



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 6, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Industrial Product Price Index, November 1998** 2  
In November, industrial product prices remained unchanged from October and stood 0.3% above their level a year earlier. November's Industrial Product Price Index was 120.3.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, November 1998** 5  
In November, manufacturers paid significantly less for their raw materials. Overall prices fell 2.5% from October's level, mainly due to lower prices for crude oil, hogs, and iron and steel scrap.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Industrial Product Price Index

November 1998 (preliminary)

Industrial product prices in November remained unchanged from October and stood 0.3% above their level a year earlier. November's Industrial Product Price Index was 120.3 (1992=100).

In November, price increases for motor vehicles and newsprint paper were offset by decreases for petroleum products, pork and primary metal products.

#### Exchange rate effects diminish in November

In mid-November, the value of the U.S. dollar showed little change over the previous month. However, compared with mid-November 1997, the value of the U.S. dollar has risen from C\$1.41 to C\$1.55.

If the effect of the changes in the value of the Canadian dollar was excluded from export prices quoted in U.S. dollars, the price level would have edged down 0.1% from October, while the 12-month change would have declined 2.4%.

#### Pork prices continue to slide

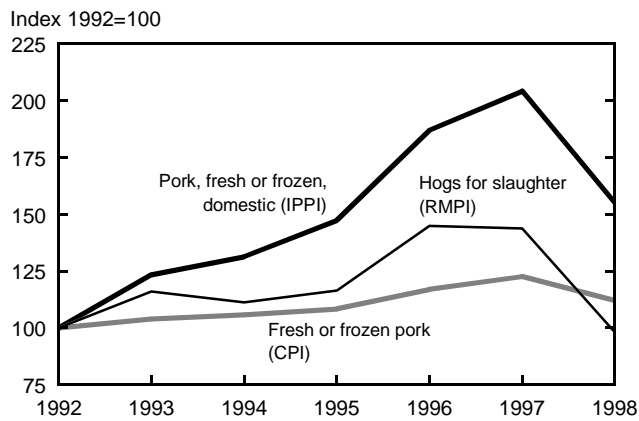
Pork prices were down again in November, falling 6.8% from their October level. Pork prices have fallen 42.3% since peaking in May 1997. Oversupply, in large part due to the loss of Asian markets, remains the major reason for the declining pork prices. At the retail level (as measured by the Consumer Price Index), pork prices declined 2.5% in November and were down 14.8% compared with the May 1997 peak. Hog prices fell back 36.3% in November after increasing in October. Compared with November 1997, hog prices were down 55.6%.

#### Note to Users

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI) reflects the prices that producers in Canada receive as the goods leave the plant gate. It does not reflect what the consumer pays. Unlike the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

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

#### Pork prices drop



#### Prices up for motor vehicles and newsprint paper

The overall price level for motor vehicles was up 0.3% in November, mainly due to the effect of a change in the exchange rate and adjustments in the buyer incentive programs. The price level for domestic automobiles was up slightly (+0.2%) and stood 1.2% higher than a year earlier. Domestic truck prices remained unchanged from October and were 2.0% higher than in November 1997. Export prices for both automobiles and trucks increased 0.4% in November compared with October.

Prices for newsprint paper increased 2.1% and stood 9.5% higher than in November 1997. Shortages

caused by a recent strike, which ended in early November, continued to boost newsprint prices.

### **Prices down for petroleum and primary metal products**

Refined petroleum product prices decreased 1.2% from October and 17.2% compared with November 1997. The drop was due to lower prices for gasoline and fuel oils (-16.8%). At the retail level (as measured by the Consumer Price Index), gasoline prices declined 1.0% in November and were down 7.1% compared with a year ago. Crude oil prices fell 7.8% in November and stood 30.1% lower compared with November 1997.

Primary aluminum product prices fell 2.8%, partly due to the increase in world stocks. Cobalt prices were down 18.3% in November, in large part due to stockpile sales. This is their lowest price level since January 1994. In November, cobalt prices were 34.4% lower than a year earlier.

