



Infommat

A Weekly Review

Friday, February 27, 1998

OVERVIEW

◆ Exports continue to grow

Exports continued to grow in December, while imports rebounded to remain at record levels.

◆ Businesses enjoy record profits

Corporations closed 1997 by posting their fourth consecutive quarterly increase in operating profits. This lifted annual profits to record levels.

◆ Retail sales boom

Retail sales jumped in December, as retailers closed out a strong year. Almost three-quarters of December's advance came from the automotive sector.

◆ Wholesale trade strong

Strong sales in December ended a good year for wholesalers, as they sold more goods and services in 1997 than they did in 1996.

◆ 1996 Census—visible minorities

In the 1996 Census, just over one-tenth of the population identified themselves as members of a visible minority.

◆ Prison population and costs

Although the number of adults in Canadian prisons has changed little, the cost of holding inmates has increased.

◆ Sales of alcoholic beverages up

Sales of all three types of alcoholic beverages—spirits, wine and beer—rose for a second consecutive year in 1995/96.

Exports continue to grow

Exports rose 3.9% in December to a record \$26.7 billion. Imports rebounded with a 2.2% gain to remain at record levels. The trade balance posted its second consecutive monthly increase, rising to \$1.7 billion.

Automotive product exports surged by 13.8% in December. This increase was mainly attributable to passenger cars, as some manufacturers delayed exports of new models in November to allow time for additional quality checks. Thus, December's passenger car exports include both November and December production. The 5.6% increase in energy product exports stemmed primarily from stronger exports of coal and other bituminous substances, mostly to Japan. Exports of agricultural and fishing products posted a 3.7% gain.

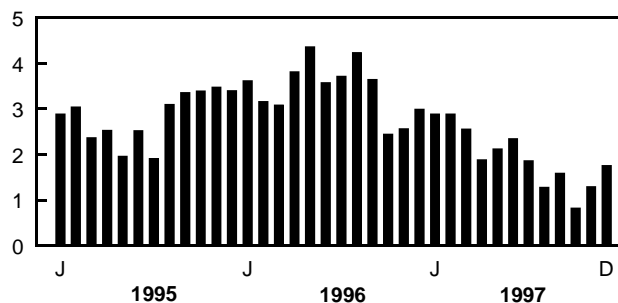
Exports of industrial goods were flat (+0.6%) in December. Forest product exports dropped back 1.5%, as vigorous growth in newsprint exports failed to offset a slump in lumber and other crude wood products exports.

Imports of industrial goods (mainly gold) and energy products were the main contributors to December's gain. Industrial goods imports rebounded with a 4.6% increase. After remaining nearly flat in November, energy product imports soared (+22.0%), due to large shipments of heating oil and other bituminous substances, mostly from the United States. Machinery and equipment imports edged

(continued on page 2)

Trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



... Exports continue to grow

upward (+1.3%), and agricultural and fishing products reported higher imports for the fourth consecutive month (+2.4%).

Imports of automotive products dipped 1.9% in December, while the 2.0% jump in other consumer goods imports was attributable to sharply higher imports of photographic equipment, watches, sporting goods and games.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3387-3913, 8430-8435 and 8438-8447.

The December 1997 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188) is now available. Current account

Note to readers

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

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 7.)

Businesses enjoy record profits

In the fourth quarter of 1997, corporate operating profits increased 3.1% (seasonally adjusted) from the previous quarter, to a record \$29.2 billion. Only half of the industry groups reported improved fourth-quarter profits, however. The petroleum and natural gas sector led the profit recovery, while the non-ferrous metals and wood and paper producers suffered significant erosion of profits. This was the first year since 1994 that profit growth was registered in all quarterly periods.

Operating profits in the non-financial industries improved by 3.9% in the fourth quarter, but the gains were concentrated in less than half of the industries. Although the petroleum and natural gas industry saw operating profits rise by 23.6%, they remained 4.1% below year-earlier levels. The transportation services industry earned \$1.3 billion in fourth-quarter operating profits, up from \$1.0 billion in the third quarter.

