



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, August 29, 1997

OVERVIEW

◆ Ups and downs in foreign investment continue

After selling Canadian securities in May, foreigners purchased a small amount in June. Canadian residents bought a small amount of foreign securities.

◆ Corporations report higher operating profits

Corporate operating profits rose during the second quarter of 1997, the fourth increase in five quarters.

◆ Slight drop in retail sales

A slight decline in June sales ended a strong second quarter for retailers.

◆ Wholesale sales slip in June

Wholesalers' total sales slipped in June. Overall, however, sales were very strong in the first half of 1997 compared with the same period a year earlier.

◆ Fewer EI beneficiaries in June

The number of Canadians receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits declined in June. This month's level was last seen in early 1981.

◆ University students face jump in tuition fees

Most university students face significant increases in tuition this fall. Fees for undergraduate arts students have increased in every province except Quebec.

◆ Dual-earner families remain the norm

In 1995, the income gap between dual- and single-earner families continued to grow.

Ups and downs in foreign investment continue

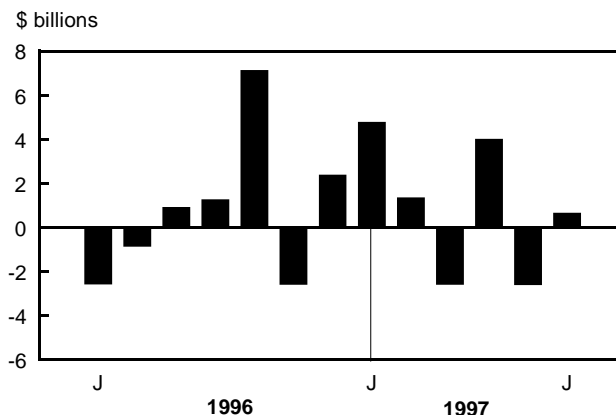
The zigzag pattern of investment–disinvestment of recent months continued into June, as foreigners purchased \$0.6 billion of Canadian securities after selling \$2.6 billion in May. Meanwhile, Canadian residents, who reduced their holdings of foreign securities for one month in May, resumed their investments with a small purchase.

Foreigners bought \$0.9 billion of Canadian bonds in June, after selling a similar amount in May. However, this masked a resurgence of new Canadian bond issues in foreign markets, which nearly doubled to \$4.2 billion and were largely offset by retirements and net sales of outstanding issues. Overall, Europeans accounted for all the buying as all other foreigners sold Canadian bonds.

Non-residents sold off \$1.0 billion more in money-market paper, bringing their disinvestment over the past three months to \$4.7 billion. June's sell-off came from European investors and continued to be exclusively federal paper as the Government of Canada further reduced its outstanding treasury bills.

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Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



1. Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

... Ups and downs in foreign investment continue

Foreign investors made their largest monthly net investment since June 1996, purchasing \$0.8 billion of Canadian stocks. Most of this amount (\$0.6 billion) went to new Canadian stock issues; the balance was invested in existing shares. U.S. investors were the major buyers in June, as Canadian stock rose 0.9% after May's strong gain.

Canadian residents continued to purchase foreign stocks with an investment of \$0.4 billion in June, roughly split between U.S. and other foreign stocks. On the other hand, they sold off \$0.3 billion of foreign bonds after selling \$0.9 billion in May.

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

The June 1997 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176) will be available in September. For further information, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Note to readers

Interest rates: In June, both Canadian and U.S. short-term rates declined a further 15 basis points from their May levels. This left the differential unchanged in the range of 215 to 220 basis points, continuing to favour investment in the United States. During the same period, Canadian long-term federal bond rates fell slightly more than those on comparable U.S. bonds, bringing the differential to zero—a phenomenon not seen since 1985.

Stock prices: Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, rose a small 0.9% in June, after gains of 6.8% in May and 2.2% in April. Even stronger U.S. stock prices led to a 4.3% gain in June, as measured by Standard and Poor's Composite 500 Index, after the nearly 6% gains in each of May and April.

