



Infommat

A Weekly Review

Friday, September 25, 1998

OVERVIEW

◆ Exports recover slightly

In July, exports recovered slightly but remained below May's level. Imports were down for a third straight month due to the auto sector.

◆ Shipments set back again

Lingering effects from the General Motors strike in the United States and prolonged shutdowns in the auto industry dragged manufacturers' shipments down in July.

◆ CPI unchanged between July and August

August marked the second consecutive month in which the Consumer Price Index showed no change. However, some significant offsetting price movements were apparent.

◆ Trusteed pension funds made impressive first-quarter gains

The funds' quarterly and year-over-year gains in asset values were the best in at least five years, largely due to the robust stock markets.

◆ Attendance at movie theatres continues to increase

Attendance at movie theatres in metropolitan areas, small towns and rural areas has increased considerably in the last five years.

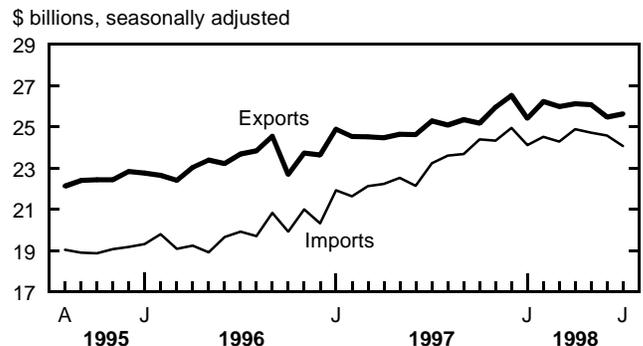
Exports recover slightly

Exports inched up 0.6% in July after declining 2.3% in June. (June was first reported as having shown a 0.1% increase in exports.) The ongoing decline in exports of auto products (a result of plant closures) was offset by record exports of aircraft, "other equipment and tools" and computers (fourth consecutive increase). As well, natural gas exports were strong. On the imports side, the auto sector (-9.4%) was also the main factor behind July's 2.1% overall drop in imports. Offsetting the auto sector's drop were sharply higher imports of chemical and plastic products, especially herbicides and alumina, as well as strong imports of assembly line machinery and computers. The merchandise trade balance was \$1.6 billion in July, up \$652 million from June.

It was the fourth straight down month for automotive product exports. While plant closures were a drag on auto and auto parts exports, truck exports rose again after two months of steep declines. In July, the problems of closures in the auto sector were offset by strongly higher shipments of various models to the United States, owing to the end of railway congestion.

Despite the auto sector, the proportion of Canadian exports going to the United States in July rose to 84.2%, up from 83.3% of total exports in June. Exports to Europe were also up sharply, due mainly to the aircraft industry. However, exports to Japan kept to their downward trend and were nearly 50% below their record

Canadian international merchandise trade



(continued on page 2)

... Exports recover slightly

December 1996 level. After edging down in June, machinery and equipment exports jumped 5.7%. Energy product exports rose 9.5% as a sharp increase in natural gas exports to the United States — in terms of both volume and price — lifted the entire energy sector. Forest product exports remained stable in July. A slight increase in lumber exports to Japan (due to a strengthening of prices) managed to offset a steep drop in the volume of newsprint exports to Japan and the United States (mainly due to plant closures). Fertiliser exports to the United States grew, driven by strong demand. Exports of wheat remained weak.

The plant closures were responsible for much of July's drop in total imports. Imports of auto products fell nearly half a billion dollars from June to a level 14.3% below the July 1997 level. Every subcategory declined, but auto parts were hit hardest. After rising vigorously in June, imports of energy products tumbled 11.7% in July. This volatility was almost entirely due to the decreased volume of crude oil imports, since petroleum product and coal imports recovered from June's losses. Machinery and equipment imports were unchanged in July after rising strongly in the second quarter. The sizeable imports of assembly line

Note to readers

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

machinery and computers offset a decline in aircraft imports. Imports of electronic equipment and other communications equipment returned to more normal seasonal levels.

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

The July 1998 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) will be released shortly. The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data (which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers) 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 7.

