



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 30, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, November 1997** 2
Economic activity retreated in November as gross domestic product at factor cost dropped 0.3%.

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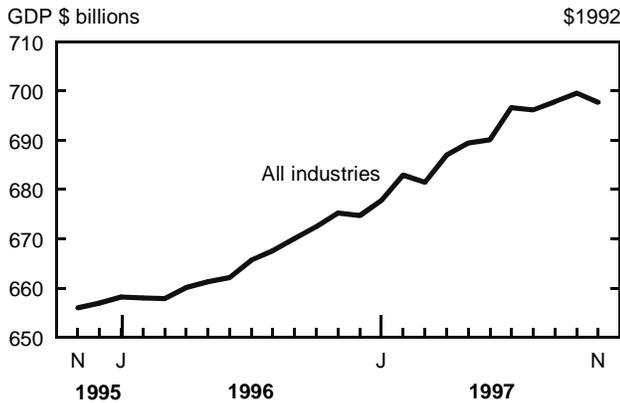
MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

November 1997

Economic activity retreated in November as gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost dropped 0.3%. A labour dispute significantly curtailed postal services and accounted for about 40% of the overall drop. After gaining ground in September and October, wholesale and retail trade slipped in November. Manufacturing, and transportation and storage services also fell after increasing two months in a row. Output in the mining sector declined, remaining below its most recent peak of last July. Finance and insurance services and production by utilities receded for a second consecutive month.

Production falters



Activity in construction and business services continued to advance in November. Higher spending in accommodation and food services and a gain in government services also moderated the overall decline. Education services remained low as the Ontario teacher's strike that started in the last week of October lasted through the first week of November.

Wholesale trade loses steam

Wholesale trade decreased 1.3% in November after advancing rapidly the previous two months. Wholesalers of consumers goods recorded lower sales during the month. Sales of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products as well as household and apparel

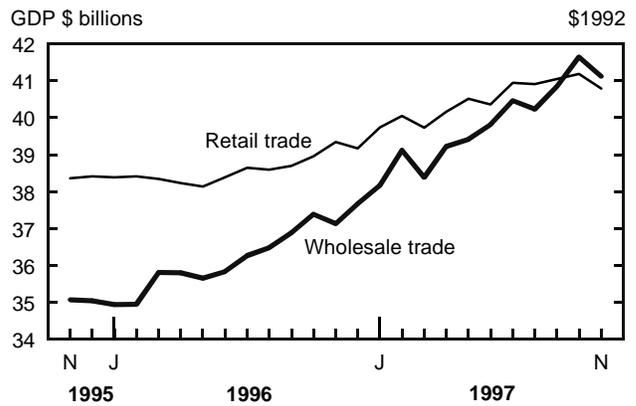
Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by labour and capital in transforming inputs purchased from other producers into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1992 prices. The estimates presented in this release are seasonally adjusted at annual rates

goods all declined during the month. However, sales of motor vehicles and parts continued to advance.

Sales retreat



Although still high, sales of machinery slowed during the month. After jumping early in 1997, sales of farm machinery weakened in three of the last four months, and in November wholesalers of farm machinery reduced their stocks for the first time since January 1997. Sales of industrial machinery eased for a second month in a row but the loss was again offset by higher sales of computer and software packages.

Imports of most types of machinery appear to have slowed down in the fourth quarter, based on data for October and November. In fact, imports of several types of machinery fell in November after a series of gains. Also, domestic producers of industrial machinery reduced output in October and November, while manufacturers of electronic machinery cut back in November. All this suggests that investment in machinery and equipment is slowing in the fourth quarter. During the first three quarters of 1997, investment in machinery and equipment contributed

substantially to overall economic growth, increasing 21% compared with the first three quarters of 1996.

Retail regresses

Retailing activity slid 1.0% in November. Retail trade had increased 0.3% a month in September and October, despite declines in several trade groups. In November, sales dropped in 12 of the 18 trade groups, compared with 11 in September and 9 in October. Lower sales by retailers of automotive parts (including servicing), drugstores and supermarkets accounted for about 70% of the November decline. Sales of automotive parts have tumbled since last August. Simultaneously, the number of new motor vehicles sold remained high compared to recent years, even accelerating in November. Preliminary information indicates that the number of vehicles sold rose sizeably in December.

Mining sector remains sluggish

Output in the mining sector decreased 0.9% in November, and was about 2.2% below its most recent peak of July 1997. In November, mine shutdowns translated into a significant drop in the production of potash. Production of potash remained at a high level between August and September, and preliminary information indicates that output returned to a high level in December. Declines in iron and other non-ferrous metal mines added to the drop. In the latter case, lower production of zinc and nickel more than offset a rebound in the production of copper. The price of most non-ferrous metals dropped sharply in the second half of 1997.