### **Overview**

In Canada, employment grew by 103,000 in November, with most of the gains concentrated in full-time employment (+75,000). The manufacturing sector experienced its second month of employment growth, though the increases were not enough to make up for losses from July to September. Housing starts were down in November, whereas in October the value of building permits fell to its lowest level in two years.

In October, the auto industry had a prominent impact on the Canadian economy. Manufacturers' shipments rose 2.1%, largely on the strength of the automotive sector. Exports, which increased 4.2%, benefited from a 9.6% jump in automotive exports. Meanwhile, the growth in the wholesale trade industry remained steady, with sales climbing 3.1% largely on the strength of motor vehicle parts and accessories. In contrast, retail sales were adversely affected by the motor vehicle industry where dealers' falling sales

(-6.1%) were the major contributor to the 1.7% decline in the retail sector.

In the United States, Canada's largest trading partner, industrial production declined 0.3% in November after an upward-revised increase of 0.2% in October. Employment grew, edging down the unemployment rate to 4.4%. U.S. housing starts fell in November, after rising sharply in October. Manufacturers' prices dipped 0.2% in November after October's increase.

In Japan, Canada's second largest export market, domestic wholesale prices dropped 2.2% in November compared with a year earlier. After a slight reprieve, Japanese industrial production fell 1.2% in October. This represents a decrease of 8.0% over October 1997. Production is expected to weaken further in both November and December.

The European Union is an even larger export market for Canada than Japan, with the four European G7 members dominating it. For these countries, the most recent figures for the 12-month change in industrial prices were +0.1% in the U.K. (November), -1.3% in Italy (November), -1.6% in Germany (November) and -1.8% in France (October).

In October, both German and Italian industrial production was up for the second month in a row, whereas in the U.K. production remained virtually unchanged over the previous month. French production fell sharply in September after being virtually unchanged in August.

### **Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1878.**

The November 1998 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of January. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit, (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. □

**Industrial product price indexes**  
(1992 = 100)

	Relative importance	Nov. 1997	Oct. 1998 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1998 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1997 to Nov. 1998	Oct. to Nov. 1998
					% change	
<b>Industrial product price index (IPPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Intermediate goods<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>59.28</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>119.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
First-stage intermediate goods <sup>2</sup>	7.91	129.1	116.3	115.8	-10.3	-0.4
Second-stage intermediate goods <sup>3</sup>	51.37	120.7	119.7	119.7	-0.8	0.0
<b>Finished goods<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>40.72</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Finished foods and feeds	10.38	111.9	112.8	112.9	0.9	0.1
Capital equipment	10.21	120.0	127.0	127.2	6.0	0.2
All other finished goods	20.13	119.1	123.8	123.9	4.0	0.1
<b>Aggregation by commodities</b>						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.27	118.1	116.6	116.2	-1.6	-0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.72	115.3	111.5	112.0	-2.9	0.4
Beverages	2.12	111.5	114.1	114.1	2.3	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.72	129.3	131.3	131.3	1.5	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.01	113.4	113.4	113.6	0.2	0.2
Textile products	1.82	109.9	110.1	110.3	0.4	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	1.93	108.3	110.0	110.0	1.6	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	5.20	137.0	135.4	135.3	-1.2	-0.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.46	114.2	114.9	114.9	0.6	0.0
Pulp and paper products	7.65	130.7	128.8	129.5	-0.9	0.5
Printing and publishing	3.05	127.9	132.2	132.4	3.5	0.2
Primary metal products	7.58	126.1	120.2	119.8	-5.0	-0.3
Metal fabricated products	4.11	120.5	123.7	123.7	2.7	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.08	111.6	114.6	114.6	2.7	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	18.76	124.8	135.5	135.9	8.9	0.3
Electrical and communications products	6.03	105.9	107.9	108.1	2.1	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.12	111.8	112.7	112.7	0.8	0.0
Petroleum and coal products <sup>5</sup>	6.01	113.9	95.4	94.3	-17.2	-1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	7.60	117.4	113.3	113.3	-3.5	0.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.45	115.0	118.4	118.5	3.0	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.31	129.9	116.1	114.0	-12.2	-1.8

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

<sup>2</sup> First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

<sup>3</sup> Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

<sup>4</sup> Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

<sup>5</sup> This index is estimated for the current month.