Shipments set back again

Lingering effects from the General Motors strike in the United States and prolonged shutdowns in the auto industry dragged manufacturers' shipments down 2.4% to \$34.7 billion in July. Excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories, shipments fell only 0.4% to \$29.8 billion. Shipments this year have suffered from temporary setbacks such as January's ice storm, the GM strike, and a strike in the paper products industry that started in mid-June. Unfilled orders climbed strongly in July, while inventories rose moderately.

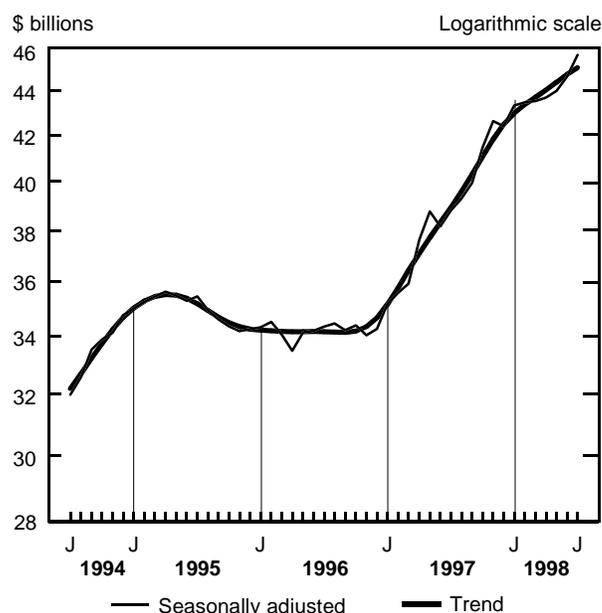
Although shipments fell in 12 of 22 major groups, the motor vehicle (-12.8%), motor vehicle parts and accessories (-13.1%), and paper and allied products (-4.4%) industries together accounted for 98.4% of it. The largest increases were in the food (+1.8%)

Manufacturers' shipments, July 1998

Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	34,749	-2.4
Newfoundland	127	-17.2
Prince Edward Island	75	-1.1
Nova Scotia	560	1.2
New Brunswick	571	-11.4
Quebec	8,462	-2.4
Ontario	18,070	-3.0
Manitoba	922	1.8
Saskatchewan	475	-3.9
Alberta	2,727	-0.3
British Columbia	2,758	0.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3	-4.2

Manufacturers' unfilled orders



and electrical and electronic products (+2.3%) industries. Shipments decreased in all provinces except Nova Scotia (+1.2%), Manitoba (+1.8%), and British Columbia (+0.1%).

The backlog of unfilled orders climbed 2.3% to \$45.7 billion, continuing the growth trend observed since late 1996. The largest increases in unfilled orders were in machinery (+7.3%) and aircraft and parts (+2.2%).

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... Shipments set back again

Manufacturers' inventories edged up 0.2% in July to \$49.4 billion, due primarily to a buildup of raw materials (+0.5%) inventories. Major contributors were the railway rolling stock (+12.5%) and electrical and electronic products (+1.9%) industries. The largest offsetting inventory decreases were in the machinery (-2.5%) and the aircraft and parts (-2.0%) industries. The lower shipments and higher inventories in July caused the inventory-to-shipments ratio to rise to 1.42, up from 1.38 in June. The ratio has traced a dramatically rising trend in the last few months, after having hovered near record lows since early 1997.

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

The July 1998 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XPB, \$20/\$196) will be published shortly. Detailed data on shipments by province are available now on request. For further information, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-7092; kuncrai@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. See also "Current trends" on page 7.

Note to readers

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled. Roughly half the increase in unfilled orders since the start of 1997 has been in the aircraft and parts industry, where some orders stretch out for years before they are filled.

New orders are orders received, whether shipped in the current month or not. Interpreting new orders as leading to future demand is inappropriate because new orders include orders already shipped. The month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders was large in relation to the current month's change. Not all orders translate into Canadian factory shipments because some large orders may have a component that is subcontracted out to other countries.

CPI unchanged between July and August

August marked the second consecutive month in which the Consumer Price Index (CPI) showed no change from the previous month. However, some significant offsetting price movements were apparent. The annual inflation rate for the basket of goods and services contained in the CPI was 0.8%. That marked the 10th consecutive month in which the annual rate was between 0.7% and 1.1%. Compared with August 1997, higher prices for food, piped gas, tuition, cigarettes and travel tours were partially offset by lower gasoline and computer prices and by lower mortgage interest costs.

