



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, July 3, 1998

OVERVIEW

◆ Motor vehicle dealers drive retail sales higher

Motor and recreational vehicle dealers were responsible for two-thirds of April's increase in retail sales.

◆ Wholesale sales have flattened

Flat wholesale sales since the end of 1997 are due to weaker sales growth in most trade groups.

◆ Foreign investors sold Canadian bonds

In April, foreign investors pulled out of Canadian bonds, while accumulating stocks and money market paper. Meanwhile, Canadian residents continued to load up on foreign stocks with their largest purchase in 16 months.

◆ Weekly earnings growing faster in goods-producing industries

Average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries grew more than twice as fast as they did in the services-producing industries in April, and the growth was widespread.

◆ No change in industrial product prices

In May, industrial product prices remained unchanged from April.

◆ Raw material prices down slightly

Manufacturers paid slightly less for their raw materials in May than they did in April.

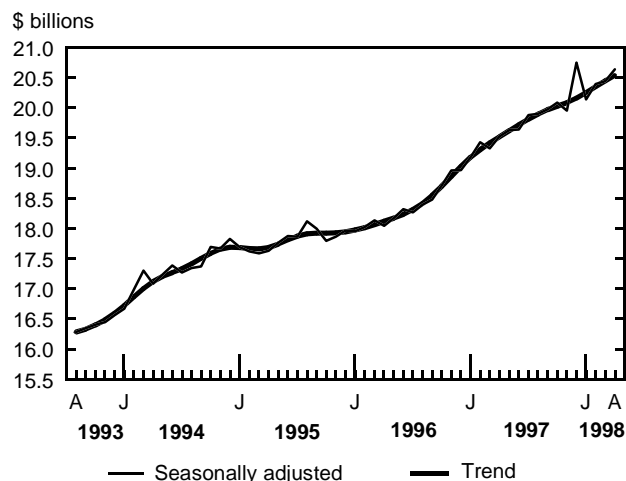
Motor vehicle dealers drive retail sales higher

Buyer incentives from motor vehicle dealers drove retail sales up by 1.0% in April, to \$20.6 billion. This followed March's 0.3% increase. Since the spring of 1997, retail sales in all sectors have generally been rising. Higher sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers (+2.6%) were responsible for two-thirds of April's overall increase. Excluding those dealers, sales advanced only 0.4% in April. The incentives drove up the number of new vehicles sold in April by 5.9%. Vehicle dealers had experienced a buildup of inventories in the first quarter of 1998.

Consumers enjoyed lower prices in furniture stores, vehicle dealerships and gas service stations in April 1998 than they did in April 1997. Lower prices have dampened the year-over-year increases in retail sales since February 1998. For instance, the year-over-year sales increase in April 1998 was 5.7%. If prices had stayed constant over the preceding 12 months, that sales increase would have been higher, at 5.9%.

April sales in general merchandise stores rose 0.7%. Department stores, which account for three-fifths of the sales in this sector, suffered declining sales on the month (-0.4%), but posted robust

Retail sales



(continued on page 2)



... Motor vehicle dealers drive retail sales higher

growth compared with a year earlier (+12.3%). General merchandise stores have been posting strong growth since the end of 1995. Sales in drugstores continued their slow and steady monthly advance with a 0.7% increase in April. In the food sector, supermarkets and grocery stores increased their sales by 0.7%, but that was offset by lower sales in other, more specialized food stores (-0.6%). This led to an overall 0.6% increase in the food sector. Food stores have experienced a pattern of general increases since the spring of 1996.

Sales in the other sectors were slow in April. Liquor, wine and beer stores faced the strongest decline (-6.8%). This followed three months of strong sales. Furniture (-0.7%) and clothing (-0.5%) stores also faced falling sales. Despite a weak performance in recent months, sales in furniture stores have generally been increasing since the spring of 1996. The sales level in April was 6.3% higher than in April 1997. Among clothing stores, sales gains were posted by shoe (+1.8%), men's clothing (+0.2%) and women's clothing (+0.1%) stores.