## Raw Materials Price Index

November 1998 (preliminary)

In November, manufacturers paid significantly less for their raw materials. Overall prices fell 2.5% from their October level, mainly due to lower prices for crude oil, hogs, and iron and steel scrap. Higher prices for vegetable products and non-ferrous metals partly offset the overall monthly decline. The Raw Materials Price Index stood at 105.2 in November (1992=100), down from 107.9 in October.

If the mineral fuels category (of which 90% is crude oil) were excluded, raw material prices for November would have declined 0.9% from October.

On a 12-month basis, manufacturers paid 14.9% less for raw materials compared with November 1997. Excluding mineral fuels, the 12-month change would have dropped 9.3%.

### Crude oil prices down due to oversupply and weak Asian demand

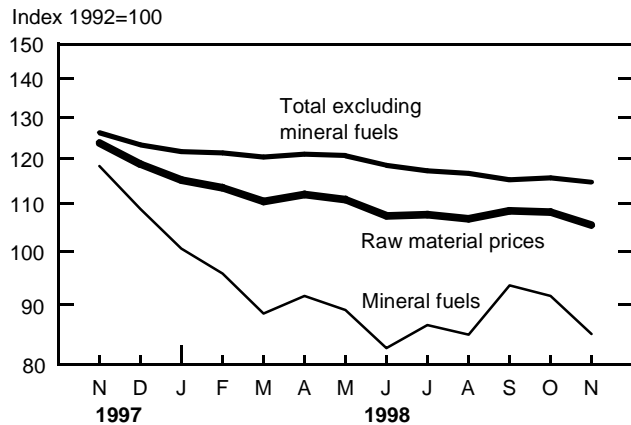
Crude oil prices fell 7.8% in November and were down 30.1% compared with a year earlier. The oversupply of crude oil combined with weak Asian demand has kept prices down. OPEC's attempt to cut production has had limited success in the face of price competition from non-OPEC members. OPEC and Mexico both compete for the U.S. market. As well, present high inventory levels of heating oil, combined with higher than normal temperatures have added to the weakness in crude oil prices.

For other mineral fuels, coal prices fell 5.3% and natural gas prices remained unchanged compared with October. However, Canadian export pipeline capacity is expected to rise 40% by the year 2003. This increased ability to sell outside the country may potentially strengthen prices nationally.

#### Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by Canadian manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in a world market. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

### Crude oil prices down



### Hog prices sink

Prices in the animals and animal products group declined 3.1% in November compared with October. Lower prices for hogs (-36.3%) were partly offset by higher cattle and fish prices. Compared with November 1997, prices for this major group were down 9.9%. Important contributors to the lower prices were hogs (-55.6%) and chickens (-6.9%). Marginally offsetting these lower prices was unprocessed wholemilk.

Hog prices have sunk so low due to the vast number of hogs on the market and the apparent difficulty of slaughter houses to handle the increased supply. This may be one of the reasons why pork prices at the domestic retail level have declined less than prices for the producer. Also, the weak demand from the Asian market continues to depress exports of pork products.

### Wheat prices up for second month

On a month-to-month basis, vegetable product prices increased 2.2% in November. The major contributors to this gain were coffee (+7.8%), unrefined sugar (+6.0%), raw tobacco (+5.2%), and canola (+3.8%), somewhat offset by lower prices for corn

(-3.4%). Compared with 12 months earlier, vegetable product prices were down 11.0%. Lower prices for corn (-25.3%), unrefined sugar (-20.3%) and wheat (-7.4%) were partly offset by higher prices for potatoes.

In November, wheat prices were up for the second consecutive month. Factors for the increase included prospective winter wheat losses in the United States, rain in Australia, concern over drought in Argentina and grain aid to Russia. Winter wheat production accounts for almost 75% of total U.S. wheat production.

