



# Infomat

## A Weekly Review

Friday, June 13, 1997

### OVERVIEW

#### ◆ Domestic demand drives economy

The economy maintained its momentum in the first quarter of 1997. Gross domestic product grew, domestic demand remained strong and exports rebounded.

#### ◆ Current account deficit increases

In the first quarter of 1997, Canada posted its second quarterly deficit in the current account following four quarterly surpluses.

#### ◆ Unemployment rate edges down

Despite strong job gains, the unemployment rate edged down only slightly between April and May.

#### ◆ Number of help-wanted ads rises again

In May, the number of help-wanted advertisements in newspapers rose for the eighth consecutive month. Nine provinces recorded increases.

#### ◆ Productivity remains relatively weak

With sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during 1996, growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak.

#### ◆ Canadians using urban transit less and less

In 1996, the number of trips Canadians took on urban transit fell to its lowest level in about 25 years.

### Domestic demand drives economy

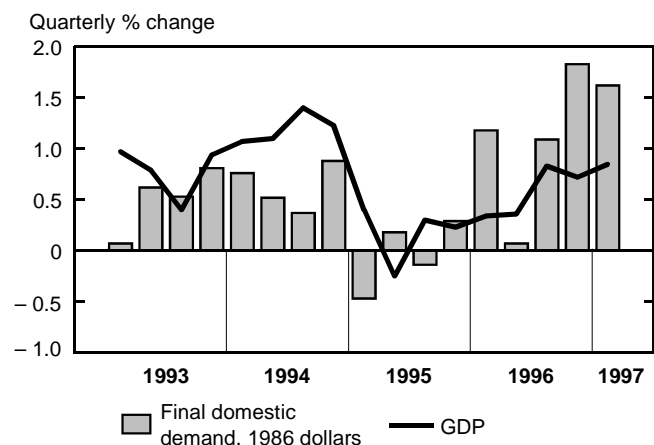
The economy maintained its momentum in the first quarter of 1997, as gross domestic product grew 0.8% following similar gains in the previous two quarters. Business plant and equipment investment, consumer spending, and investment in housing recorded healthy gains. Exports rebounded after stalling in the fourth quarter. Imports also increased sharply, which fed both domestic demand and intermediate inputs to export production. Business investment in inventories rose, but at a much lower rate compared with the fourth quarter.

Business investment in plants and equipment rose 4.8% in the first quarter of 1997 following strong back-to-back gains in the last two quarters of 1996. Engineering construction grew in the first quarter and business spending on machinery and equipment remained strong. Corporate profits were also up in the quarter, while undistributed profits showed even stronger growth. Corporations raised a substantial amount of funds to help finance stronger investment and other transactions.

Consumer spending surged 1.3% in the first quarter and household borrowing remained high. The key factors behind the

(continued on page 2)

#### Economic activity



### ... Domestic demand drives economy

growth were acquisitions of motor vehicles, along with furniture, appliances and other household goods, which continued to post healthy increases following five consecutive quarters of strong housing investment.

Investment in new housing jumped 7.9% in the first quarter after a temporary setback in the previous quarter, and renovation spending also gained momentum. Personal disposable income was unchanged. Higher labour income and unincorporated business net income were offset by further declines in investment income and transfers from government as well as higher income tax collections.

The strength in personal loans was related to both higher spending and investment in registered retirement savings plans. Mortgage borrowing was down from the fourth quarter of 1996, in line with the dip in the resale housing market. The ratio of personal savings to disposable income was around 2% in the first quarter, a ratio comparable with that of the early 1960s when interest and inflation rates were similarly low.

Exports of goods, which dropped in the fourth quarter due to a strike in the automobile industry, rebounded 6.3% in the first quarter as activity in this sector returned to a normal level. Exports also increased for office machines and equipment, wood pulp and

other manufactured products. The 6.7% increase in imports of merchandise was also partly related to the auto strike, as imports of auto parts picked up sharply. Demand by businesses for machinery and equipment accounted for most of the increase.

Overall government spending, which includes interest payments and transfers, declined 0.4% (in current prices), while revenues grew 1.3%. This left the overall government net lending position at a surplus of \$496 million—the first government surplus since the fourth quarter of 1974.