Western retailers led the advances in April. Strong advances in Alberta (+2.6%) and British Columbia (+1.7%) were dampened by slower increases in Manitoba (+0.8%). Sales in Saskatchewan remained virtually unchanged. The strong increases for retailers

Note to readers

This month's release reflects estimates derived from a new sample. Also, to maintain consistency with the new sample estimates, the monthly retail trade data have been revised from January 1991 to March 1998. The revised series will not affect the national estimate of gross domestic product.

in Western Canada followed a weak first quarter. Sales in Ontario rose by 1.4% in April on the strength of the auto sector. Retailers in Atlantic Canada enjoyed improving sales in April (+0.7%), with all four provinces recording increases. Quebec was the only province to see a decline in retail sales in April (-0.7%), as a result of the slower growth that has persisted in the auto sector there for the past year. All other sectors, particularly general merchandise stores, are posting positive trends in Quebec.

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

*The April 1998 issue of **Retail trade** (63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Chantal McIvor (613-951-3549; logener@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592; petegre@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.*

Wholesale sales have flattened

Wholesale sales were up 1.3% to \$28.4 billion in April. However, after generally increasing for two years, the growth in sales has plateaued since the end of 1997. Moreover, year-over-year sales growth of 7.3% in March and 7.5% in April was the lowest in two years. The average year-over-year sales growth for the months of 1997 was 14.7%.

Although wholesalers of farm machinery and equipment posted a 10.2% increase in April, sales have been slowing in the last few months. The early spring stimulated demand for spring and summer clothing, boosting sales of apparel and dry goods by 4.2%. Also benefiting from the early spring, wholesalers of goods in the "other products" category, such as fertilizers and

Note to readers

This month's release reflects estimates derived from a new sample. Also, to maintain consistency with the new sample, the monthly wholesale trade estimates from January 1993 to March 1998 have been revised. The revised series will not affect the national estimate of gross domestic product.

seeds, saw a 2.7% increase in sales. Both of these trade groups have had rising sales for three consecutive months. The higher sales of farm machinery and equipment, fertilizer and seeds was evident in sales figures for the Prairie provinces.

Among the declining sectors in April, computer and electronic equipment sales (-0.7%) were down for a fourth consecutive month, along with inventories. Wholesale sales also declined for household goods (-0.9%) and for beverage, drug and tobacco products (-0.4%).

Wholesale inventories rose a slight 0.4% in April to \$39.3 billion. Five of the eleven trade groups increased their inventories. The inventories-to-sales ratio was 1.39 in April, a notch lower than the 1.40 in March. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates inventories are larger in value than sales. For example, the 1.39 ratio in April means that wholesalers had enough inventory on hand for about 42 days of sales.

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

*The April 1998 issue of **Wholesale trade** (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) is now available on the Internet at www.statcan.ca. For further information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541; gratpau@statcan.ca) or Nathalie Bisson (613-951-7378), Distributive Trades Division.*

Wholesale trade, April 1998
Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	28,393	1.3	7.5
Newfoundland	193	-0.3	7.0
Prince Edward Island	45	-1.0	-0.6
Nova Scotia	471	-2.1	-7.5
New Brunswick	337	0.8	11.4
Quebec	5,637	2.9	9.9
Ontario	13,638	0.2	7.9
Manitoba	1,049	4.2	18.8
Saskatchewan	1,009	7.1	18.2
Alberta	2,851	3.1	8.4
British Columbia	3,137	-0.3	-2.3
Yukon	9	-21.4	-27.9
Northwest Territories	17	4.3	15.5

Foreign investors sold Canadian bonds

In April, foreign investors pulled \$4.7 billion out of Canadian securities markets. After acquiring \$3.9 billion of Canadian bonds in March, foreigners retreated from the bond market in April by selling \$6.7 billion. Most of the selling was in existing bonds, mainly federal issues. In addition, retirements exceeded new Canadian bonds issued in foreign markets by \$1 billion. Some 85% of the foreign-placed new issues in April were denominated in U.S. dollars, a shift from March when new issues were denominated in currencies other than Canadian and U.S. dollars.

Canadian stocks continued to appeal to foreign investors, who bought a further \$1.2 billion in April. This brought their purchases in the latest 12-month period to nearly \$13 billion. As it had in 1997, the buying came predominantly from American investors. For the second consecutive month, foreigners acquired small amounts of Canadian money market paper. This occurred as the differential on short-term instruments, though continuing to favour investment in the United States, shrank to a mere 25 basis points by the end of April.