The non-ferrous metals industry suffered a significant decline as prices for most non-ferrous metals continued to slide. Profits were more than halved to \$0.2 billion in the fourth quarter. Results were somewhat mixed in the wood and paper industry, with dwindling profits in the wood sector more than offsetting improved results in paper operations. Overall operating profits in the wood and paper industry fell to \$0.7 billion. In the transportation equipment industry, operating profits declined to \$2.1 billion, down from the record high of \$2.4 billion posted in the previous quarter.

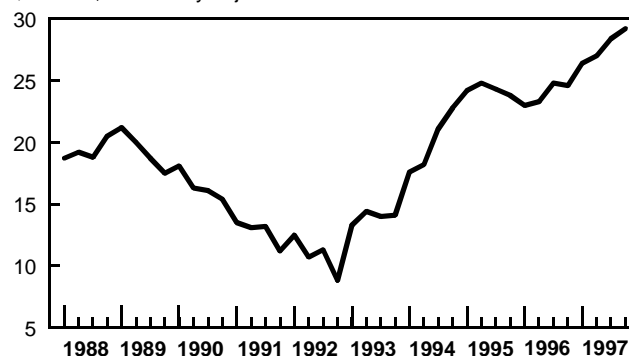
Chartered banks led the fourth-quarter growth in the financial sector, where total operating profits of the eight industries edged

Note to readers

The quarterly financial statistics cover the domestic activities of non-government corporations. Operating profits exclude expense deductions for income taxes, interest on borrowing and asset write-offs. Capital gains and investment income are excluded from the operating profits of non-financial industries, but are included in the operating profits of the financial industries.

Operating profits

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



up 0.9%. Bank profits advanced to \$4.5 billion, up from \$4.2 billion in the third quarter and well above the \$3.1 billion earned in the last quarter of 1996.

Annual profits soared to record levels in 1997, as corporations earned \$111.0 billion in operating profits. The gains were widespread, with 22 of the 30 industry groups posting higher profits. Once again, the chartered banks played a major role, as their profits jumped 32.9% to \$15.7 billion. In the motor vehicles, parts and accessories industry, profits grew 46.2% to \$8.9 billion. The year was also profitable for the transportation services industry (+80.0% to \$3.7 billion), as the strong North American economy lifted airline business in both the passenger and commercial sectors. Shipping, rail and other transportation carriers also reported improved annual results.

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Income statement

Seasonally adjusted

	Q4 1996	Q3 1997	Q4 1997	Q3 to Q4 1997
	\$ billions		% change	
All industries				
Operating revenue	361.3	379.3	377.2	- 0.5
Operating expenses	336.7	350.9	348.0	- 0.8
Operating profit	24.6	28.4	29.2	3.1
Net profit	13.5	14.8	11.5	- 22.1

... Businesses enjoy record profits

The consumer goods and services industry boosted profits to \$4.0 billion in 1997, up from \$2.6 billion in 1996. Operating profits in the petroleum and natural gas industry rose 8.2%. Rising global demand for electronic equipment lifted profits by 31.7% in the electrical and electronic equipment sector. The wood and paper industry suffered a pronounced decline in 1997, as profits fell from \$4.3 billion in 1996 to \$3.3 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

*The fourth quarter 1997 issue of **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises** (61-008-XPB, \$35/\$114) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-2662), and Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization & Finance Division.*

Retail sales boom

Retail sales jumped 2.7% to \$20.1 billion in December, mostly due to higher sales in the automotive sector. If the automotive sector were excluded, retail sales would have increased by 1.1% in December. Compared with 1996, retail sales were 7.3% higher in 1997—the largest annual increase since 1988. All sectors posted gains in 1997.

Almost three-quarters of December's gain came from the automotive sector, where sales were up 5.2% compared with November. Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers rose 6.9%, and sales by automotive parts, accessories and service stores were also strong (+6.1%). More specialized stores such as furniture stores (+3.6%), clothing stores (+1.4%) and drugstores (+1.2%) had a stronger Christmas season than their competitors in the general merchandise sector (+0.5%). Within this sector, department store sales rose a scant 0.1% in December.

