



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, May 8, 1998

OVERVIEW

◆ Economic activity rebounds

In February, gross domestic product rebounded back to the level that prevailed before the ice storm.

◆ Outlook for new housing remains positive

The value of building permits for the housing sector rose slightly in the first quarter of 1998. March's strong performance was behind the advance.

◆ Industrial product prices fall

Industrial product prices fell between February and March. Several industries contributed to the drop, but the most significant decline was in the motor vehicle industry.

◆ Manufacturers continue paying less for raw materials

Manufacturers paid less for their raw materials in March than they did in February. Once again, the decline was mainly due to a drop in crude oil prices.

◆ Earnings rise, employment declines

Average weekly earnings increased in most industries in February, while total employment fell slightly.

◆ Most smokers started in their teens

People who began smoking at the beginning of their teens are much less likely to quit than other smokers.

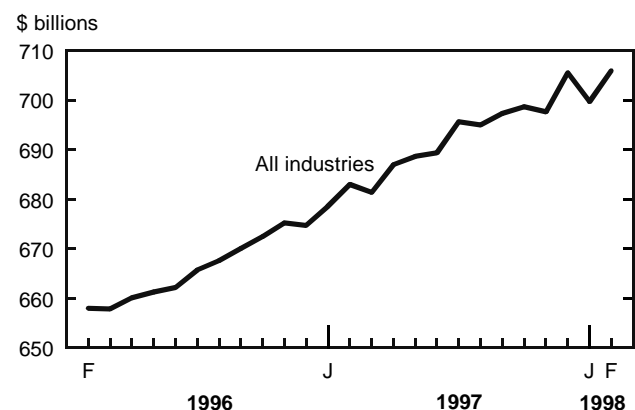
Economic activity rebounds

Gross domestic product (GDP) rebounded 0.9% in February, as economic activity returned to the level that prevailed before January's ice storm and its negative effects.

The manufacturing sector surged 2.6% in February, more than erasing the decline caused by January's ice storm. Overall, the gains were widespread: 19 of 22 major industrial groups, accounting for over 90% of total manufacturing production, advanced. Output soared in the fabricated metal products industry, and it also increased in the machinery industry. After three consecutive declines, production of electrical and electronic equipment shot up as makers of business machines and computer components raised output. Production of telecommunications equipment was flat following a large gain in January.

The auto and parts sector returned to December production levels in February, following the end of scheduled shutdowns at two large auto assembly plants in January. The broader transportation equipment industry also posted an increase, as makers of small personal craft increased output after a series of six monthly declines. The chemical industry yielded the only large drop in manufacturing.

Gross domestic product at factor cost



(continued on page 2)

... Economic activity rebounds

Wholesale sales rose 1.1% in February, regaining part of the ground lost in January. Sales were higher for most categories of goods, including motor vehicles, metals and hardware, and household goods. Wholesalers of machinery and equipment experienced a second consecutive decline after an almost uninterrupted string of increases in 1997.

Retailers also enjoyed higher sales in February (+0.7%), as sales for most returned to or surpassed December levels. Most clothing and furniture stores and stores selling other durable goods saw sales advance at a healthy clip. Sales by auto dealers, however, failed to return to earlier levels after the plunge in January that followed a high December level. Sales of more expensive trucks and sport utility vehicles have slumped since December. Excluding vehicle sales, the sales of all other retailers were up 1.3% in February.

Electrical utilities recovered about half of the previous month's loss, registering a 6.8% gain in February. The gas distribution industry recorded a decline. Total construction activity increased 1.5%. In February, GDP in the insurance industry fell by a further

Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into outputs. Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. Estimates are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

11.5%. The mining, quarrying and oil well sector posted a decrease for the second month in a row. The transportation industry recorded a 1.7% increase, while business services advanced 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

*The February 1998 issue of **Gross domestic product by industry** (15-001-XPB, \$15/\$145) will be available shortly. For analytical information, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; evanric@statcan.ca); for information about purchasing data, contact Kim Lauzon (613-951-9417; lauzonk@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)*

Outlook for new housing remains positive

Municipalities issued \$3.0 billion worth of building permits in March, up 1.2% from February and the highest level in almost seven years. In the residential sector, both single- and multi-family dwellings contributed to the 8.7% rise, as the value of housing permits hit \$1.6 billion. Non-residential permits, however, dropped 6.6% to \$1.4 billion. March's strong performance in housing resulted in a slight (+0.7%) first-quarter increase in the overall value of building permits compared with the fourth quarter of 1997.