From July to August, clothing and footwear prices rose an average 2.0%, with increases in all categories. Prices of clothing and footwear generally rise in August; however, this year the increase was stronger, mainly due to women's (+3.2%) and children's (+3.4%) clothing. A 1.1% increase in electricity rates in August marked a return to regular rates in British Columbia. In July, residents of British Columbia benefited from a one-time

hydro credit after the provincial utility posted record revenues. Meat prices rose 0.9% in August. A 2.1% advance in the price of beef was primarily due to the end of promotional pricing. A tighter supply was behind a 1.9% rise in chicken prices between July and August. Close to 7 million chickens perished this summer in the United States due to record temperatures. Rising demand lifted the price of air transport by 2.1% in August; it had jumped 7.4% in July. In August, a 1.8% increase in fresh fruit prices was primarily due to higher prices for imported fruit.

Fresh vegetable prices dropped 15.0% between July and August due to the arrival of local crops. Ideal growing conditions in much of Canada this summer resulted in early and abundant crops. Vegetable prices might have fallen farther except that part of the harvest was shipped to the United States, where demand for Canadian produce has been rising with the strength of the U.S. dollar. Gasoline declined 1.3% in price — the third consecutive monthly decline and the ninth in a year. Motorists paid on average 11.9% less for gas than they did in August 1997. Gas and crude oil prices have been on downward trends since October 1997. Computer prices fell 1.8% in August after having fallen in each of the previous two months. A personal computer cost 20% less on average than it did in August 1997, as PC makers pass on the lower costs of Asian-made components.

Compared with August 1997, residents of Prince Edward Island saw consumer prices go down an average 1.1%. Residents of all other provinces faced price increases, ranging from 0.2% in Newfoundland to 1.5% in Manitoba and Alberta. Between July and August, the highest inflation rate among the provinces was in New Brunswick (+0.4%). At the other end of the spectrum, residents of Saskatchewan enjoyed the largest monthly decrease in prices (-0.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9940-9970.

The August 1998 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. For further information, contact the information officer (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. See also "Current trends" on page 7.

Consumer Price Index, August 1998

% change from previous year, not seasonally adjusted

	All-items	Food	Shelter	Transportation	Energy
Canada	0.8	1.4	0.6	-1.5	-5.2
Newfoundland	0.2	1.8	-2.4	-1.6	-6.3
Prince Edward Island	-1.1	0.0	-4.5	-3.1	-12.5
Nova Scotia	0.4	1.8	-1.0	-1.8	-5.9
New Brunswick	0.6	2.3	-0.4	-2.2	-5.1
Quebec	1.1	1.7	1.0	-1.8	-5.6
Ontario	0.6	0.7	0.8	-1.6	-5.5
Manitoba	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.3
Saskatchewan	1.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	-2.9
Alberta	1.5	2.2	2.8	-0.7	-2.3
British Columbia	0.4	2.7	-1.9	-1.6	-7.4
Whitehorse	0.8	-0.4	0.3	1.9	0.2
Yellowknife	-0.4	2.0	-0.8	1.0	-3.2

Trusteed pension funds made impressive first-quarter gains

The quarterly and year-over-year gains in the assets of employer-sponsored pension funds in the first quarter were the best in at least five years, largely due to the robust stock markets. The TSE composite index grew 12.8% during the first three months of 1998. At the end of the first quarter, the funds' total assets were worth 25% more than their purchase price — the largest difference in the past five years. Stocks in particular did very well and were worth 44% more than their purchase price.

In the first three months of 1998, the market value of the funds' assets — a key source of retirement income for many Canadians — grew an impressive 8.1% to \$506 billion. The growth brought this form of wealth to an average value of just more than \$130,000 for each of the 3.8 million members covered by these funds. First-quarter net income (revenues minus expenditures) of the funds amounted to \$11.6 billion, about 2.5 times greater than the \$4.5 billion paid out in benefits.

Profits from the sale of securities have replaced other forms of investment income as the primary source of revenue for these

funds. In the first quarter of 1998, 49% of total revenue came from the sale of stocks, 29% from other forms of investment income and 17% from employer and employee contributions, which were once the major source of revenue for the funds.