In 1997, the furniture sector posted the strongest annual increase (+9.8%), led by household furnishings stores and

Note to readers

At the end of every calendar year, seasonally adjusted figures are revised to equal the sum of the unadjusted estimates. Revised seasonally adjusted figures are presented this month for September to December 1997. Revisions for the 1997 calendar year will be released this summer.

household furniture and appliance stores. The automotive sector posted a 9.4% advance, with automotive parts, accessories and services leading the way. Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers were very strong (+11.5%), while gasoline service stations posted a modest 0.2% increase. Despite a slow Christmas season, general merchandise stores experienced robust annual growth (+9.3%). Department store sales (+11.4%) were strongest in this group. Sales by other general merchandise stores rose 6.2% in 1997. Food (+5.4%), clothing (+3.5%) and drugstores (+1.7%) also recorded annual increases.

In British Columbia, retailers posted a 4.9% annual increase in retail sales. Alberta's 12.8% advance was the largest among all provinces and territories. Saskatchewan and Manitoba also posted increases (+9.0% and +6.9%, respectively). Retailers in Quebec reported a 7.1% rise in 1997, while sales in Ontario were up 7.3%. Prince Edward Island (+8.0%) led advancing sales in Atlantic Canada.

Initial estimates for January indicate a decrease in the number of new motor vehicles sold. Industry sources have suggested that the incentives offered by new car dealers in December might have drawn some January business into December. The number of employees in retail trade decreased by 1.5% compared with December, while total employment remained unchanged. The number of housing starts fell 4.0% between December and January.

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

*The December 1997 issue of **Retail trade** (63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549, Internet: logener2@statcan.ca); for analytical information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592, Internet: petegre@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.*

Retail and wholesale trade, December 1997^P

Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	20,143	2.7	25,673	2.9
Newfoundland	310	2.5	203	5.9
Prince Edward Island	88	5.4	46	5.3
Nova Scotia	606	5.2	525	-0.9
New Brunswick	480	4.2	334	2.5
Quebec	4,676	2.0	5,096	0.9
Ontario	7,397	2.4	11,584	3.9
Manitoba	723	2.8	1,087	-1.0
Saskatchewan	689	5.9	883	4.8
Alberta	2,307	3.8	2,931	7.8
British Columbia	2,794	1.9	2,955	-0.3
Yukon	26	2.4	12	-3.3
Northwest Territories	45	2.6	17	11.2

^P Preliminary figures.

Wholesale trade strong

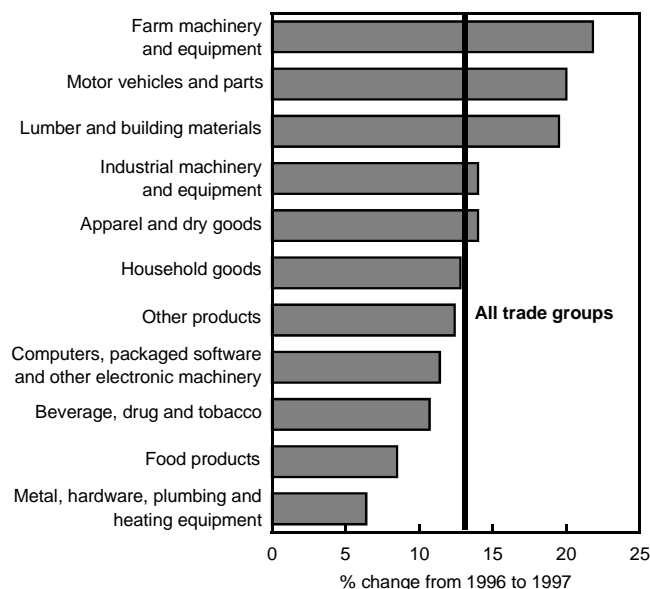
Wholesalers ended a good year with a strong month in December, as sales rose 2.9% to \$25.7 billion. Due to high demand in both domestic and foreign markets, annual sales hit \$287.1 billion, up 13.1% from 1996.

In December, inventories reached \$35.9 billion, up 0.8% over November. With the exception of a slight decline in March 1997, inventories have continuously increased since August 1996, and have kept pace with increasing sales. Stronger sales pushed the inventories-to-sales ratio down from 1.43 in November to 1.40 in December.

Wholesale trade grew considerably in all trade groups in 1997. Even with lower sales during the last few months of the year, wholesalers of farm machinery and equipment reported a 21.8% increase in annual sales. Motor vehicles and parts (+20.0%) and lumber and building materials (+19.5%) were also very strong, due to low interest rates and higher consumer confidence. The metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment trade group (+6.4%) posted the lowest annual increase.