Strong consumer confidence and affordable housing have created a positive short-term outlook for new housing construction. Municipalities issued \$4.6 billion in building permits for new housing between January and March, up 1.9% from the previous quarter. This gain was entirely due to a 21.4% increase in plans for multi-family dwellings. Permits for single-family housing dropped 4.4%.

In the first quarter of 1998, the value of residential building permits increased in 7 of the 12 provinces and territories. Ontario (+2.9%) contributed most to the advance, as a strong showing in its multi-family component more than offset a drop on the single-family side. British Columbia followed, posting a 4.3% increase in residential intentions. By contrast, Nova Scotia reported the most significant quarterly drop (-20.2%), as permits for both single- and multi-family homes declined.

On the non-residential side, construction intentions declined a marginal 0.7% to \$3.9 billion in the first quarter. This dip was attributable to the industrial component, which decreased 15.5%. Almost all the decline in industrial intentions was offset by the 13.2% increase in institutional permits, which reached their highest quarterly level since the fourth quarter of 1991. Construction intentions for government buildings were entirely responsible for the advance. Commercial permits increased 1.5% over the last quarter of 1997, with most of the increase coming from permits for offices and laboratories.

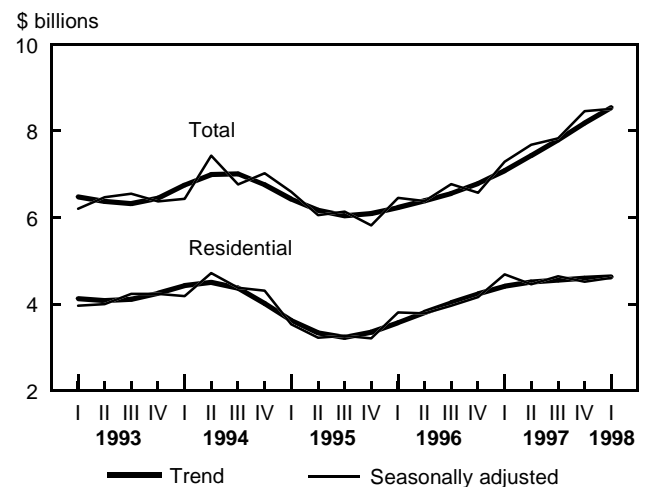
Note to readers

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 (such as 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.

Value of building permits



(continued on page 3)

... Outlook for new housing remains positive

Ontario was also the largest contributor to the quarterly increase in the non-residential sector, recording a 13.9% rise. Most of the strength came from institutional and commercial projects, although industrial projects also contributed. The quarterly gain in Quebec was also notable, at 8.6%. On the other hand, British Columbia and Alberta reported the most significant decreases: -21.5% and -20.8% respectively.

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

The March 1998 issue of **Building permits** will be released in May on the Internet (64-001-XIB, \$19). 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 March 1998 Seasonally adjusted

| | Total | | Residential | | Non-residential | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | \$ millions | % change, previous month | \$ millions | % change, previous month | \$ millions | % change, previous month |
| Canada | 2,988 | 1.2 | 1,635 | 8.7 | 1,354 | - 6.6 |
| Newfoundland | 19 | - 19.3 | 18 | 31.6 | 1 | - 88.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10 | 92.8 | 7 | 49.3 | 3 | 561.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 39 | - 17.6 | 19 | - 23.4 | 20 | - 11.2 |
| New Brunswick | 39 | 40.7 | 19 | 3.7 | 20 | 114.8 |
| Quebec | 470 | - 14.9 | 223 | - 2.4 | 247 | - 23.8 |
| Ontario | 1,476 | 13.8 | 810 | 20.5 | 666 | 6.6 |
| Manitoba | 89 | 32.7 | 27 | 0.3 | 62 | 54.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 58 | 73.5 | 19 | 1.3 | 39 | 164.3 |
| Alberta | 395 | - 18.9 | 244 | - 3.4 | 151 | - 35.6 |
| British Columbia | 391 | - 5.1 | 248 | 1.9 | 143 | - 15.3 |
| Yukon | 3 | 92.8 | 1 | 27.2 | 2 | 182.4 |
| Northwest Territories | 2 | 135.7 | 0 | 198.0 | 1 | 118.5 |

