## $\mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{T}$ <br> A W E E K L Y R E V I E W <br> Friday, June 3, 1988 <br> Lisemper <br> Elal 107 HEOUE

## OVERVIEW

- GDP Strengthened in March

Gross Domestic Product grew $0.9 \%$ in March, following a two-month period of slower growth.

- New Motor Vehicle Sales Recover

Sales jumped $7.1 \%$ in March, completely offsetting a decline that had taken place from November to February

- Accelerated Growth in Average Weekly Earnings
Average weekly earnings rose $5.2 \%$ in March, the highest year-over-year increase registered since 1983.


## Strong Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds

Net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds totalled $\$ 608$ million in March, continuing the strong investment trend which began in November 1987

## - Industrial Product Prices Edge Up

 In April, the IPPI rose $0.2 \%$ over the previous month, continuing the gently rising trend evident for the past year.
## Direct Payments Boost

 Farm Cash Receipts.In the first quarter of 1988 , farm cash receipts rose $13 \%$ over the same period last year. Direct program payments accounted for $70 \%$ of this increase.

This issue also includes information on the Raw Materials Price Index and on Farm Net Income.

## GDP Strengthened in March

In March, gross domestic product at factor cost in 1981 prices increased $0.9 \%$. This follows a decrease of $0.2 \%$ in February and a $0.1 \%$ gain in January. About $75 \%$ of the March output gain originated among the servicesproducing industries which advanced $1.2 \%$; output of goods-producing industries increased $0.6 \%$.

The March increase among services-producing industries was the largest since February 1987. Particularly strong growth was recorded in retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate services, wholesale trade, and transportation and storage industries.

The output of retail trade increased $3.1 \%$ in March, mostly due to a substantial gain by new motor vehicle dealers. This increase followed dectines of $1 \%$ in January and February

Finance, insurance and real estate industries reported an output increase of $1.3 \%$ in March. Most of the growth occurred in real estate agencies, where output accelerated in both February and March, coinciding with lower mortgage rates and an active resale housing market.
(continued on page 2)

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost


## ... GDP strengthened in March

Wholesale trade advanced $2.6 \%$ in March, partially the result of output gains by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment. Transportation services increased $2.3 \%$, following a $1.7 \%$ decline in February

The $0.6 \%$ increase in the output of the goodsproducing industries in March followed a $0.4 \%$ decline in February. Most of the increase occurred among the mining, construction and manufacturing industries.

Following a $2.9 \%$ gain the previous month, mining output advanced $1.4 \%$ in March, resulting in a level of mining output which was $12 \%$ above the level a year earlier. The growth in March, as in February, reflected increased crude petroleum and natural gas production. Exports of natural gas rose substantially in March Metal mines also reported a significant output advance.

Following three consecutive monthly declines, output of the construction industry increased $\mathbf{1 . 1 \%}$ in March. Gains were recorded in both residential and nonresidential construction activity.

The $0.4 \%$ increase in manufacturing output in March followed a decline in February and no growth in January. Two-thirds of the March advance originated among manufacturers of durable goods, mainly motor vehicle parts and accessories, primary metals, wond products and machinery

## GDP Goods- and Services. Producing Industries

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#Index, 198i=100%
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For further information contact Industry Measures and Analysis Division at (613) 951-9145 or order Gross Domestic Product by Industry (catalogue number 15 OO1).

## New Motor Vehicle Sales Recover

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 133,000 units in March 1988, a sharp increase ( $7.1 \%$ ) from the revised February level of 124,000 units. This increase completely offsets the overall decline that had taken place since November 1987.
- In March, higher sales were posted for both passenger cars ( $3.6 \%$ ) and commercial vehicles ( $14.8 \%$ ). The increase in sales of commercial vehictes more than counterbalances the downturn in sales observed since November 1987.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded an increase of $6.6 \%$ in March, while imported passenger cars were off $2.2 \%$. The increase for North American passenger car sales followed three consecutive monthly declines, whereas imported passenger car sales decreased for the second consecutive month. Sales of imported cars have generally followed a decreasing trend since April 198.

New Motor Vehicle Sales


For further information, contad ludusin Diviston at(613) 951 -3549 or drder Now Motor Vehicie Sales (catalogue number 63-007).

## Accelerated Growth in Average Weekly Earnings

In March, the preliminary estimate of average weekly Garnings for all employees was up $5.2 \%$ from March 1987. This advance reflects particularly strong growth in the services-producing industries. Employment increased $1.6 \%$ from a year earlier, in line with the average year-over-year increases for the last six months.