Record annual increases were reported by wholesalers in Saskatchewan (+26.3%), Alberta (+25.7%) and Manitoba (+22.1%) in 1997, as the Prairies outperformed the other provinces. The Prairies had the lowest unemployment rates in the country in 1997. And the agricultural sector played a major role in wholesalers' good performance in all three provinces. The demise of grain transportation subsidies pushed farmers to grow crops of greater demand, which ultimately provided them with higher revenues. Wholesalers in Alberta benefited from the province's booming oil industry.

Wholesale sales, 1997



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

The December 1997 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 Ruth Neveu (613-951-7375), Distributive Trades Division.

1996 Census—visible minorities

In the 1996 Census, 3.2 million people, or 11.2% of the total population, identified themselves as members of a visible minority. About 3 out of every 10 such individuals were born in Canada and the rest were immigrants.

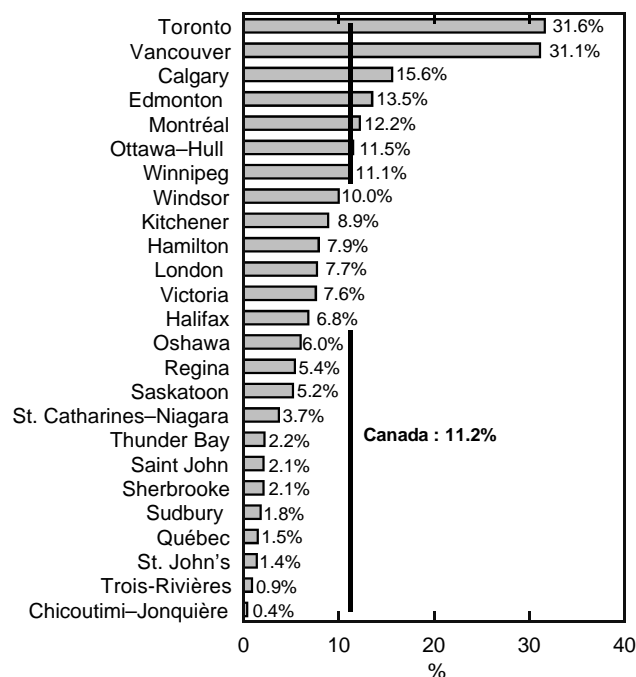
Although Ontario and British Columbia contained half of Canada's total population, they accounted for almost three-quarters of the visible minority population. The proportion of visible minorities varied considerably, from less than 1% of the population in Newfoundland to 18% in British Columbia and 16% in Ontario. The proportion was below the national average in all of the other provinces and territories.

A total of 860,150 individuals identified themselves as Chinese in the 1996 Census. This was the largest visible minority group, accounting for 3% of Canada's total population. The next largest group was South Asians, followed by Blacks. Together, Chinese, South Asians and Blacks represented two-thirds of the visible minority population in Canada. The remaining one-third (about 1.1 million people) included Filipinos, Southeast Asians, Latin Americans, Japanese, Koreans, Arabs and West Asians.

Consistent with immigrant settlement patterns, almost all visible minorities (about 94%) lived in a census metropolitan area, compared with 62% of the total population. Seven out of every ten visible minority persons in Canada lived in just three census metropolitan

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Visible minority population in census metropolitan areas, 1996 Census



... 1996 Census—visible minorities

areas: Toronto, Vancouver and Montréal. This was more than twice the proportion of Canada's population who resided in these areas (33%). Toronto was home to 42% of the total visible minority population in Canada, the largest proportion of any census metropolitan area; 18% lived in Vancouver and 13% in Montréal.

Over two-thirds (68%) of Canada's visible minority population were immigrants in 1996, while 29% were born in Canada. The remainder were non-permanent residents; that is, people from another country who live in Canada and have work, student or minister's permits, or persons claiming refugee status. Nova Scotia had the highest proportion of Canadian-born (69%) among the visible minority population, followed by New Brunswick (56%). These were the only provinces in which the majority of the visible minority population was Canadian-born.