As of March 31, 1998, stocks accounted for 45% of the portfolio of trusteed pension funds. Stock holdings have been a major factor behind the funds' asset growth for some time. Traditionally, pension funds have been heavily invested in fixed-income holdings, such as bonds. However, corporate stocks have assumed an increasing proportion of the investment portfolio of trusteed pension funds, both because fund managers have been choosing equities over other investment options and because stock prices have been increasing steadily. Foreign holdings accounted for \$94 billion of the funds' assets at the end of the first quarter, a 12% increase during the quarter. Nearly all of it (90%) was invested in equities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

*The first quarter of 1998 issue of **Quarterly estimates of trusteed pension funds** (74-001-XPB, \$19/\$62) will be available mid-October. For further information, contact Client Services (613-951-7355), Income Statistics Division.*

Attendance at movie theatres continues to increase

Attendance at movie theatres has increased considerably in the last five years. The 89.4 million admissions to movie theatres in 1996/97 were 4% above the previous year. Movie theatres earned profits of \$62.2 million in 1996/97, up 3% from the previous year.

The growth in average attendance per person was identical in metropolitan areas, small towns and rural areas, but was uneven across the country. Three provinces and territories reported drops in movie attendance, whereas the rest reported growth. The largest decline occurred in the Yukon (-6%), followed by Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. Attendance increased most in Manitoba (+19%). On a per-theatre basis, movie theatres in metropolitan areas had an average annual attendance of 241,420 in 1996/97, compared with 93,240 for theatres in small towns and rural areas.

The increased attendance has been accompanied by a rationalisation and restructuring within the industry. Large multi-

Note to readers

The Motion Picture Theatres Survey is a census of all movie theatres and drive-in theatres in Canada. The 1996/97 survey included 587 movie theatres and 69 drive-ins, which provided data for the fiscal year ending any time between April 1, 1996, and March 31, 1997. Percentage comparisons made in the text between years are based on the exclusion of 13 theatres that were added to the survey frame in 1996/97 but were also known to be in operation in 1995/96. Most of these theatres were small and were scattered in various provinces. The theatres excluded from the percentage comparisons represented about 1% of total revenues in 1996/97.

screen houses have replaced many of the small single-screen theatres. The shift to multi-screen theatres has been greater in metropolitan areas. In 1996/97, metropolitan locations had an average of 4.1 screens per movie theatre (up 3% from 1995/96), while theatres in small towns and rural areas averaged 2.5 screens per theatre (up 4%).

Labour costs for movie theatres have paralleled attendance growth, increasing 4% from 1995/96. However, employment patterns have changed significantly. Part-time employment at movie theatres declined 4% to 7,926, whereas the number of full-time staff climbed 22% to 1,246.

Although regular ticket prices have increased, movie theatres continue to offer reduced prices on certain days, as well as other price incentives to attract moviegoers. The popularity of these specials has meant that the average ticket price has actually declined about 12% since 1991/92. In 1996/97, the average admission price was almost unchanged from the previous year, and total box office receipts increased by 4% to \$427.9 million.

Movie theatres, selected statistics, fiscal year 1996/97

Number of theatres	587
Number of screens	1,866
Full-time employees	1,246
Part-time employees	7,926
	'000
Admissions	89,408
Box office receipts (\$)	427,879
Total revenue (\$)	606,163
Profit (\$)	62,159

(continued on page 5)

... Attendance at movie theatres continues to increase

An increase in confectionery sales has contributed significantly to profit growth. While movie attendance increased by 4% in 1996/97, the growth in gross profit from confectionery sales was more than double that at 9%. However, the growth in gross profit from the box office has not kept pace with the growth in attendance. Movie theatres recorded an increase of about 3% in gross profit from the box office in 1996/97.

The average annual profit of movie theatres located in metropolitan areas was \$171,100 — nearly three times that of

theatres in small towns and rural areas (\$62,660). On average, profits of movie theatres in metropolitan areas grew 7%, but the profits per theatre declined by 2% in non-metropolitan areas.

Selected details from the Motion Picture Theatres Survey are available in table format (87F0009XPE, \$50). Data are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are also available on request on a cost-recovery basis. For further information, contact Norman Verma (613-951-6863; fax: 613-951-9040; vermnor@statcan.ca), Culture Statistics Program.