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

Industrial product prices fall

Industrial product prices fell 1.0% between February and March. The motor vehicle industry posted the most significant decline (-2.1%), but several other industries contributed to the drop: refined petroleum products (-3.1%), sawmills (-2.7%), newsprint (-2.1%) and pulp (-2.5%). The few price increases that did occur in March were quite small. Compared with March 1997, prices declined 0.6%. If the Canada-U.S. exchange rate movements were taken into account, prices would have declined 0.4% in March, and would have been down 1.5% compared with a year earlier.

In March, most of the decline in new motor vehicle prices was caused by the exchange rate effect. Canadian export prices for both automobiles and trucks fell 2.3%. However, increased incentives saw domestic automobile prices fall 0.4% as the Big Three North American manufacturers boosted their incentives somewhat for certain vehicles.

Manufacturers' prices for gasoline and fuel oil declined for the seventh consecutive month in March (-3.1%). Retail prices for gasoline continued to move down, along with crude oil prices. Prices for softwood lumber fell 3.2% in March. Sawmill shipments (in constant dollar terms) for the first two months of 1998 dropped 15.5% from a year earlier. Pulp prices declined 2.9% in March, while newsprint prices were down 2.2%.

In the United States, industrial production has been slowing for the last several months. Total industrial output was up marginally in March. However, manufacturing output continued to edge down (-0.4%), leaving prices 1.6% lower than a year earlier. The

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs) occurring between the time when a good leaves a plant and when a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods and they often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by approximately 0.25%.

decline in the 12-month change continues in both Canada and the United States. If the effect of the Canada-U.S. exchange rate on Canadian manufacturing industry prices were removed, the year-over-year decline in both countries would have been quite similar over the last six months.

Among the European members of the G7, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices are: 1.4% in Italy (March); 1.0% in the United Kingdom (March); 0.6% in Germany (March); and 0.9% in France (December).

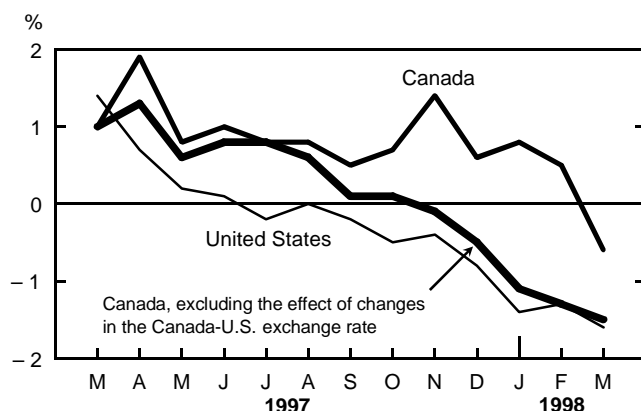
(continued on page 4)

... Industrial product prices fall

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1878.

The March 1998 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of May. For further information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Industrial product prices, annual change



Manufacturers continue paying less for raw materials

Manufacturers paid 2.7% less for raw materials in March than in February. The continued drop in crude oil prices, along with lower prices for coffee, unrefined sugar, hogs and precious metals, was behind the decline. Higher prices for copper concentrates, canola, potatoes, and sheep and lambs partly offset the overall decrease. If the volatile mineral fuels category (90% of which is crude oil) were excluded, raw material prices would have declined 0.8% between February and March. Compared with March 1997, prices were down 14.8%. Again, if mineral fuels were excluded, raw material prices would have decreased 9.6% compared with March 1997.