The overall government deficit has declined steadily since the peak of \$58.5 billion in the second quarter of 1993. At the federal level, the deficit fell from \$22.5 billion to \$5.6 billion over the last five quarters; at the provincial level, the \$1.9 billion deficit has turned around to a surplus of \$5.1 billion.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-726, 728-744, 748-750, 1791, 1792, 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408, 7433 and 7434.**

*The first quarter 1997 issue of National economic and financial accounts, quarterly estimates (13-001-XPB, \$44/\$145) will be available shortly. For more information, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.*

## Current account deficit increases

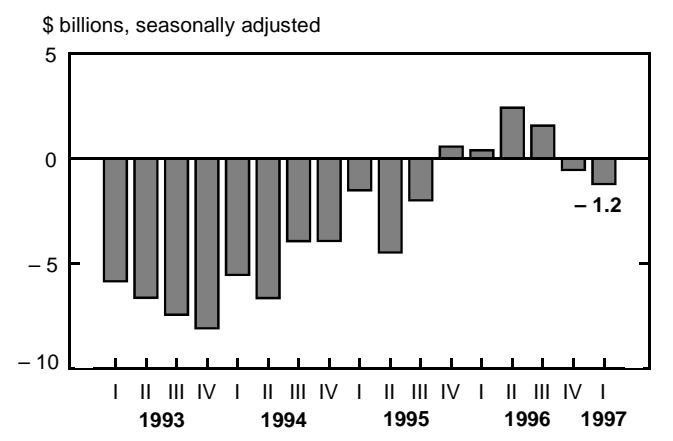
In the first quarter of 1997, Canada's current account deficit rose to \$1.2 billion (seasonally adjusted), as the country continued to spend more on goods, services, investment income and current transfers than it earned from abroad. This was the second quarterly deficit after four surpluses. Higher net payments on investment income and current transfers were responsible for this latest increase in the deficit.

In the financial account (not seasonally adjusted), foreign deposits in Canada increased sharply; funds came mainly from U.S. affiliates of Canadian banks. Foreign-based companies also added to their direct investment in Canada, mostly by reinvesting a significant portion of the profits earned from their Canadian operations. Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian securities moderated. For the second consecutive quarter, Canadian residents channelled large amounts of funds abroad, notably through portfolio investment in foreign securities and direct investment in foreign companies.

Driven by record profits earned by foreign multinationals in Canada, the deficit on investment income increased sharply to \$7.1 billion (+\$0.7 billion). The increase was partly offset by a continuous decline in interest payments, which reflected both lower interest rates as well as reduced borrowing from abroad.

Canadian corporations rapidly increased their sales and purchases of goods from abroad. The surplus on goods edged up to \$8.3 billion. Exports of automotive products (notably vehicles) moved up strongly, accompanied by other gains in natural gas and a variety of industrial products. Grains exports and aircraft and parts declined. Automotive products (mainly auto parts) also led the increase in imports during the first quarter. Increases were widespread in machinery and equipment, and for other industrial goods.

### Current account balance



At \$2.4 billion, the deficit on services remained flat. It narrowed somewhat on travel and transportation, while growing moderately on commercial services.

Non-residents increased their deposits at Canadian banks by a record \$18.5 billion. Canadian banks also increased their deposits abroad in the first quarter by \$5.2 billion after sending a record \$13.4 billion abroad in the previous quarter.

Foreign multinationals channelled a substantial \$3.4 billion of direct investment into Canada. A significant portion of the funds represented the reinvestment of profits made in Canada by U.S.-controlled companies into their Canadian operations, mainly in the transportation equipment industry.

(continued on page 3)

### ... Current account deficit increases

Non-residents purchased a moderate \$3.9 billion of Canadian portfolio securities, mostly in short-term paper. As market prices moderated, foreign investors sold \$0.7 billion of Canadian stocks in the first quarter of 1997 (they had accumulated \$8.3 billion over 1996, when market prices rose sharply).

Canadian residents bought \$4.5 billion of foreign portfolio stocks and bonds, evenly split between U.S. and other foreign securities. Canadian companies channelled \$3.9 billion into direct investment abroad. A substantial portion of the funds went to

purchase existing interests in the energy and metallic minerals sectors abroad, and the funds were widely diversified among various countries.

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

**Canada's balance of international payments, 1926 to 1996 and first quarter of 1997 (67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division.**

## Unemployment rate edges down

**E**mployment posted its third consecutive monthly increase in May, rising by an estimated 61,000. Despite strong job gains, the unemployment rate edged down only slightly between April and May (– 0.1 percentage points) to 9.5%, as the labour force expanded by 51,000. The growth of 156,000 jobs since February represents the strongest three-month gain since 1994.

