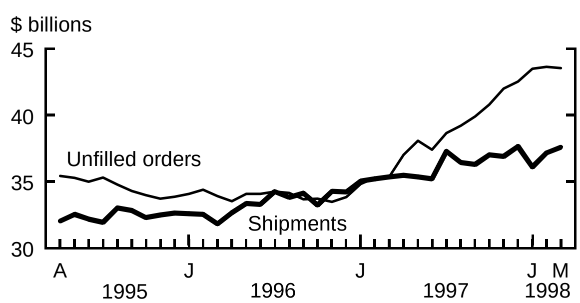
Consumers paid 0.8% more for goods and services in April 1998 than the year before. Food prices rose by 1.7%.

Unemployment rate



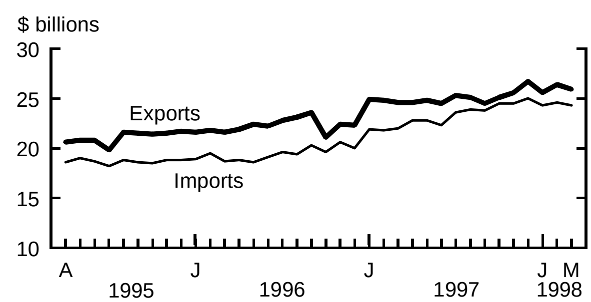
In April, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 8.4%.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments rose 0.9% in March to $37.6 billion. The level of unfilled orders increased 0.2% to $43.5 billion.

Merchandise trade



In March, the value of merchandise exports dropped 2.1% from February to $25.9 billion. Imports decreased 1.2% to $24.3 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)	March	711.0	0.4%	4.4%
Composite Index (1981=100)	April	205.2	0.4%	6.8%
Operating profits of enterprises ($ billion)	Q1 1998	27.3	– 6.0%	2.6%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q4 1997	85.6	0.3†	2.5†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade ($ billion)	March	20.1	0.2%	6.0%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	March	116.2	5.0%	– 1.8
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	April	14.3	0.5%	3.2%
Unemployment rate (%)	April	8.4	– 0.1†	– 1.1†
Participation rate (%)	April	65.1	0.2†	0.3†
Labour income ($ billion)	March	38.2	0.0%	3.9%
Average weekly earnings ($)	March	607.76	0.0%	1.9%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports ($ billion)	February	26.4	2.2%	6.9%
Merchandise imports ($ billion)	February	24.5	0.9%	12.5%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in $ billion)	February	1.8	0.3	– 1.0
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments ($ billion)	March	37.6	0.9%	5.4%
New orders ($ billion)	March	37.7	0.6%	4.9%
Unfilled orders ($ billion)	March	43.5	0.2%	21.2%
Inventory/shipments ratio	March	1.28	– 0.02	– 0.01
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	April	108.3	– 0.1%	0.8%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	April	119.0	0.7%	– 0.8%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	April	111.6	1.4%	– 12.4%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	March	99.9	0.1	1.0%

Note: *All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.*
* *new this week*
† *percentage point*

Infomat
A weekly review

Published by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

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

To subscribe: Send a money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada/Statistics Canada, Operations and Integration Division, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. To order by telephone call (613) 951-7277, or 1 800 700-1033 both in Canada and outside of Canada.

Publications released from June 5 to 11, 1998

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription Canada (C$)	Outside Canada (US$)
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS				
Canada's international transactions in securities	March 1998	67-002-XPB	18/176	18/176
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS				
Focus on culture	Spring 1998	87-004-XPB	9/27	9/27
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS				
Labour force information	week ending May 16, 1998	71-001-PPB	11/103	11/103
HOUSING, FAMILY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS				
Canadian social trends	Summer 1998	11-008-XPE	11/36	11/36
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Exports by commodity	March 1998			
Microfiche		65-004-XMB	37/361	37/361
Paper		65-004-XPB	78/773	78/773
INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK				
Building permits	April 1998	64-001-XIB	19/186	19/186
LABOUR				
Employment, earnings and hours	March 1998	72-002-XPB	32/320	32/320
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Cement	April 1998	44-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Energy statistics handbook	May 1998			
Diskette		57-601-XDE	284	284
Paper		57-601-UPB	387	387
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	April 1998	46-002-XPB	7/62	7/62
Oils and fats	March 1998	32-006-XPB	7/62	7/62
Production and disposition of tobacco products	April 1998	32-022-XPB	7/62	7/62
PRICES				
Consumer prices and prices indexes	Q4 1998			
Internet		62-010-XIB	19/62	19/62
Paper		62-010-XPB	25/83	25/83
Industry price indexes	March 1998	62-011-XPB	22/217	22/217

How to order publications

To order Infomat or other publications:

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

In Canada and outside Canada call: **(613) 951-7277** or **1 800 700-1033**
Fax your order to us: **(613) 951-1584** or **1 800 889-9734**
Or order on the Internet: **order@statcan.ca**

To order a publication by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Operations and Integration Division, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications.

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

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

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

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

Regional Reference Centres

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

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

Newfoundland and Labrador,
Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island and
New Brunswick
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8

Local calls: (902) 426-5331
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (902) 426-9538
Internet: atlantic.info@statcan.ca

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

Local calls: (514) 283-5725
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (514) 283-9350

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

Local calls: (613) 951-8116
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Internet: infostats@statcan.ca
Fax: (613) 951-0581

Ontario
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (416) 973-7475

Manitoba
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Via Rail Building, Suite 200
123 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4V9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (204) 983-7543
Internet: statswpg@Solutions.net

Saskatchewan
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Park Plaza, Suite 440
2365 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4K1

Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (306) 780-5403
Internet: statcan@sk.sympatico.ca

Southern Alberta
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Discovery Place, Room 201
3553-31 Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2L 2K7

Local calls: (403) 292-6717
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (403) 292-4958
Internet: degagnej@cadvision.com

Northern Alberta and the
Northwest Territories
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (403) 495-5318
Internet: ewieall@statcan.ca

British Columbia and the Yukon
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
Fax: (604) 666-4863
Internet: stcvan@statcan.ca

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired
Toll free: 1 800 363-7629