

I·N·F·O·M·A·T

A W E E K L Y R E V I E W

Friday, September 4, 1987

OVERVIEW

■ Strong Economic Growth Continues in Second Quarter

In the second quarter of 1987, real gross domestic product expanded by 1.5%, the same growth rate as in the first quarter. Virtually all of the growth stemmed from higher domestic demand.

■ Industrial Corporations Report Accelerating Growth in Profits

The operating profits of industrial corporations rose 12% in the second quarter, the third consecutive quarter of strong growth.

■ Foreign Investment in Outstanding Canadian Stocks Remains High

In June, non-residents invested \$426 million (net) in outstanding Canadian stocks. Although high by historical standards, investment in outstanding stocks has been declining steadily since it peaked in February.

■ Mining and Manufacturing Major Contributors to Advance in GDP

Gross domestic product at factor cost advanced for the eighth consecutive month in June. Significant production increases were recorded for both mining and manufacturing.

■ Current Account Continues to Record Sizeable Deficit

In the second quarter, the current account deficit remained high by historical standards (\$2.0 billion), continuing the trend evident since the first quarter of 1986.

■ IPPI Posts Highest Year-Over-Year Advance Since March 1985

The 3.4% advance in July was only slightly higher than those recorded in the previous two months, but it was still the largest increase since March 1985.

This issue **also** includes articles on the **Raw Materials Price Index** and **Management Consulting Services in Canada**.

Strong Economic Growth Continues in Second Quarter

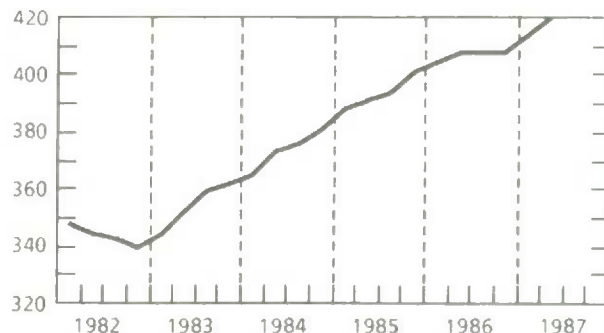
Gross Domestic Product rose 2.4% in the second quarter to a level of \$547.2 billion in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates. After allowing for price changes, real GDP expanded by 1.5%, the same growth as in the first quarter.

Virtually all of the second quarter growth originated in higher domestic demand. The solid growth in consumer and business spending was supported by large gains in labour income and corporate profits. Housing demand continued to rise at a rapid rate.

The 1.7% gain in overall consumer spending was the largest volume increase since the third quarter of 1985. Growth was widespread amongst consumer goods. Purchases of durables rose by 5.1%, as prices declined by 0.3% largely due to rebates for new car purchases. Non-automotive expenditures also rose strongly, as furniture and appliance sales were boosted by the strong housing demand. Outlays for semi- and non-durable goods rose by 1.7% and 1.3% respectively, following small declines in the previous quarter. Spending on services eased to a 0.8% increase, following increases of over 1% in the previous two quarters.

(continued on page 2)

Gross Domestic Product
(Billions of 1981 dollars)



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... Strong Economic Growth Continues in Second Quarter

The volume of business investment in plant and equipment increased by 2.9%, almost the same rate of growth as in the first quarter. The 3.3% growth in machinery and equipment continued to be slightly faster than the recovery of non-residential construction. The increase in expenditure on machinery and equipment was widespread with particularly strong demand for motor vehicles. Outlays for non-residential construction were boosted by a sharp gain in engineering construction.

Real export demand declined by 1.9%, to reverse a gain of similar magnitude in the first quarter. The slack in exports largely originated in automotive shipments and in agricultural products. Imports fell by 1.3%, reflecting lower demand for motor vehicle parts

and for crude petroleum. Both export and import prices were little changed in the quarter, after large drops in the first quarter.

Corporate profits before taxes increased by 6.3% in the second quarter, following a like increase in the first. Total labour income rose by 2.1%, after a similar gain in the first quarter mainly due to higher employment. Total personal income rose by 2.8%, as the gain in labour income was accompanied by an irregularly large increase in net farm income. The surge in farm income reflects subsidy payments made under the Western Grain Stabilization Program and the Special Canadian Grains Program.

For further information, contact *Income and Expenditure Accounts Division* at (613) 990-9158 or order *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (catalogue number 13-001).

