



Infommat

A Weekly Review

Friday, December 3, 1999

OVERVIEW

◆ **Raw material prices edge down**

In October, manufacturers paid 1.1% less for their raw materials than they did in September. Prices for crude oil fell for the first time in eight months.

◆ **Industrial prices remain strong**

Industrial prices advanced for an eighth consecutive month in October (+2.4% on a yearly basis). Petroleum prices led the yearly increase.

◆ **Leading indicator: pace of growth holds steady**

In October, the composite index continued to grow at the same pace as in September (+0.5%). Demand for durable goods continued to firm.

◆ **Large retailers' sales continue to advance**

In September, the large retailers' sales reached \$6.0 billion, up from a year earlier by 7.7%. Sales increased in all their major product lines.

◆ **Foreigners again reduce holdings of Canadian securities**

In September, foreign investors' selling was concentrated in debt instruments. Canadian investors, by contrast, bought a significant amount of foreign bonds.

◆ **Annual growth in weekly earnings remains below 2.0%**

In September, employees earned on average 0.3% more per week than in the previous month and 1.5% more than in September 1998. Employees in the construction industry had the highest annual earnings growth.

◆ **One in five truck drivers on the job for 60 hours or more a week**

In 1998, an estimated one in five paid truck drivers were usually on the job for 60 hours or more a week. For-hire truck drivers logged slightly more time on the road than drivers employed in private trucking.

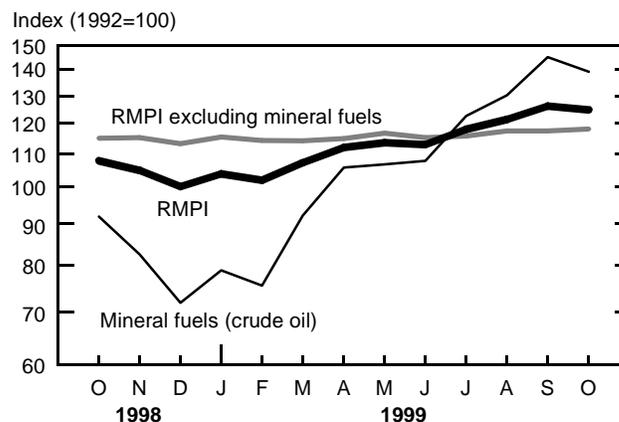
Raw material prices edge down

In October, manufacturers paid 1.1% less for their raw materials than they did in September. Prices fell for crude oil, grains, most base metals and oilseeds. These declines were partly offset by higher prices for gold, nickel, cattle, hogs and fish. Compared with 12 months earlier, raw material prices in October were up 15.8%.

For the first time in eight months, crude oil prices fell 4.4% due to greater production. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), excluding Iraq, increased its oil output somewhat. As well, a further rise in the United Nations' permitted sales of Iraqi oil and Norway's recent decision to hike its oil production to previous levels added to the overall supply. Even so, prices remained 56.0% higher than 12 months earlier. If mineral fuels (90% of which is crude oil) were excluded from the index, raw material prices would have increased by 0.6% from September and by only 2.7% from October 1998.

On a month-to-month basis, vegetable product prices showed little overall change in October. Lower prices were seen for grains (-2.3%), oilseeds (-1.8%) and raw tobacco (-3.0%). These were almost offset by higher prices for coffee (+17.7%) and natural rubber (+9.9%). In October, grain inventories were at high levels,

Raw materials price index



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... Raw material prices edge down

with wheat inventories at their highest level since 1987. Green coffee prices were up significantly due to drought conditions in Brazil. Compared with 12 months earlier, vegetable product prices were down 10.1%. Lower prices for oilseeds, grains, unrefined sugar and coffee were somewhat offset by higher prices for fresh potatoes (+45.3%).

Animals and animal product prices increased from September to October by 1.6%. Contributing to the higher prices were cattle and calves (+2.7%), hogs (+2.9%) and fresh fish (+5.1%). Compared with October 1998, prices were up 5.5%. Higher prices for cattle and calves, hogs and unprocessed whole fluid milk were the major contributors. Sales of cattle at feedlots were higher than expected, signalling potentially strong demand for beef.