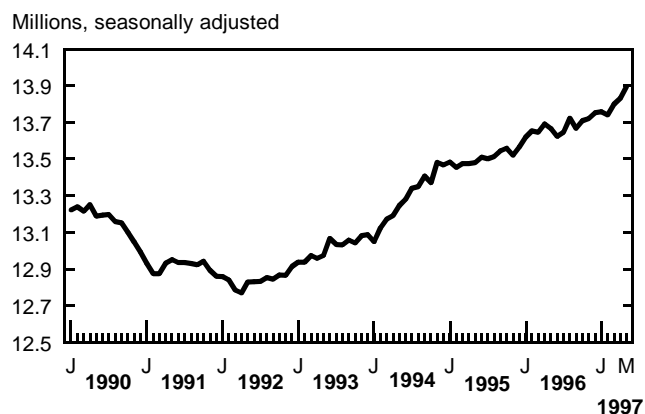
Once again, adults (those aged 25 and over) were the only ones to benefit from the monthly increase in employment. In May, employment for adults rose by 71,000, almost entirely in full-time work.

For youths aged 15 to 24, employment changed little in May and remained 3% below the May 1996 level. The youth unemployment rate was up slightly from April and remained high at 17.2%. Students searching for summer jobs met with difficult conditions, as the unemployment rate for 20- to 24-year-old returning students rose to 19.3% (+4.3 percentage points) compared with the previous year—despite a drop in labour force participation.

Employment in community, business and personal services rose by 76,000 in May, up 4.5% since September 1996. Most of these employment increases have been in business and personal services. Little changed in the goods sector in May. Construction employment declined; however, despite recent fluctuations, 47,000 jobs were gained since last May. In other primary industries, employment was up in May, partially offsetting the losses over the previous three months. In manufacturing, employment remained steady for the second consecutive month following a strong gain in March. Private sector employment rose by an estimated 52,000 in May, with self-employed workers accounting for more than half of the gain. In the public sector, the employment picture has remained much the same for almost a year.

Ontario posted the largest employment gain in May (+41,000). Over the past year, job gains in Ontario have been mainly in construction and business and personal services. In Quebec,

### Employment



employment changed little in May; however, the total gain of 67,000 jobs since November offset the losses recorded last year.

In Western Canada, the only significant change in employment was in Alberta. The number of workers there rose by 10,000 in May, continuing the upward trend that began four years ago. Saskatchewan recorded a slight employment increase, while employment in Manitoba and British Columbia changed little in May.

In the Atlantic region, New Brunswick lost 3,000 jobs in May, which partially wiped out April's increase. There was little overall employment change in the other Atlantic provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450–3471, 3483–3502 and table 00799999.**

For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. (See also "Current trends" on page 7.)

## Number of help-wanted ads rises again

The number of help-wanted ads continued to move upward in May. The Help-wanted Index posted its eighth consecutive monthly increase, rising 4% to reach 106. The index rose in nine provinces, with Newfoundland remaining at its April level. Since October 1996, the index has increased 20%. This recent rise in the index is in line with the improvement in other economic indicators.

**Help-wanted Index, May 1997**  
(1991=100), seasonally adjusted

	Level	% change, previous year	% change, previous month
<b>Canada</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>
Atlantic provinces	119	16	3
Newfoundland	90	13	0
Prince Edward Island	199	35	9
Nova Scotia	112	15	2
New Brunswick	121	3	5
Quebec	93	7	3
Ontario	110	21	3
Prairie provinces	125	36	4
Manitoba	132	27	5
Saskatchewan	122	31	4
Alberta	123	43	4
British Columbia	76	17	1

### 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 indices have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to ease month-to-month comparisons.

Beginning in June 1997, the index will be reweighted using the 1996 Census of Population estimates. The Help-wanted Index series will be revised historically from January 1981.

In May, the index for Ontario advanced 3% to 110—the highest level recorded since February 1991. In Quebec, the index rose 3% to 93. This was the fourth consecutive rise in Quebec, bringing the index to its highest level since March 1996.

British Columbia's index increased 1% in May, to reach 76. In the Prairies, the index rose 4% to 125. Since October 1996, the index for the Prairies has increased 33%, heavily influenced by the 40% increase in Alberta's index.