Sugar prices climbed in November as forecasts for world sugar production next year indicated shrinkage. Low sugar prices have discouraged farmers from planting as much. Sugar prices were also strengthened by the possibility that Russia, previously one of the world's largest sugar buyers, will repeal its tax on imported sugar.

#### **Non-ferrous metal prices edge up**

The non-ferrous metals' group edged up 0.7% in November. On a month-to-month basis, higher prices were noted for nickel concentrates (+9.7%) and other non-ferrous refined metals. These increases were greatly offset by lower prices for lead concentrates (-3.7%), copper concentrates (-1.8%), and aluminum materials (-1.4%). Compared with November 1997, non-ferrous metal prices were down 9.3%. Over this period, lower prices were noted for nickel concentrates (-24.2%), aluminum materials (-15.7%), zinc concentrates (-13.0%), and copper concentrates (-12.2%).

Even though nickel prices increased in November, expectations are that the lower cost process that uses acid leaching, to be used in three major Australian projects within the next two years, may cause a lower price structure for nickel prices. Also, the decline in the manufacturing of stainless steel, the major use of nickel, has had an important role in lower nickel prices.

Copper concentrate prices have been weak for many years. Prices in November were down almost 40.0% compared with the same month in 1995. The

ongoing rise in copper inventories, noted by the London Metal Exchange warehouses, was recently at a four-and-a-half year high. This stockpiling coupled with weak Asian demand has led to lower copper prices. The construction industry is the metal's biggest user and a healthy housing sector can boost the demand for copper wire and pipe, and hence the price of copper.

#### **Pulpwood prices fall**

Wood prices fell 0.5% in November compared to October, led by a decline in pulpwood prices (-3.4%). Slightly higher prices for logs partly offset the decline. Compared with 12 months earlier, wood prices were down 9.1%, due to lower prices for logs (-10.7%) and pulpwood (-3.0%). Pulpwood prices should remain relatively stable since the global supply/demand situation remains reasonably strong for pulp.

#### **Ferrous material prices down**

Ferrous material prices were down 3.2% in November compared with the previous month. Lower prices for iron and steel scrap (-6.4%) were marginally offset by higher prices for iron ore (+0.5%). Compared with November 1997, ferrous material prices were down 9.8%. Lower iron and steel scrap prices (-23.5%) were partly offset by higher prices for iron ore concentrates (+12.3%). The abundant supply of iron and steel scrap in the marketplace has kept prices from increasing. As well, the availability of offshore scrap has made the market very competitive.

#### **Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.**

The November 1998 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of January. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit, (613-951-3350); fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. □

**Raw materials price index**  
(1992 = 100)

	Relative importance	Nov. 1997	Oct. 1998 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1998 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1997 to Nov. 1998	Oct. to Nov. 1998
					% change	
<b>Raw materials price index (RMPI)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Mineral fuels	31.47	118.1	91.6	85.0	-28.0	-7.2
Vegetable products	9.41	144.4	125.7	128.5	-11.0	2.2
Animals and animal products	24.41	113.5	105.6	102.3	-9.9	-3.1
Wood	14.88	141.2	129.1	128.4	-9.1	-0.5
Ferrous materials	3.17	136.9	127.6	123.5	-9.8	-3.2
Non-ferrous metals	13.81	120.2	108.2	109.0	-9.3	0.7
Non-metallic minerals	2.85	112.9	115.6	115.6	2.4	0.0
<b>RMPI excluding mineral fuels</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Short-term Expectations Survey

The Short-term Expectations Survey covering the beginning of 1999 shows that little change is expected in the performance of the economy.

In October, the mean forecast for gross domestic product was 0.3% compared to actual growth of 0.2%. Little change is expected for November and December, with mean monthly growth of 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively.

Forecasts for international trade show that a decrease is expected from November 1998 through January 1999. The forecasted mean trade surplus for these three months is \$1.8 billion, a slightly decreased balance than the actual October figure of \$2.0 billion. The forecasts for both exports and imports were lower than the actual figures for October.

Forecasters are expecting a slight increase of the consumer price index over the December 1998 to

February 1999 period. Actual inflation has been slightly higher than expected - the forecasted average for November was 1.1% compared with the actual rate of 1.2%.