Canadian residents continued their buying spree in foreign stocks, purchasing \$2.2 billion in April—their largest purchase in 16 months. This buying binge in the first four months of 1998 has eclipsed their investment in foreign stocks for all of 1997. The investment so far this year has been split between U.S. and overseas stocks. Canadian residents maintained their erratic investment pattern in foreign bonds in April, as they sold \$1.3 billion of U.S. treasuries and purchased \$0.6 billion worth of bonds from overseas countries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2328-2330, 2378-2380 and 4195.

For more information, order the April 1998 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176), or contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

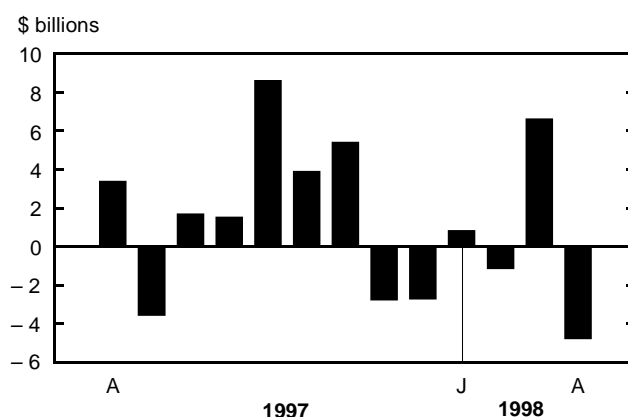
Note to readers

Interest rates: In April, a marginal increase in Canadian short-term rates and a small decline in similar U.S. rates combined to reduce the interest-rate differential to a mere 25 basis points. Still favouring the United States, it was the lowest differential in two years. By contrast, the differential on long-term bond rates widened further to 30 basis points, again favouring investment in the United States.

Stock prices: Canadian stock prices (as measured by the TSE 300 composite index) recorded a smaller 1.4% gain in April, after rising an impressive 12.8% total over the previous two months. Likewise, U.S. stock prices (as measured by the Standard and Poor's 500 index) eked out a further 0.9% in April, following a 12.4% gain over the previous two months.

The dollar: After sitting above the U.S. 70.0 cent level for two months, the dollar slipped in April, closing the month at U.S. 69.9 cents. The dollar also dropped against most other major currencies in April.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



1. Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Weekly earnings growing faster in goods-producing industries

Between April 1997 and April 1998, average weekly earnings in the goods-producing industries grew almost 3%. This earnings growth was widespread across the industries except for forestry. The growth was led by strong earnings gains for salaried employees. Hourly-paid employees saw slower growth in earnings, and their overtime hours declined slightly. In the services-producing industries, average weekly earnings were stable at approximately 1% growth on the year. There was little or no earnings growth in the education, health and public administration sectors.

Overall, average weekly earnings increased by \$2.47 in April to \$609.49. Compared with April 1997, average weekly earnings were 1.6% higher. Year-over-year growth for average earnings has been between 1.5% and 2.0% for four months.

Average weekly earnings, all industries, April 1998 Seasonally adjusted

	\$	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	609.49	0.4	1.6
Newfoundland	528.10	1.4	0.6
Prince Edward Island	496.61	2.4	1.2
Nova Scotia	513.56	1.3	2.5
New Brunswick	529.77	1.3	1.9
Quebec	580.78	1.6	3.3
Ontario	651.99	0.4	1.9
Manitoba	539.56	1.0	2.3
Saskatchewan	535.09	0.2	0.6
Alberta	618.56	0.7	1.6
British Columbia	615.70	-0.2	0.0
Yukon	687.25	-0.2	-4.4
Northwest Territories	725.06	0.7	0.7

(continued on page 4)

... Weekly earnings growing faster in goods-producing industries

Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour edged up from 30.9 in March to 31.0 in April. In the past year, average weekly hours have declined slightly due to a drop in paid overtime.

In April, for a third consecutive month, paid employment was virtually unchanged. All industries except wholesalers maintained their March employment levels.

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

The publications *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1984-1996* (diskette: 72F0002XDE, \$150) will be released in July. Custom tabulations are available on demand. For further information, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

No change in industrial product prices

There was no change in industrial product prices in May. On the year, prices declined for a third consecutive month. Most significant in May were price declines for non-ferrous primary metal products and softwood lumber and price increases for meat products and exported motor vehicles.