Canadian dollar: After gaining one full cent in May and halting a three-month decline, the Canadian dollar closed June marginally lower at US72.44 cents.

Corporations report higher operating profits

Corporate operating profits rose 0.5% in the second quarter of 1997 to \$26.5 billion. This increase, which follows a jump of 7.1% in the previous quarter, was the fourth profit rise in five quarters. However, the growth was moderated by a decline in operating profits in the oil and gas sector (-27.8%). If the petroleum and natural gas industry were excluded, operating profits would have risen 5.7%.

In total, 16 of the 30 industry groups reported higher profits in the second quarter. The largest gains were in electronic equipment and computers, where profits rose sharply to a high of \$1.1 billion, and in the banking sector, where profits continued their upward climb to \$3.9 billion.

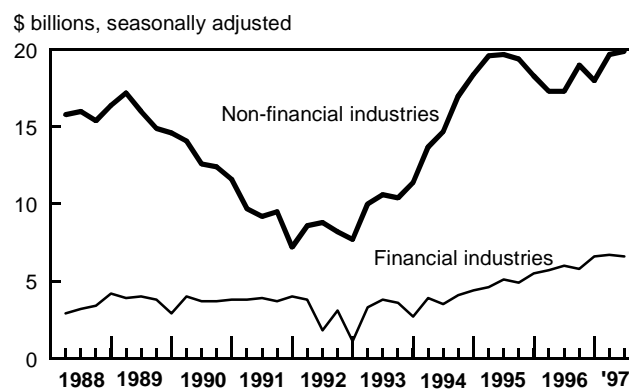
The wood and paper industry generated \$0.9 billion in operating profits in the second quarter, up from \$0.7 billion in the previous quarter. In the consumer goods and services sector, operating profits jumped 34.4% during the same period, while profits in the non-ferrous metals sector rebounded 45.2% to \$0.7 billion. Operating revenues in the motor vehicles, parts and accessories sector were up 1.3% to \$46.8 billion, while operating profits fell to \$2.0 billion. The strength of the North American iron and steel market pushed operating profits up 9.6% to \$0.5 billion; operating revenues rose 9.0% to a record \$4.9 billion.

Note to readers

Quarterly financial statistics cover the domestic activities of non-government corporations.

Operating profits exclude expense deductions for income tax, interest on borrowing and asset write-offs. Capital gains and investment income are excluded from the operating profits of non-financial industries, but are included in the operating profits of financial industries.

Operating profits



Total operating profits in the financial sector stalled around the \$6.6 billion mark for the third consecutive quarter. The declines observed in most financial industries were offset by expanded profits for chartered banks. Trust company profits returned to a more typical level of \$0.2 billion, after a record profit of \$0.6 billion in the first quarter.

Income statement

Seasonally adjusted

	Q2 1996	Q1 1997	Q2 1997	Q1 1997 to Q2 1997
	\$ billions		% change	
All industries				
Operating revenue	352.2	364.6	370.7	1.7
Operating expenses	328.9	338.2	344.2	1.8
Operating profits	23.3	26.4	26.5	0.5
Net profits	10.3	12.7	11.3	- 11.3

(continued on page 3)

... Corporations report higher operating profits

Despite a slight increase in operating profits in the second quarter, lower dividend and interest income, higher interest costs and lower capital gains and equity earnings all contributed to an 11.3% drop in after-tax profits. The annual rate of return on shareholders' equity fell to 7.8% in the second quarter of 1997. The operating profit margin slipped to 7.1%. Operating costs rose at a slightly faster pace than operating revenues. Throughout 1996, corporations posted average profit margins of 6.7%.

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

*The second quarter issue of **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises** (61-008-XPB, \$35/\$114) will be available in September. For more information, contact Bill Potter (613-951-2662) or Robert Moreau (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.*

Slight drop in retail sales

In June, retail sales fell 0.2% to \$19.3 billion. This decline followed increases of 1.0% in May and 1.1% in April, ending a strong second quarter. During the second quarter of 1997, sales totalled \$57.8 billion, an increase of 1.6% over the previous quarter.

Sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers were down sharply in June (-3.8%). The number of new motor vehicles sold fell 1.5% in June, mainly because of a decline in truck sales (-2.4%). Despite this drop, sales by motor and recreational vehicle

dealers rose 4.3% during the second quarter of 1997. Furniture store sales also posted a decline (-0.6%) in June.

Stores classified as other retail recorded the strongest increases (+2.8%), especially bookstores, florists, and hardware, toy and gift stores (other semi-durable goods). Clothing store sales also picked up, rising 1.5% in June; improved sales in shoe stores, and in women's and men's clothing stores helped offset the decline in more specialized clothing stores. Food (+0.9%), drug (+0.7%) and general merchandise (+0.6%) stores also posted higher sales.

In the Atlantic provinces, retailers recorded strong growth in sales during the second quarter of 1997 (+3.1%), led by New Brunswick (+6.1%), then followed by Newfoundland (+3.6%), Prince Edward Island (+2.9%) and Nova Scotia (+0.5%). Retail sales increased in Quebec (+1.8%), outstripping the national average for the fifth consecutive quarter. Sales in Ontario rose 2.1%, exceeding the national average for the first time since the first quarter of 1996. Retail sales in Western Canada rose only slightly during the second quarter (+0.5%), with increases in Saskatchewan (+4.6%) and Alberta (+1.7%) offset by declines in British Columbia (-1.1%) and Manitoba (-0.3%).

According to initial estimates, the number of new motor vehicles sold rose in July, the number of employees in the retail sales sector increased 1.9% over June, and the number of construction starts was 3.2% higher than during the same period of 1996. The Bank of Canada raised the bank rate one-quarter of a point in June.

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

*The June 1997 issue of **Retail trade** (63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206) will be released shortly. For more information, contact Louise G  n  reux (613-951-3549); for analytical information, contact Greg Peterson (613-951-3592), Distributive Trades Division.*

Retail and wholesale trade, June 1997^P

Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	19,301	- 0.2	23,559	- 0.8
Newfoundland	311	- 0.2	192	0.1
Prince Edward Island	85	- 0.3	51	- 0.6
Nova Scotia	593	2.1	528	10.6
New Brunswick	461	0.4	302	- 1.5
Quebec	4,673	0.8	4,933	- 1.4
Ontario	6,944	0.6	10,331	- 0.3
Manitoba	716	4.1	938	- 2.5
Saskatchewan	650	- 0.2	943	1.9
Alberta	2,157	- 0.5	2,500	- 1.1
British Columbia	2,643	- 5.4	2,816	- 3.8
Yukon	25	- 6.8	12	5.7
Northwest Territories	43	0.6	14	- 0.7

^P Preliminary figures.

Wholesale sales slip in June

Total wholesale sales slipped 0.8% in June to \$23.6 billion. Wholesalers in 6 of the 11 trade groups, which represent 61% of total sales, reported weaker sales in June. Motor vehicle sales were down 5.4%. A drop in sales of new motor vehicles (-1.5%) and in exports of passenger cars (-10.9%) may have been responsible for this weak performance. Farm machinery (-4.3%), metals and hardware (-4.0%) and food products (-1.7%) were among the other trade groups posting notable declines.

Overall, sales were strong in the first half of 1997 (+11.8%), compared with the same period a year earlier. Quarterly sales have been increasing since the beginning of 1996, with the strongest increases recorded in the first two quarters of 1997. Wholesale sales were particularly strong for farm machinery (+11.0%) in the second quarter of 1997 compared with the previous quarter. On the other hand, sales of computers and software declined considerably in the second quarter of 1997 (-6.3%), contrasting with the good performance of the other trade groups.