For more information, contact Viviane Renaud (613-951-2574), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

Note to readers

One of the objectives of the 1996 Census was to provide information on the numbers and characteristics of persons who are members of a visible minority in Canada, as defined by the Employment Equity Act. The Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." Under this definition, the regulations to the Act specify the following groups as visible minorities: Chinese, South Asians, Blacks, Arabs and West Asians, Filipinos, Southeast Asians, Latin Americans, Japanese, Koreans and Pacific Islanders.

The information on the visible minority population was collected using a new Census question that asked respondents if they belonged to one of the population groups defined as a visible minority under the provisions of the Employment Equity Act.

Prison population and costs

After almost a decade of rapid growth, the number of adults behind bars or on some form of community supervision fell (–1.5%) for the third straight year in 1996/97. Although the prison population remained virtually the same, the cost of holding an inmate for a year rose 3% from 1995/96 to an average of \$43,643 per inmate.

In the last decade, about three out of four offenders served sentences on some type of community supervision program (mostly probation or parole). In 1996/97, a monthly average of 117,683 adults were supervised in the community. About 84% were on probation and the rest were on parole or statutory release.

An average of 20,024 adults were in provincial/territorial jails in 1996/97, down nearly 2% from the previous year. About 70% of these inmates were serving sentences; the remaining 30% were either detained in custody awaiting a court disposition or were held on temporary detention. The number of offenders in federal penitentiaries increased almost 1% over the same period to 14,143.

The length of time served by provincial/territorial inmates in 1996/97 was unchanged from the previous year at a median of 31 days. Inmates in federal penitentiaries served an average sentence of 43 months, reflecting the more serious offences punishable by longer sentences.

In 1996/97, federal, provincial and territorial governments spent \$1.97 billion on the corrections system compared with \$1.88 billion five years earlier. Adjusting for inflation, total operating expenses increased a marginal 1% in 1996/97 from a year earlier. Provincial/territorial governments spent an average of \$40,165 a year on each inmate in their jail systems, up 2% from 1995/96. The average cost per inmate in federal penitentiaries rose 5% to \$48,468. When adjusted for inflation, the average federal costs over the past five years increased 2% while provincial/territorial costs fell 7%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00180701, 0018073–00180706.

Juristat: Adult correctional services in Canada, 1996/97, Vol. 18, no. 3 (85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93) is now available. For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1 800 387-2231 or 613-951-9023; fax: 613-951-6615), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Sales of alcoholic beverages up

In 1995/96, the volume of sales of alcoholic beverages for spirits, wine and beer increased for the second consecutive year. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1996, the volume of sales of alcohol increased 1.1% to 2.4 billion litres. Sales of Canadian products edged up 0.5%, while sales of imported products rose 6.3% over the previous fiscal year. Imported alcoholic beverages represented 9.9% of total sales in 1995/96.

Driven by sales of red wines, which averaged increases of 10.8% over the last four years, the volume of sales of wine continued to progress for a third consecutive year. Sales of wine increased 3.6% over the previous fiscal year, the largest increase in six years. Sales also advanced for beer (+0.8%) and spirits (+0.7%).

Note to readers

These statistics on sales of alcoholic beverages by volume should not be equated with data on the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The sales volumes include sales by liquor authorities and their agents, and sales by wineries and breweries and their outlets that operate under licence from the liquor authorities. Data on the consumption of alcoholic beverages would include all of these sales, as well as data on homemade wine and beer, wine and beer manufactured through brew-on-premises operations, sales to Canadian residents in duty-free shops, and any unrecorded transactions.

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... Sales of alcoholic beverages up

Alcoholic beverages, per capita volume of sales, Fiscal year ended March 31, 1996

	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Total
Canada	5.4	10.2	86.0	101.6
Newfoundland	7.0	3.5	91.4	101.9
Prince Edward Island	5.9	4.6	75.6	86.1
Nova Scotia	6.8	5.7	74.6	87.1
New Brunswick	4.7	5.4	76.7	86.8
Quebec	2.5	12.4	91.0	105.9
Ontario	5.7	9.5	85.3	100.5
Manitoba	8.1	6.3	77.0	91.4
Saskatchewan	7.7	9.4	86.7	103.8
British Columbia	6.9	14.7	87.9	109.5
Yukon	11.9	18.2	153.1	183.2
Northwest Territories	9.5	5.4	81.7	96.6

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

On average in 1995/96, Canadians aged 15 years and over bought 86.0 litres of beer, 10.2 litres of wine and 5.4 litres of spirits. Per capita sales increased for wine—the first time in 11 years that sales increased for one of the three types of alcohol.