Industrial Corporations Report Accelerating Growth in Profits

The seasonally adjusted operating profits of industrial corporations rose 12% to a level of \$7.6 billion in the second quarter of 1987. The growth of operating profits has accelerated for three consecutive quarters. The increase in the current quarter follows growth of 11.3% in the first quarter and 9.0% in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Pre-tax profits, which include investment income and other gains, rose for the second consecutive quarter, gaining 7.1% to total \$11 billion.

The mineral fuels, petroleum and coal, and metal mining industries accounted for over half of the second quarter increase in operating profits, partly as a result of higher selling prices. Other industries recording significant profit gains were chemicals, communications and primary metals. The largest decrease was in transportation equipment.

In the mineral fuels industry, operating profits jumped to \$402 million in the second quarter from \$148 million in the first quarter. Rising oil prices were a major factor in the rise in profits for this industry. (Despite the gain, profits remain substantially below the high of \$1.4 billion recorded in the fourth quarter of 1985, just before the slump in oil prices.)

Due, in part, to increased selling prices, operating profits of petroleum and coal industries rose to \$652 million, for the second consecutive quarter of strong profit growth. Nevertheless, operating profits were still below the average profits recorded in 1984 and 1985 (\$850 million).

Operating Profits

	4Q '86	1Q '87	2Q '87
Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted			
All industries	6,105	6,797	7,615
Mining	-120	111	482
Manufacturing	3,616	4,109	4,358
Other	2,609	2,577	2,770

Operating profits in the metal mining industry rose to \$64 million, from a loss of \$45 million in the first quarter of 1987. This industry has only recorded a profit in five of the past 20 quarters. Contributing to the improved results in the second quarter were higher metal prices, particularly in the case of non-ferrous metals.

The chemicals industry reported that operating profits increased for the third straight quarter, rising by \$67 million, to total \$461 million. Improved operating margins, coupled with increased sales contributed to the advance.

Operating profits in the transportation equipment industry fell to \$139 million in the second quarter, from \$222 million in the previous quarter. Profits have now fallen to their lowest level since 1982, when losses were registered. Sales were virtually unchanged in the second quarter, while profit margins fell for the fourth quarter in a row. Declining profit margins were mainly attributable to incentive programs offered during the past year.

For further information, contact *Industrial Organization and Finance Division* at (613) 990-9843 or order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (catalogue number 61-003P).

Foreign Investment in Outstanding Canadian Stocks Remains High

In June, non-residents invested \$426 million (on a net basis) in outstanding Canadian stocks. Although high by historical standards, investment by non-residents has been declining steadily since February 1987 when it reached a record level of more than \$1 billion. However, it should be noted that these figures exclude foreign investment in new Canadian stocks. Including sales of new stock issues, total foreign investment remained at a record high of \$2.5 billion in the second quarter.

Net investments in Canadian stocks came from the United States and overseas countries in roughly equal amounts in June. This runs contrary to the trend of recent months which saw decreased investment by United States residents and increased investment from overseas countries.

Security Transactions

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Net sales	millions of dollars				
Canadian Securities					
Bonds	546	-115	-561	-65	114
Common and preferred stocks	1,036	658	565	558	426
Total	1,582	548	4	493	540
Foreign Securities					
Bonds	171	-222	-290	-234	-62
Common and preferred stocks	36	-104	-258	-14	-368
Total	207	-326	-548	-248	-430

For further information, contact International and Financial Economics Division at (613) 990-9052 or order Security Transactions with Non-residents (catalogue number 67-002).

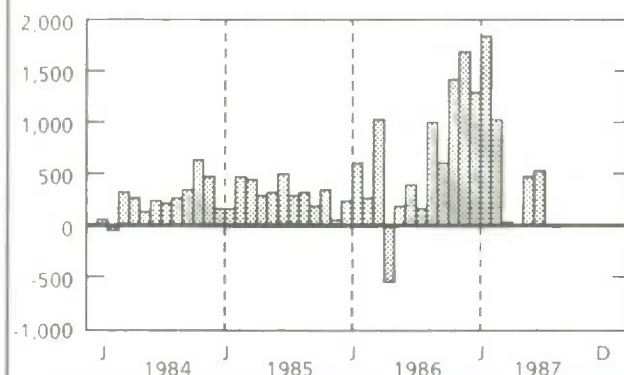
Mining and Manufacturing Major Contributors to Advance in GDP

Gross domestic product at factor cost (in 1981 prices) advanced 0.7% in June, the eighth consecutive monthly gain in economic activity. Since December last year, GDP has increased 2.9% and now stands 4.2% above June 1986. Most of the June growth originated in the goods-producing industries where output increased by 1.4%, the largest monthly gain since December 1986.