In March, crude oil prices fell 8.1% to record the fifth straight monthly decline. High inventories of crude, heating oil and, in some areas, winter-grade gasoline were behind this recent drop. Vegetable product prices fell 3.2%, as lower prices for green coffee, unrefined sugar, and grains were somewhat offset by higher prices for canola and potatoes. Compared with 12 months earlier, vegetable product prices declined 7.7%. Unusually warm weather this winter lowered demand for coffee, leaving inventories at their highest levels in more than two years. Sugar prices fell to their lowest level in more than four years as an ample supply met with sharply reduced demand.

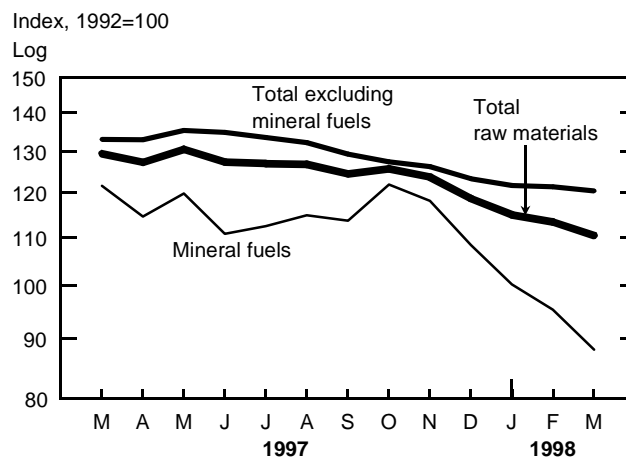
Wood prices fell slightly in March (-0.6%), due to lower prices for logs and pulpwood. Compared with March 1997, prices for wood were down 14.5%. Log prices have been on a downward trend for just over a year. Ferrous material prices declined 1.8% compared with February, but remained 6.9% higher than a year earlier. Prices for animals and animal products edged down 0.1% between February and March, and dropped 5.6% compared with 12 months earlier.

Non-ferrous metal prices edged down 0.4% in March, mainly due to lower prices for precious metals, aluminum materials, and radioactive concentrates. Higher prices for copper concentrates

Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Unlike the Industrial Product Price Index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Raw material prices



(+5.8%) greatly offset the overall downward movement for non-ferrous metals. Prices for non-ferrous metals were 16.3% lower this March compared with the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.

The March 1998 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of May. For further information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Earnings rise, employment declines

Average weekly earnings rose 0.5% to \$609.70 in February. Compared with February 1997, earnings were up 2.2%. Earnings gains for salaried employees and other employees such as commissioned salespersons accounted for the increase. However, a drop in overtime for employees paid by the hour led to a slight decline in their earnings.

Earnings grew in most industries in February, with the notable exception of communications and other utilities. This decline in earnings was mostly due to reduced overtime for electric power systems workers in Quebec and Ontario. Following much higher overtime earnings and hours in January after the ice storm, overtime hours decreased in February.

Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour moved down slightly between January and February, from 31.2 to 31.0. This decrease was noted in a majority of industries. The largest drop occurred in finance, insurance and real estate, but a substantial drop was also observed in communications and other utilities.

Total employment fell slightly in February. Employers in wholesale and retail trade and in accommodation, food and miscellaneous services accounted for most of the payroll reductions. Manufacturers added almost 17,000 additional employees in February, which partly offset declines in other industries.

Employment declined in all provinces and territories except for Quebec (+10,000) and Ontario (+20,000). The largest drop in employment was recorded in British Columbia (−14,000).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285–4466, 9438–9452, 9639–9664 and 9899–9911.

*Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available in the monthly publication **Employment, earnings and hours** (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320), the historical publication **Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1984–1996***

Note to readers

The Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) is currently in the final phase of a major, multi-year project to improve the estimates of business payrolls and paid employment, and to reduce the reporting burden on businesses. With the change in methodology, employment estimates from the administrative records may show a different seasonal pattern than the previous questionnaire data, which can only be assessed within the context of a longer time period. Statistics Canada continues to monitor these impacts and will help users interpret its data.