Almost all of May's advance in vehicle prices was due to the dollar's fall in value in terms of the U.S. dollar. Export prices were up 0.8% for autos and 0.9% for trucks. The rise in meat

Industrial Product Price Index, May 1998
Seasonally adjusted

	Index, 1992=100	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Industrial Product Price Index	119.0	0.0	- 0.8
Meat, fish and dairy products	117.0	0.8	- 4.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, misc. food products	113.4	- 0.3	- 2.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	134.5	- 1.8	- 8.6
Pulp and paper products	129.8	0.7	5.4
Printing and publishing	130.7	0.3	3.9
Primary metal products	122.0	- 1.3	- 5.5
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	127.7	0.6	5.5
Electrical and communications products	105.7	0.2	- 1.5
Petroleum and coal products	98.6	0.4	- 14.4
Chemicals and chemical products	115.1	- 0.1	- 3.0

Note to readers

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects prices that producers in Canada receive as goods leave their plants, not what consumers pay. The IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur after a good leaves a plant and before a final user takes possession of it.

product prices was chiefly due to a 3.7% rise in pork prices and to a 2.3% increase in prices for beef and veal, reflecting higher prices at the slaughterhouse.

Softwood lumber has been falling in price since April 1997, and was down 19.3% by May. Export prices of softwood lumber were down 3.3% across the country in May; domestic prices were 4.7% lower. Between the second quarter of 1997 and the first quarter of 1998, the volume of lumber exported dropped 15.6%, while shipments from sawmills, planing mills and shingle mills fell 8.2%.

Prices of most non-ferrous primary metal products headed lower in May; some (aluminium, copper and nickel products) were down significantly on the year. Non-ferrous metal prices in general appear to be affected by the drop in GDP along the Asian Pacific Rim, although the export volume indexes for these metal products showed little change during 1997 and so far in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870 to 1878.

For more information, order the May 1998 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$127), or contact the Client Service Unit of Prices Division (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; infounit@statcan.ca).

Raw material prices down slightly

Raw material prices edged 0.7 lower in May. Lower prices for crude oil (a volatile component in the index), non-ferrous metals and wood were offset by higher prices for animal products. Excluding the mineral fuels category (90% of which is crude oil), raw material prices for May would have shown no change from April. Compared with a year earlier, prices were down 15.1% in May.

The weak oil prices seem to be due to a glut of crude on the world market and to the economic problems in Southeast Asia and Japan. The slowing industrial production in Asia has caused

Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects prices that manufacturers paid for key raw materials, including some that were not produced in Canada. Prices for many of these commodities are set in world markets.

metal inventories to rise and prices to fall. Japan is second only to the United States as a consumer of metals. The slowdown in car sales and housing construction in Japan has greatly lessened the demand for metals, not to mention logs and lumber from British Columbia. Lower log prices were marginally offset by slightly higher pulpwood prices in May.

(continued on page 5)

... Raw material prices down slightly

Prices in the animal and animal products grouping were led upward by hog and cattle prices. But prices for the grouping were still down substantially on the year. Hog prices were up in May because demand is exceeding supply. As well, meatpackers stock up for summer at this time of year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.

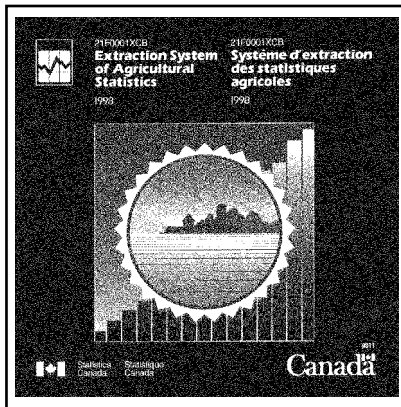
For more information, order the May 1998 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$127), or contact the Client Service Unit of Prices Division (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; infounit@statcan.ca).

Raw Materials Price Index, May 1998

Seasonally adjusted

	Index, 1992=100	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI)	110.7	- 0.7	- 15.1
Mineral fuels	88.8	- 2.7	- 25.8
Crude oil	87.4	- 3.3	- 27.8
Natural gas	104.9	4.9	12.2
Vegetable products	135.9	- 0.7	- 12.3
Coffee	236.9	- 11.0	- 46.3
Potatoes	100.0	0.0	44.5
Soybeans	133.2	- 1.3	- 26.6
Animals and animal products	114.0	4.2	- 3.6
Cattle and calves	110.1	1.6	7.4
Hogs	122.7	26.4	- 22.6
Wood	129.0	- 2.3	- 18.4
Logs	133.2	- 3.2	- 22.6
Ferrous metals	136.9	2.2	3.5
Non-ferrous metals	111.0	- 4.1	- 16.7
Copper concentrates	92.9	- 8.1	- 29.4
Nickel concentrates	83.5	- 5.5	- 30.7
Non-metallic minerals	116.3	0.0	4.3
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	120.8	0.0	- 10.7