Earnings were up $5.4 \%$ in the service-producing industries in March, the largest year-over-year advance recorded since the beginning of the survey. Trade registered its highest year-to-year growth rate (3.4\%) since January 1987, while earnings in the community, business and personal services industry registered their highest year-to-year growth rate ( $7.2 \%$ ) since the inception of the survey in 1983.

Average weekly earnings within the goodsproducing industries increased $4.6 \%$ on a year-over-year basis in March. The mining industry, where earnings are the highest of all published industry groups, recorded its second consecutive yearly advance in excess of $6 \%$. An acceleration was noted in the construction industries.

In March, Newfoundland recorded its largest year-to-year increase in average weekly earnings in the last 12 months. Nova Scotia had its highest yearly growth sunce July 1985, while Quebec and Ontario registered record growth rates.

When compared to March 1987, employment growth in the goods-producing industries ( $2.1 \%$ ), outpaced the growth in the service-producing industries (1.5\%).

Average Weekly Earnings (Industrial Aggregate)


Employment gains in the mining industry continued the growth noted since September 1987. The year-over-year growth in manufacturing, however, decelerated for the fourth consecutive month. Transportation, communication and other utilities increased for the third month in a row, following 20 months of decreases.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry continued to lead all service industries in employment growth, rising $6.5 \%$ in March from the same month a year earlier. Trade showed signs of improvement in March, while community, business and personal services registered its lowest year-to-year increase in employment in five years, continuing a trend of weak growth that began in November 1987.

For further information, contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4090 or order Employment, Earnings and Hours (catalogue number 72-002).

## Strong Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds

In March, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds totalled $\$ 608$ million, continuing the strong investment trend which began in November 1987. Over this five-month period, non-residents have invested, on a net basis, nearly $\$ 3.5$ billion in outstanding Canadian bonds. Almost one-third of this total investment occurred in February, otherwise the average monthly investment has been relatively close to $\$ 600$ miltion.

Japanese residents were net investors in outstanding Canadian bonds for the first time in three months. The Japanese, traditionally the largest avestors in this type of vehicle, have not been net investors since March 1987 when the appreciation of the yen became a major factor in investment decisions. United States residents continued to be large net investors, maintaining the trend evident since November 1987.

Security Transactions

| Net sales | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$millions |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Securities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds | 547 | 630 | 606 | 1.010 | 608 |
| Common and preferred stocks | . 666 | -263 | -312 | -276 | -147 |
| Foreign Securities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonds | -119 | 367 | 294 | 734 | 460 |
| Common and preferred stocks | 321 | . 522 | 1.031 | -381 | -24 |

Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by $\$ 147$ million in March, the sixth consecutive monthly decline. The cumulative reduction in nonresident holdings since October 1987 totalled $\$ 2$ billion.
... Strong Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds
Prior to October, investment was exceptionally high, averaging $\$ 620$ million per month from January to October. The major investors group during this period was U.S. residents. They have since reduced their holdings for six consecutive months, although the size of the disinvestment in March was minimal.

In contrast to small declines in the two preceding months, Canadian residents increased their holdings of foreign stocks by $\$ 128$ million in March.
For further information, contact International and Financial Economics Division at (613) 951.90 .52 or order Security Transactions with Non-residents (catalogue number 67.002).

## Net Farm Income Rises $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ in 1987

Realized net farm income increased $12 \%$ in 1987 , reaching a record $\$ 5.5$ billion. Higher farm cash receipts combined with lower operating expenses and depreciation charges were responsible for the increase. The rise in 1987 follows a slight $2 \%$ advance in 1986 and a sharp 28\% increase in 1985.

Farm cash receipts were up $2 \%$ in 1987 to $\$ 20.9$ billion, largely due to higher direct program payments and higher livestock and animal product receipts. Direct program payments were up $\$ 920$ million from the previous year, to a record $\$ 3.2$ billion. Livestock and animal product receipts rose $3 \%$ to $\$ 10.5$ billion. Crop receipts, down $5 \%$ in 1987, fell for the fourth consecutive year and stood at $\$ 8.8$ billion, $\$ 1$ billion below the record set in 1984

Farm operating expenses and depreciation charges were $\$ 15.6$ billion in 1987 , down $1 \%$ from 1986 . Lower farm rent, fertilizer, interest and feed costs contributed to the decline in 1987, the second consecutive annual decrease. Expenses for wages, feeder cattle and machinery operating costs all increased in 1987.

The value of inventory change was $-\$ 93$ million in 1987 compared to $+\$ 618$ million in the previous year. The $\$ 92$ million increase in inventories of livestock and poultry was more than offset by a $\$ 185$ million reduction in inventories of crops, mainly cereals and oilseeds.
For further information contact Agriculture Division at (613) $951-8706$ or order Supplement III of Agriculture Economic Statistics (catalogue number 21-603, series 88 001).