Average weekly earnings, February 1998

Seasonally adjusted

| | Industrial aggregate | % change, previous month | % change, previous year |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | \$ | | |
| Canada | 609.70 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| Newfoundland | 520.03 | − 0.2 | − 1.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 491.75 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 504.99 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| New Brunswick | 521.84 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Quebec | 578.42 | 0.7 | 3.1 |
| Ontario | 652.53 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Manitoba | 540.30 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 540.86 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| Alberta | 613.55 | 0.9 | 3.6 |
| British Columbia | 618.73 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Yukon | 686.66 | − 0.6 | − 1.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 732.09 | 1.9 | 0.2 |

(diskette: 72F0002XDE, \$120) and by custom tabulations. For further information, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

Most smokers started in their teens

Individuals who begin smoking in early adolescence are much less likely to quit and are also more likely to become heavy smokers. In fact, among Canadians aged 21 to 39 who smoked daily, the odds of being a heavy smoker for those who started at 13 or younger were 2.5 times higher than for smokers who started after the age of 19. In addition, just 18% of smokers who started when they were 13 or younger had stopped within 10 years, compared with 42% of those who started at the age of 20 or older.

For women, any delay in the onset of smoking beyond the age of 13 significantly increased their chances of quitting later in life. But for men, the likelihood of quitting was significantly higher only for those who started at age 20 or older.

In 1994–95, about 6.9 million Canadians aged 15 and older smoked. And 16% of those aged 21 to 39 who had smoked daily at some time in their lives began smoking at age 13 or less. Another 55% reported starting between 14 and 17, and 15% between 18 and 19. The remaining 14% began smoking daily at age 20 or older.

Note to readers

Data are from the 1994–95 National Population Health Survey (NPHS). Data from more than 3,400 respondents aged 21 to 39 who were daily smokers or who had been at some time in their lives were analyzed to determine the impact of starting at an early age, as well as their chances of quitting. The results were consistent with the conclusions of previous research.

Respondents who reported their ethnic origin as “Native/Aboriginal peoples of North America (North American Indian, Métis, Inuit/Eskimo)” were considered to be Aboriginal. Those whose ethnicity was in any other category, including multiple categories, were considered non-Aboriginal.

Overall, smoking rates in Canada declined during the 1970s and 1980s. By 1994–95, 31% of individuals aged 15 and older smoked daily or occasionally, down from 45% 30 years earlier. The decline was more pronounced among men than women. During the same period, 28% of teenagers aged 15 to 19 were either occasional or daily smokers, up from 21% in 1990.

(continued on page 6)

... Most smokers started in their teens

In 1994-95, nearly one-quarter of Canadians were former daily smokers. Most of them (55%) cited concern about future health as their main reason for quitting. Although not all smokers were able to quit, many reported that they had tried. Proportionately more teenagers and young adults tried to quit than did older smokers.

Nearly one-half (49%) of people aged 15 and older in the Northwest Territories were daily smokers. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories combined, two-thirds of Aboriginal people aged 12 and older were smokers, compared with one-third of non-Aboriginal people in the same age range. In both Quebec and Prince Edward Island, 3 out of 10 individuals aged 15 and older smoked daily. In British Columbia, 21% of residents aged 15 and older were smokers.

Only about half of Canadians know that smoking is a risk factor for heart disease. Among people who had been diagnosed with heart disease, 23% continued to smoke daily. And of these

smokers, 42% smoked more than a pack a day. More than one-third of people aged 35 to 64 who were free from heart disease reported that they smoked. Nearly half of the men in this age group smoked more than a pack a day.

*The Spring 1998 issue of **Health reports** (82-003-XPB, \$35/\$116, paper; 82-003-XIE, \$26/\$87, Internet) is now available. For more information about the age of smoking initiation, contact Jiajian Chen (613-951-5059); for information on smoking prevalence and quitting, contact Megan Stephens (613-951-7243); for information on smoking among territorial residents, contact Brent Diverty (613-951-7329); and for details on smoking and the risk of heart disease, contact Helen Johansen (613-722-5570). All are with Health Statistics Division.*

New from Statistics Canada

The Nation Series, Edition 2 1996 Census

The Nation Series, Edition 2 is the second of four CD-ROMs containing tables from The Nation series, which provides 1996 Census data for Canada, the provinces and territories and, in most cases, for census metropolitan areas. Many tables include comparative data from previous censuses.

