



Infomat

A Weekly Review

Friday, October 29, 1999

OVERVIEW

◆ **Trade surplus already ahead of 1998 total**

The merchandise trade surplus in August reached \$3.6 billion—its highest level since September 1996. The trade surplus for 1999 has already surpassed the total surplus for all of last year.

◆ **Retailers post fourth straight gain**

In August, retail sales advanced 1.2%—their fourth consecutive monthly gain and the longest sustained sales growth since the spring of 1997. Compared with last October, retail sales are up, in particular for the automotive trade group.

◆ **Wholesalers continue their strong advance**

In August, wholesale sales advanced from July by 1.4%. Sales of motor vehicles, parts and accessories and food products accounted for most of the gain.

◆ **Rapid growth in the service sector**

The Key Services Indicators for the second quarter showed rapid growth in the service sector. In particular, the sector's employment growth rate was more than double that of the goods sector.

◆ **Foreign investors sharply reduce their bond holdings**

In August, foreign investors sharply cut their portfolios of Canadian bonds. This action was only partly offset by their continued buying of Canadian equities.

◆ **Lots of fruit and vegetables in the Canadian diet**

Last year, fruit and vegetables were an important part of the Canadian diet. Between 1990 and 1998, the consumption of fruit rose 9.5% and the consumption of vegetables increased 8%.

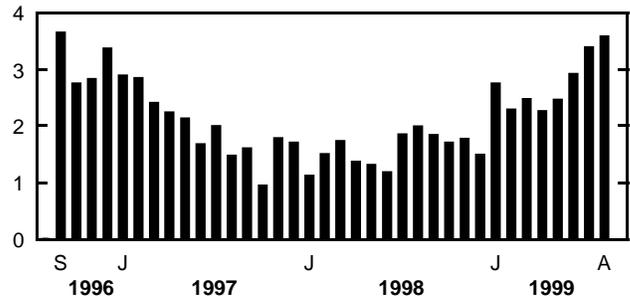
Trade surplus already ahead of 1998 total

The merchandise trade surplus in August reached \$3.6 billion—its highest level since September 1996. At \$22.1 billion since January, the merchandise trade surplus has already surpassed the total surplus for all of last year (\$18.9 billion). In August, growth continued in both imports (+2.3%) and exports (+2.7%). A vibrant auto sector, propelled by strong North American demand, was the driving force for both. Trade in virtually all other sectors fluctuated only slightly compared with July. The exception was the machinery and equipment sector, which grew 1.1%, mainly because of strong imports of drilling equipment.

August's 2.7% increase in exports was almost entirely due to the robust auto sector. All the automotive sub-sectors were up, but exports were particularly strong for cars (+21.7%) and trucks (+15.6%). These gains were influenced by stronger American demand for Canadian-built models. Exports for virtually all other sectors declined slightly. Falling lumber prices in conjunction with a temporary building slowdown in the United States caused by hot weather dragged forestry exports down 4.3%. This decline was somewhat offset by the wood pulp and newsprint sub-sectors, which showed strength due to increases in volume. Exports of electricity and crude oil exports declined, mainly because of lower demand in the United States. A 4.2% rise in natural gas exports was driven by price not volume.

Merchandise trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



(continued on page 2)



... Trade surplus already ahead of 1998 total

Declining exports of zinc, iron and nickel ores drove down the entire industrial goods sector. However, this sector's overall drop was cushioned by a fourth consecutive increase in exports of chemical products, plastics and fertilisers, as well as by a strong performance for metals and alloys. In particular, copper exports were up 4.8%, mainly due to higher prices caused by recent strikes at Chilean ports and North American mine closures.

Imports of automotive products rose for a fourth consecutive month. Although all sub-sectors advanced, the strongest growth was in truck imports. Since January, truck imports, particularly tractor-trailers, have risen 33.7%. The transportation industry is upgrading its fleets. Imports of machinery and equipment rose 1.1%, but imports in other sub-sectors such as aircraft dropped sharply.