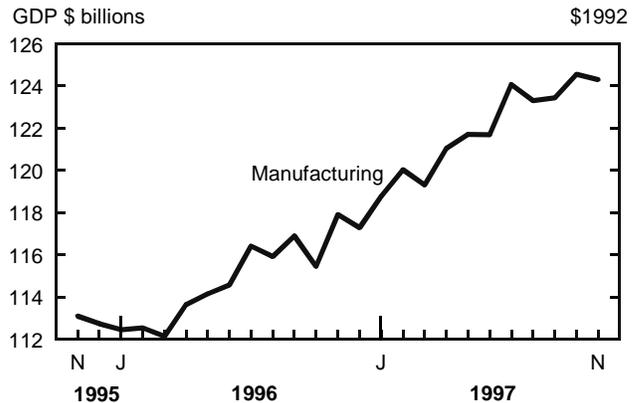
Production of crude oil and natural gas inched ahead as higher production of crude oil offset a decline in natural gas. Exports of natural gas have remained near the same level since July, while domestic consumption, notably by residential and commercial users, has fallen for several months with the milder weather. The volume of electricity generated also sagged between July and November.

Manufacturers cut back

Manufacturing production inched down 0.2% in November. Manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment, and industrial machinery reduced output the most. Producers of foodstuffs, rubber and metal products were also among those cutting back the most. Wood production fell slightly, reflecting a fourth decline in a row in sawmills. Increases in the production of

transportation equipment and paper products slowed the overall drop.

Manufacturing inches down



Manufacturers of industrial machinery reduced output 2.5% in November. Production of machinery rose sharply during the summer months, but eased in October and November. The decline in November reflected mainly cutbacks in the production of compressors, turbines, and sawmill and other machinery. Manufacturers of construction and mining machinery, who boosted production in October, increased output again in November, moderating the decline. Imports of machinery except drilling and excavating equipment fell during the month.

Production of electrical and electronic equipment as well as office machinery fell in November. In both cases, output had increased significantly early in 1997 due to stronger export demand. Exports eased in November.

Sawmill operations fell 1.1% in November, continuing to slide at about the same pace as recorded since last August. While manufacturers of lumber continued to benefit from higher activity in residential construction, production remained restrained by slack exports. Nevertheless, they shipped more in November for the first time in four months, reducing stocks to satisfy demand.

Production of transportation equipment rose 1.2% in November, with motor vehicle parts accounting for 60% of the gain. Production of parts improved recently as growth in exports picked up. Higher production of motor vehicles in October and November also helped manufacturers of parts. Despite the recent gains in motor vehicle assembly, output remained below its level during the first half of 1997. In the United States, where most Canadian production is destined, sales of

North-American built models rose in November and December. However, average sales in the last three months of 1997 were not yet back to their first quarter level.

After losing momentum earlier this year, production of paper products improved in October and November. During the two months, manufacturers of pulp, and paperboard and building board raised output the most. Producers of newsprint maintained output at relatively low levels compared with earlier in 1997, mirroring a similar situation in export markets.

Construction maintains momentum

Construction activity rose 0.9%, up for a fifth consecutive month. Activity on non-residential building projects advanced 2.0% after gaining 2.6% the previous month. Activity on commercial, industrial and institutional projects all increased while the value of building permits issued continued to trend up.

Home building rose 1.5% due mainly to a rebound in the construction of single dwellings. Construction of row dwellings continued to advance rapidly in November.

Other industries

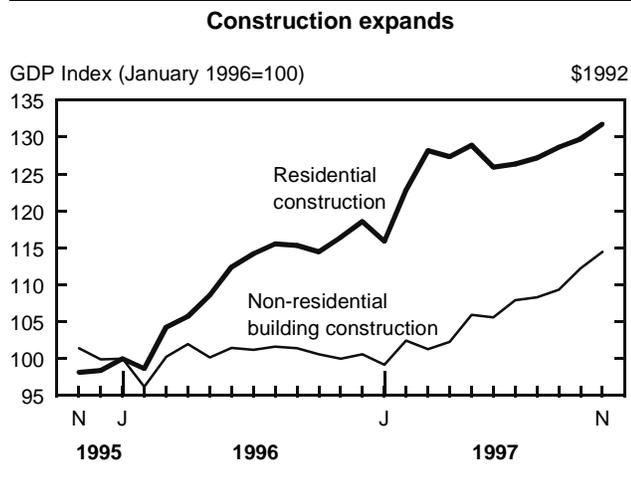
Communication services fell 2.4% in November as activities in postal services were disrupted by a strike that started on November 19, and involved about 45,000 workers. Activity in postal services resumed on December 4.