The unemployment rate decreased to 8.0% for November while the participation rate increased to 65.6%. Forecasters are anticipating stability of the unemployment rate for December (8.0%) followed by increases in January and February to 8.3%, along with lower participation rates.

The next release will be on February 3, 1999.

For further information on this release or for a set of tables, contact Jenny Grenier, (613-951-1020; fax: 613-951-1572; [grenjen@statcan.ca](mailto:grenjen@statcan.ca)), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. □



## Short-term Expectations Survey

	Forecasts					Actual figures	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.
	year/year %						
<b>Consumer Price Index</b>							
Initial forecast	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
First revision	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	..		
Second revision	0.8	1.1	1.3	..	..		
	seasonally adjusted %						
<b>Unemployment rate</b>							
Initial forecast	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0
First revision	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.3	..		
Second revision	8.4	8.2	8.0	..	..		
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>							
Initial forecast	64.9	64.9	65.0	65.1	65.3	65.2	65.6
First revision	64.9	65.1	65.2	65.4	..		
Second revision	65.1	65.2	65.5	..	..		
	\$ billion						
<b>Exports</b>							
Initial forecast	25.7	26.9	27.1	28.0	..	28.5	..
First revision	27.0	27.2	28.2	..	..		
Second revision	27.1	28.2	..	..	..		
<b>Imports</b>							
Initial forecast	24.3	25.0	25.5	26.3	..	26.5	..
First revision	25.1	25.4	26.4	..	..		
Second revision	25.4	26.3	..	..	..		
<b>Balance</b>							
Initial forecast	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	..	2.0	..
First revision	1.9	1.8	1.8	..	..		
Second revision	1.7	1.9	..	..	..		
	seasonally adjusted month/month %, constant \$1992						
<b>Gross domestic product</b>							
Initial forecast	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.2	..
First revision	0.2	0.1	..	..	..		
Second revision	0.3	..	..	..	..		

.. Not available.

## Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

November 1998 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 444 400 cubic metres in November, up 3.1% from November 1997. Sales increased for four of the seven major product groups over the same period in 1997, with the largest gains recorded for motor gasoline (+172 300 cubic metres or +6.0%) and heavy fuel oil (+137 600 cubic metres or +27.4%). The largest decreases of 43 700 cubic metres (-5.7%) were recorded for "other refined products", which contain

products such as asphalt, lube oils, petroleum coke and stove oil.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products were up 1 915 500 cubic metres, or 2.3% over the same period in 1997. Sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. The important advance of 1 413 900 cubic metres for heavy fuel oil (+23.0%) was due to greater use of the product for the generation of electricity. The increase for motor gasoline of 990 200 cubic metres (+3.0%), which accounted for 40.5% of the total, was mainly explained by lower retail prices and favourable weather. As a result of unseasonably

mild temperatures since the beginning of 1998, sales of light fuel oil fell by 807 600 cubic metres (-16.6%).

### Sales of refined petroleum products

	Nov. 1997 <sup>r</sup>	Nov. 1998 <sup>p</sup>	Nov. 1997 to Nov. 1998 %
	thousands of cubic metres		change
<b>Total, All products</b>	<b>7,223.3</b>	<b>7,444.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Motor gasoline	2,873.3	3,045.6	6.0
Diesel fuel oil	1,750.0	1,761.1	0.6
Light fuel oil	498.0	456.0	-8.4
Heavy fuel oil	502.5	640.1	27.4
Aviation turbo fuels	423.7	426.2	0.6
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	407.1	390.4	-4.1
All other refined products	768.7	725.0	-5.7

	Jan. to Nov. 1997 <sup>r</sup>	Jan. to Nov. 1998 <sup>p</sup>	Jan.- to Nov. 1997 to Jan.- Nov. 1998 %
	thousands of cubic metres		change
<b>Total, All products</b>	<b>82,521.2</b>	<b>84,436.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Motor gasoline	33,176.4	34,166.6	3.0
Diesel fuel oil	19,577.8	19,664.8	0.4
Light fuel oil	4,856.4	4,048.8	-16.6
Heavy fuel oil	6,160.7	7,574.6	23.0
Aviation turbo fuels	5,357.2	5,492.2	2.5
Petrochemical feedstocks <sup>1</sup>	4,173.2	4,447.1	6.6
All other refined products	9,219.5	9,042.6	-1.9