Strong growth in imports of minerals, steel bars and other iron and steel products pushed up the entire industrial goods sector. Higher mineral imports reflected a return to more normal levels of iron imports after July's poor performance. Despite a 20.1% monthly increase in August, imports of other iron and steel products have fallen 25.2% since January. This downward trend

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services.

can be attributed to weak demand for large diameter pipes and steel agricultural machinery. The sharp drop in crude oil prices earlier this year has also been a factor.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3618, 3619, 3651, 3685-3699, 3701-3711, 3713, 3720, 3887-3913, 8430-8435 and 8438-8447.

The August 1999 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (paper: 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188; online at www.statcan.ca: 65-001-XIB, \$14/\$141) includes tables by commodity and country. Current account data are available quarterly in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB, \$38/\$124). For further information, contact Jocelyne Elibani (613-951-9647 or 1-800-294-5583), International Trade Division. See also "Current trends" on page 7.

Retailers post fourth straight gain

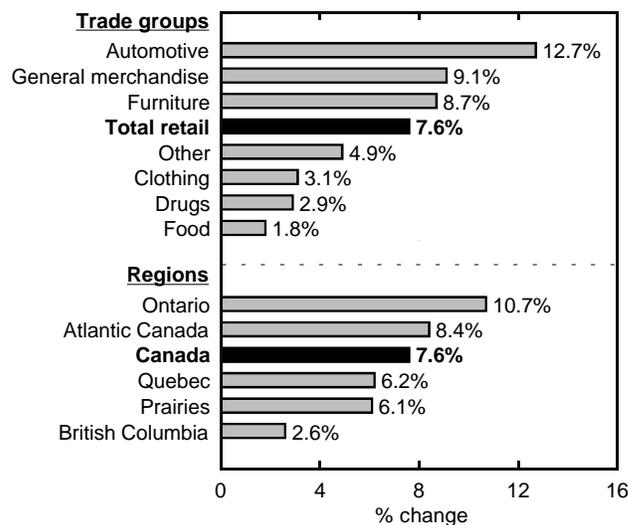
Retail sales advanced 1.2% in August to \$22.1 billion—their fourth consecutive monthly gain. That is the longest period of sustained sales growth since the spring of 1997. Since the last turning point in October 1998, retailers have been enjoying strong sales gains (+7.6%), with the strongest occurring in the automotive trade group. At the regional level, the sales growth was led by retailers in Ontario and in Atlantic Canada. The strength in retail sales observed since last fall has been fuelled more by consumer credit than by higher personal income.

In August, automotive retailers posted by far the most significant monthly sales gain (+2.6%). It was also their third consecutive gain. Higher gas prices in August (+6.3%) compared with July were still pushing sales up in gasoline service stations (+4.1%). Due to the surge in gas prices, service stations have been showing strong sales increases since the start of this year. Retailers of auto parts, accessories and services posted the second best gain (+2.7%) in the automotive trade group, completely offsetting the loss in July. For a third consecutive month, dealers of motor and recreational vehicles reported better sales (+2.2%). These dealers' sales have declined only twice since October 1998, rising 14.2% to August.

Consumers increased their spending in department stores for a second consecutive month in August. August's 1.5% rise in sales followed a 3.5% increase in July. Department store sales figures for August include sales made by Eaton's before its bankruptcy and those made afterward by its merchandise liquidator. Department stores sales have gained considerable strength since October 1998 (+11.1%). The entire group of general merchandise stores posted sales growth in August of 1.1%.

The only other sales increases in August occurred at food stores (+0.4%) and at retail stores classified as "other" (+0.4%). The "other" category includes stores such as liquor stores, sporting goods stores, hardware stores and bookstores. In August, sales

Increases in retail sales since the last turning point, October 1998 to August 1999



were down at clothing stores (-0.8%) and at drug stores (-0.4%). Sales remained unchanged at furniture stores.

Retailers in Ontario led the sales advance in August (+2.1%), thanks to strong sales in the automotive and general merchandise groups. Consumers in Ontario have raised their spending in retail stores every month this year.

On the Prairies, retailers posted a sales gain of 1.5%. This gain came after a 1.7% increase in both July and June. This recent vigour in sales followed a period of generally flat sales that started in early 1998. In British Columbia, by contrast, sales

(continued on page 3)

... Retailers post fourth straight gain

declined 0.8% in August after two months of increase. The overall sales growth seen in the province since last fall has not yet recaptured the losses incurred during the rest of 1998.