In the Atlantic provinces, the index posted a 3% gain to reach 119 in May. This was its highest level since December 1990. Three provinces recorded increases, with Prince Edward Island (+9%) leading the way for the third consecutive month. The index for the Atlantic provinces has grown significantly (+16%) since January 1997.

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

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

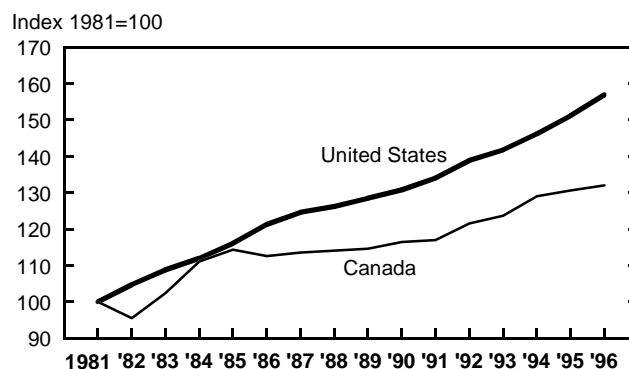
## Productivity remains relatively weak

Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. The 0.4% increase in productivity recorded by the business sector matched the rate of growth seen in 1995, but was much lower than the 2.2% gain recorded in 1994. Manufacturing—an important segment of the business sector—showed a productivity increase of 1.3%, less than half its 1995 rate.

From 1961 to 1985, labour productivity in both the Canadian and the U.S. manufacturing sectors grew at similar rates; however, in 1986, Canadian manufacturing started to lag behind. But Canada has performed better than the United States in the services sector, as well as in some goods-producing industries (construction and mining, for example). In 1996, Canadian manufacturers recorded growth of 1.1% in labour productivity compared with 3.8% for U.S. manufacturers. The U.S. gain was up slightly from 1995, while the Canadian rate was virtually unchanged.

Preliminary estimates for 1996 show that both Canadian services- and goods-producing industries registered similar productivity growth. However, the service sector had a much stronger growth in output (+3.4%) and in hours worked (+2.9%). Detailed estimates

### Manufacturers' labour productivity



of labour productivity indicate that services generally registered an increase, with the exception of the community, business and personal services industry group.

Elsewhere, communications, public utilities, and transportation and storage registered the largest productivity increases in 1996. Significant layoffs accompanied the performance of these three industries.

(continued on page 5)



### ... Productivity remains relatively weak

In the business sector, preliminary estimates for hourly compensation paid to workers jumped 3.1% in 1996, compared with the cumulative 2.6% increase of the previous three years. Hourly compensation rose at roughly the same pace in both the goods- and services-producing industries. Every industry posted increases in hourly compensation, with the most notable changes in forestry, public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Unit labour cost increased 2.8% in the business sector in 1996, mainly reflecting the increase in hourly compensation. Increases in unit labour cost were recorded in construction (+5.9%), community, business and personal services (+5.2%), agriculture (+4.6%) and forestry (+4.4%). Robust productivity growth in communication and public utilities led to a decline in unit labour cost in these industries, despite the high levels of hourly wage rate growth in these activities.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 7898 and 7916-7939.**

For further information, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654; fax: 613-951-0489), Micro-economic Analysis Division.

### Definitions

**Productivity** refers to multifactor productivity, which is a measure of the technical efficiency of production. Its growth rate is calculated as the difference between the growth of the quantity of output produced (real value added) and the weighted growth of the quantity of all primary inputs used.

**Labour productivity**, or real gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked, is the ratio between output and labour input (hours worked). Economic performance as measured by labour productivity must be interpreted carefully, since these estimates reflect changes in the other factors of production in addition to growth in productive efficiency.

**Unit labour cost** is the labour cost per unit of output. It is calculated as the ratio between labour compensation and real GDP. It is also the equivalent of the ratio between labour compensation per hour worked and labour productivity. Unit labour cost will increase when labour compensation per hour worked increases more rapidly than labour productivity.

**Business sector goods** include agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining activities, manufacturing, construction and public utilities. **Business sector services** comprise transportation and storage, communications, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate and the community, business and personal services group.

## Canadians using urban transit less and less

Despite the benefits of taking public transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit. This was the lowest level recorded since 1970. By comparison, Canadians were using mass transit at three times that rate at the end of the Second World War.