<sup>r</sup> Revised

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary

<sup>1</sup> Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647**

The November 1998 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004-XPB, \$21/\$206), will be available in February 1999. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; [palamic@statcan.ca](mailto:palamic@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Crude oil and natural gas

October 1998

In October, crude oil production was 0.7% higher than October 1997. Hibernia production was a major contributor to the overall increase, with output reaching 562 000 cubic metres or 5.1% of the total crude oil production. Exports, which accounted for 59.1% of total production, continued their upward trend, increasing by 12.3% from the year-earlier level. Exports, still driven by strong demand in the United States, have been increasing steadily for 29 consecutive months.

For the first ten months of 1998, exports of crude oil were up 13.0% over the same period in 1997, while production was 4.9% higher.

Natural gas production increased 3.6% from October 1997. Canadian domestic sales continued dropping with a decrease of 13.8% from one year earlier, the twelfth consecutive monthly year-over-year decrease. The decline is mainly due to a drop in sales to the residential and commercial sectors. In contrast, exports continued to increase strongly, posting a 4.3% gain from October 1997.

Year-to-date exports of natural gas were up 7.7% over the same period in 1997. Year-to-date Canadian sales were down 7.1% from October 1997 as a result of unseasonably mild temperatures during the first ten months of 1998.

## Crude oil and natural gas

	Oct. 1997	Oct. 1998	Oct. 1997 to Oct. 1998 %
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	10,853.4	10,926.6	0.7
Exports	5,750.8	6,460.0	12.3
Imports <sup>2</sup>	4,091.6	3,855.5	-5.8
Refinery receipts	8,715.9	8,458.6	-3.0
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	13,371.7	13,853.1	3.6
Exports	6,891.3	7,184.9	4.3
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	5,061.5	4,363.2	-13.8

	Jan. to Oct. 1997	Jan. to Oct. 1998	Jan.- Oct. 1997 to Jan.- Oct. 1998
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons<sup>1</sup></b>			
Production	101,892.5	106,909.7	4.9
Exports	57,449.2	64,893.8	13.0
Imports <sup>2</sup>	36,416.1	37,210.6	2.2
Refinery receipts	79,712.9	79,789.1	0.1
	millions of cubic metres		% change
<b>Natural gas<sup>3</sup></b>			
Marketable production	128,791.8	132,573.9	2.9
Exports	67,172.3	72,355.5	7.7
Canadian domestic sales <sup>4</sup>	54,122.1	50,291.8	-7.1

<sup>1</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

<sup>2</sup> 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 in the ITD data of crude oil landed in Canada for future re-export.

<sup>3</sup> Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Includes direct sales.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The October 1998 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006-XPB, \$19/\$186) will be available in January 1999. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Gérard Desjardins (613-951-4368; [desjger@statcan.ca](mailto:desjger@statcan.ca)) or Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; [palamic@statcan.ca](mailto:palamic@statcan.ca)), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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**Consumer prices and price indexes,**  
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**Catalogue number 62-010-XPB**  
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**Cereals and oilseeds review,** October 1998  
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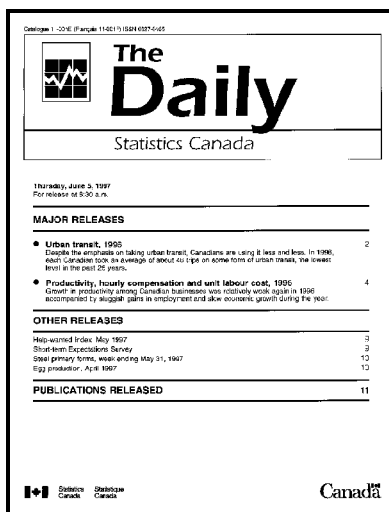
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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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