New from Statistics Canada

Teachers, students: Back to school with the new E-STAT 1998

E-STAT, Statistics Canada's interactive learning tool, is continually evolving to meet the changing needs of the educational sector. Students can now use *E-STAT* to access the 1996 Census of Population, the 1996 Census of Agriculture, historical data from all censuses between 1665 and 1871 inclusive, as well as statistics on the 1997 federal general election. This year, *E-STAT* comes in a Windows version. In addition to a CD-ROM format, schools will now be able to access *E-STAT* on-line via the Internet. All of this is included on top of last year's content — the 1986 and 1991 population censuses, the 1991 Survey of Aboriginal Peoples, the 1991 Census of Agriculture and data on the environment.

Using lesson plans written by teachers for teachers, *E-STAT* brings current statistical and demographic data about Canada into the classroom. Students learn how to develop critical thinking skills, while transforming data into colourful, easy-to-read graphs and maps.

The 1998 edition of E-STAT (10F0174XCB) is now available. For further information or to order, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you, or consult the Internet (www.statcan.ca/english/Estat/estat.htm).

New from Statistics Canada

The Nation Series: Complete edition

1996 Census

The Nation Series: Complete edition is the last of four CD-ROMs to be released containing tables from The Nation Series. This series provides 1996 census data for Canada, the provinces and territories, and, in most cases, census metropolitan areas. Many tables include comparative data from previous censuses.

Incorporating all data from the first, second and third editions, the *Complete edition* contains tables for age, sex, and marital status; family structure; structural type of dwelling and household size; immigration and citizenship; languages; Aboriginal data; ethnic origin and visible minorities; labour force activities, occupation and industry, and unpaid work; place of work and mode of transportation to work; education; mobility and migration; sources of income, earnings and income, and family income; private households; housing costs; and social and economic characteristics of families.

Included with the package is the software Beyond 20/20. With many powerful features, this browser allows you to quickly and easily search and sort data, and to copy tables and charts to other Windows applications.

For further information or to order **The Nation Series: Complete edition** (93F0020XCB96004, \$60), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