In all the Atlantic provinces, retail sales rose in August, for an overall gain of 1.3%. Retailers in this region have been enjoying strong sales since last fall, following a period of generally flat sales the rest of 1998. A number of major projects in the region related to the oil and gas industry have stimulated retail sales, which are up between October 1998 and August 1999 by 8.4%.

In Quebec, consumers increased their spending in retail stores for a second consecutive month. Sales advanced 0.6% in August

following a 1.7% rise in July. Prior to these increases, retail sales in Quebec had remained relatively unchanged since the start of this year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299 and 2397-2416 and 2418-2420.

The August 1999 issue of *Retail trade* (paper: 63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206; online at www.statcan.ca: 63-005-XIB, \$16/\$155) presents the full report. To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067 or 613-951-3549, retailinfo@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-3541, gratpau@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Wholesale sales continue their strong advance

In August, wholesale sales totalled \$30.6 billion, an advance from July of 1.4%. Generally, except for the first half of 1998, wholesale sales have been climbing over the past several years. Seven of the 11 broadly defined trade groups recorded monthly sales increases. The leaders were apparel and dry goods (+5.6%) and motor vehicles, parts and accessories (+3.4% in August, and up 20.8% since August 1998). Notable monthly improvements were posted by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing/heating equipment and supplies (+2.9%) and by wholesalers of food products (+2.6%). After declines in five of the preceding six months, wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies incurred a notable decline in August (-4.1%), leaving sales below the level of August 1998 by 16.2%.

Wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories are benefiting from strong auto sales in both Canada and the United States. The auto parts manufacturing sector has been adding capacity by constructing new factories. Wholesalers of metals, hardware plumbing/heating equipment and supplies benefited

from increased prices for base metals and steel. They also reported large orders from oil companies following the recent runup in oil prices. Wholesalers of apparel and dry goods posted the month's largest percentage increase in sales (+5.6%), in response to preparations for back-to-school and winter. Even so, their sales remained below August 1998 by 3.4%. Sales in this group have generally been going down since mid-1998.

Newfoundland wholesalers built on July's sales increase in August. Their sales have been rising since mid-1998—and at a pace well above that seen in any other province. Wholesalers in Newfoundland reported large contracts to supply government agencies, hospitals and schools with industrial machinery/equipment and with computers and related equipment. Wholesalers in the other Atlantic provinces all showed sales advances above 2%. Wholesalers in Prince Edward Island, notably those involved with the fishery sector, recorded sales above the level expected for this time of year, marking the first major increase since the summer of 1998.

Sales declines in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were heavily influenced by the fortunes of the agricultural industry. Current world grain prices are very low and this hampers the purchasing power of grain farmers. Generally, sales by wholesalers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan fell during the fall of 1998. They have since risen but have plateaued in recent months. In British Columbia, many wholesalers, particularly those in the forestry sector, felt the effects of a slowdown in housing starts in Canada and in the United States. The unusually hot weather slowed construction, causing a rise in lumber inventory that resulted in depressed prices and slower sales.

Inventories held by wholesalers increased 0.7% in August to \$41.4 billion. Except for a slight decline during the first quarter of 1999, inventory levels continue to accumulate, as they have generally done for the past several years. The inventories-to-sales ratio dipped from 1.36 in July to 1.35. The ratio climbed to 1.45 in mid-1998.

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

The August 1999 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) is for sale at www.statcan.ca. For general enquiries, or to order data, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067 or 613-951-3549, wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, contact Greg Parsons (613-951-0062, parsons@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

Retail and wholesale trade, August 1999
Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	22,065	1.2	30,582	1.4
Newfoundland	344	0.5	234	3.4
Prince Edward Island	98	0.3	58	16.6
Nova Scotia	675	1.4	575	2.4
New Brunswick	555	1.9	372	2.2
Quebec	5,071	0.6	6,307	2.4
Ontario	8,570	2.1	15,221	1.6
Manitoba	767	2.8	946	-1.3
Saskatchewan	649	1.0	870	-2.2
Alberta	2,475	1.2	2,705	2.0
British Columbia	2,788	-0.8	3,270	-0.5
Yukon	27	-0.3	9	2.1
Northwest Territories	33	1.7	13	4.4
Nunavut	14	0.9	2	32.8

Rapid growth in the service sector

Employment in the service sector increased from the second quarter of 1998 by 306,200 or 2.9%. This was more than double the employment growth rate of the goods sector. All the new service jobs were full time, and more than one-third involved self-employment. The job growth in services was especially high in the motion picture and video industry (+42.7%), at amusement parks, arcades and other amusement and recreation activities (+29.1%), in the computer systems design industry (+27.6%) and for those providing securities and commodity contract services (+24.5%).