New from Statistics Canada



Extraction system of agricultural statistics on CD-ROM 1998

The *Extraction system of agricultural statistics (ESAS) on CD-ROM*, a cooperative effort of Statistics Canada, Agriculture Canada, and Agri-Food Canada, provides an extensive collection of the most-requested physical and financial data on farming. The 1998 version of ESAS contains a full year of new data, as well as an online user's guide and reference manual.

Now operating in a Windows 95 environment, this menu-driven system extracts data by census agricultural region, farm type and revenue class. This flexibility lets you reorganize your report, perform calculations and create graphs. You can also view 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 provides desktop access to all the data. It replaces stacks of printouts with one easy-to-use CD-ROM.

Extraction system of agricultural statistics on CD-ROM (21F0001XCB, \$625) is now available. 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; bertala@statcan.ca, or call the Agriculture Division toll-free at 1 800 465-1991.

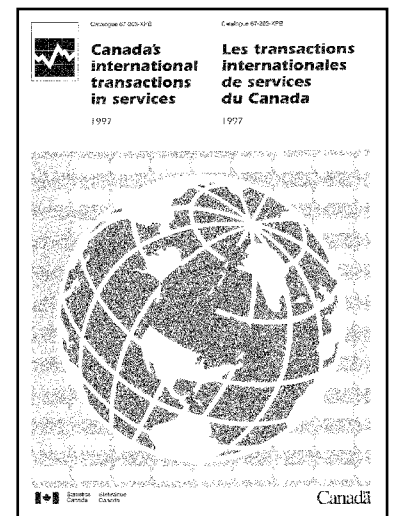
New from Statistics Canada

Canada's international transactions in services 1997

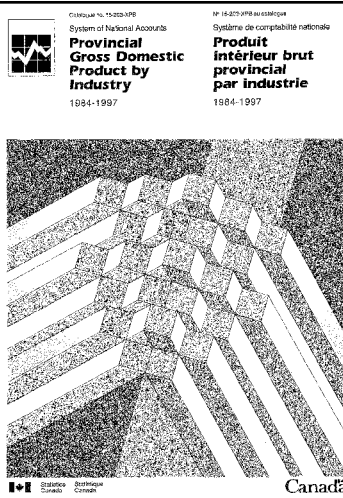
Services exports reached a new high of \$41.6 billion in 1997, while services imports passed the \$50.3 billion mark. Even though the imports of services outstripped the exports last year, the persistent deficit in services transactions did shrink. However, that deficit increased again in the first quarter of 1998.

This latest annual report on Canada's services trade now includes more data breakouts for our transactions with the United States. Also new are quarterly tabulations of the services export and import data from the first quarter of 1995 to the first quarter of 1998.

Canada's international transactions in services, 1997 (67-203-XPB, \$37) is now available. For further information, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049; hendhug@statcan.ca), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.



Provincial gross domestic product by industry 1984 to 1997



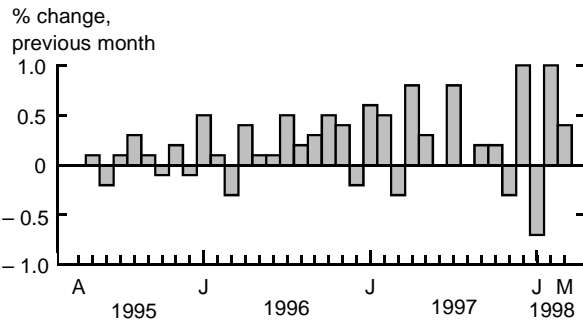
Provincial gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1984 to 1997 presents estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by industry for each of the provinces and territories from 1984 to 1997. Highlights of the economic performance in 1997 of the provinces and territories are also included.

The publication is the result of a major effort to bring these estimates in line with the historical revision of the national accounts. The historical revision brought the Canadian system of national accounts into line with the latest international guidelines, changed the base year of the constant price estimates from 1986 to 1992, and incorporated new data sources and statistical revisions.