(continued on page 4)

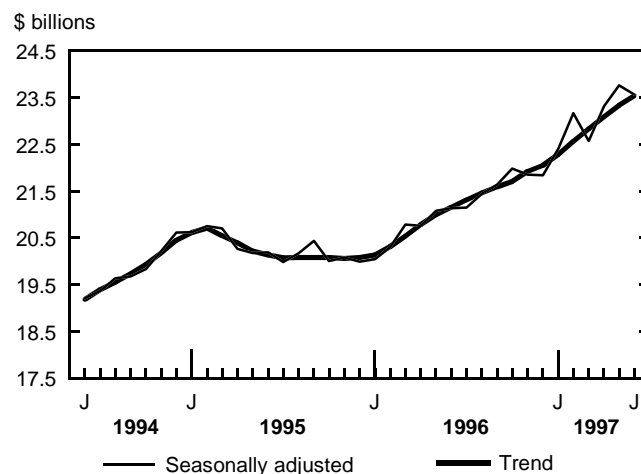
... Wholesale sales slip in June

As sales fell in June, inventories reached \$33.6 billion, up 1.2% from the previous month. Higher inventories in conjunction with lower sales moved the inventories-to-sales ratio to 1.42 in June compared with the historic low of 1.40 recorded in May. The inventories-to-sales ratio normally peaks during a slowdown of the economy (e.g., 1981–82, 1990 and 1995). During these periods, wholesalers face a weaker demand for their products and consequently accumulate more inventories.

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

The June 1997 issue of **Wholesale trade** (63-008-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available shortly. For further information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541) or Jacques Dorion (613-951-3538), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale sales



Fewer EI beneficiaries in June

In June, 577,690 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, down 2.6% from May. With the exception of Saskatchewan and Alberta, all provinces and territories recorded declines. The number of beneficiaries has been declining since April 1996.

Regular benefit payments increased 0.8% to reach \$714 million. Eight provinces and territories recorded payment increases, led by the Yukon (+10.9%) and Alberta (+10.6%). Despite June's increase, benefit payments have shown a declining trend since April 1996. For the first half of 1997 (unadjusted), benefit payments were down 10.7% from the same period in 1996.

The number of individuals who applied for EI benefits in June declined 1.1% to 221,000. Applications were down in five of the provinces and territories. For the first six months of 1997 (unadjusted), total claims were down 11.0% from the first half of

Note to readers

The discrepancy between the estimated number of regular beneficiaries and regular payments series can be explained by the difference in their time frames. The number of beneficiaries represents all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits during the week containing the 15th day of the month. The regular benefit payments series represents the total of all payments received by individuals during the entire month.

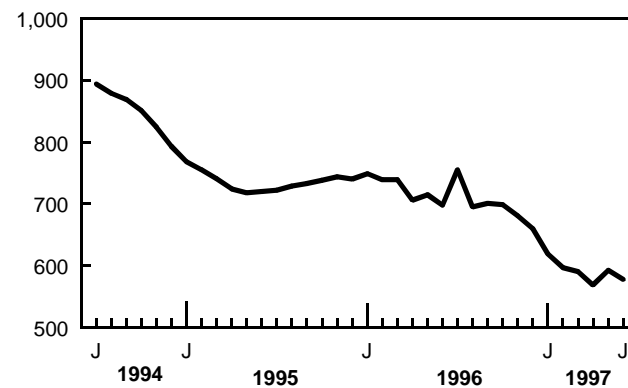
EI beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, June 1997

Seasonally adjusted

	Total	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
Canada	577,690	-2.6	-17.0
Newfoundland	32,270	-5.5	-11.0
Prince Edward Island	8,750	-4.6	-1.3
Nova Scotia	30,110	-4.7	-11.7
New Brunswick	35,530	-1.9	-4.7
Quebec	204,580	-3.6	-17.2
Ontario	143,590	-3.5	-18.3
Manitoba	14,930	-0.2	-17.6
Saskatchewan	11,570	7.9	-21.1
Alberta	30,170	5.1	-32.6
British Columbia	65,700	-2.1	-15.7
Yukon	1,300	0.4	10.4
Northwest Territories	1,100	-2.4	-23.1

Number of EI beneficiaries paid regular benefits

thousands, seasonally adjusted



1996. Ten of the twelve provinces and territories recorded declines, led by Alberta (-15.7%) and Ontario (-15.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700–5717 and 5735–5736.