Incorporating all data from the first edition, the second edition contains complete tables for age, sex and marital status; family structure; structural type of dwelling and household size; immigration and citizenship; languages; Aboriginal data; and ethnic origin and visible minorities.

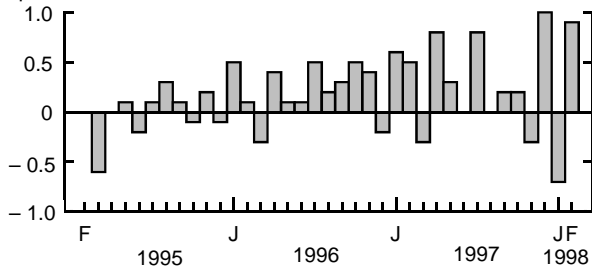
Included with this package is the software *Beyond 20/20®*. The browser has many powerful features for quick and easy searching and sorting, and for copying tables and charts to other Windows applications.

*For further information, or to order your copy of **The Nation Series, Edition 2** (93F0020XCP96002, \$60), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.*

Current trends

Gross domestic product

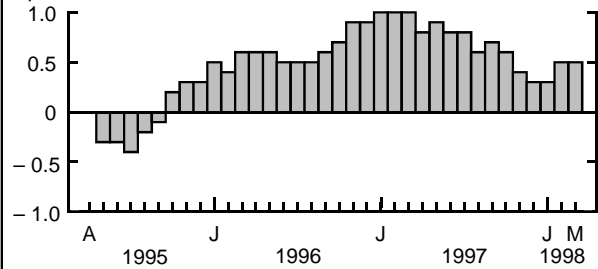
% change,
previous month



Real gross domestic product at factor cost rebounded 0.9% in February.

Composite Index

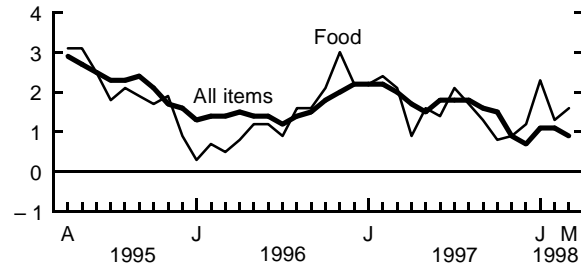
% change,
previous month



The Composite Index grew by 0.5% in March.

Consumer Price Index

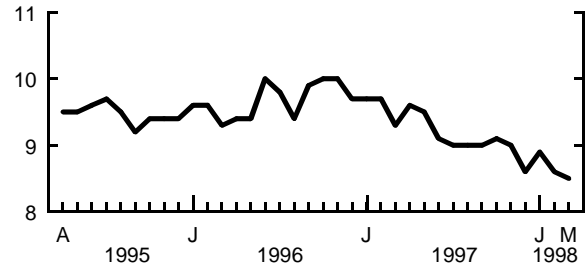
% change,
previous year



Consumers paid 0.9% more for goods and services in March 1998 than the year before. Food prices rose by 1.6%.

Unemployment rate

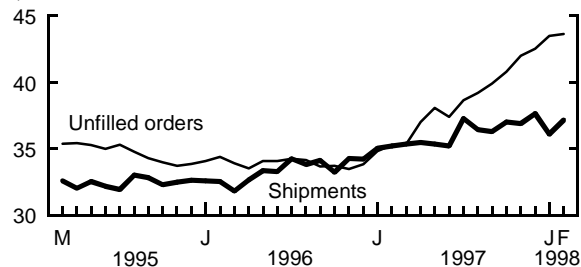
%



In March, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points to 8.5%.