Non-ferrous metal prices edged down 0.1% in October, after increasing 13.1% from July to September. Lower prices for copper concentrates (-3.0%), lead concentrates (-15.0%) and zinc concentrates (-2.5%) were almost offset by higher prices for gold (+22.8%) and nickel concentrates (+5.7%). Nickel prices were at their highest level in more than two years following a lockout at the world's second largest producer. Compared with a year earlier, non-ferrous metal prices were up 6.0%.

Note to readers

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI) reflects the prices that manufacturers paid 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.

Wood prices edged up in October (+0.1%), as slightly higher pulpwood prices (+0.6%) were almost entirely offset by lower log prices (-0.1%). Compared with 12 months earlier, wood prices were up 5.5%. This was reflected in higher prices for logs (+8.5%), which were partly offset by lower prices for pulpwood (-3.9%). Compared with October 1995, pulpwood prices were down 18.2%. On the positive side, housing starts in Japan began a period of year-over-year increases in March of this year. Prior to that, Japan had not shown such increases for 27 months. That should give a lift to lumber sales in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1879.

The October 1999 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of this month. For further information, contact Client Services (613-951-3350, fax (613-951-1539, infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Industrial prices remain strong

Industrial prices remained strong and advanced for an eighth consecutive month in October (+2.4% on a yearly basis). From September, prices edged higher (+0.1%) as widespread price increases across commodities were nearly offset by weaker lumber prices.

The upward trend of petroleum product prices has substantially affected the Industrial Product Price Index. If petroleum and coal products were excluded from the index, overall prices would have remained unchanged from September to October, while the yearly increase would have been reduced to less than half the actual increase of 2.4%.

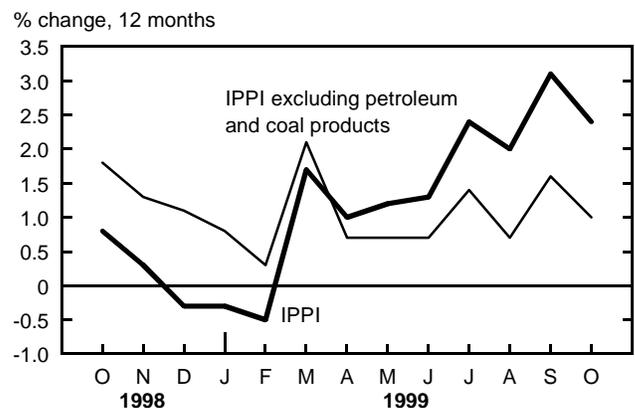
Gasoline and fuel oil prices continued to trend upward in October, rising 1.7%. This contributed to a 1.5% price increase in the petroleum and coal products group. In general, prices for the group have been on an upswing since their recent low in February. Prices rebounded after OPEC committed to cutting production, which they have so far done successfully. Consequently, prices for gasoline and fuel oil have jumped 31.1% since October 1998, pulling petroleum and coal product prices up 30.7%.

Lumber prices weakened a further 6.3%, leaving them below their recent peak in July by 18.8%. As the building season winds down, so too do lumber sales and prices. Prices for hardwood (+0.4%) fared better than softwood (-6.5%). In both cases, domestic prices were stronger than export prices. Despite the recent declines, lumber prices remained above October 1998 levels by 9.8%, reflecting a strong North American housing market.

Note to readers

Certain commodities (namely motor vehicles, lumber, pulp, newsprint and certain metals) often have their prices quoted in U.S. dollars. Consequently, exchange-rate fluctuations have an impact on their contribution to the Industrial Product Price Index. For example, if that exchange rate had remained unchanged from September to October, the index would not have risen 0.1%, but instead have fallen 0.1%. And a higher Canadian dollar relative to October 1998 muted what would have been a yearly increase in the IPPI of 3.5%.

Industrial product price index



(continued on page 3)

... Industrial prices remain strong

Paper and paper product prices advanced 1.2%. Newsprint prices, lacklustre throughout most of this year, staged a recovery (+3.9%) on prospects of Asian demand picking up. Still, newsprint prices remained 20.0% lower than a year earlier. Pulp prices backed down slightly in October from a seven-month string of increases. However, pulp prices were still quite robust on a yearly basis (+13.7%).