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

University students face jump in tuition fees

Most Canadian university students face significant increases in tuition when they return to class this fall. On average, 1997/98 tuition fees are up almost 9% across the country. Fees for undergraduate arts students have increased in every province except Quebec.

Students in Newfoundland will encounter the highest increase, paying 18.0% more than the previous academic year. Fees will increase by 10.1% in Ontario. Among the remaining provinces, fee increases range from 1.7% in British Columbia to 8.3% in Alberta.

In Quebec, fees for residents of the province will remain frozen for the 1997/98 academic year. At \$1,700, these fees are the lowest

Average undergraduate arts tuition

	1996/97 ¹	1997/98 ¹	1996/97 to 1997/98
	\$		% change
Canada	2,867	3,117	8.7
Newfoundland	2,670	3,150	18.0
Prince Edward Island	2,920	3,150	7.9
Nova Scotia	3,499	3,737	6.8
New Brunswick	2,769	2,992	8.1
Quebec	1,725	1,726	0.0
Ontario	2,936	3,234	10.1
Manitoba	2,505	2,593	3.5
Saskatchewan	2,239	2,380	6.3
Alberta	2,965	3,211	8.3
British Columbia	2,661	2,705	1.7

1. Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.

in the country. However, for the first time, Quebec universities will be charging out-of-province students a differential fee of \$40 per credit. Typically, a full-time student taking 30 credits will pay an additional \$1,200.

Most universities charge considerably higher fees for medicine, dentistry, engineering and architecture programs. For example, the 1997/98 tuition for medicine at the University of Manitoba and Memorial University in Newfoundland is twice that charged for an arts program.

Foreign students pay much higher tuition fees than Canadians at most institutions. In 1997/98, foreign undergraduate students enrolled in an arts program will pay an average of \$8,000, while Canadian students will pay \$3,000. Quebec is an exception, however. Quebec and France have a reciprocal agreement allowing students from France to pay the same fees as Quebec residents. Quebec also has agreements with 49 countries that involve reciprocal quotas.

Tuition fees have soared over the last decade, far outpacing the rate of inflation as determined by the Consumer Price Index. Between 1985/86 and 1995/96, tuition fees in arts programs more than doubled, while the cost of living increased by 37%.

Over the past 15 years, tuition fees have become an increasingly important component of university revenue. In 1981/82, tuition fees accounted for only 8% of total operating revenue. Fifteen years later, this proportion had almost doubled to 14.5%. Some institutions have recently begun offering selected programs in which the tuition fees fully finance the program cost.

Data on tuition fees and living accommodation costs at Canadian universities are now available for the 1997/98 academic year. For further information, contact Daniel Perrier (613-951-1503) or Teresa Omiecinski (613-951-5093), Centre for Education Statistics.

Dual-earner families remain the norm

In 1995, both partners worked in 6 out of 10 two-partner families (60.5%). Changes in the labour market and demographic factors have contributed to a growing income gap between dual-earner and single-earner families.

The average pre-tax income of dual-earner families, adjusted for inflation, was \$68,946 in 1995, virtually the same as in 1989. Single-earner families had a pre-tax average income of \$49,956 in 1995, 10.6% lower than in 1989. However, taxes rose for dual-earner families during this period, bringing their after-tax income down

Average incomes of two-partner families

	1995	1994	1989	1985
	1995 constant \$			
All two-partner families	58,881	59,053	61,372	56,705
Dual-earner families	68,946	69,010	69,523	65,807
Female earned more than male	64,586	62,325	62,515	58,131
Female earned less than male	70,636	71,339	71,417	67,762
Single-earner families	49,956	51,266	55,884	50,526
Male sole earner	51,097	52,411	57,015	51,633
Female sole earner	45,857	47,005	49,436	42,306
Neither partner had earnings	34,684	34,181	34,734	31,718

Note to readers

For the purpose of this article, the term "two-partner family" consists of husband-wife families and common-law relationships. The classification of two-partner families as "dual-earner," "single-earner" and "no earner" is based strictly on the earning status of the partners.