## Industrial Product Prices Edge Up

In April, the industrial product price index (IPPI, $1981=100$ ), which measures the price movements of commodities sold by Canadian manufacturing industries, rose $0.2 \%$ over the previous month. This increase continued the gently rising trend evident over the past year. Compared to April 1987, the index was up $4.2 \%$, the lowest year-over-year increase registered in five months.

The petroleum and coal products component continued to be a source of downward pressure on the index. This component was down $2.2 \%$ in April, its seventh consecutive decrease. The decline in April was largely due to lower prices for fuel oil. Excluding this component, the IPPI was up $0.5 \%$ in April.

The primary metal products component advanced $4.0 \%$, reflecting another very large increase for nickel products $(40 \%)$. The primary metals component has registered 12 strong monthly advances in the latest 13 months. The trend was interrupted in February when copper, gold and silver prices fell significantly. The downturn in prices for copper and copper alloys continued in April.

Industrial Product Price Indexes


The most heavily weighted component, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, was down $1.1 \%$ in April. Various promotional incentives offered by the motor vehicle manufacturers and the effect of a $1.8 \%$ drop in the value of the American dollar relative to the Canadian dollar contributed to this decline.

## Direct Payments Boost <br> \section*{Farm Cash Receipts}

For the first quarter of 1988 , farm cash receipts were $13 \%$ higher than for the same period last year. Higher direct program payments, and livestock and animal product receipts contributed to the increase.

Direct program payments rose to $\$ 899$ million and accounted for over $70 \%$ of the first quarter increase in total cash receipts. The timing of the 1987 Special Canadian Grains Program payments was responsible for the increase. Payments totalling $\$ 686$ million were paid out in the first quarter of 1988 compared to $\$ 275$ million paid out for the same period last year.

Livestock and animal receipts increased $4 \%$ to $\$ 2.6$ billion in the first quarter, largely the result of a $9 \%$ increase in dairy product receipts and a $5 \%$ rise in cattle and calf receipts. Cattle prices have been near record levels since the second quarter of 1987. Poultry receipts also rose in the quarter, while hog receipts declined.

Crop receipts were virtually unchanged at $\$ 1.7$ billion. Increases over $45 \%$ for canola and soybeans were largely offset by decreases in wheat and barley receipts and crop insurance payments. Wheat and barley receipts decreased $11 \%$ and $33 \%$ respectively, due mainly to lower initial prices.

## Raw Materials Prices Continue Downward

The raw materials price index ( $\mathrm{RMPI}, 1981=100$ ) decreased $0.4 \%$ in April 1988, its fifth consecutive monthly decline.

The index has declined seven times in the last eight months, to reach a level of 97.9 in April. Since the start of this downturn in August 1987, the index has dropped $7.9 \%$.

This trend reflects the decrease in its mineral fuels component, which accounts for $45 \%$ of the RMPI. In the current month, prices for mineral fuels dropped a further $2.9 \%$, bringing the total decline since August 1987 to $21.8 \%$.

From April 1987 to April 1988, the RMPI fell $1.2 \%$. With mineral fuels excluded, the year-over-year advance was $7.8 \%$.

With mineral fuels excluded, the RMPI rose $1 \%$ over March. The following components were responsible for this change: wood products, non-ferrous metals, and animal products.

A 3.0\% increase in the price for logs and bolts, and a $2.3 \%$ increase in pulpwood prices resulted in a climb of $2.8 \%$ for prices of wood products in April, bringing the index for wood to a level of 133.1 . This continues the generally rising trend that started in January 1985.

Raw Materials Price Index


Non-ferrous metals prices rose $0.2 \%$ from March, slowly recovering from a $9.6 \%$ drop in February. Between February and December 1987, there was a surge of $45.8 \%$ in these prices.

Prices of animals and animal products rose by $0.9 \%$ in April, continuing the gentle climb noted since January. Although these prices do fluctuate, there has been a definite upward trend since August 1985.

## NEW FROM STATISTICS CANADA



## Health and Activity Limitation Survey, 1986-87

Preliminary data from a 1986-87 survey concerning disabled Canadians is now available. Some of the highlights from this survey are as follows:

- Over 3,300,000 Canadians, $13.2 \%$ of the population, reported some level of disability.
- Disability rates increased with age, from $5.2 \%$ for children aged 0 to 14 to $45.5 \%$ for adults aged 65 and over.
- Almost 120,000 disabled children aged 5 to 14 attended classes with nondisabled children; over 40,000 others attended some regular classes and some special classes.
- Just under $40 \%$ of the disabled adults aged 15 to 64 were employed during the fall of 1986 , compared to approximately $70 \%$ of non-disabled persons in this age group.
- Sixteen percent of disabled seniors aged 65 and older resided in institutions or homes for senior citizens. This rate increased from 4.5\% for the population aged 65-69 to $42.7 \%$ for the population aged 85 and older.