Industrial chemical prices edged up, continuing an uptrend that left prices 12.0% higher than in October 1998. Prices were boosted by ethylene and synthetic resin. Primary metal prices strengthened again (+0.6%). Gold prices provided the spur, while only copper products showed a monthly decline. Gold and gold-alloy primary product prices climbed 22.8%—the largest monthly increase in more than 17 years—after 15 European central banks pledged to limit their sales and lending of gold for

five years. Nickel product prices, which have been rebounding throughout most of 1999 after sinking to a five-year low in 1998, gained a further 2.0%. At a time of growing demand, supply has been curtailed by a strike at a Canadian nickel operation. Nickel prices stood above their October 1998 level by 75.7%. Even so, the recent gains have left primary metal product prices up on the year by just 3.8%.

Briefly, primary meat prices remained unchanged in October, as slipping beef and pork prices offset higher turkey prices (+3.3%). On a yearly basis, prices of primary meat products rose 6.3%, fueled by rising pork prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1870-1878.

The October 1999 issue of Industry price indexes (62-011-XPB, \$22/\$217) will be available at the end of the month. For further information, contact Client Services (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division.

Leading indicator: pace of growth holds steady

In October, the composite index continued to grow at the same pace as in September (+0.5%). The sources of growth also remained the same. Demand for durable goods continued to firm, reflecting improvements in both domestic and export sales.

Manufacturing continued to pick up, with autos and electronic products leading the way. New orders rose 0.9%, up from a 0.3% pace the previous month. The shipments-to-inventories of finished goods ratio posted a 10th straight monthly gain. Faced with these increases in demand, manufacturers continued to stretch their workweek while adding significantly to their payrolls in October.

Household demand remained mixed. With labour market conditions improving, sales picked up for durable goods, especially

autos. However, the housing index posted its first drop in nine months, as housing starts slipped in line with slow house sales. As well, spending on personal services dipped for a fifth month in a row.

In the United States, their leading indicator continued to advance, driven by soaring consumer confidence as labour markets remained tight. However, a number of components fell due to the impact of Hurricane Floyd on the East Coast.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The November 1999 issue of Canadian economic observer (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. For further information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Group.

Large retailers' sales continue to advance

In September, the large retailers' sales reached \$6.0 billion, up from a year earlier by 7.7%. Sales increased in all their major product lines. Excluding motor and recreational vehicle dealers, this was faster than September's total retail sales growth of 6.9%. (All data are unadjusted for seasonal factors. The September sales figures include sales made by Eaton's merchandise liquidator.)

Large retailers' sales of home furnishings and electronics reached \$862.4 million (+13.8%). Sales increased in all the components within this category, with the most notable gains in artwork and other home decorating products, furniture, small electrical appliances, bedding, linen and bathroom accessories, computer software, major appliances, and telephones and home office electronics. Home furnishings and electronics accounted for 14.3% of all the products sold by large retailers, compared with 13.5% in September 1998.

Large retailers' sales

Not seasonally adjusted

	September 1998	September 1999	September 1998 to September 1999
	\$ millions		% change
All commodities	5,596	6,029	7.7
Food and beverages	2,003	2,042	1.9
Clothing, footwear and accessories	1,198	1,337	11.6
Home furnishings and electronics	758	862	13.8
Health and personal care products	396	444	12.1
Housewares	270	301	11.2
Sporting and leisure goods	226	233	2.9
Hardware, lawn and garden products	180	195	8.4
All other goods and services	565	615	8.9

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... Large retailers' sales continue to advance

Their sales of health and personal care products in September continued to advance as consumer purchases totalled \$443.8 million (+12.1%). Sales of clothing, footwear and accessories advanced 11.6% to \$1.3 billion. The year-over-year sales growth was driven by sales of jewellery and watches, luggage and leather goods, footwear, men's clothing and girl's clothing. This category represented 22.2% of all the goods that the large retailers sold to consumers in September (up from 21.4% in September 1998).

Sales of housewares advanced 11.2% to \$300.5 million. Included in the housewares category are sales of tableware

(+13.3%), household cleaning supplies (+8.6%) and other non-electric household supplies (+15.0%). In September, household cleaning supplies accounted for 49.7% (\$149.4 million) of all the housewares purchased from the large retailers. Within the large retailers, sales of housewares were split between department stores (34.8%), food retailers (29.3%) and non-food retailers (35.9%).