Provincial gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, 1984 to 1997 (15-203-XPB, \$52) is now on sale. For further information, contact Bruce Cooke (613-951-9061), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

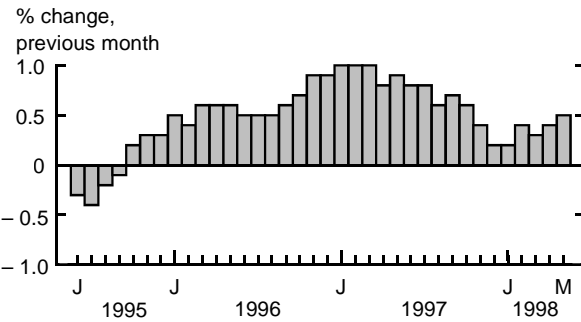
Current trends

Gross domestic product



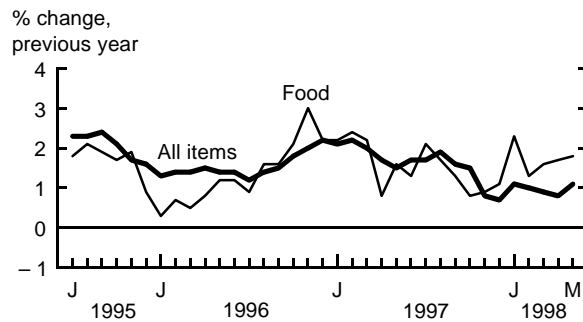
Real gross domestic product at factor cost grew 0.4% in March.

Composite Index



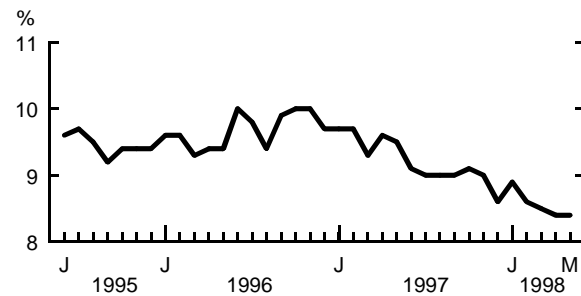
The Composite Index grew by 0.5% in May.

Consumer Price Index



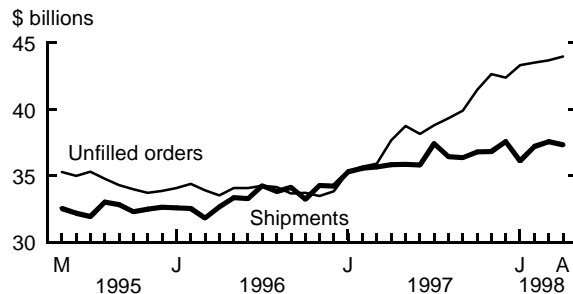
Consumers paid 1.1% more for goods and services in May 1998 than the year before. Food prices rose by 1.8%.

Unemployment rate



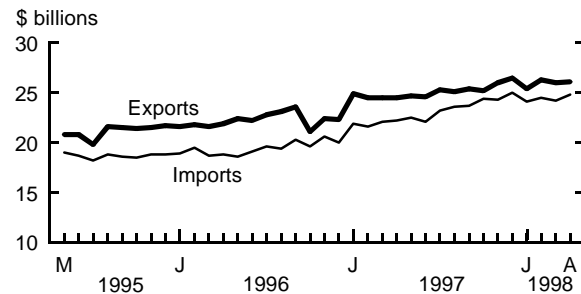
In May, the unemployment rate remained stable at 8.4%.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments decreased 0.6% in April to \$37.3 billion. The level of unfilled orders increased 0.7% to just under \$44 billion.

Merchandise trade



In April, the value of merchandise exports were up a slight 0.1% from March to \$26.1 billion. Imports climbed 2.6% to \$24.8 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)	April*	711.9	0.0%	3.5%
Composite Index (1981=100)	May	205.8	0.5%	6.1%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q1 1998	27.3	- 6.0%	2.6%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q1 1998	86.0	0.3†	2.6†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	April	20.6	1.0%	5.7%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	April	124.8	5.9%	10.8%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	May	14.3	- 0.1%	2.8%
Unemployment rate (%)	May	8.4	0.0†	- 1.0†
Participation rate (%)	May	65.1	0.0†	0.2†
Labour income (\$ billion)	March	38.2	0.0%	3.9%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	April*	609.49	0.4%	1.6%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	April	26.1	0.1%	6.4%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	April	24.8	2.6%	11.7%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	April	1.3	- 0.5	- 1.0
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	April	37.3	- 0.6%	4.2%
New orders (\$ billion)	April	37.6	- 0.3%	0.2%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	April	44.0	0.7%	16.8%
Inventory/shipments ratio	April	1.29	0.01	0.00
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	May	108.7	0.4%	1.1%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	May*	119.0	0.0%	- 0.8%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	May*	110.7	- 0.7%	- 15.1%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	March	99.9	0.1	1.0%