Continuing the generally rising trend evident since September, 1986, production by the goods-producing industries advanced in June. Significant production increases in both mining and manufacturing accounted for more than 50% of the June advance.

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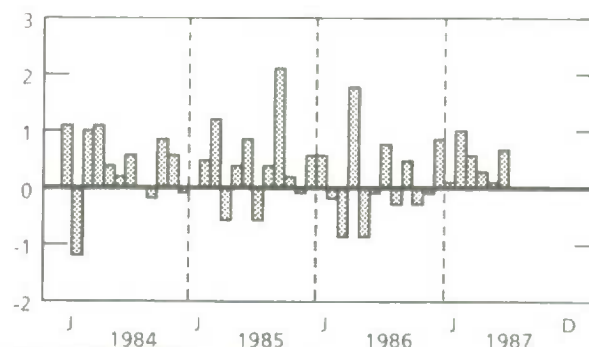
Net Sales of Canadian Securities
(millions of dollars)



Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$114 million in June. This is in contrast with the net reduction in the holdings of non-residents in the three preceding months. Residents of the United States and most overseas countries increased their holdings of Canadian bonds, while Japanese residents reduced their holdings by over \$200 million in June.

Canadian residents increased their holdings of foreign stocks by \$368 million in June, a level equivalent to the total net investment made in the three previous months. Investments made in June were mostly channelled into United States securities. Net investment in outstanding foreign bonds fell to \$62 million in June, a level well below the average (\$250 million) recorded for the three preceding months. However, the value of gross trading advanced sharply in June.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost
(% change, previous month)



... Gross Domestic Product

Higher oil and gas exploration activity, as well as higher production of iron ore, copper, silver and gold contributed to the 2.9% growth in mining during the month. Manufacturing output advanced 0.8% in June, following a smaller gain of 0.4% in May and a decline of 0.3% in April.

Real Gross Domestic Product

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	% change, previous month				
Real Gross Domestic Product	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7
Goods-producing industries	1.0	0.8	-0.1	0.3	1.4
Service-producing industries	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3

Output from the service-producing industries rose 0.3% in June, following no growth in May. Growth in these industries has slowed from the first three months of the year when it averaged 0.6% a month. Most of the advance in June originated in retail and wholesale trade, which both rose by 2.0% following declines of 0.4% in May. The gain in retail trade was primarily attributable to a sharp increase in new motor vehicle sales which coincided with manufacturers' rebates and other sales incentives.

For further information, contact Industry Measures and Analysis Division at (613) 991-3673 or order *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (catalogue number 15-001).

Current Account Continues to Record Sizeable Deficit

In the second quarter of 1987, the deficit in the seasonally adjusted current account remained high by historical standards, continuing the trend evident since the first quarter of 1986. The current account records the flow of goods, services, investment income and transfers between Canada and the rest of the world. At \$2.0 billion, the deficit in the second quarter was up slightly from the first quarter of 1987.

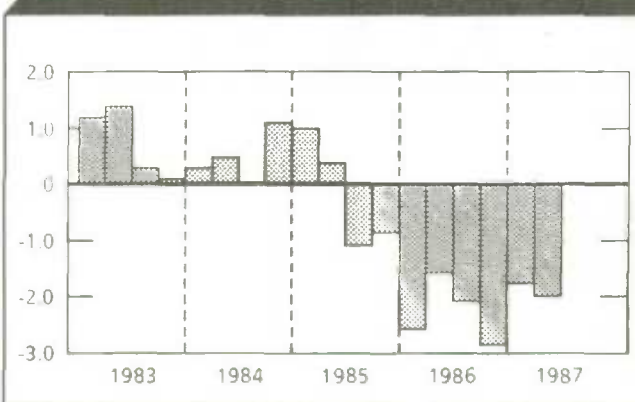
The merchandise trade surplus contracted, after rising in the two previous quarters. In the second quarter of 1987, the value of merchandise exports dropped more than the value of imports and resulted in a decrease in the merchandise trade surplus to \$2.7 billion. These movements arose mainly from trade in automotive products, which shifted to a quarterly deficit for the first time since 1981.