Although Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs are often referred to as poverty lines, they do not have an officially recognized status as such, and Statistics Canada does not promote their use as poverty lines.

2.4% to \$53,876. Income taxes for single-earner families fell due to lower pre-tax income. Their after-tax income fell 9.6% to \$40,121.

The likelihood of families finding themselves in a low income situation decreased dramatically when both partners worked. Without the female partners' earnings, the 1995 low income rate among these families would have been 17.8% instead of 4.8% (or 748,000 families instead of 202,000 families with low income).

The proportion of children in low income families ranged from a low of 6.5% in dual-earner families to 25.2% for single-earner families and 80.0% for families in which neither partner had earnings. Within dual-earner families, children were twice as likely to be in low income families when the female partner rather than the male

(continued on page 6)

... Dual-earner families remain the norm

partner was the top earner (10.3% compared with 5.2%). When the female was the sole earner, one in three children were in low income families (32.9%). In "traditional" families, where the male was the sole earner, one in four children were in low income families (24.4%).

The number of women who earned more than their male partners increased in 1995, resuming a long-standing upward trend after a

decline in 1994. In 1995, 983,000 women earned more than their male partners, up from 916,000 in 1994. Since 1967, this number has increased almost sevenfold, from 143,000.

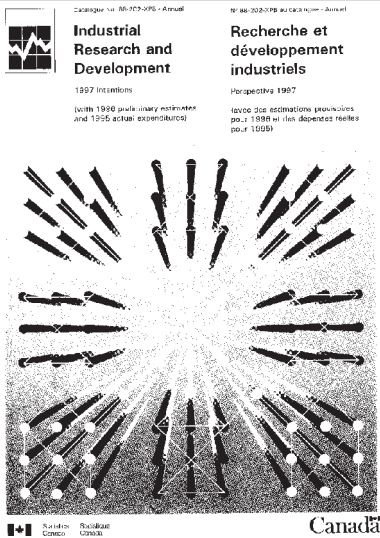
Characteristics of dual-earner families, 1995 (13-215-XPB, \$28) is now available. For further information, contact the Dissemination Unit (1 888 297-7355 or 613-951-7355; Internet: income@statcan.ca), Household Surveys Division.

New from Statistics Canada

A statistical portrait of the trade union movement January to June 1997

"A statistical portrait of the trade union movement" provides historical and current data on unions. This article draws on data from different sources and traces union membership over the last 30 years. It looks at current demographic and labour market characteristics of union members as well as wages, benefits and work arrangements of union versus non-union members. Also examined are wage increases vis-à-vis inflation rates, and the state of labour unrest over the past two decades. International union rates are also compared.

The Winter 1997 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58), which includes the article "A statistical portrait of the trade union movement," will be available in December. For further information, contact Ernest Akyeampong (613-951-4624), or to order the article by fax (now available for \$40), contact Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



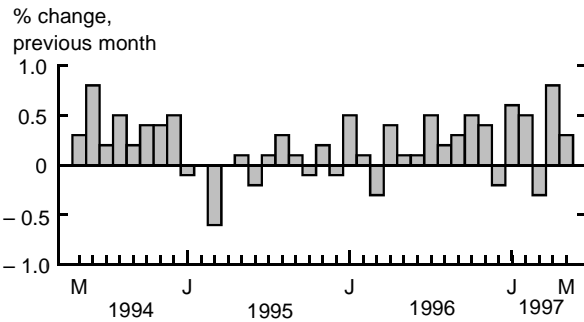
Industrial research and development 1997 intentions (1996 preliminary and 1995 actual expenditures)

The publication *Industrial research and development, 1997 intentions* presents statistics on R&D activities performed and funded by Canadian business enterprises. Topics covered include: current and capital expenditures on R&D, energy R&D expenditures by area of technology, R&D expenditure as a percentage of company revenues, sources of funds for intramural R&D, personnel engaged in R&D by occupational category and education level, and foreign payments made and received for technological services. Most historical tables are presented for 1993 to 1995 and allocated to 46 industry groups, size of R&D program, employment size, revenue size, country of control, and by province.