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

* new this week

† percentage point

Infomat

A weekly review

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

Editor: Tim Prichard (613) 951-1197; prictim@statcan.ca
Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613) 951-1088; prevcha@statcan.ca

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada: \$4.00 per issue, \$145.00 per year. Outside Canada: US\$4.00 per issue, US\$145.00 per year. All prices exclude sales tax.

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

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1998. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6, Canada.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Publications released from June 26 to July 2, 1998

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
AGRICULTURE				
Field crop reporting series: seeded area, principal field crops, Vol. 77, no. 4	1998	22-002-XPB	15/88	15/88
Fruit and vegetable production	June 1998	22-003-XIB	23/47	23/47
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND FINANCIAL FLOWS				
Canada's international transactions in services	1997	67-203-XPB	37	37
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE				
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Q1 1998	61-008-XPB	35/114	35/114
INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS				
Provincial gross domestic product by industry	1984-1997	15-203-XPB	52	52
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Canadian international merchandise trade	April 1998			
Internet		65-001-XIB	14/141	14/141
Paper		65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
Exports, merchandise trade	1997			
Microfiche		65-202-XMB	103	103
Paper		65-202-XPB	258	258
Imports, merchandise trade, volumes 1 and 2	1997			
Microfiche		65-203-XMB	103	103
Paper		65-203-XPB	258	258
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	March 1998	26-006-XPB	19/186	19/186
Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes)	May 1998	43-009-XPB	7/62	7/62
Gas utilities	March 1998	55-002-XPB	17/165	17/165
Energy statistics handbook	June 1998			
Electronic		57-601-XDE	284	284
Paper		57-601-UPB	387	387
Sawmills and planing mills	April 1998	35-003-XPB	12/114	12/114
TRANSPORTATION				
Aviation service bulletin	June 1998	51-004-XIB	8/82	8/82
Surface and marine transport service bulletin, Vol. 14, no. 2	June 1998	50-002-XIB	10/62	10/62

How to order publications

To order Infomat or other publications:

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

In Canada and outside Canada call: **(613) 951-7277 or 1 800 700-1033**

Fax your order to us: **(613) 951-1584 or 1 800 889-9734**

Or order on the Internet: **order@statcan.ca**

Visit Statistics Canada on the Internet: **www.statcan.ca**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Reference Centres

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

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

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

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
1741 Brunswick Street
2nd Floor, Box 11
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3X8

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

Quebec

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

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

National Capital Region

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

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

Ontario

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

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

Manitoba

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

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

Saskatchewan

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

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

Southern Alberta

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

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

Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

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

British Columbia and the Yukon

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

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

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1 800 363-7629

Subject index: January 9 to June 26, 1998

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS (CURRENT ACCOUNT)

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 1997	March 13
Q1 1998	June 12

BUILDING PERMITS

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 23
1997 annual and December 1997	February 13
January 1998	March 13
February 1998	April 9
March 1998	May 8
April 1998	June 12

BUSINESS CONDITIONS SURVEY, MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
January 1998	February 13
April 1998	May 15

CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION IN SECURITIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 16
November 1997	February 6
December 1997	March 6
January 1998	April 3
February 1998	May 1
March 1998	May 29

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 9
November 1997	January 30
December 1997	February 27
January 1998	March 27
February 1998	April 24
March 1998	May 29
April 1998	June 26

CENSUS, 1996

Title:	Issue date:
Age distribution and education	
ease drop in earnings	June 5
British Columbia remains	
attractive destination	April 24
Canada's Aboriginal population	January 23
Employment income decreases	May 29
Individual income declines	May 22
Job growth, top occupations	
in service sector	March 27
Visible minorities	February 27
Families make do with lower	
incomes	June 26

COMPOSITE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 9
December 1997	January 30
January 1998	March 6
February 1998	April 3
March 1998	April 24
April 1998	May 22
May 1998	June 26

