



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 17, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Canadian international merchandise trade, November 1996** 2
Exports moved ahead 5.7% in November, to a level of \$22.4 billion. Meanwhile, imports rebounded by 4.7% to a record \$20.6 billion.

- **Travel between Canada and other countries, November 1996** 5
Overseas residents made a record 379,000 overnight trips to Canada in November. One in every four overnight trips to Canada is made by an overseas resident.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

November 1996

Exports moved ahead 5.7% in November, to a level of \$22.4 billion. Automotive exports accounted for the bulk of the increase, regaining two-thirds of the losses related to October's General Motors strike. While exports were up to the United States and Europe in November, shipments to all other trading partners slipped.

Outside of the automotive sector, export movements were mixed. As a group, however, these exports moved ahead 0.7% in November, after falling 4.1% in October. Despite November's boost from the machinery and industrial goods sectors, non-automotive exports remained below highs reached in the third quarter.

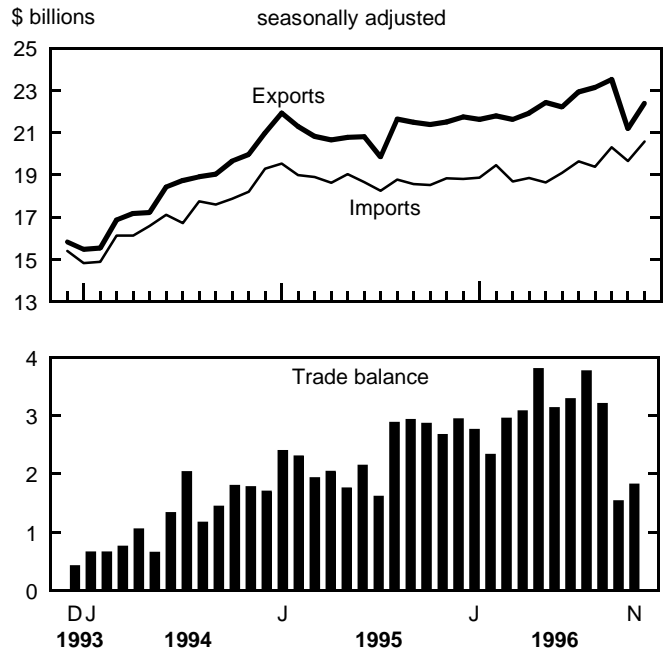
Imports were up 4.7% in November to a record \$20.6 billion. A surge in aircraft purchases and a rebound in auto parts imports were the main sources of strength. Overall, growth in imports from the United States and European Union was tempered by declines from all other trading partners.

Since exports grew faster than imports in November, the merchandise trade surplus increased to \$1.8 billion from \$1.5 billion. A stronger trade balance with the United States was responsible for most of the increase. Trade deficits remain with all other trading partners except Japan.

Note to readers

Merchandise trade is one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the third quarter of 1996, the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$10.2 billion compared with a current account surplus of \$0.6 billion.

Exports, imports and trade balance

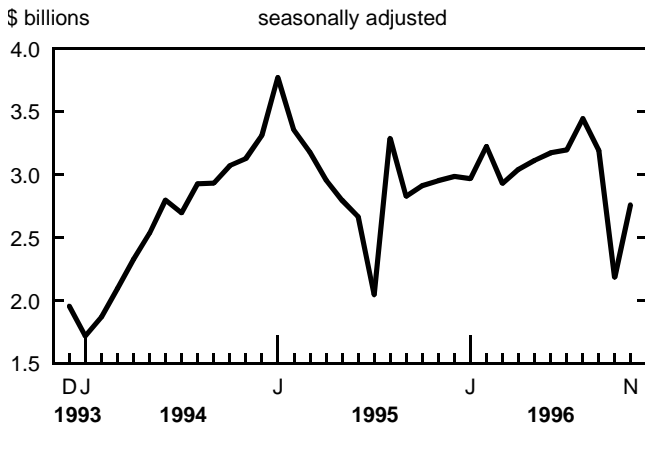


Automotive products boost exports

Reflecting the end of October's strike at GM, automotive exports moved up strongly in November (+25.5%). While trucks surged by more than half, car exports increased 26.5%. Parts exports accelerated as well, reflecting growth in United States auto production. Increases for the month brought automotive exports back up, but only to April's level.

After declining in October, machinery exports bounced back in November, climbing 4.3%. The sector was bolstered by strong U.S. markets for industrial machinery and aircraft, more than making up for a drop in other transportation equipment.