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1 877 421-3067; retailinfo@statcan.ca). For further analytical information, contact Catherine Draper (613-951-0669), Distributive Trades Division.

Foreigners again reduce holdings of Canadian securities

In September, for a second consecutive month, foreign investors reduced their overall holdings of Canadian securities, as they sold a net \$2.4 billion for a second consecutive month. Their selling was concentrated in debt instruments, both long- and short-term. At the same time, Canadian investors bought a net \$1.7 billion in foreign securities, bringing to \$10.5 billion their accumulation since May.

Foreigners reduced their holdings of Canadian debt instruments by \$3.5 billion, evenly split between bonds and money-market instruments. Together with August's major sell-off, this brought the two-month total for bond divestments to \$6.4 billion. As in August, September's reduction was heavily influenced by large retirements (\$6.0 billion). However, new issues rebounded from a negligible amount in August to \$3.5 billion. Foreign investors' flight in September from the Canadian money market resumed a pattern seen for five consecutive months prior to August. In the nine months to September, foreigners' disinvestment from money market paper totalled \$10.8 billion.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks did not falter in September. Purchases of \$1.1 billion pushed their total investment in equities in the first nine months of this year to \$10.7 billion—a pace of investment that is rapidly approaching the record \$13.5 billion for all of 1998. Like recent years, U.S. investors continue to dominate this investment.

As for Canadian investors, in September they bought \$2.0 billion worth of foreign bonds—the largest purchase in 10 months. This acquisition was mostly directed to U.S. treasury bonds. At the same time, Canadian investors reduced their holdings of foreign stocks by a small amount, halting 10 consecutive months of purchases totalling over \$17 billion since November 1998.

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

The September 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.

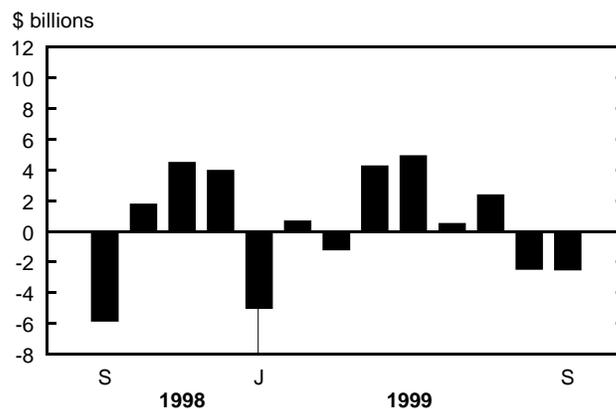
Note to readers

In September, the interest-rate differential on short-term government instruments drifted lower, but it still favoured investment in the United States by 10 to 15 basis points. On long-term government instruments, the differential (20 to 25 basis points) continued to favour investment in the United States.

Canadian stock prices (TSE 300 composite index) exhibited greater resilience in September than their U.S. counterparts, declining a mere 0.2% compared with a 2.9% decline in U.S. prices (Standard & Poor's 500 index). From January to September, Canadian stock prices gained 7.3%, compared with a 4.4% gain in U.S. stock prices.

The Canadian dollar closed September at just over 68 U.S. cents, only the third month this year it has closed above that level. Combined with August, the dollar recouped most of the two cents it lost in July.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities¹



¹ Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Annual growth in weekly earnings remains below 2.0%

In September, average weekly earnings for all employees increased by \$2.12 to \$613.92, a gain of 0.3%. Compared with September 1998, employees earned 1.5% more per week on average. The annual growth in average weekly earnings has remained below 2.0% since May 1997.

Employees in the construction industry benefited from the highest average earnings growth over the 12 months to September (+3.9%). Most of that earnings growth was due to longer hours worked by hourly-rated employees. Employees in public administration saw the weakest growth in average earnings (+0.5%).

Looking at all industries, hourly-rated employees worked an average 31.4 hours (includes overtime) in September, down from August by 0.2 hours. Their overtime remained unchanged from August at an average of 1.1 hours per week.

At \$15.37, average hourly earnings for hourly-rated employees were unchanged from August, but that average was up from September 1998 by 2.4%. The strongest annual gains occurred in the service-producing industries.