Merchandise exports had their first quarterly decrease since the second quarter of 1986, falling by 2%. The shift in automotive exports was attributed to reduced exports of passenger automobiles. The trade balance for these commodities plummeted to \$126 million, from the average quarterly surplus of some \$1.0 billion registered since 1983.

Merchandise imports were also down, but recorded a smaller decline of 1%. The level of imports has remained relatively stable for two quarters. In the first quarter, imports decreased less than 1%.

Current Account Balance

(billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)



The investment income account, which is also part of the current account, registered a deficit that was slightly higher than the one recorded in the previous quarter. Investment income has traditionally had the largest net balance among non-merchandise transactions in the current account. In the second quarter of 1987, the deficit on the investment income account was \$4.0 billion.

The capital account consists of claims on and liabilities to non-residents and is not seasonally adjusted. In the second quarter of 1987, the net capital flow into Canada was \$3.6 billion, maintaining the pattern of high investment levels evident since the fourth quarter of 1985.

(continued on page 5)

... Current Account

Record foreign net investment in Canadian portfolio stocks continued for the second consecutive quarter. Most of this investment (\$2.5 billion) was once again channelled into the secondary market, but there was an unusually large inflow (over \$900 million) into new issues. This was due to a large number of Canadian companies, notably in the mining sector, selling new stocks abroad.

Foreign net investment in Canadian bonds amounted to \$1.9 billion, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1984. Non-residents, notably the Japanese, sold half a billion dollars (net) of Canadian bonds. This was in sharp contrast to massive foreign investment which occurred in recent quarters.

Foreign direct investment in Canada totalled \$529 million, down significantly from a total of \$2.3 billion in the previous quarter. In both quarters, the bulk of the net proceeds were invested in the oil and gas sector.

Canadian residents' net direct investment in foreign companies was \$1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1987. This is in line with the level of investment recorded since the third quarter of 1984 and was widely dispersed geographically.

The net outflow of capital on portfolio investments was \$1.2 billion, a marked contrast to the unusual inflow (\$200 million) recorded in the first quarter of 1987. Canadian residents invested \$593 million in foreign stocks, mostly in United States securities. In addition, there was also a net outflow of \$588 million for foreign bonds, principally United States government bonds.

For further information, contact International and Financial Economics Division at (613) 990-9050 or order *Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments* (catalogue number 67-001P).

Raw Material Prices Register Fourth Consecutive Monthly Rise

The Raw Material Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100), which measures price changes in materials purchased by Canadian industry, registered its fourth consecutive rise (0.9%) on a month-over-month basis in July. Higher prices for mineral fuels and non-ferrous metals were the main contributors to this increase. Of the seven components making up the RMPI, four increased and three decreased.

A 4.1% increase in the price of crude oil pushed up the mineral fuels component of the RMPI by an estimated 3.0% from the level recorded in June.

Raw Materials Price Index

	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
	% change, previous month				
Total	-0.9	1.6	3.1	2.0	0.9
Mineral fuels	-1.7	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	-0.5	1.6	3.9	0.8	-0.7

(Excluding mineral fuels, the RMPI declined 0.7% from the previous month.) Non-ferrous metals also rose in July (1.8%), due to higher copper and lead prices.

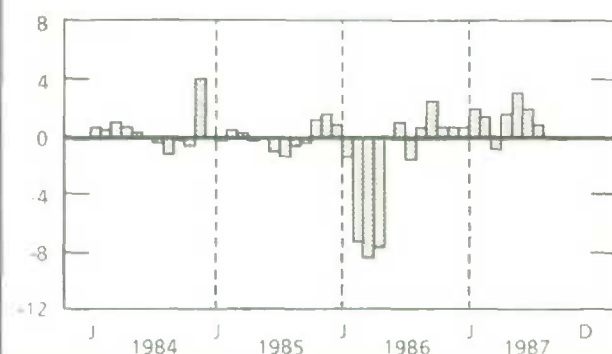
The vegetable products component of the RMPI dropped 2.6% in July from the level recorded in June. Declines in the price of grains, oilseeds, and cocoa, coffee and tea were responsible for the decrease. A drop in the price of hogs, cattle and calves led to the 1.5% decline in the animal and animal products component.