Exports of passenger automobiles and chassis



A 5.2% gain in industrial goods helped boost exports as well, reflecting a sharp increase in the volatile precious metals group. Shipments were further enhanced by higher sales of aluminum, iron ore and fertilizer. Shrinking exports of zinc ores, chemicals and plastics had a dampening influence on the sector.

Sales of refined petroleum to customers in the United States helped keep the energy sector buoyant in November (+2.8%). Prices for refined petroleum products experienced upward pressure as distributors in the United States moved to increase fuel reserves for the winter months. Meanwhile, exports of crude were checked by the first price drop in five months.

Reduced shipments of forestry products (-3.3%) and weakness in agricultural exports (-11.0%) hindered November's export gains. Softer woodpulp prices and continued slackness in lumber sales contributed to reduced forestry exports. Lumber exports have been slowing since October, after escalating in the third quarter. Weakness in agricultural products reflected falling exports of barley, feed, live animals and canola.

Imports move to new record

The biggest source of strength for imports in November was machinery and equipment (+8.3%). Aircraft played the lead role in bumping up the sector, as an unseasonably large number of civil airliners entered the country from the United States and abroad. Imports of specialized equipment, assorted industrial machinery and communications equipment also moved ahead.

Automotive imports made a comeback in November (+11.8%) in the wake of October's strike-related dip; parts purchases grew by 18.6%

as production resumed at GM facilities. Imports of cars and trucks also increased, reflecting higher production in the United States.

Imports of agricultural products (+2.0%) and industrial goods (+0.1%) both gained ground in November. Sugar products, coffee, cocoa, tea and other food preparations helped bolster agricultural imports, while metal products and chemicals strengthened industrial goods.

These gains were offset by a drop in energy sector imports (-5.5%), as petroleum product imports eased due to lower volume and the first price decline since July.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that create the need for revisions include: the late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values once available, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information and updated seasonal adjustments. Revisions to previous years are made at the time of the release of April data.

Revised data for January 1991 to November 1996 can be obtained by accessing the relevant CANSIM matrices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data, which will be available shortly in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$182). The publication will include tables by commodity and country on a customs basis. Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001-XPB, \$36/\$120). See *How to order publications*.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647 or 1-800-294-5583), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	Sept. 1996	Oct. 1996	Nov. 1996	Sept. to Oct. 1996	Oct. to Nov. 1996	Jan.-Nov. 1995	Jan.-Nov. 1996	Jan.-Nov. 1995 to Jan.-Nov. 1996	Nov. 1995 to Nov. 1996
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	19,073	17,076	18,330	-10.5	7.3	184,723	198,592	7.5	7.7
Japan	1,094	794	665	-27.4	-16.2	10,724	9,710	-9.5	-13.6
European Union	1,268	1,165	1,259	-8.1	8.1	14,401	13,882	-3.6	-23.3
Other OECD countries ¹	395	352	423	-10.9	20.2	3,886	4,469	15.0	7.6
All other countries	1,678	1,788	1,714	6.6	-4.1	18,340	18,067	-1.5	2.4
Total	23,507	21,175	22,390	-9.9	5.7	232,076	244,720	5.4	4.1
Imports									
United States	15,579	14,530	15,389	-6.7	5.9	154,448	161,584	4.6	7.7
Japan	676	678	645	0.3	-4.9	7,725	6,587	-14.7	1.3
European Union	1,550	1,776	2,069	14.6	16.5	18,541	18,476	-0.4	26.4
Other OECD countries ¹	742	734	599	-1.1	-18.4	7,173	7,991	11.4	8.9
All other countries	1,760	1,930	1,872	9.7	-3.0	18,736	18,474	-1.4	8.3
Total	20,307	19,648	20,574	-3.2	4.7	206,623	213,112	3.1	9.2
Balance									
United States	3,494	2,546	2,941	...	...	30,275	37,008	...	...
Japan	418	116	20	...	...	2,999	3,123	...	...
European Union	-282	-611	-810	...	...	-4,140	-4,594	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-347	-382	-176	...	...	-3,287	-3,522	...	...
All other countries	-82	-142	-158	...	...	-396	-407	...	...
Total	3,200	1,527	1,816	...	...	25,453	31,608	...	...
Principal commodity groupings²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,828	1,908	1,699	4.4	-11.0	18,095	19,435	7.4	-6.1
Energy products	2,357	2,352	2,417	-0.2	2.8	21,416	24,803	15.8	25.3
Forestry products	3,115	3,040	2,939	-2.4	-3.3	36,002	32,967	-8.4	-10.4
Industrial goods and materials	4,361	3,953	4,157	-9.4	5.2	44,398	45,534	2.6	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4,992	4,735	4,940	-5.1	4.3	47,592	52,282	9.9	9.7
Automotive products	5,742	4,153	5,212	-27.7	25.5	57,915	59,215	2.2	0.0
Other consumer goods	720	698	674	-3.1	-3.4	6,480	7,498	15.7	8.2
Special transactions trade ³	997	937	921	-6.0	-1.7	9,514	10,303	8.3	0.2
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,228	1,185	1,209	-3.5	2.0	12,258	12,878	5.1	9.3
Energy products	830	1,080	1,021	30.1	-5.5	7,481	9,343	24.9	41.6
Forestry products	156	171	171	9.6	0.0	1,887	1,740	-7.8	8.2
Industrial goods and materials	3,922	4,000	4,003	2.0	0.1	41,324	41,852	1.3	9.5
Machinery and equipment	6,554	6,468	7,006	-1.3	8.3	69,165	69,995	1.2	6.8
Automotive products	4,782	3,931	4,394	-17.8	11.8	46,266	47,394	2.4	7.0
Other consumer goods	2,198	2,209	2,194	0.5	-0.7	23,465	23,636	0.7	5.6
Special transactions trade ³	600	644	586	7.3	-9.0	4,979	6,338	27.3	17.7