From the first to the second quarter of 1999, real gross domestic product in the service sector advanced 1.0%. That exceeded the goods sector's growth rate of 0.7%. The growth in services was especially rapid for insurance agencies and real estate agents (+8.2%), perhaps due to greater activity in the housing market. The computer and related services industry experienced brisk growth as well (+4.4%), as organisations took more precautions to ensure that computer systems are Y2K compliant. Growth was also strong for wholesalers (+3.9%) and for telecommunication carriers and other telecommunication industries (+3.8%).

Much of the growth in output resulted from a sharp rise in consumer spending on services (+1.4%). Consumer spending on purchased transportation grew most rapidly (+3.9%). This was largely due to higher gasoline prices in the wake of tighter North American supplies and the recent OPEC agreement to restrict crude oil production. Consumer spending also rose markedly for communications services (+2.5%) and for financial and legal services (+2.5%).

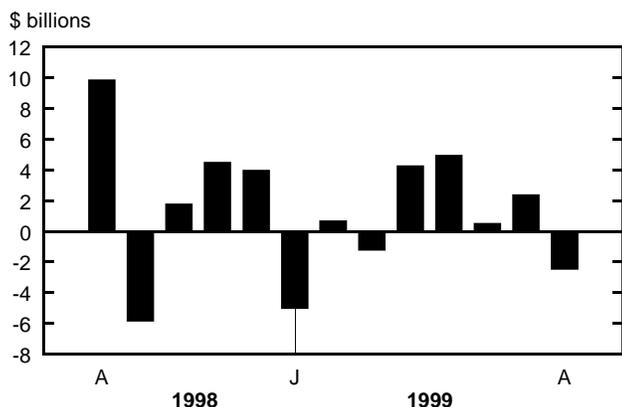
In the second quarter, the Consumer Price Index for services rose 1.1%, identical to the inflation rate for goods. Prices rose most sharply for hotels and motels (+16.3%) and for other traveller accommodations (+15.1%). The key factor was higher demand for traveller accommodations in the spring and summer. Overall, prices for air transportation jumped 8.0%, mainly due to higher costs for North American flights. The trade deficit in the travel account more than doubled to \$392 million, and the overall trade deficit in services increased from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter to \$1.6 billion in the second.

*The Second quarter 1999 issue of **Services indicators** (online at www.statcan.ca: 63-016-XIB, \$26/\$87; paper: 63-016-XPB, \$35/\$116) is now available. For further information, contact Don Little (613-951-6739, littdon@statcan.ca), Service Industries Division.*

Foreign investors sharply reduce their bond holdings

In August, foreigners pared their holdings of Canadian securities by \$2.4 billion. This resulted from a sharp cut to their bond portfolios. After accumulating nearly \$9.0 billion of Canadian bonds over the previous four months, foreign investors reduced their holdings in August by a substantial \$4.7 billion. The reduction was due to heavy retirements (\$5.3 billion) of foreign-held Canadian bonds, two-thirds of which were provincial issues. At the same time, new bonds issued in foreign markets were negligible, reaching their lowest level in recent years.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Note to readers

In August, the interest-rate differential on short-term government instruments flipped back to favouring investment in the United States. By month-end, the differential reached nearly 25 basis points. This flip-flop pattern has been occurring since May 1999, when U.S. rates rose above their Canadian counterparts for the first time in eight months. On long-term government instruments, the differential continued in August to favour investment in the United States for a sixth straight month, albeit by a small 20 basis points. Canadian interest rates have been on a general uptrend for most of 1999 (through August). In August, the federal long-term rate climbed above 6%, a level not seen since November 1997.

Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 composite index) declined in August by 1.6%, while U.S. prices (Standard & Poor's 500 index) edged down 0.6%. For 1999 through August, Canadian and U.S. stock prices both registered identical gains of 7.4%.