StatCan: CANSIM Disc

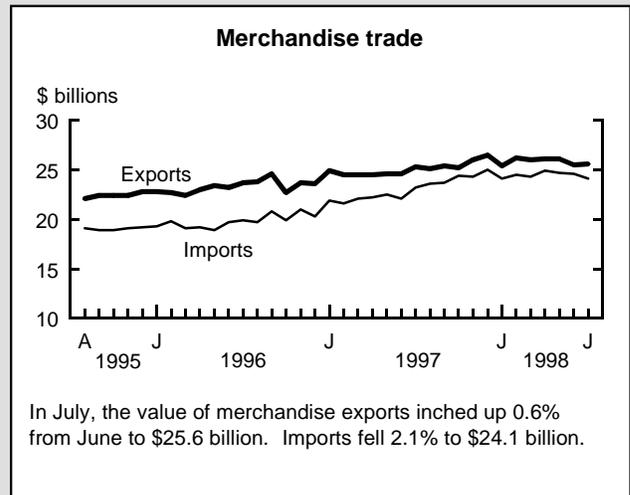
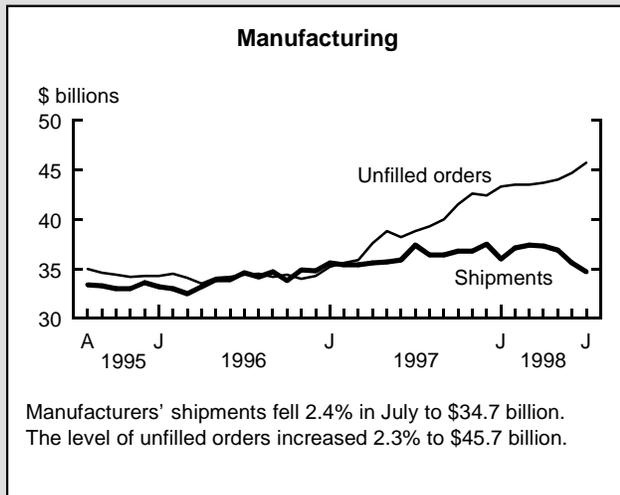
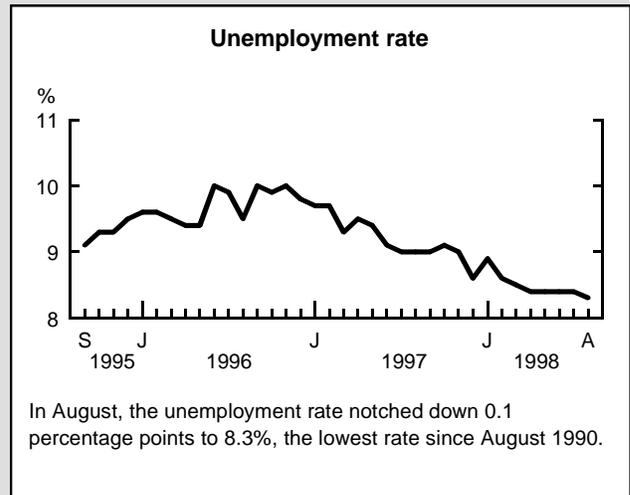
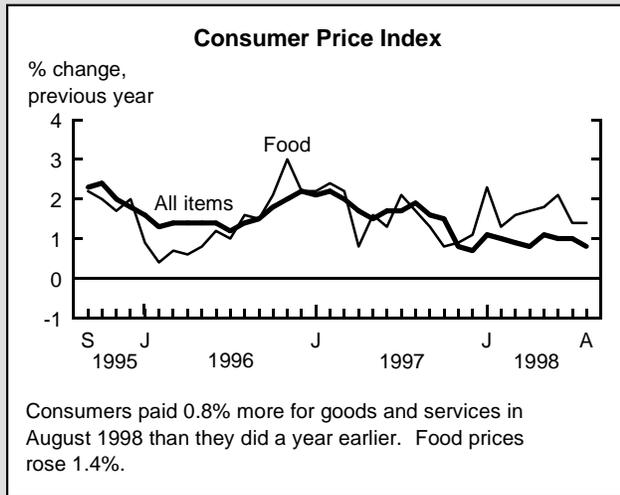
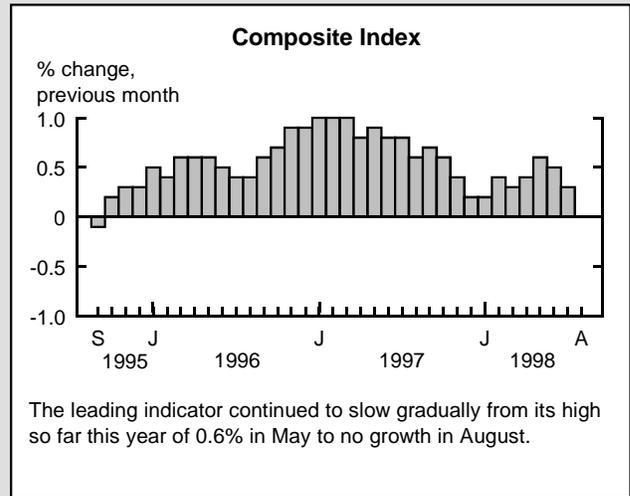
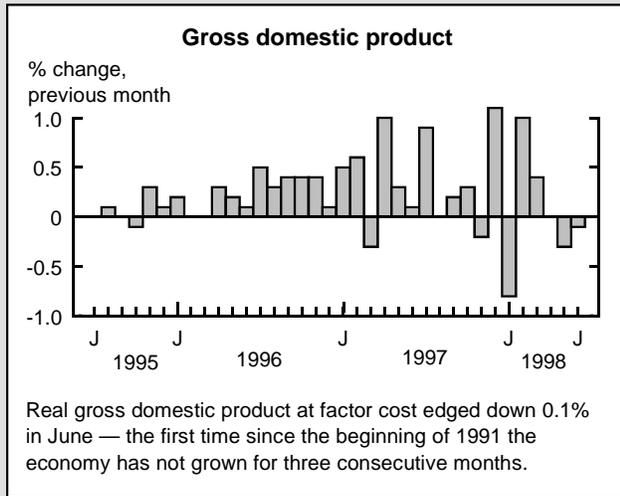
September 1998

The *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* is a valuable source of socio-economic information about Canada. It contains a comprehensive collection of almost 700,000 time series of current and historical data. The CD-ROM includes the *CANSIM Time Series Directory*, a guide to the data in the CANSIM time series database. It also contains the latest version of the Statistics Canada Thesaurus and the Statistical Data Documentation System, a database of the surveys and statistical programs used at Statistics Canada.