More detailed tables are available from the regional reference centres and more detailed publications/analytical reports will be published throughout the year.

## Inter-corporate Ownership

Inter-corporate Ownership, a hardcover publication of about 900 pages. tracks the ownership of the largest Canadian corporations and covers every major takeover or other substantial change up to the end of 1987

This unique Statistics Canada directory of "who owns what" among Canadian businesses is intended to serve as an essential reference tool for corporate executives, bankers, financiers, marketing managers, investors, researchers and the general public -- all of whom desire the latest detailed information on the corporate structure of Canadian society

Inter-corporate Ounership (catalogue number 61-517) is now available. Copies can be obtained from Publication Sales (613-951-7276) or from any of the Bureau's regional reference centres.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM MAY 27 to JUNE 2

## EDUCATION, CULTURE AND TOURISM

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## HEALTH

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM MAY 27 to JUNE 2

INDUSTRY - Contmued
Department Store Sales and Stocks, October 1987. Catalogue number $63-002$ (Canada: $\$ 13 / \$ 130$; Other Countries: $\$ 14 / \$ 140$ ).

Electric Lamps, April 1988. Catalogue number 43.009 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45: Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

Factory Sales of Flectric Storage Batteries, January 1988. Catalogue number $43-005$ (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 551$.

Factory Sates of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1988 Catalngue number 43-005 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 551$.

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1988. Catalogue number 43.005 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$,

Footwear Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 33-002 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

Gypsum Products, February 1988. Catalogue number 44-003 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$.

Gypsum Products. March 1988. Catalogue number 44-003 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ )

Industrial Chemicals and Synthedic Resins. March 1988 Catalogue number 46.002 (Canada: $\$ 5 / \$ 50$ : Other Countries: $\$ 6 / \$ 60$ )

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1988. Catalogue number 32-001 (Canada: $\$ 2.50 / \$ 25$; Other Countries: $\$ 3.50 / \$ 35$ ).

Oils and Fats, February 1988. Catalogue number 32.006 (Canada: \& $4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 551$.

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, March 1988. Catalogue number 36-006 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$,

Primary Iron and Steel, Jamuary 1988. Catalogue number 41-001 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

Primary Iron and Steel, February 1988. Catalogue number 41 -001 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products. April 1988. Catalogue number 32-022 (Camada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55)$.

Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre. Recorded Tapes in Canada, March 1988. Catalogue number 47 004 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry, March 1988. Catalogue number $23-003$ (Canada: $\$ 11 / \$ 110$; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter ended December 1987. Catalogue number 32-025 (Canada: $\$ 6.25 / \$ 25$; Other Countries: $\$ 7.25 / \$ 29)$.

Fulpwaod and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 25-001 (Canada: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$; Other Countries: $\$ 6.50 / \$ 65$ ).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, Lubricating Oil and Grease Industry, Catalogue number 45-250B 3612 (Canada: \$4: ()ther Countries: \$5).

## INDUSTRY - Cinncluded

Refined Petroleum Products, February 1988. Catalogue number 45-004 (Canada: $\$ 16.50 / \$ 165$; Other Countries: $\$ 17.50 / \$ 175$ ).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1988. Catalogue number 63-011 (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: $\$ 6.50 / \$ 65)$.

Retail Trade. February 1988. Catalogue number 63-005 (C"anada: \$16/\$165; Other Countries: \$17/\$170).

Transportation Fquipment Industries, Shiphuilding and Repair Industry, 1986 Census of Manufactures. Catalogue number 42-251B327I Canada: $\$ 4$; ()ther Countries: $\$ 5$ ).

Wood Industries, 1985. Catalogue number 35-250 (Canada: $\$ 30$; Other Countries: \$31.50).

## INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION ANDFINANCE

Corporation Financial Statistics - 1986 Preliminary Data on Matched Corporations, 1986. Catalogue number 61.207PICanada: \$15; Other Countries: \$16).

Inter-corporate Ownership, 1987. Catalogue number 61-517 (Canada: $\$ 295$; Other Countries: $\$ 317.50$ ).

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports by Country, January-December 1987. Catalogue number 65-006 (Canada: $\$ 75 / \$ 300$; Other Countries: $\$ 85 / \$ 340$ ).