Finance and insurance services (excluding real estate) dropped 0.7%, the second consecutive decline. The drop reflected mainly lower brokerage and mutual fund activities. Lower activity on stock markets and fewer new issues of stocks and bonds both curbed brokerage activities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4677-4681.

The November 1997 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001-XPB, \$15/\$145) will be available shortly.

For further information on this release, contact Kim Lauzon (613-951-9417; Internet: lauzonk@statcan.ca). For analytical information, contact Richard Evans (613-951-9145; Internet: evanric@statcan.ca), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □



Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1992 prices

| | June 1997 ^r | July 1997 ^r | Aug. 1997 ^r | Sept.1997 ^r | Oct. 1997 ^r | Nov.1997 ^p | Oct. 1997 to Nov. 1997 | Nov. 1997 | Nov. 1996 to Nov. 1997 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | |
| | month-to-month % change | | | | | | \$ change ¹ | \$ level ¹ | % change |
| All industries | 0.1 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -1928 | 697,638 | 3.3 |
| Goods-producing industries | -0.3 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | -0.2 | -526 | 234,852 | 4.1 |
| Agriculture | -0.2 | -1.7 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 39 | 12,211 | -1.0 |
| Fishing and trapping | 1.7 | -7.1 | -1.4 | 7.0 | -6.3 | -10.1 | -90 | 800 | -1.5 |
| Logging and forestry | 2.5 | 0.6 | -1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | -1.3 | -55 | 4,214 | -0.9 |
| Mining, quarrying and oil wells | -1.6 | 5.5 | -0.6 | -1.7 | 1.0 | -0.9 | -263 | 28,310 | 2.6 |
| Manufacturing | 0.0 | 2.0 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | -0.2 | -265 | 124,280 | 5.4 |
| Construction | -0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 364 | 40,734 | 8.5 |
| Other utilities | 0.1 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -256 | 24,303 | -3.7 |
| Services-producing industries | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -1402 | 462,786 | 2.9 |
| Transportation and storage | -0.1 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | -0.5 | -137 | 29,760 | 3.4 |
| Communications | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -2.4 | -612 | 24,823 | 4.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 1.0 | 1.6 | -0.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -1.3 | -523 | 41,118 | 10.7 |
| Retail trade | -0.4 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -1.0 | -398 | 40,790 | 3.7 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -323 | 110,876 | 1.6 |
| Business services | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 212 | 40,374 | 10.5 |
| Government services | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.4 | 154 | 40,342 | -1.6 |
| Education | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -3.4 | 0.0 | 9 | 38,973 | -3.7 |
| Health and social services | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -30 | 48,805 | 1.4 |
| Accommodation and food | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 1.5 | 274 | 18,711 | 5.3 |
| Other services | 0.7 | 0.1 | -0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -28 | 28,214 | 2.7 |
| Other aggregations | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrial production | -0.3 | 2.2 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 0.7 | -0.4 | -784 | 176,893 | 3.6 |
| Non-durable manufacturing | 0.5 | 1.1 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.8 | -0.2 | -109 | 55,408 | 3.3 |
| Durable manufacturing | -0.4 | 2.6 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | -0.2 | -156 | 68,872 | 7.2 |
| Business sector | 0.1 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -0.4 | -2,050 | 573,345 | 4.5 |
| Non-business sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -1.2 | 0.1 | 122 | 124,293 | -1.7 |

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Millions of dollars at annual rate.



OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly demographic statistics July-September 1997 (preliminary)

Postcensal estimates as of October 1, 1997, for Canada, the provinces and the territories are now available and appear in the following table.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6470, 6471, 6516, 6981 and tables 00010102, 00020104 and 00040102.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33), which will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

These data may be obtained by contacting Lise Champagne (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; Internet: chamlis@statcan.ca), Demography Division, or the nearest Regional Reference Centre. For information on methodology, call Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; Internet: lardani@statcan.ca). For information about births, deaths and marriages, contact François Nault (613-951-1764; Internet: naulfra@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