The Canadian dollar closed August at an even 67 U.S. cents. That marked a recovery of a third of July's two cent loss against the U.S. dollar. The loonie did manage to climb to 67.75 U.S. cents during August, well above its record low of one year earlier but below its recent high of 69.16 U.S. cents in May 1999.

Geographically, the reduction in holdings was widespread, roughly split between the United States, Europe and Asia.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks showed no letup in August, however. Purchases of \$2.0 billion brought the accumulation

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... Foreign investors sharply reduce their bond holdings

from April through August to \$10 billion. Influenced by rising commodity prices, the recent investment was heavily weighted in favour of shares in the resource sector. The trading activity in August continued to be dominated by U.S. investors, with some investment continuing to come from European investors.

In addition, foreign investors raised their holdings of Canadian money market paper by a small amount in August (\$230 million), ending a string of five monthly declines that totalled almost \$6 billion. Foreign sales of corporate paper mostly offset purchases of federal Treasury bills.

As for Canadian investors, they acquired foreign securities worth \$1.7 billion. Of that amount, \$1.2 billion was invested in

bonds and \$0.5 billion was in stocks. This investment activity was directed entirely to the U.S. markets. It consisted of both federal government treasury securities and corporate equities. Notably, Canadians' investment in foreign securities in the first eight months of 1999 matched that for the same period of 1998—both in total (\$11 billion) and in composition (largely equities).

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

The August 1999 issue of Canada's international transactions in securities (paper: 67-002-XPB, \$18/\$176; online at www.statcan.ca: 67-002-XIB, \$14/\$132) presents the full report. For further information, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division.

Lots of fruit and vegetables in the Canadian diet

Fruit and vegetables are an important part of the Canadian diet. Last year, each Canadian ate on average almost 121 kg of fruit, up from 111 kg in 1990 by 9.5%. Despite levelling off in recent years, the consumption of traditional fruit juices (such as apple, orange and grapefruit) has contributed significantly to the increase in total fruit consumption. The favourite fruit of Canadians is still bananas, followed by apples and oranges (including mandarins and clementines).

Turning to vegetables (including potatoes), individual consumption last year averaged more than 183 kg. Despite some trailing off in the past couple of years, this average was almost 8% higher than the 170 kg consumed at the beginning of this decade. Once again, potatoes topped the list as the most popular vegetable among consumers. Last year each individual ate on average more than 75 kg of potatoes, in fresh form or as processed products such as french fries, potato chips, stuffed baked potatoes or frozen mashed potatoes. This compares with an average consumption in 1990 of 65 kg.

As for fresh vegetables (excluding potatoes), consumption increased from 65 kg per person in the early 1990s to just more than 67 kg last year. The growing use of fresh-cut products in the food service industry and in retail groceries, year-round availability and more variety are all factors in this growth. Lettuce, onions, carrots, tomatoes and cabbage are the popular choices.

Note to readers

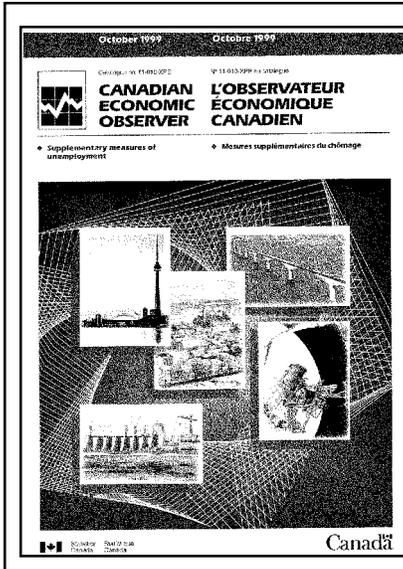
These data represent food available for consumption, not the actual quantities of food consumed. This is because these data do not allow for losses in stores, households, private institutions or restaurants. Consumption trends for other products such as dairy, beef and poultry were released in Infomat on June 25, 1999.

Consumption of oils and fats climbed last year to more than 33 kg per person, compared with 22 kg at the beginning of the decade. This 50% increase occurred because of the growing use of salad and shortening oils in salad dressings, deep-fried products and in commercially prepared cookies, pastries, specialty breads and croissants.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2268-2272.