Payroll employment increased substantially in September (+43,000), with strong gains occurring in manufacturing, wholesale trade and retail trade.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Average weekly earnings by industry, September 1999
Seasonally adjusted

	\$	% change, previous month	% change, previous year
All industries	613.92	0.3	1.5
Logging and forestry	774.01	-2.4	2.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	1,122.52	-0.6	2.0
Manufacturing	761.40	-0.3	1.7
Construction	708.45	1.2	3.9
Transportation and storage	740.37	0.7	0.6
Communications and other utilities	820.97	0.4	2.2
Wholesale trade	667.07	0.4	0.3
Retail trade	375.11	0.5	1.9
Finance and insurance	813.48	0.6	0.7
Real estate and insurance agencies	648.27	1.7	2.1
Business services	703.33	0.3	1.5
Education-related services	656.22	0.9	0.6
Health and social services	529.29	0.7	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage	235.61	1.9	2.7
Public administration	737.78	-0.6	0.5
Miscellaneous services	414.41	0.6	2.0

The September 1999 issue of *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XPB, \$32/\$320) presents the month's industry data and other labour market indicators in detail. Custom tabulations of the data are available on demand. The annual averages for 1998 are now available in a variety of formats. For further information, contact Jean Leduc (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

One in five truck drivers on the job for 60 hours or more a week

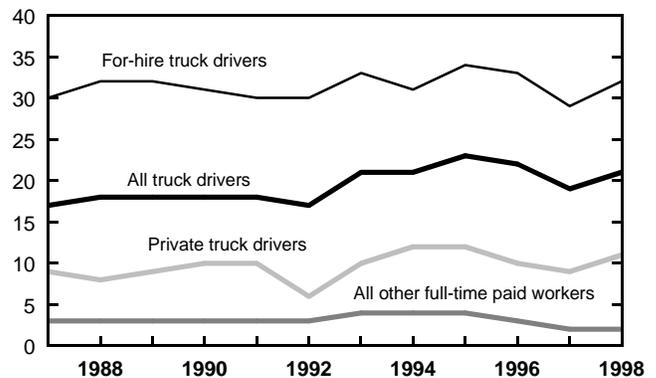
In 1998, an estimated one in five paid truck drivers were usually on the job for 60 hours or more a week. For-hire truck drivers logged slightly more time on the road than drivers employed in private trucking. About one-third (31%) of drivers in for-hire trucking usually worked 60 hours or more per week, compared with 11% of those in private trucking and 2% of employees in other occupations.

Truck drivers, relatively few of whom had post-secondary education in 1998, posted comparatively low hourly wages. For example, drivers in for-hire trucking earned \$13.94 per hour, some 7% less than manufacturing machine operators or assemblers, and only 56% of the hourly rate for workers in natural and applied sciences.

Nevertheless, full-time drivers who put in 60 or more hours in a typical week earned an average \$854 a week or \$44,400 a year, assuming year-round work. Among unionized truck drivers putting in long hours, weekly earnings averaged \$898, or \$46,700 a year. In contrast, weekly earnings for all occupations in 1998 averaged \$666. Most paid drivers seemed willing to put in the long hours (50 or more) in exchange for higher earnings. Only 13% of those working long hours in 1995 would have preferred fewer hours for less pay.

Work patterns of truck drivers

% of full-time employees working
60 hours or more per week



In 1998, about 230,000 individuals, or 2% of the labour force, were employed as drivers of commercial transport trucks—almost all those drivers were men. This total reflects a 13% increase since 1989, which compares with overall employment growth of 9%. According to the 1996 Census, truck driving is the largest single occupation among men.

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... One in five truck drivers on the job for 60 hours or more a week

Truck driving also employs proportionately more workers aged 55 and over than do other occupations, and fewer under the age of 25. Last year, 13% of all truck drivers were over 54, compared with less than 10% of workers in other occupations.

Between 1990 and 1998, when the economy was growing at a rate of about 2% a year, output in the trucking industry increased at an average annual rate of 5%. This compares with a rate of only 1% among railway transport industries. Trucking has become a crucial component of the Canadian economy and of the national transportation system. About two-thirds of the value of all trade to and from the United States moves over the road.