Industrial research and development, 1997 intentions (88-202-XPB, \$78) is now available. For further information, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683; Internet: boucmic@statcan.ca), Science and Technology Redesign Project.

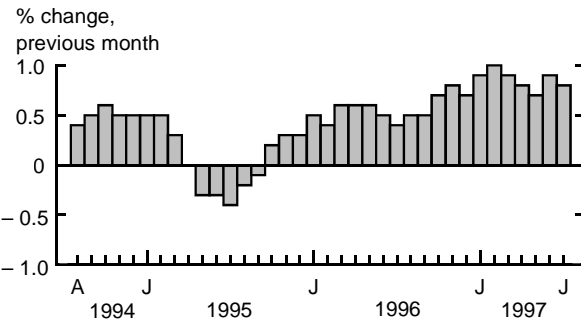
Current trends

Gross domestic product



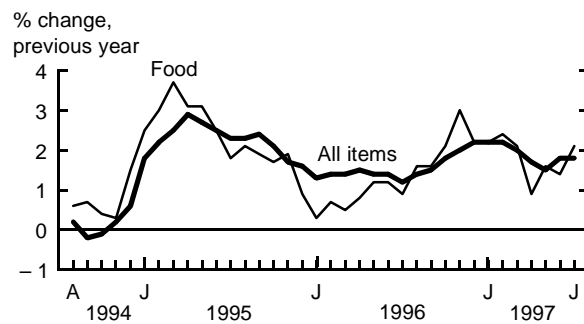
Real gross domestic product at factor cost rose a further 0.3% between April and May.

Composite Index



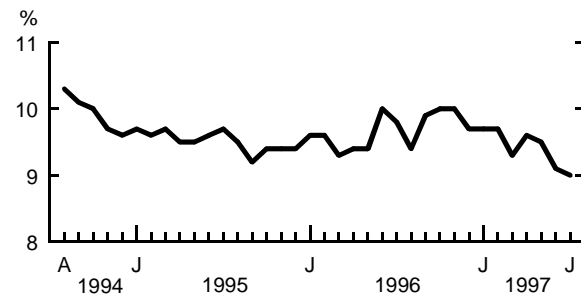
The Composite Index grew by 0.8% in July.

Consumer Price Index



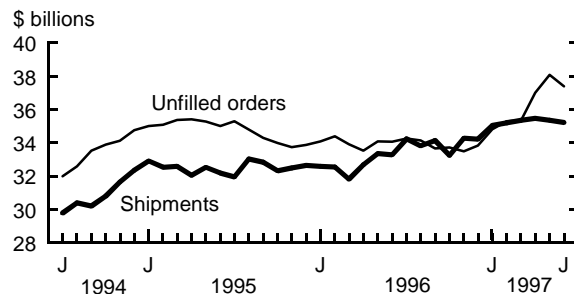
Consumers paid 1.8% more for goods and services in July 1997 than the year before. Food prices rose by 2.1%.

Unemployment rate



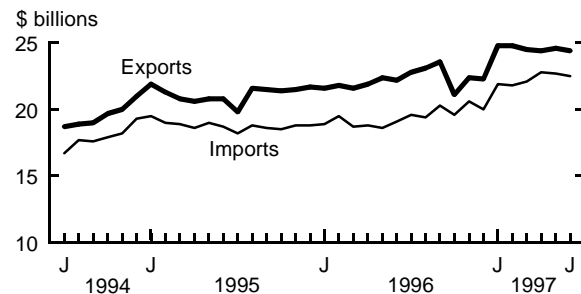
In July, the unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 9.0%.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments fell 0.1% in June to \$35.2 billion. The level of unfilled orders decreased 1.8% to \$37.4 billion.