The popularity of urban transportation declined rapidly between 1950 and 1970 with the boom in automobiles and the growth of suburbs. Then it rebounded slightly during the 1980s when the energy crisis, the travel needs of persons without access to a car, and environmental awareness encouraged governments to place more and more emphasis on mass transit.

Today, total passenger trips are disproportionately accounted for by large urban areas with some form of rapid transit. Commuters

### Note to readers

Figures on passenger trips are for urban transit service only, and exclude auxiliary transportation services such as those for schools, sightseeing and charters.

in the nation's major metropolitan areas—Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton—are the heaviest users of urban transit. Toronto recorded the highest ridership in 1996, with an average of over 155 trips per person.

Urban transit passenger trips peaked in 1988 when Canadians made just over 1.5 billion trips on municipal bus and subway systems. But since then ridership has declined by an average of almost 2% a year. Strikes and lockouts accounted for over one-third of the decline in passenger trips between 1995 and 1996.

Throughout Canada, people own far more automobiles than they did a decade ago and are driving them longer. In 1995, there were 445 passenger cars for every 1,000 Canadians, compared with 417 in 1980. In 1980, the average odometer reading was 65,800 kilometres, compared with 96,930 kilometres in 1995.

For every dollar in operating expenses, transit authorities collected only about 55 cents in revenue from passenger fares in 1996. This was the first time since the beginning of the 1960s that revenues from fares outpaced expenses. In 1996, transit authorities collected about \$1.6 billion in revenue from fares, up almost 5% from 1995. Total operating expenses rose 6% to \$3.0 billion.

**The Service bulletin: Surface and marine transport, Vol. 13, no. 4 (50-002-XPB, \$13/\$83) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; Internet: laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. For analytical information, contact Larry McKeown (613-951-6153; fax: 613-951-0579; Internet: mckelar@statcan.ca), Transportation Division.**

### Urban transit in Canada

	Passenger trips (millions)	% change, previous year	Trips per capita
1987	1,475	...	55.6
1988	1,511	2.5	56.2
1989	1,504	-0.5	54.9
1990	1,478	-1.7	53.2
1991	1,434	-3.0	51.0
1992	1,414	-1.4	49.5
1993	1,383	-2.2	47.8
1994	1,349	-2.5	46.1
1995	1,366	1.3	46.2
1996	1,349	-1.3	45.5

... = figures not appropriate or not applicable.

## New from Statistics Canada



### Perspectives on labour and income Summer 1997

The Summer 1997 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* features an article on job sharing—who does it and how does it differ from regular part-time work? Another article measures the age of retirement over time and looks at the characteristics related to early retirement. A look at family income after separation, based on a previously released study, includes the relative situation of payers and recipients of support payments. Another piece reveals changes in computer literacy and on-the-job use of computers. Also presented are updated findings on the education, training and labour market experiences of youths who have left or graduated from high school. The “Key labour and income facts” section features charts and analysis on the declining labour market participation of young people since 1976.

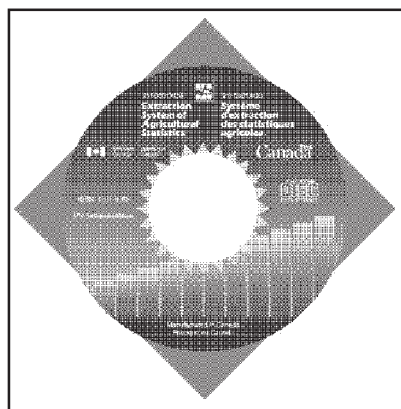
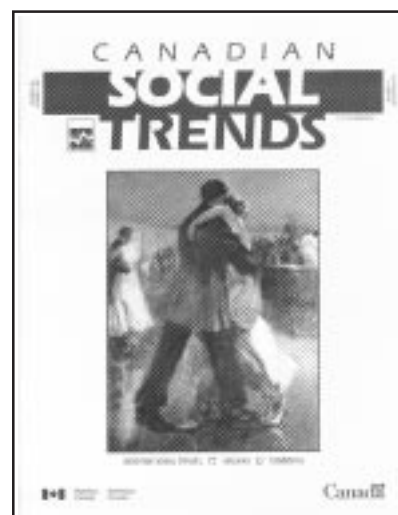
The Summer 1997 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58) is now available. For further information on this release, contact Jeffrey Smith (613-951-6894) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

### Canadian social trends Summer 1997

The Summer 1997 issue of *Canadian social trends* features the following articles: “Trading travellers—international travel trends,” “The historic City of Halifax,” “The Consumer Price Index: A measure of inflation,” “Reaching smokers with lower educational attainment” and “Dementia among seniors.”