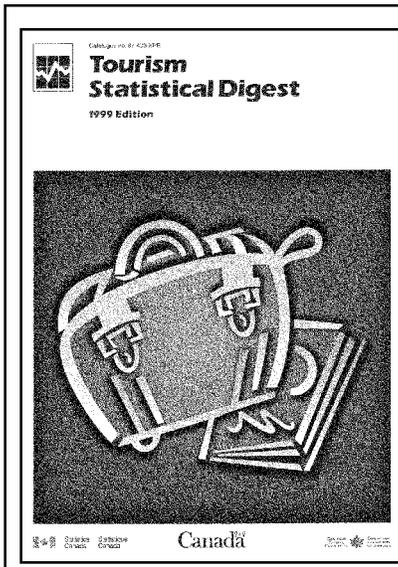
Note to readers

This article is based on a featured report in the Winter 1999 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*. Most of the data came from the *Labour Force Survey* and the *1995 Survey of Work Arrangements*.

For-hire truck drivers are drivers whose companies carry freight for a fee. *Private truckers* are those whose employers maintain a fleet of trucks and trailers to haul and distribute their own freight.

The Winter 1999 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, \$18/\$58) is now on sale. The article "Work patterns of truck drivers" is available free by fax. For further information, contact Irwin Bess (613-951-9605), Transportation Division.

New from Statistics Canada



Tourism statistical digest 1999

The 1999 edition of *Tourism statistical digest* brings together the survey results relevant to tourism and travel by Canadians and by foreign visitors to Canada. Readers will find many tables and charts illustrating world trends in tourism, demand and supply of tourism services in Canada, as well as the impact of tourism on the Canadian economy in 1997. In addition, a chapter entitled "Regional portrait" looks at sub-provincial data on tourism. Data from sources other than Statistics Canada, notably the World Tourism Organization, are also provided. This publication is intended for all stakeholders in tourism, as well as for teachers and students.

The 1999 edition of *Tourism statistical digest* (paper: 87-403-XPE, \$45; online at www.statcan.ca: 87-403-XIE, \$36) is now available. For further information, contact Danielle Shaienks (613-951-5095; fax: 613-951-2909; shaidan@statcan.ca), Tourism Statistics Program.

New from Statistics Canada

Consequences of population ageing: An international analysis and review

The demographic publication, *Cohort flow and the consequences of population ageing, an international analysis and review*, is now available on CD-ROM. A collection of essays that analyze population ageing and its implications, the publication takes an in-depth look at the mechanisms by which population ageing causes changes in the economy and in society. The theme is that it is useful to study cohort flow—that is, to track specific groups of individuals as they move from working age into and through “old age”. Data from France, the United States and Canada are used to examine changes that modify family ties, living arrangements, and the health and functioning of older persons. Several chapters deal explicitly with related social policies in Great Britain and Canada.

A CD-ROM version of *Cohort flow and the consequences of population ageing, an international analysis and review* (89-569-XCB, \$45) is now available. Internet and print versions will be available early in 2000. For further information, contact Dr. Leroy Stone (613-951-9752), Family and Community Support Systems Division.

A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada 1998

This 101-page publication, *A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada*, contains 69 graphs that illustrate current and historical data from a number of Statistics Canada surveys. The charts include data on crime, police administration, adult and youth court activity, transition homes and the correctional population. Each is accompanied by a short explanatory text.

This report is ideal for lectures and overheads, and as a teaching aid for secondary and post-secondary social studies, law, criminology and sociology classes. Justice personnel and the media will also find this report to be a helpful reference tool.