Manufacturing

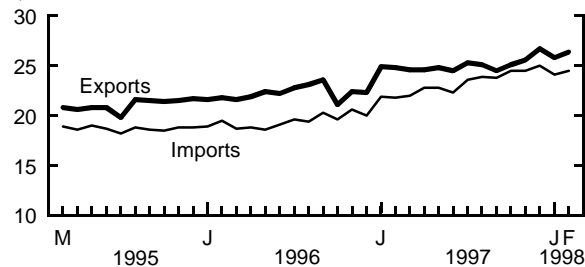
\$ billions



Manufacturers' shipments rose 2.9% in February to \$37.1 billion. The level of unfilled orders increased 0.5% to \$43.6 billion.

Merchandise trade

\$ billions



In February, the value of merchandise exports rose 2.2% from January to \$26.4 billion. Imports increased 0.9% to \$24.5 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) | February* | 706.6 | 0.9% | 3.4% |
| Composite Index (1981=100) | March | 204.6 | 0.5% | 7.3% |
| Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion) | Q4 1997 | 29.2 | 3.1% | 16.0% |
| Capacity utilization (%) | Q4 1997 | 85.6 | 0.3† | 2.5† |
| DOMESTIC DEMAND | | | | |
| Retail trade (\$ billion) | February | 19.9 | 0.1% | 4.3% |
| New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units) | February | 110.7 | 5.0% | 0.2% |
| LABOUR | | | | |
| Employment (millions) | March | 14.2 | 0.1% | 2.9% |
| Unemployment rate (%) | March | 8.5 | -0.1† | -0.8† |
| Participation rate (%) | March | 64.9 | -0.1† | 0.3† |
| Labour income (\$ billion) | January | 37.7 | -0.0% | 3.2% |
| Average weekly earnings (\$) | February* | 609.70 | 0.5% | 2.2% |
| 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) | February | 37.2 | 2.9% | 4.5% |
| New orders (\$ billion) | February | 37.4 | 0.8% | 4.0% |
| Unfilled orders (\$ billion) | February | 43.6 | 0.5% | 22.2% |
| Inventory/shipments ratio | February | 1.30 | -0.03 | 0.02 |
| PRICES | | | | |
| Consumer Price Index (1992=100) | March | 108.4 | 0.1% | 0.9% |
| Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100) | March* | 118.4 | -1.0% | -0.6% |
| Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100) | March* | 110.1 | -2.7% | -14.8% |
| New Housing Price Index (1986=100) | February | 99.8 | - | 1.0% |

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

* new this week

† percentage point

- Nil or zero

Infomat

A weekly review

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Publications released from May 1 to 7, 1998

| Division/Title of publication | Period | Catalogue number | Price: Issue/Subscription | |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Canada (C\$) | Outside Canada (US\$) |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | |
| Cereals and oilseeds review | February 1998 | 22-007-XPB | 15/149 | 15/149 |
| BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS | | | | |
| Canada's international transactions in securities | February 1998 | 67-002-XPB | 18/176 | 18/176 |
| BUSINESS AND LABOUR MARKET ANALYSIS | | | | |
| The evolving workplace: Findings from the pilot Workplace and Employee Survey | 1996 | 71-583-XPE | 20 | 20 |
| CENSUS | | | | |
| The Nation Series, edition 2 | 1996 | 93F0020XCB96002 | 60 | 60 |
| DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES | | | | |
| Wholesale trade | February 1998 | 63-008-XIB | 14/140 | 14/140 |
| LABOUR | | | | |
| Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds | Q3 1997 | 74-001-XPB | 19/62 | 19/62 |
| MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY | | | | |
| Asphalt roofing | March 1998 | 45-001-XPB | 7/62 | 7/62 |
| Coal and coke statistics | February 1998 | 45-002-XPB | 12/114 | 12/114 |
| Energy statistics handbook: | April 1998 | | | |
| diskette | | 57-601-XDE | 284 | 284 |
| update | | 57-601-UPB | 387 | 387 |
| Production and disposition of tobacco products | March 1998 | 32-022-XPB | 7/62 | 7/62 |
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