## JUSTICE

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 2, Drug Offences in Canada, 1962-1987. Catalogue number 85-002 (Canada: $\$ 3 / \$ 15$; Other Countries: $\$ 4 / \$ 20$ ).

## LABOCR

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1988. Catalogue number 72-002 (Canada: $\$ 38.50 / \$ 385$; Other Countries: $\$ 40.50 / \$ 405$ ).

## SCIENCE, TECINOLOGY ANDCAPITALSTOCK

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 4. Federaj Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities, 1988-89. Catalogue number 88-001 (Canada: $\$ 6.50 / \$ 65$; Other Countries: $\$ 7.50 / \$ 75$ ).

## SERVICES

Telephone Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number 56-002 Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: $\$ 8.50 / \$ 85$ ).

## TRANSPORT

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1988. Catalogue number $52-003$ (Canada: $\$ 6.50 / \$ 65$; Other Countries: $\$ 7.50 / \$ 75$ ).

## LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

|  |  |  | Previous Month | $\begin{array}{r} \% \text { Change } \\ \text { From Year } \\ \text { Ago } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMPLOYMENT, INCOME Mar * 459.40 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Labour Income (\$ million) | Feb. | 24,221 | 24,217 | 6.6 |
| Persons with Jobs (million) | Apr. | 12.08 | 12.00 | 3.8 |
| Unemployed (thousand) | Apr. | 1,085 | 1,181 | 14.6 |
| INVENTORIES |  |  |  |  |
| Department Store (\$ million) | Feb. | 4,208 | 3,749 | 4.8 |
| Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million) | Feb. | 35,371 | 34,911 | 5.2 |
| ORDERS |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million) | Feb. | 22,408 | 21,518 | 9.2 |
| Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million) | Feb. | 25,013 | 24,747 | 4.7 |
| PRICES |  |  |  |  |
| Consumer Price Index (1981 = 100) | Apr. | 142.5 | 142.0 | 4.0 |
| New House Price Index (1981 = 100) | Mar. | 126.0 | 124.9 | 8.1 |
| Raw Materials Price Index ( $1981=100)$ | Apr.* | 97.9 | 98.3 | 1.2 |
| Excl. minerals fuels | Apr.* | 114.1 | 113.0 | 7.8 |
| Industrial Product Price Index (1981=100) | Apr.* | 126.3 | 125.9 | 4.2 |
| CONSTRUCTION Year-to-date |  |  |  |  |
| Building Permits (\$million) | Dec. | 2,409 | 30,437 | 23.3 |
| Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units) | Feb. | 9,173 | 20,860 | -13.6 |
| ENERGY |  |  |  |  |
| Coal Production (thousand tonnes) | Mar.* | 6,275 | 18,216 | 26.4 |
| Electricity Generation (gigawatt hours) | Feb. | 45,937 | 94,884 | 4.9 |
| Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres) | Feb.* | 11,298 | 23,825 | 18.3 |
| FOREIGN TRADE |  |  |  |  |
| Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) | Mar. | 12,013 | 33,347 | 10.2 |
| Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million) | Mar. | 11,718 | 31,581 | 15.0 |
| SALES |  |  |  |  |
| Department Store Sales (\$million) | Feb. | 715 | 1,445 | 2.1 |
| Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million) | Feb. | 22,143 | 43,300 | 8.5 |
| New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million) | Mar.* | 2,705 | 5,988 | 1.7 |
| Refined Petroleum Products (thousand cubic metres) | Apr.* | 5,960 | 26,036 | 37.8 |
| Retail Sales (\$ million) | Feb, | 11,100 | 22,300 | 9.9 |

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasomally adjusted.
"new this week.

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## A Weekly Review

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[^0]:    Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 3, Federal Expenditures in Support of Education and Training, 1982-83 to 1987.88. Catalogue number 81-002 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

    Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 10. No. 4. Private Business and Trade/Vocational Schools, 1986. Catalogue number 81-002 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

[^1]:    Quarterly Hospital Information System. Vol. 4. No. 2. Hospital Indicators, April 1987-September 1987. Catalogue number $83-002$ (Canada: $\$ 15 / \$ 60$; Other Countries: $\$ 16 / \$ 64$ ).

[^2]:    INDUSTRY
    Asphalt Roofing, March 1988. Catalogue number 45-001 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

    Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, December 1987. Catalogue number 32-011 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countrius: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ )

    Cement, February 1988. Catalogue number 44-001 (Canatht $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55)$.

    Construction Type Plywood, March 1988. Catalogue number $\overline{3} 5$ 001 (Canada: $\$ 4.50 / \$ 45$; Other Countries: $\$ 5.50 / \$ 55$ ).