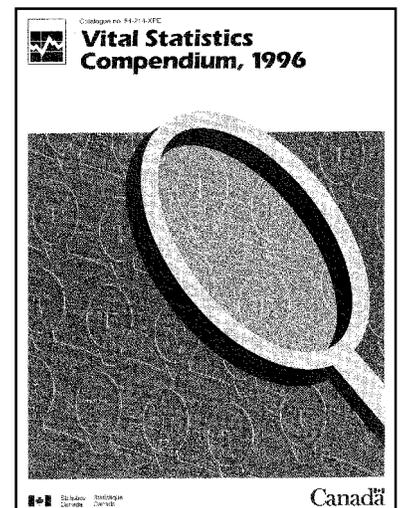
The 1998 edition of *A graphical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada* (paper: 85F0018XPE, \$35; online at www.statcan.ca: 85F0018XIE, \$26) is now available. For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or 1 800 387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Vital statistics compendium 1996

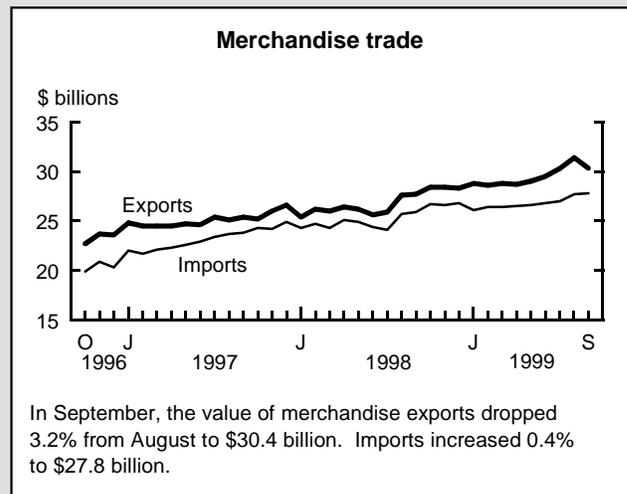
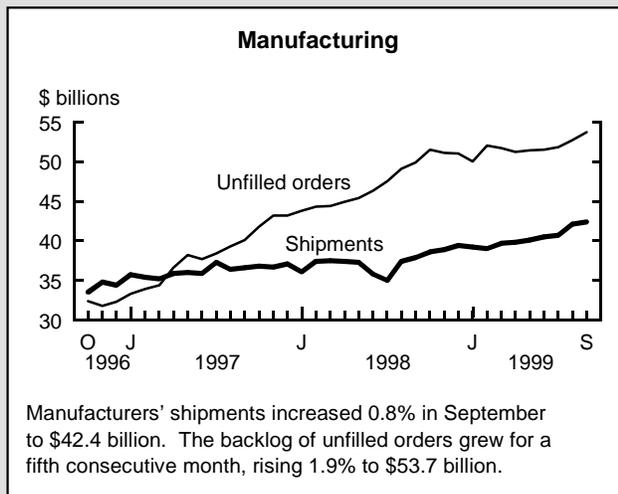
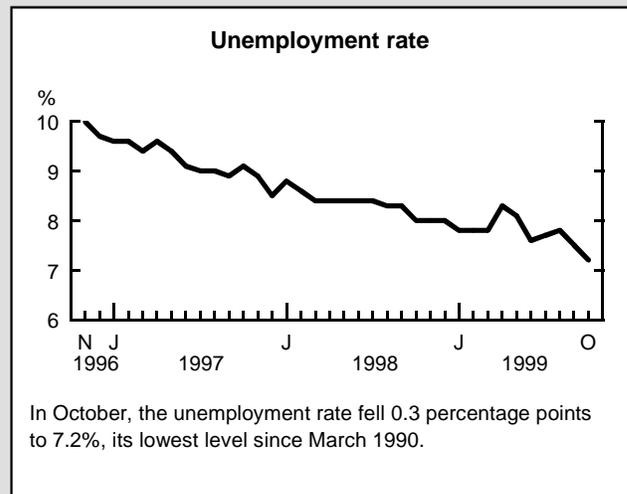
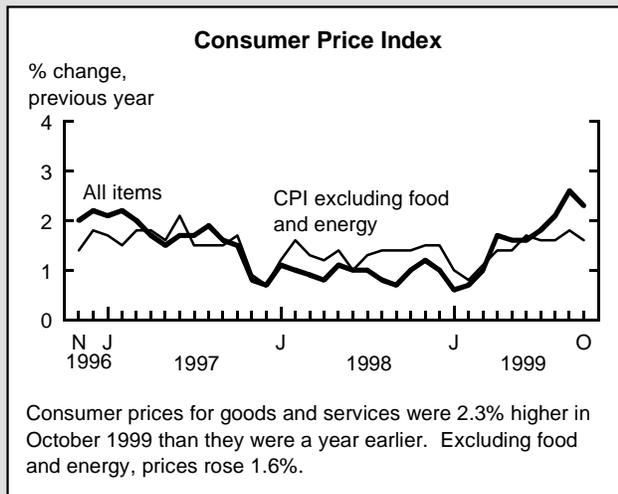
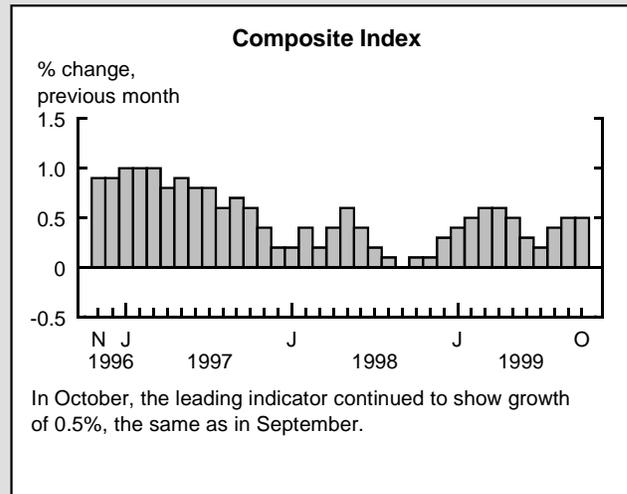
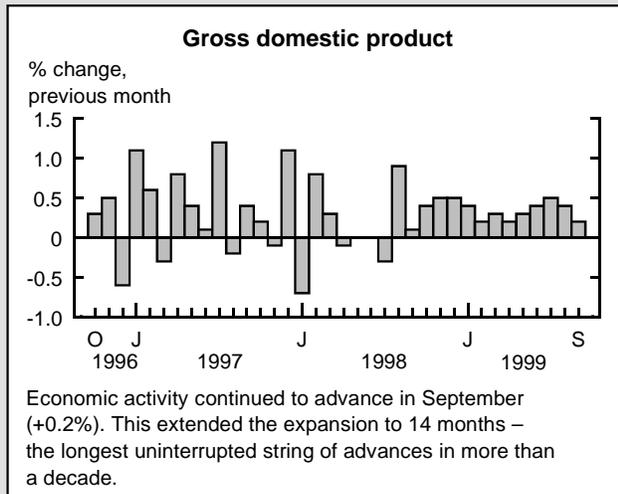
The *Vital statistics compendium* provides a comprehensive summary of recent trends in births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces up to 1996. Most of the data in the publication are accompanied by charts that cover the period from 1986 to 1996.