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

² Figures not adjusted to balance-of-payments basis.

³ Mainly low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

Travel between Canada and other countries

November 1996

Overseas residents made a record 379,000 overnight trips to Canada in November. One in every four overnight trips to Canada is made by an overseas resident.

Although the long-term trend in overnight travel to Canada, both by Americans and by overseas residents, has been upward, the increase in trips to Canada by overseas residents has been stronger. As a result, 27% of trips to Canada are now made by residents of countries other than the United States, compared with less than 14% a decade ago.

Travellers from overseas tend to stay longer in Canada than Americans – in 1995, the average length of stay was 11 nights compared with four. Thus, the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. Overseas visitors injected \$4 billion in the Canadian economy in 1995, spending an average of C\$1,030 per overnight trip, compared with C\$370 for Americans.

Estimates of the number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of selected overseas countries

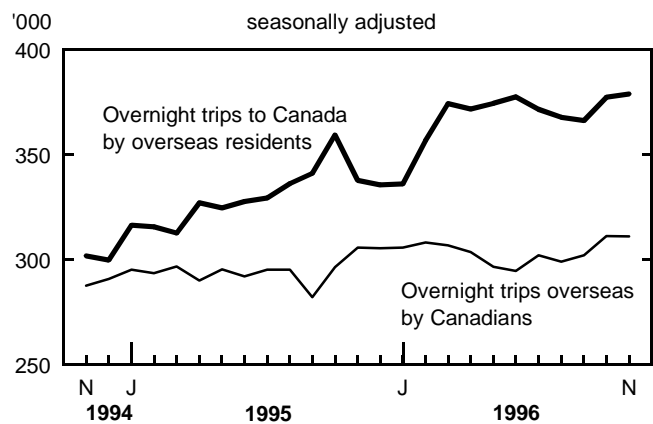
Origin	Nov. 1996 ^P	Nov. 1995 to Nov. 1996
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Europe	75	10.8
France	10	10.4
Germany	11	-11.9
United Kingdom	25	16.1
Other Europe	29	17.6
Asia	75	15.4
Hong Kong	8	-5.4
Japan	29	8.9
South Korea	7	24.3
Taiwan	6	54.0
Other Asia	24	23.4
Other countries	27	8.7
Australia	7	1.9
Other countries	20	11.1

^P Preliminary figures.

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week). Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts). Overseas countries are countries other than the United States. Excursions are same-day trips.

Overnight trips between Canada and overseas countries at record levels



Meanwhile, the number of Canadians' trips overseas remained unchanged at October's record level of 311,000. There has been an upward trend in this type of travel since early 1991.