The value of sales reached \$11.0 billion in 1995/96, up 2.3% over the previous year. Sales of spirits declined slightly (–0.8%). Wine sales rose 6.4% to \$2.1 billion, while beer sales increased 2.1% to \$6.0 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2728, 2730 and 2731.

The control and sale of alcoholic beverages in Canada, fiscal year ended March 31, 1996 (63-202-XPB, \$38) is now available. For further information, contact Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829), Public Institutions Division.

New from Statistics Canada



1996 Census of Agriculture CD-ROM, Release 1

Statistics Canada breaks new ground with the introduction of the *1996 Census of Agriculture CD-ROM*. For the first time, data users can access Census of Agriculture results and information using Windows-based CD-ROM technology. Data tables present all farm variables and selected operator variables from the 1996 Census of Agriculture at the national, provincial and small area levels. The CD also contains data for all farm operator characteristics at the national and provincial levels, plus selected farm data for the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

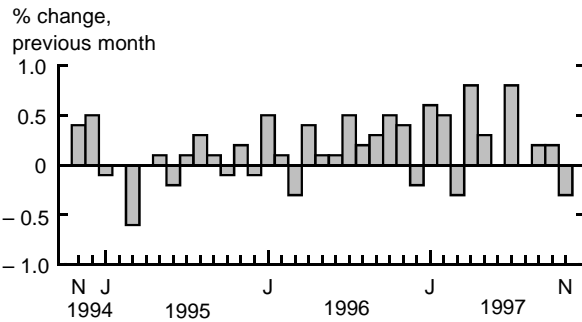
Additional features include: data highlights, reference material for understanding the data, and two issues of *The Daily* that provide analysis, graphs and summaries for the first two releases of 1996 Census of Agriculture data. Users who purchase *Release 1* will receive *Release 2*, at no extra charge, in the late fall of 1998. *Release 2* will contain all data from *Release 1* plus the following national and provincial data: selected cross-classified data from the 1996

Census of Agriculture-Population Linkage database, and selected historical data from previous Census of Agriculture and Agriculture-Population Linkage databases.

The **1996 Census of Agriculture CD-ROM (93F0031XCB, \$2,500)** is now available. To order this product, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or call our national order line (1 800 267-6677). For more information, contact the User Services Unit (1 800 465-1991; 613-951-2889; Internet: villros@statcan.ca), Census of Agriculture.

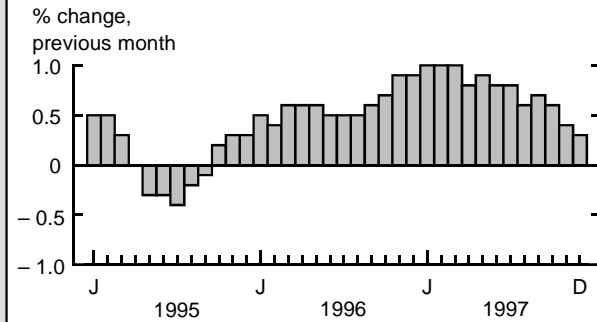
Current trends

Gross domestic product



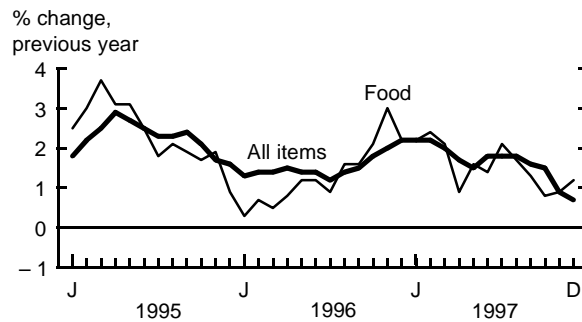
Real gross domestic product at factor cost declined 0.3% in November.