Merchandise trade



In June, the value of merchandise exports decreased 1.1% from May to \$24.4 billion. Imports fell 1.0% to \$22.5 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, 1986)	May	569.8	0.3%	4.0%
Composite Index (1981=100)	July	197.2	0.8%	10.3%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q2 1997*	26.5	0.5%	13.9%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q1 1997	85.0	0.6†	2.9†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	June*	19.3	– 0.2%	7.1%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	June	112.9	– 1.5%	12.4%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	July	14.0	1.1%	2.3%
Unemployment rate (%)	July	9.0	– 0.1†	– 0.9†
Participation rate (%)	July	64.7	– 0.1†	– 0.1†
Labour income (\$ billion)	May	37.34	0.6%	4.7%
Average weekly earnings (\$)	May	604.56	0.8%	3.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	June	24.4	– 1.1%	5.1%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	June	22.5	– 1.0%	15.0%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	June	1.9	0.0	– 1.7
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	June	35.2	– 0.1%	5.9%
New orders (\$ billion)	June	34.5	– 4.6%	3.8%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	June	37.4	– 1.8%	9.8%
Inventory/shipments ratio	June	1.32	0.01	– 0.02
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1986=100)	July	135.6	0.0%	1.8%
Industrial Product Price Index (1986=100)	June	130.4	– 0.2%	1.0%
Raw Materials Price Index (1986=100)	June	134.2	– 2.3%	– 1.0%
New Housing Price Index (1986=100)	June	132.9	0.1%	1.0%

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

* new this week

† percentage point

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A weekly review

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Publications released from August 22 to 28, 1997

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
AGRICULTURE				
Field crop reporting series no. 5:				
July estimates of production of principal field crops		22-002-XPB	15/88	15/88
Livestock statistics updates	August 1997	23-603-UPE	45/149	45/149
The dairy review	Q2 1997	23-001QXPB	36/119	36/119
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
Canadian economic observer	August 1997	11-010-XPB	23/227	23/227
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE				
Wholesale trade	June 1997	63-008-XPB	19/186	19/186
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS				
Characteristics of dual-earner families	1995	13-215-XPB	28	28
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Canadian international merchandise trade	June 1997	65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Construction type plywood	June 1997	35-001-XPB	7/62	7/62
Energy statistics handbook:				
electronic version	August 1997	57-601-XDE	284	284
paper version	August 1997	57-601-UPB	387	387
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	July 1997	44-004-XPB	7/62	7/62
Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada	Q4 1996	57-003-XPB	43/141	43/141
Production and disposition of tobacco products	July 1997	32-022-XPB	7/62	7/62
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	June 1997	25-001-XPB	8/73	8/73
Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin	Q2 1997	47-007-XPB	10/33	10/33
Sawmills and planing mills	June 1997	35-003-XPB	12/114	12/114
Shipments of office furniture products	six-month period ended June 30, 1997	35-006SXPB	14/28	14/28
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REDESIGN PROJECT				
Industrial research and development	1997 intentions	88-202-XPB	78	78

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Key release calendar: September 1997				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	2	3	4 Building permits, July 1997 Help-wanted Index, August 1997	5 Labour Force Survey, August 1997
8 Literacy skills of Canadian youth, 1994	9 New Housing Price Index, July 1997 Industrial capacity utilization rates, Q2 1997	10 Facing the future: Adults who go back to school, 1976 to 1996 New motor vehicle sales, July 1997	11 Field crop reporting series: July 31 grain stocks, July 1997	12
15 Travel between Canada and other countries, July 1997	16 Changes in women's work continuity, 1995	17 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, July 1997	18 Canadian international merchandise trade, July 1997 Wholesale trade, July 1997	19 Consumer Price Index, August 1997 Retail trade, July 1997
22	23 Composite Index, August 1997 Employment, earnings and hours, July 1997	24 Canada's international transactions in securities, July 1997	25	26 Industrial Product Price Index, August 1997 Raw Materials Price Index, August 1997
29	30 Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, July 1997			

Note: Release dates for Canadian international merchandise trade, the Consumer Price Index and the Labour Force Survey are fixed; dates for other data series may change.