*Historical data (1984 to 1998) on the consumption of fruits, vegetables, oils and fats and fish will be available shortly in **Food consumption in Canada, part II** (paper: 32-230-XPB, \$35; online at www.statcan.ca: 32-230-XIB, \$26). It also carries detailed information on production, stocks, international trade and supplies used by manufacturers. For further information, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), or Patricia Chandler (613-951-2506, fax: 613-951-3868), Agriculture Division.*

New from Statistics Canada



Canadian economic observer October 1999

The October issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarises the major economic events that occurred in September and presents a feature article on supplementary measures of unemployment.

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and charts on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The October 1999 issue of Canadian economic observer (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For further information, contact Cyndi Bloskie (613-951-3634, ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.

The changing face of heart disease and stroke

A new report titled *The changing face of heart disease and stroke in Canada* presents a snapshot of cardiovascular disease in Canada. The report draws primarily upon results from the National Population Health Survey, the Mortality Database and the Hospital Morbidity Database, but it also uses various other sources from across Canada to collect data on death, risk factors, treatment and the cost of health care. A new addition to the report focuses on Canadian youth.

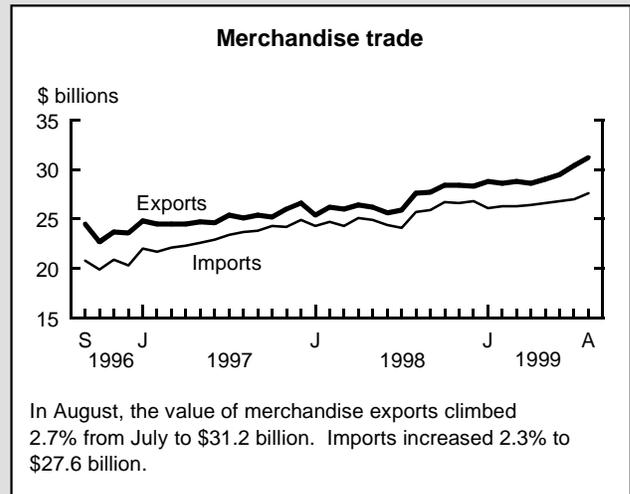
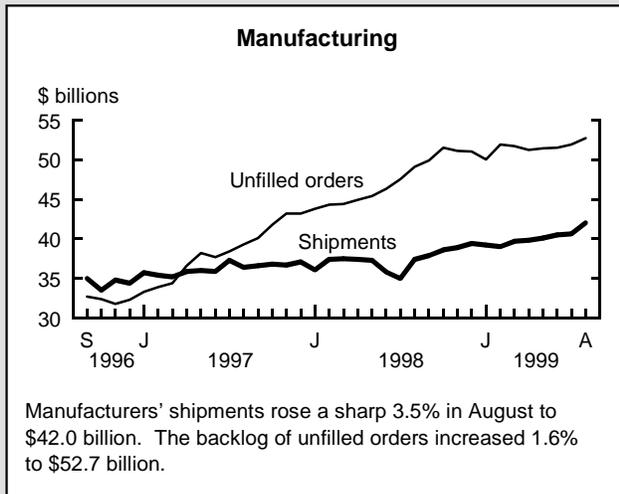
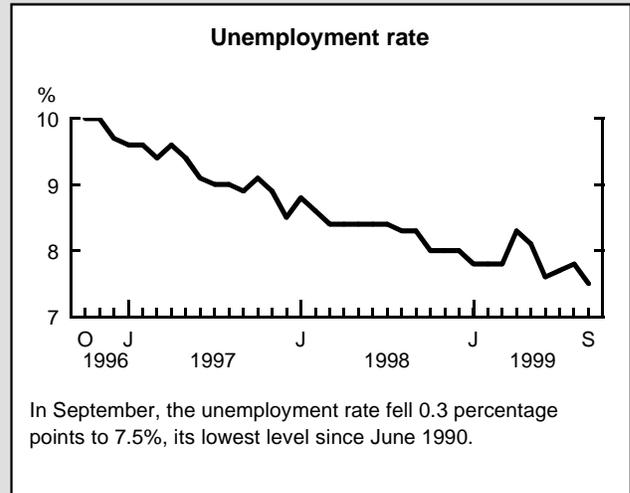