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators and information about Statistics Canada’s products and services.

The Summer 1997 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.



### Extraction system of agricultural statistics on CD-ROM 1997

The *Extraction system of agricultural statistics* (ESAS) on CD-ROM represents a co-operative effort between Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to bring you an extensive collection of the most requested physical and financial data on farming.

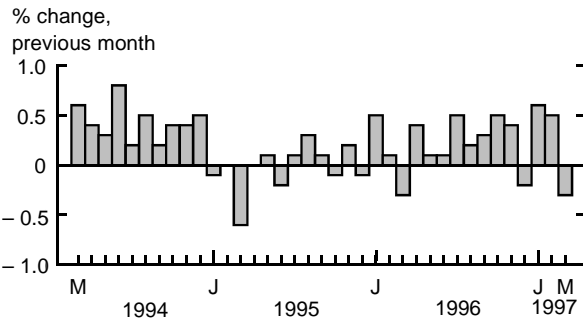
Now operating in a Windows environment, this menu-driven system enables you to extract data by census agricultural region, farm type and revenue class. The 1997 version of ESAS contains a full year of new data, as well as an online User’s Guide and Reference Manual. The flexibility of ESAS lets you reorganize your report, perform calculations and create graphs. You can also view your selected tables on screen, print them or export them for use in other applications.

Whether you are interested in dairy production in Quebec or off-farm income in Saskatchewan, ESAS will give you desktop access to all the data. ESAS helps professionals replace stacks of printouts with one easy-to-use CD-ROM.

*Extraction system of agricultural statistics* (21F0001XCB, \$625) is now available on CD-ROM. An update can be purchased for \$295. A 50% educational discount is also available. To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or call toll free 1 800 267-6677. For further information, contact Alain Bertrand 613-951-5027; Internet: bertala@statcan.ca) or call the Agriculture Division toll free at 1 800 465-1991.

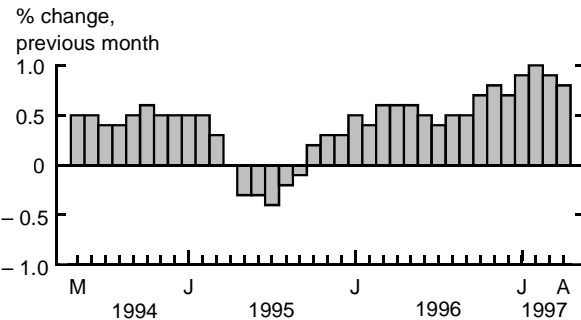
## Current trends

### Gross domestic product



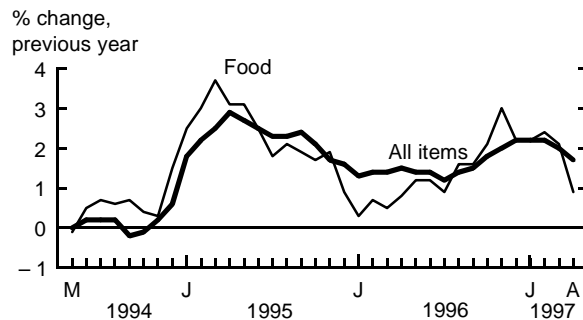
Real gross domestic product at factor cost decreased 0.3% between February and March.

### Composite Index



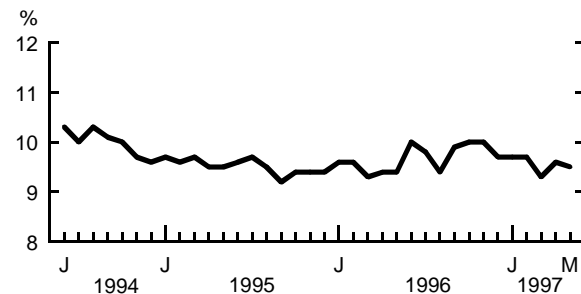
The Composite Index grew by 0.8% in April.