Canada's population¹

| | Oct. ¹ _{PR} 1995 | Oct. ¹ _{PR} 1996 | Oct. ¹ _{PP} 1997 | Annual growth rate (%) | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|------------|
| | | | | 1995-1996 | 1996-1997 |
| Newfoundland | 573,511 | 567,462 | 558,809 | -1.1 | -1.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 135,885 | 136,982 | 137,196 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 939,142 | 943,753 | 946,809 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| New Brunswick | 758,999 | 760,861 | 760,906 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Quebec | 7,364,856 | 7,408,720 | 7,439,979 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Ontario | 11,172,513 | 11,316,088 | 11,468,162 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Manitoba | 1,132,731 | 1,138,708 | 1,141,613 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,013,971 | 1,019,387 | 1,021,563 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Alberta | 2,756,434 | 2,799,448 | 2,860,055 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| British Columbia | 3,781,041 | 3,869,666 | 3,943,912 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Yukon | 30,931 | 31,548 | 31,383 | 2.0 | -0.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 66,156 | 66,917 | 67,373 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Canada | 29,726,170 | 30,059,540 | 30,377,760 | 1.1 | 1.1 |

^{PR} Updated postcensal estimates.

^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates.

¹ The estimates of non-permanent residents were modified back to July 1991, based on a new methodology. Moreover, these estimates do not take into account the 1996 Census results.

Crude oil and natural gas November 1997

In November, crude oil production rose 2.1% over the same period in 1996 as a result of advances in exports and steady demand by Canadian refineries. This was the sixth consecutive monthly year-over-year advance in crude oil production. Strong demand from the United States led to a 2.9% increase in exports of crude oil in November compared with the same month a year

earlier. Year-to-date exports were up 7.7% over the same period in 1996.

Natural gas production decreased a modest 0.4% from November 1996 levels, following several months of relatively robust growth. The weakness was due to a decline in domestic sales, as a result of warmer than normal weather conditions through most of Canada. Concurrently, exports rose a strong 7.7% over November 1996. Year-to-date exports of natural gas were up 2.5% over the same period in 1996.

Imports of crude oil rose 2.9% from the November 1996 level. For the first 11 months of 1997, imports were up strongly (+9.3% compared with the same period in 1996), partly to meet the needs of Ontario refineries.

Crude oil and natural gas

| | Nov. 1996 | Nov. 1997 | Nov. 1996 to Nov. 1997 |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| | thousands of cubic metres | | % change |
| Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹ | | | |
| Production | 9 998.8 | 10 213.4 | 2.1 |
| Exports | 6 010.7 | 6 184.3 | 2.9 |
| Imports ² | 3 267.7 | 3 362.8 | 2.9 |
| Refinery receipts | 7 497.1 | 7 996.9 | 6.7 |

| | millions of cubic metres | | % change |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Natural gas³ | | | |
| Marketable production | 13 292.7 | 13 245.7 | -0.4 |
| Exports | 6 854.9 | 7 381.0 | 7.7 |
| Canadian sales ⁴ | 6 735.9 | 6 134.7 | -8.9 |

| | Jan. 1996 to Nov. 1996 | Jan. 1997 to Nov. 1997 | Jan.-Nov. 1996 to Jan.- Nov. 1997 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | thousands of cubic metres | | % change |
| Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹ | | | |
| Production | 107 348.9 | 111 369.2 | 3.7 |
| Exports | 59 087.2 | 63 633.5 | 7.7 |
| Imports ² | 36 396.9 | 39 778.9 | 9.3 |
| Refinery receipts | 84 905.4 | 87 756.4 | 3.4 |

| | millions of cubic metres | | % change |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Natural gas³ | | | |
| Marketable production | 139 288.6 | 142 038.9 | 2.0 |
| Exports | 72 716.0 | 74 553.3 | 2.5 |
| Canadian sales ⁴ | 59 362.6 | 60 186.7 | 1.4 |

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.
² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data may differ from International Trade Division (ITD) estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export in the ITD data.
³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.
⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-539.

The November 1997 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562; Internet: oconger@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 7, 1998

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending January 7, 1998, increased 15.0% to 3.4 million tonnes from the same period of last year. The number of cars loaded increased 12.7%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 189 000 tonnes, down 21.7% from the same period of last year.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 12.2% during the period.

Year-to-date figures for 1997 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486, fax: 613-951-0009; Internet: larocque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

December 1997

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 2 005 781 metric bundles in December, down 35.6% from 3 112 688 metric bundles produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production amounted to 42 264 441 metric bundles, up 3.0% from 41 036 273 metric bundles produced during the same period in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32-122 (series 27)

The December 1997 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Liisa Pent (613-951-3531; Internet: pentlii@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Cement

December 1997

Manufacturers shipped 776 370 tonnes of cement in December, up 20.2% from 646 056 (revised) tonnes in December 1996, and down 24.2% from 1 023 820 tonnes in November 1997.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 11 736 272 (revised) tonnes, up 4.7% from 11 205 491 (revised) tonnes during the same period in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92-122 (series 35)

The December 1997 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527; Internet: rjoubert@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

November 1997

Net generation of electricity decreased to 47 020 gigawatt hours (GW·h), down 2.4% from November 1996. Exports increased 9.8% to 3 794 GW·h and imports increased from 698 GW·h to 1 233 GW·h.