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 9
December 1997	January 30
January 1998	March 6
February 1998	April 3
March 1998	May 1
April 1998	May 22
May 1998	June 26

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
1997 annual and December 1997	February 13

EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS AND HOURS

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 16
November 1997	February 6
December 1997	March 13
January 1998	April 9
February 1998	May 8
March 1998	June 5

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 16
November 1998	February 6
December 1998	March 6
January 1998	April 3
February 1998	May 1
March 1998	May 29
April 1998	June 26

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 16
November 1997	February 6
December 1997	March 13
January 1998	April 9
February 1998	May 8
March 1998	June 5

HELP-WANTED INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1997	January 23
January 1998	February 13
February 1998	March 20
March 1998	April 17
April 1998	May 15
May 1998	June 12

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 1997	March 20
Q1 1998	June 19

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 23
1997 annual and December 1997	February 6
January 1998	March 6
February 1998	April 3
March 1998	May 8
April 1998	June 5

Subject index: January 9 to June 26, 1998 – concluded

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL ACCOUNT

Reference period:	Issue date:
1997 annual and Q4 1997	March 13
Q1 1998	June 12

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Reference period:	Issue date:
December 1997	January 16
January 1998	February 13
February 1998	March 20
March 1998	April 17
April 1998	May 15
May 1998	June 19

MONTHLY SURVEY OF MANUFACTURING

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 9
November 1997	January 30
1997 annual and December 1997	February 20
January 1998	March 27
February 1998	April 24
March 1998	May 22
April 1998	June 26

NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Reference period:	Issue date:
1997	April 24

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 1997	March 20
Q1 1998	June 19

NEW HOUSING PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 23
December 1997	February 20
January 1998	March 20
February 1998	April 17
March 1998	May 15
April 1998	June 19

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 23
1997 annual and December 1997	February 20
January 1998	March 20
February 1998	April 24
March 1998	May 15
April 1998	June 19

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATISTICS FOR ENTERPRISES

Reference period:	Issue date:
Q4 1997	February 27
Q1 1998	May 29

RAW MATERIALS PRICE INDEX

Reference period:	Issue date:
November 1997	January 23
1997 annual and December 1997	February 6
January 1998	March 6
February 1998	April 3
March 1998	May 8
April 1998	June 5

RETAIL TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 9
November 1997	January 30
December 1997	February 27
January 1998	March 27
February 1998	May 1
March 1998	
May 29	

TRAVEL BETWEEN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 16
November 1997	January 30
1997 annual and December 1997	February 20
January 1998	March 27
February 1998	May 1
March 1998	May 22

WHOLESALE TRADE

Reference period:	Issue date:
October 1997	January 9
November 1997	January 30
December 1997	February 27
January 1998	March 27
February 1998	May 1
March 1998	May 29

MISCELLANEOUS

Title and reference period:	Issue date:
Breaking and entering on the rise, 1996	March 20
Charitable donations up in 1996	January 16
Children face parents' separation earlier in life, 1994/95	June 19
Earnings up for men and women, 1996	March 27
Economic growth accelerates in provinces, 1997	June 5
Environmental wealth, 1995	February 20
Family income rises slightly, 1996	April 17
Fewer cases in youth courts, 1996/97	May 15
Fewer foreign students studying in Canada, 1995	May 22
Film and video industry has record sales, 1995/96	April 24
Fraud down for fifth consecutive year, 1996	March 13
Heritage institutions are attracting more visitors, 1995/96	April 17
Household spending virtually unchanged, 1996	February 20
How are firms preparing for the year 2000?, October and November 1997	January 9
Many children exposed to second-hand smoke, 1995	June 19
Marriages and divorces down, 1996	February 13
Men more likely to move out of low-paying jobs	June 26
More RRSP contribution room, 1997 tax year	February 20
More households join the online world, 1997	April 9
Most smokers started in their teens, 1994/95	May 8
Net foreign liability resumes upward trend, 1997	April 9
Older men less likely to participate in labour force, 1997	June 5
Prison population and costs, 1996/97	February 27
Record private and public investment, 1998 intentions	March 13
Repetitive strain injuries becoming a problem, 1996/97	June 12
Sales of alcoholic beverages up, 1995/96	February 27
Small business finances improve, 1993 to 1995	June 12
Spending by foreign tourists picks up, Q4 1997	April 17
Steady rise in motor vehicle theft, 1996	February 6
Work absenteeism, 1997	April 3