This publication is an essential Canadian reference and educational tool for researchers, students, demographers and others. Data on births and deaths are used to derive some of the most meaningful health and demographic indicators, such as life expectancy, infant mortality, birth weight, causes of death and fertility rates. In addition, the publication provides comparisons with other OECD countries.

The 1996 edition of *Vital statistics compendium* (paper: 84-214-XPE, \$45; online at www.statcan.ca: 84-214-XIE, \$33) is now available. For further information, contact Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6379; fax: 613-951-0792) or Russell Wilkins (613-951-5305; fax: 613-951-0792), Health Statistics 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)	September*	755.1	0.2%	4.4%
Composite Index (1981=100)	October	218.3	0.5%	5.1%
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)	September	22.2	0.4%	6.9%
Department store sales (\$ billions)	September	1.59	0.9%	12.0%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	September	134.8	2.0%	5.4%
Wholesale trade (\$ billion)	September	30.2	-1.0%	9.0%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	October	14.82	0.5%	2.5%
Unemployment rate (%)	October	7.2	-0.3†	-0.8†
Participation rate (%)	October	65.5	0.1†	0.2†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	September*	613.92	0.3%	1.5%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	November*	162	0.0%	11.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	September	30.3	-3.2%	9.5%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	September	27.8	0.4%	7.5%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	September	2.5	-1.1	0.7
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	September	42.4	0.8%	12.1%
New orders (\$ billion)	September	43.4	1.0%	12.5%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	September	53.7	1.9%	7.6%
Inventory/shipments ratio	September	1.27	0.00	-0.09
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	October	111.5	0.1%	2.3%
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)	September	101.3	0.2%	1.2%

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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