Generation of hydro-electricity decreased 1.2% to 30 118 GW·h. Increased generation from industrial producers partially compensated for a decline in generation by utilities. The temporary closing of seven nuclear reactors at Ontario Hydro's Pickering and Bruce plants led to a 16.0% drop in nuclear generation, which totalled 6 070 GW·h. Thermal-conventional generation was up 3.4% to 10 832 GW·h, mainly to compensate for the loss of nuclear generating capability in Ontario. Higher imports and lower exports also helped to compensate for Ontario's loss of generating capacity in order to meet its domestic demand.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of November 1997 totalled 497 277 GW·h, down 0.5% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (41 270 GW·h) rose 1.9% and year-to-date imports (8 473 GW·h) rose 57.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1997 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; Internet: alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

November 1997

Coal production surpassed the 7-million tonne mark for the first time in November. Coal production totalled 7 059 kilotonnes in November, up 13.6% from November 1996. The year-to-date production figure stood at 72 338 kilotonnes, up 3.5%.

Exports in November increased a phenomenal 42.4% from November 1996 to 3 390 kilotonnes. The main destinations for these exports were the European and Asian markets. However, exports to Japan (the largest consumer of Canadian coal) increased a relatively modest 15.3% to 1 687 kilotonnes during the same period. Year-to-date figures show total exports of 33 642 kilotonnes, 6.5% above last year's level.

Coke production in November 1997 decreased to 268 kilotonnes, down 0.7% from November 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1997 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002-XPB, \$12/\$114) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact André Lefebvre (613-951-3560; Internet: alefeba@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat — A weekly review, January 30, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Industry price indexes, November 1997
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB
(Canada: \$22/\$217; outside Canada: US\$22/US\$217).

Construction price statistics, Third quarter 1997
Catalogue number 62-007-XPB
(Canada: \$24/\$79; outside Canada: US\$24/US\$79).

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, 44.1% of Canadian households averaged about 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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S4P 4K1
Local calls: (306) 780-5405
Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
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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: 1-403-292-4958

Northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
8th Floor, Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6
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Toll free: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

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: 1-604-666-4863

Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629

RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 1998

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|--------------|--|--|
| 2 | Business Conditions Survey, Canadian manufacturing industries | January 1998 |
| 3 | Building permits | December 1997 |
| 3 | Field crop reporting series: Grain stocks | December 31 |
| 4 | Beyond generational accounting | 1996 |
| 4 | Family food expenditure in Canada | 1996 |
| 5 | Help-wanted Index | January 1998 |
| 5 | Television and radio audiences | Fall 1996 |
| 6 | Labour Force Survey | January 1998 |
| 11 | New motor vehicle sales | December 1997 |
| 11 | New Housing Price Index | December 1997 |
| 12 | Family expenditure in Canada | 1996 |
| 16 | Monthly Survey of Manufacturing | December 1997 |
| 16 | Travel between Canada and other countries | December 1997 |
| 17 | Ethnic origin, visible minorities | 1996 Census |
| 18 | Wholesale trade | December 1997 |
| 18 | Adult correctional services in Canada | 1996 |
| 19 | Canadian international merchandise trade | December 1997 |
| 19 | Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises | Fourth quarter 1997 |
| 20 | Retail trade | December 1997 |
| 20 | Livestock statistics | January 1998 |
| 23 | Canada's international transactions in securities | December 1997 |
| 23 | Farm cash receipts | Fourth quarter 1997 |
| 24 | Composite Index | January 1998 |
| 24 | Changing nature of fraud in Canada (Juristat) | 1996 |
| 24 | Employment Insurance | December 1997 |
| 25 | Characteristics of international travellers | Third quarter 1997 |
| 25 | Private and public investment in Canada | 1996 actual, 1997 preliminary actual and 1998 intentions |
| 26 | Industrial Product Price Index | January 1998 |
| 26 | Raw Materials Price Index | January 1998 |
| 27 | Consumer Price Index | January 1998 |
| 27 | International travel account | Fourth quarter 1997 |
| 27 | Employment, earnings and hours | December 1997 |

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