The RMPI was up 16.4% from July 1986, the fourth consecutive year-over-year advance. Contributing to this increase, mineral fuels have risen 34.8% between July 1986 and July 1987, reflecting the recovery of crude oil prices. Higher prices for copper, lead, zinc and precious metals have pushed the non-ferrous metals component up 15% over the year.

For further information, contact Prices Division at (613) 990-9607 or order *Industry Price Indexes* (catalogue number 62-011).

Raw Materials Price Index

(% change, previous month)



IPPI Posts Highest Year-Over-Year Advance Since March 1985

In July, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) registered a year-over-year increase for the fifth consecutive month. Although the 3.4% advance was only slightly higher than those recorded in the previous two months, it was still the strongest advance since March 1985.

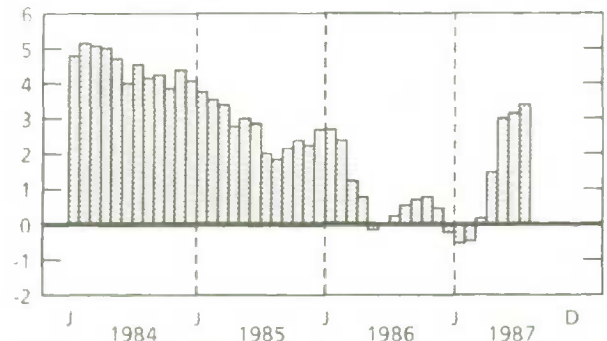
Compared with the previous month, the IPPI was up 0.3% in July, rising for the fifth month in a row. The indexes for paper and wood products were mainly responsible for the increase.

In the wood sector, prices for softwood lumber rose in July (1.5%), mainly as a result of an increase in prices to the export market. Prices for softwood plywood and veneer were up 4.8%, the first monthly increase in seven months. Due to price increases in exports to the United States, newsprint paper advanced by 4.7% in July.

Primary metal product prices rose 0.8%, marking the sixth straight month of growth. This increase was due to higher aluminum and copper product prices and higher ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metal prices during July.

Industrial Product Price Index

(% change, previous year)



Preliminary estimates indicate that the petroleum and coal products component rose by 0.4% in July. At 1.7%, the year-over-year movement of this index was the first increase since January 1986.

For further information, contact Prices Division at (613) 990-9607 or order Industry Price Indexes (catalogue number 62-011).

Small Business Profiles: Management Consulting Services in Canada

An estimated 19,514 management consulting services operated in Canada during 1984, according to figures taken from the financial statements attached to the income tax returns of small businesses. (A sample of returns was selected from the total number of tax files and then enlarged to reflect the entire group.)

In 1984, approximately one half of the expenses incurred by management consulting firms went towards wages, salaries and benefits. However, firms with revenues between \$10,000 and \$36,700 spent a greater proportion of their operating expenses on professional fees than did firms with higher revenues.

Travel and entertainment expenses accounted for more than one quarter of management consulting firms' operating budgets, although management consulting firms with a high revenue (over \$86,230)

spent a considerably smaller proportion of their budget on this item than did firms with low revenues (\$10,000-\$20,000). Low revenue firms also tended to spend a greater proportion of their budget on rent, supplies and insurance than did firms with high revenues.

These are just a few highlights from Small Business Profiles, a series of publications covering 13 kinds of small businesses in Canada. Each three-page module contains four tables – selected expense ratios, financial ratios, a balance sheet profile, and a statement of changes of financial positions – for one industry.

For further information, contact John Skelton at (613) 991-3751.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM AUGUST 28 - SEPTEMBER 3

AGRICULTURE

Farm Input Price Index, Second Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 62-004 (Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 6, August Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops, Canada. Catalogue number 22-002 (Canada: \$7/\$48; Other Countries: \$8/\$54).

Greenhouse Industry, 1985 and 1986. Catalogue number 22-202 (Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$21).

CENSUS

Population and Dwelling Counts - Canada - Census Divisions and Subdivisions, 1986 Census. Catalogue number 92-101 (Canada: \$43; Other Countries: \$53).

Federal Electoral Districts - Population. Catalogue number 92-102 (Canada: \$22; Other Countries: \$23).

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM

Financial Statistics of Education, 1983-84. Catalogue number 81-208 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$36).