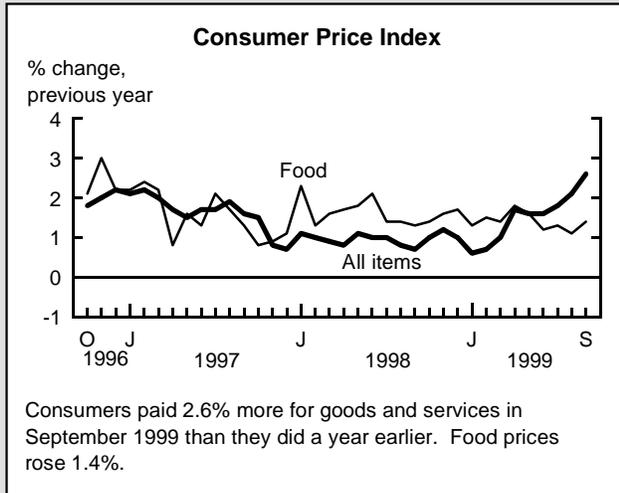
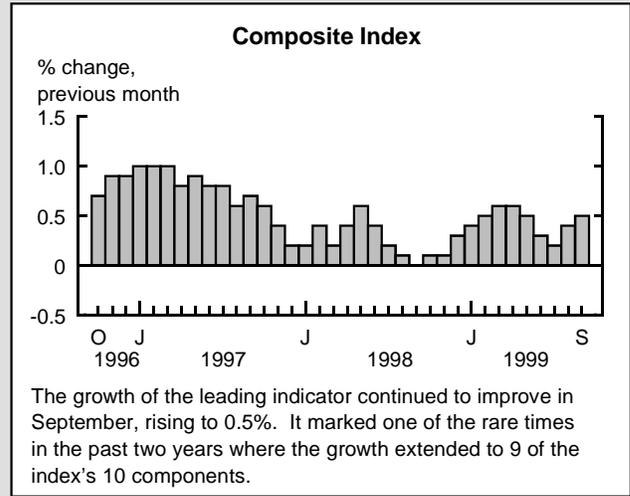
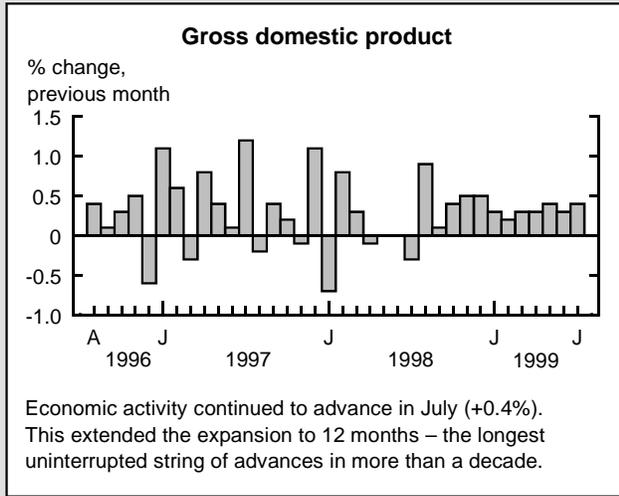
The changing face of heart disease and stroke in Canada (82F0076XIE) is now available at no charge on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). The menu path is "Products and services", then "Downloadable publications (free)" followed by "Health". Printed copies of this report are also available by phoning 1 888 473-4636. For further analytical information, contact Wayne Millar (613-951-1631), Health Division or Barbara Steele (613-569-4361, ext. 318; bsteele@hsf.ca), Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada.

Industrial concentration in the manufacturing, mining and logging industries 1996

Using data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers, this new report provides industrial concentration ratios for leading enterprises in the manufacturing, mining and logging industries. Concentration ratios measure the market share of an industry's largest enterprises according to their shipments. Additionally, these ratios provide an indicator of the degree of competition within a specific industry. For most manufacturing industries, the time series in this report cover the years from 1983 to 1996.

The report Industrial organization and concentration in the manufacturing, logging, and mining industries (31C0024, \$350) is now available. Custom tabulations of the data can also be ordered. To order data, or for further information, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-9497, fax: 613-951-3522, manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Current trends



Note: All series are seasonally adjusted except the Consumer Price Index.