Finding information in this new Windows version of *StatCan: CANSIM Disc* is easier than ever. Specially designed dialogue boxes guide you through the most typical searches. An entire data matrix or a survey can be searched as a single entity. When searching the *Directory*, you can limit the search to include only active series or those with a specific security level. There are hyperlinks between the data and surveys, which allow quick access to more detail for both. You can link directly to the Beyond 20/20 browser included on the CD-ROM to retrieve and view the CANSIM time series and to graph and export them to other popular software packages.

The September 1998 edition of **StatCan: CANSIM disc** (10F0007XCB) is now available. This CD-ROM is released twice each year. A single issue costs \$1,995. A subscription, which may begin at any time and consists of two issues, is \$2,995. Discounts for educational institutions are available. For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Current trends



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)	June	707.5	- 0.1%	2.5%
Composite Index (1981=100)	August*	207.3	0.0%	4.6%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q2 1998	25.7	- 4.6%	- 4.3%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q2 1998	85.6	- 0.1†	1.3†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	July*	20.7	- 1.8%	4.3%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	July	122.2	- 0.5%	3.4%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	August	14.31	0.3%	2.0%
Unemployment rate (%)	August	8.3	- 0.1†	- 0.7†
Participation rate (%)	August	64.9	0.0†	- 0.1†
Labour income (\$ billion)	June	38.2	- 0.2%	3.1%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	June	603.18	- 0.2%	0.8%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	July*	25.6	0.6%	1.3%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	July*	24.1	- 2.0%	3.6%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	July*	1.5	0.0	- 0.6
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	July	34.7	- 2.4%	- 7.0%
New orders (\$ billion)	July	35.8	- 1.4%	- 5.9%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	July	45.7	2.3%	17.7%
Inventory/shipments ratio	July	1.42	0.04	0.18
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	August*	108.8	0.0%	0.8%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	July	119.5	0.3%	0.3%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	July	107.3	0.3%	- 15.4%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	July	100.2	0.1%	1.0%

Note: All series are seasonally adjusted with the exception of the price indexes.

* new this week

† percentage point

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

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Price per issue: paper version, \$4; Internet version, \$3. Annual subscription: paper version, \$145; Internet version, \$109. Prices outside Canada are the same, but are in U.S. dollars. All prices exclude sales tax.

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Publications released from September 17 to 23, 1998

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS				
Canada's balance of international payments	Second quarter 1998			
Internet		67-001-XIB	29/93	29/93
Paper		67-001-XPB	38/124	38/124
Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1998	67-002-XPB	18/176	18/176
CENSUS				
The Nation Series: Complete edition	1996 Census	93F0020XCB96004	60	60
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS				
Touriscope: International travel (advance information) Vol. 14, no. 7	July 1998	66-001-PPB	8/73	8/73
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
Canadian economic observer	September 1998	11-010-XPB	23/227	23/227
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES				
Retail chain and department stores	1996	63-210-XPB	39	39
Wholesale trade	July 1998	63-008-XIB	14/140	14/140
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS				
Gross domestic product by industry	June 1998	15-001-XPB	15/145	15/145
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Canadian international merchandise trade	July 1998			
Internet		65-001-XIB	14/14	14/141
Paper		65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 1998	31-001-XPB	20/196	20/196
Primary iron and steel	July 1998	41-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Refined petroleum products	June 1998	45-004-XPB	21/206	21/206
PRICES				
The Consumer Price Index	August 1998	62-001-XPB	11/103	11/103

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions (B signifies bilingual, E signifies English); those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote the paper version. XDB means the electronic version on diskette or compact disc.

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

Advisory Services
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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
E-mail: 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
Fax: (613) 951-0581
E-mail: infostats@statcan.ca

Ontario

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

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Toll free: 1 800 263-1136
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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
E-mail: 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
E-mail: 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
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Fax: (403) 292-4958
E-mail: degagnej@cadvision.com

Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories

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British Columbia and the Yukon

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Library Square Tower, Suite 600
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Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691
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Fax: (604) 666-4863
E-mail: stcvan@statcan.ca

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