INDUSTRY

Clothing Industries - Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 34-252B 2434 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Clothing Industries - Women's Sportswear Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 34-252B 2442 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1987. Catalogue number 43-005 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Food Industries - Other Food Products Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 32-250B 1098 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Leather and Allied Products Industries - Footwear Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 33-251B 1712 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Merchandising Inventories, March 1987. Catalogue number 63-014 (Canada: \$12/\$120; Other Countries: \$13/\$130).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, July 1987. Catalogue number 44-004 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1987. Catalogue number 32-001 (Canada: \$2/\$20; Other Countries: \$3/\$30).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1987. Catalogue number 63-007 (Canada: \$8/\$80; Other Countries: \$9/\$90).

Other Manufacturing Industries - Toys and Games Industry, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 47-250B 3932 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Primary Iron and Steel, June 1987. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Primary Metal Industries - Non-ferrous Metal Smelting and Refining Industries, 1985 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 41-250B 2950 (Canada: \$4; Other Countries: \$5).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, July 1987. Catalogue number 32-022 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, June 1987. Catalogue number 47-004 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, June 1987. Catalogue number 41-011 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Retail Trade, April 1987. Catalogue number 63-005 (Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

The Sugar Situation, July 1987. Catalogue number 32-013 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, June 1987. Catalogue number 41-006 (Canada: \$4/\$40; Other Countries: \$5/\$50).

INTERNATIONAL AND FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

Canadian Statistical Review, August 1987. Catalogue number 11-003E (Canada: \$20/\$200; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$215).

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Catalogue number 67-001P. (Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exports by Commodity, June 1987. Catalogue number 65-004 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Imports by Commodity, May 1987. Catalogue number 65-007 (Canada: \$50/\$500; Other Countries: \$60/\$600).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, June 1987. Catalogue number 65-001 (Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

LABOUR

Labour Force Information, August 1987. Catalogue Number 71-001P. (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, First Quarter 1987. Catalogue number 74-001 (Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$11/\$44).

SERVICES

Telephone Statistics, June 1987. Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

TRANSPORT

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, June 1987. Catalogue number 53-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).

Railway Carloadings, June 1987. Catalogue number 52-001 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

Railway Operating Statistics, February 1987. Catalogue number 52-003 (Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

Railway Operating Statistics, March 1987. Catalogue number 52-003 (Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).

Railway Operating Statistics, April 1987. Catalogue number 52-003 (Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$10.50/\$105).



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LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
EMPLOYMENT, INCOME				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	June	442.56	439.86	3.1
Labour Income (\$ million)	May	24,027	23,330	6.1
Persons with Jobs (million)	July	12.42	12.32	3.0
Unemployed (million)	July	1.2	1.1	-5.9
INVENTORIES				
Department Store (\$ million)	June	4,179	4,540	4.0
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	June	33,641	33,903	0.4
ORDERS				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	June	23,168	22,134	7.7
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	June	24,311	24,291	-0.7
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1981 = 100)	July	139.2	138.2	4.7
New House Price Index (1981 = 100)	June	119.6	119.0	15.9
Raw Materials Price Index (1981 = 100)	July*	105.1	103.9	16.4
Excl. mineral fuels	July*	110.0	110.7	5.6
Industrial Product Price Index (1981 = 100)	July*	122.8	122.3	3.4
CONSTRUCTION				
			Year-to-date	
Building Permits (\$ million)	June	2,290	14,433	28.9
Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units)	June	23,637	106,371	36.4
ENERGY				
Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	June*	4,963	28,569	-1.8
Electricity Generation (gigawatt hours)	June*	36,174	246,122	6.9
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	May	8,912	39,035	2.0
FOREIGN TRADE				
Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	June	10,732	61,746	1.7
Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	June	10,631	56,847	1.6
SALES				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	June	1,017	5,455	1.4
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	June	23,147	128,304	1.4
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	June	2,568	12,480	10.6
Refined Petroleum Products (thousand cubic metres)	June	6,987	37,405	3.0
Retail Sales (\$ million)	June	13,477	71,564	8.8

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.
* new this week.

INFOMAT**A WEEKLY REVIEW**

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Tim Davis), Statistics Canada.

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R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Catalogue: 11-002E. Price: Canada, \$2/\$100; other countries, \$3/\$150. To subscribe: send money order or cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 or telephone Publication Sales at (613) 993-7276.

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