Latest statistics

	Period	Level	Change, previous period	Change, previous year
GENERAL				
Gross domestic product (\$ billion, 1992)	July	748.7	0.4%	4.6%
Composite Index (1981=100)	September	217.4	0.5%	4.8%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q2 1999	37.2	1.6%	..
Capacity utilization (%)	Q2 1999	83.8	0.5†	1.0†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	August*	22.1	1.2%	7.0%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	August	131.6	0.5%	10.3%
Wholesale trade (\$ billion)	August	30.6	1.4%	10.6%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	September	14.74	0.4%	2.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	September	7.5	-0.3†	-0.8†
Participation rate (%)	September	65.4	0.0†	0.2†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	July	612.85	0.5%	1.2%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	September	160	1.3%	11.1%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	August	31.2	2.7%	12.8%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	August	27.6	2.3%	7.6%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	August	3.6	0.2	1.6
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	August*	42.0	3.5%	12.2%
New orders (\$ billion)	August*	42.8	4.5%	9.6%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	August*	52.7	1.6%	7.3%
Inventory/shipments ratio	August*	1.27	0.03	-0.10
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	September	111.4	0.3%	2.6%
Industrial Product Price Index (1992=100)	September*	123.1	0.5%	3.1%
Raw Materials Price Index (1992=100)	September*	125.5	3.5%	16.1%
New Housing Price Index (1992=100)	August	101.1	0.3%	0.9%

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

* new this week

† percentage point

.. figures not available yet due to a survey redesign

Infomat

A weekly review

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The first (official) release of all statistical information produced by Statistics Canada occurs in *The Daily* (www.statcan.ca), available at 8:30 a.m. *The Daily* presents highlights from new data releases, along with sources, links and contacts for further information. It also contains schedules of upcoming major news releases and announces the Agency's new products and services.

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Publications released from October 21 to 27, 1999

Division/Title of publication	Period	Catalogue number	Price: Issue/Subscription	
			Canada (C\$)	Outside Canada (US\$)
CENSUS				
1996 Census dictionary, final edition, August 1999	1996 Census	92-351-UPE	25	25
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
Canadian economic observer	October 1999	11-010-XPB	23/227	23/227
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES				
Wholesale trade	August 1999	63-008-XIB	14/140	
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Canadian international merchandise trade	August 1999			
Internet		65-001-XIB	14/141	
Paper		65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
Imports by commodity	August 1999			
Microfiche		65-007-XMB	37/361	37/361
Paper		65-007-XPB	78/773	78/773
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
Construction-type plywood	August 1999	35-001-XIB	5/47	
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	September 1999	44-004-XIB	5/47	
Production and disposition of tobacco products	September 1999	32-022-XIB	5/47	
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	August 1999	25-001-XIB	6/55	
PRICES				
Construction price statistics	Q2 1999	62-007-XPB	24/79	24/79
SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION				
Telephone statistics	Q1 1999	56-002-XIB	21/40	

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Calendar of key releases: November 1999

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	2 Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries, October 1999	3 Help-wanted Index, October 1999	4 Building permits, September 1999	5 Labour Force Survey, October 1999
8	9 Time use, 1998*	10 Provincial GDP, income and expenditures, 1998* New Housing Price Index, September 1999	11	12
15 New motor vehicle sales, September 1999 Financial performance indicators for businesses, 1998*	16 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, September 1999 Travel between Canada and other countries, September 1999	17	18 Canadian international merchandise trade, September 1999 Wholesale trade, September 1999	19 Consumer Price Index, October 1999 Retail trade, September 1999 Release dates, 2000*
22	23 Canada's international transactions in securities, September 1999	24 Composite Index, October 1999 Employment Insurance, September 1999	25 Farm cash receipts, July-Sept. 1999 Net farm income, 1999 (revised)	26 Industrial Product Price Index, October 1999 Raw Materials Price Index, October 1999 Employment, earnings and hours, September 1999
29 International travel account, Q3 1999 Characteristics of interna- tional travellers, Q2 1999	30 National economic and financial accounts, Q3 1999 Balance of international payments, Q3 1999 Real GDP at factor cost by industry, September 1999			

Note: Except for the releases marked with an asterisk, all the release dates in this calendar are fixed. A more detailed calendar of fixed release dates for the entire year is available from Statistics Canada's web site at www.statcan.ca.