Composite Index



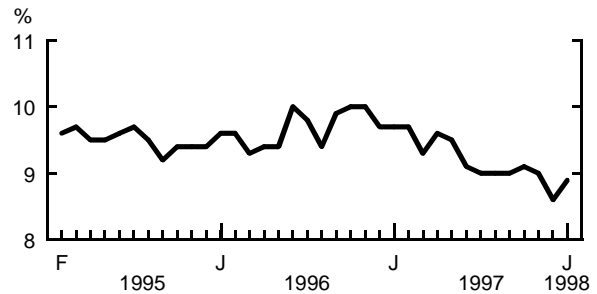
The Composite Index grew by 0.3% in December.

Consumer Price Index



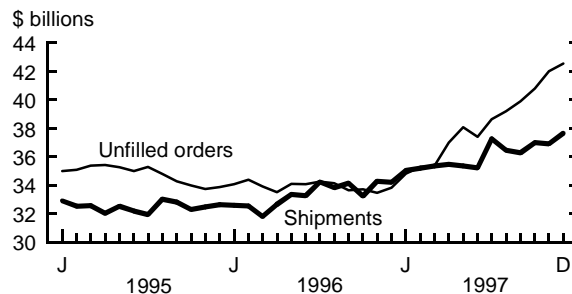
Consumers paid 0.7% more for goods and services in December 1997 than the year before. Food prices rose by 1.2%.

Unemployment rate



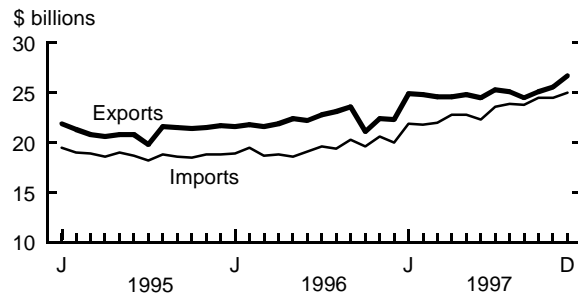
In January, the unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 8.9%.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments increased 2.0% in December to \$37.6 billion. The level of unfilled orders declined 0.4% to \$42.5 billion.

Merchandise trade



In December, the value of merchandise exports jumped 3.9% from November to \$26.7 billion. Imports rose 2.2% to \$25.0 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)	November	697.6	- 0.3%	3.3%
Composite Index (1981=100)	December	202.2	0.3%	9.2%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q3 1997	27.7	2.7%	11.9%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q3 1997	86.2	1.2†	2.9†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	December*	20.1	2.7%	8.2%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	December	144.6	14.6%	32.8%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	January	14.1	0.0%	2.5%
Unemployment rate (%)	January	8.9	0.3†	- 0.8†
Participation rate (%)	January	64.9	0.1†	0.2†
Labour income (\$ billion)	October	37.48	0.2%	3.8%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	November	601.64	0.9%	1.5%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	December*	26.7	3.9%	12.3%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	December*	25.0	2.2%	20.0%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	December*	1.7	0.5	- 1.2
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	December	37.6	2.0%	8.1%
New orders (\$ billion)	December	37.5	- 1.7%	6.9%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	December	42.5	- 0.4%	24.2%
Inventory/shipments ratio	December	1.27	- 0.03	- 0.04
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	December	137.8	- 0.1%	0.7%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	December	120.0	- 0.2%	0.8%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	December	118.4	- 4.1%	- 10.9%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	December	133.6	0.1%	1.3 %

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

* new this week

† percentage point

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A weekly review

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Publications released from February 20 to 26, 1998

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
AGRICULTURE				
Farm cash receipts	January–December 1997	21-001-XPB	20/64	20/64
The dairy review	Q4 1997	23-001QXPB	36/119	36/119
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS				
Juristat—The changing nature of fraud in Canada:				
Internet	1996	85-002-XIE	7	7
paper	1996	85-002-XPE	10/93	10/93
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Canadian international merchandise trade	December 1997	65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Construction type plywood	December 1997	35-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	November 1997	26-006-XPB	19/186	19/186
Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes)	January 1998	43-009-XPB	7/62	7/62
Food industries	1995	32-250-XPB	40	40
Gas utilities	November 1997	55-002-XPB	17/165	17/165
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	January 1998	44-004-XPB	7/62	7/62
Sawmills and planing mills	December 1997	35-003-XPB	12/114	12/114
PRICES				
Consumer prices and price indexes	Q3 1997	62-010-XPB	25/83	25/83

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Key release calendar: March 1998

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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.