### Consumer Price Index



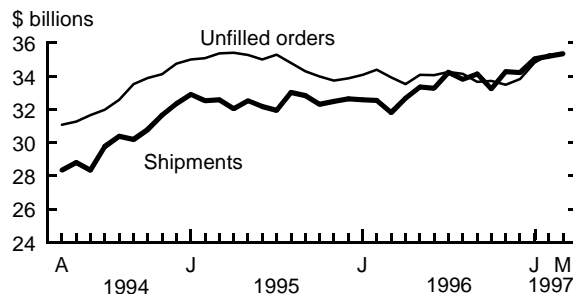
Consumers paid 1.7% more for goods and services in April 1997 than the year before. Food prices rose by 0.9%.

### Unemployment rate



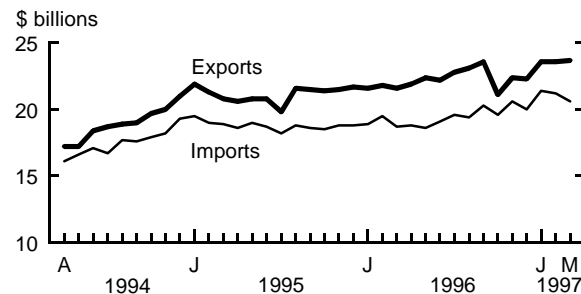
In May, the unemployment rate edged down to 9.5%.

### Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments rose 0.4% in March to \$35.3 billion. The level of unfilled orders increased 0.2% to \$35.4 billion.

### Merchandise trade



In March, the value of merchandise exports increased 0.4% from February to \$23.7 billion. Imports declined 2.7% to \$20.6 billion.

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

## Latest monthly statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
<b>GENERAL</b>				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1986)	March	562.0	- 0.3%	3.1%
Composite Index (1981=100)	April	192.2	0.8%	9.1%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q1 1997	25.5	3.3%	10.5%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q1 1997*	85.0	0.6†	2.9†
<b>DOMESTIC DEMAND</b>				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	March	18.9	- 0.8%	6.1%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	March	121.7	8.5%	24.9%
<b>LABOUR</b>				
Employment (millions)	May*	13.9	0.4%	1.7%
Unemployment rate (%)	May*	9.5	- 0.1†	0.1†
Participation rate (%)	May*	64.9	0.1†	0.2†
Labour income (\$ billion)	March	36.8	- 0.2%	4.1%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	March	594.68	- 0.3%	2.7%
<b>INTERNATIONAL TRADE</b>				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	March	23.7	0.4%	9.5%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	March	20.6	2.7%	10.0%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	March	3.1	0.7	0.2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>				
Shipments (\$ billion)	March	35.3	0.4%	11.1%
New orders (\$ billion)	March	35.4	- 0.2%	13.1%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	March	35.4	0.2%	4.2%
Inventory/shipments ratio	March	1.30	0.00	- 0.13
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	April	135.3	0.0%	1.7%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986=100)	April	130.7	0.5%	1.6%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986=100)	April	134.0	- 1.1%	- 2.6%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	March	132.5	0.1%	0.2%

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

\* new this week

† percentage point

## Infomat

### A weekly review

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## Publications released from June 6 to 12, 1997

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
AGRICULTURE				
Food consumption in Canada, Part I	1996	32-229-XPB	33	33
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS				
Labour force information	May 17, 1997	71-001-PPB	11/103	11/103
HOUSING, FAMILY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS				
Canadian social trends	Summer 1997	11-008-XPE	11/36	11/36
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Exports by country				
Microfiche version	Q1 1997	65-003-XMB	62/206	62/206
Paper version	Q1 1997	65-003-XPB	124/412	124/412
INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL STOCK				
Building permits				
Microfiche version	April 1997	64-001-XMB	25/140	25/140
Paper version	April 1997	64-001-XPB	25/248	25/248
LABOUR AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS ANALYSIS				
Perspectives on labour and income	Summer 1997	75-001-XPE	18/58	18/58
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Cement	April 1997	44-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes)	April 1997	43-009-XPB	7/62	7/62
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, Vol. 40, no. 4	April 1997	46-002-XPB	7/62	7/62
Oils and fats, Vol. 48, no. 4	April 1997	32-006-XPB	7/62	7/62
Oil pipeline transport	March 1997	55-001-XPB	12/114	12/114
Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing	April 1997	41-011-XPB	7/62	7/62
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