Americans made fewer overnight trips to Canada in November

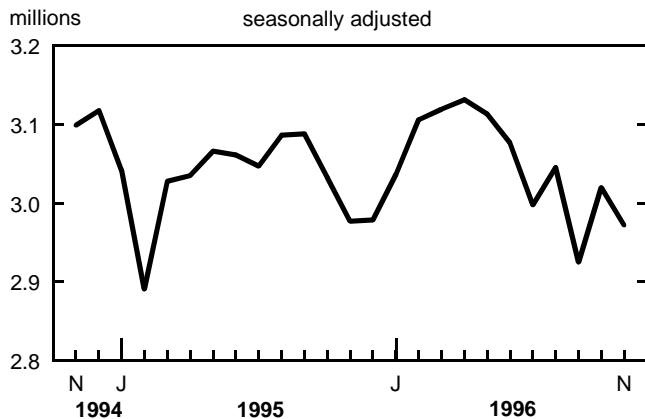
Most trips to Canada by foreigners are made by Americans. They travelled to Canada 1.0 million times in November to spend at least one night, down 3.3% from the previous month. Notwithstanding, overnight travel to Canada by Americans has been relatively stable since early 1995.

Despite the record level of trips overseas, 80% of all international overnight trips Canadians make are to the United States. During November, they made 1.2 million such trips, unchanged from October. Overnight travel by Canadians to the U.S. has been relatively stable since mid-1994, well below the peak level of 1.8 million reached in December 1991.

Canadians' car excursions to the United States down in November

The number of car excursions Canadians made south of the border dropped 1.6% in November to 3.0 million trips. During that month, the Canadian dollar averaged US\$0.75, up one cent from October.

Canadians' same-day car trips to the U.S. continued to fluctuate



Same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States have been relatively stable since April 1994. This type of travel peaked in November 1991 at 5.4 million trips. At that time, the Canadian dollar was worth US\$0.88.

Meanwhile, Americans made 2.0 million car excursions to Canada during November, slightly more than in October. The number of this type of trips has been relatively stable throughout 1996.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	Nov. 1996 ^P	Nov. 1995 to Nov. 1996	Nov. 1996 ^P	Nov. 1995 to Nov. 1996
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	1,680	5.5	2,756	0.9
Place of entry/re-entry				
New Brunswick	115	7.0	393	-6.2
Quebec	85	10.8	242	9.7
Ontario	1,299	6.1	1,379	6.2
Manitoba	17	9.6	44	7.3
Saskatchewan	4	26.4	17	4.3
Alberta	5	0.1	10	-12.8
British Columbia	154	-2.7	671	-7.5
Yukon	2	-4.1	1	9.6

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The November 1996 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Luc Dubois (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: duboluc@statcan.ca) or Ruth Martin (613-951-1791; fax: 613-951-2909; Internet: martrut@statcan.ca), International Travel Section, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Sept. 1996 ^f	Oct. 1996 ^f	Nov. 1996 ^p	Oct. 1996 to Nov. 1996
seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,925	3,020	2,972	-1.6
One or more nights	777	756	747	-1.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,223	1,235	1,231	-0.3
Other countries	302	311	311	-0.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,918	1,970	1,978	0.4
One or more nights	596	684	673	-1.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	981	1,081	1,046	-3.3
Other countries ²	366	377	379	0.4
	Nov. 1996 ^p	Nov. 1995 to Nov. 1996	Jan.-Nov. 1996 ^p	Jan.-Nov. 1995 to Jan.-Nov. 1996
unadjusted				
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	2,756	0.9	33,598	-0.1
One or more nights	498	-5.2	9,085	-1.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	936	-0.4	14,354	3.7
Other countries	235	9.1	3,420	3.7
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,680	5.5	22,057	4.4
One or more nights	368	3.0	7,936	-4.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	594	-0.5	12,306	-0.3
Other countries ²	177	12.4	4,185	11.6

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^f Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.



OTHER RELEASES

Federal government finance – assets and liabilities – Financial Management System

March 31, 1996

At March 31, 1996, the federal government's net debt (which is defined as the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached \$569.6 billion, an increase of \$28.5 billion (+1.1%) over March 31, 1995. Financial assets stood at \$66.5 billion, while total liabilities reached \$636.1 billion.

As a share of gross domestic product, federal government net debt continued its growth, increasing to 73.4% in 1996 from 72.4% in 1995. Per capita, the net debt amounted to \$19,074.

These statistics are based on data released in the federal government's *Public accounts* dated March 31, 1996. *Public accounts* reports a net debt of \$574.3 billion. The reason for the difference is largely explained by the exclusion in the Financial Management System of the allowances for loan guarantees and borrowings of Crown corporations.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments' public accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not agree with the figures published in government financial statements. A reconciliation statement of the two presentations is available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3199 and 3200.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on the products or services of the Public Institutions Division, contact Viola Jabbour (613-951-0767; Internet jabbvio@statcan.ca.)

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

November 1996

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1996 for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups (62 exports and 61 imports).

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) on a customs basis are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1996. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only standard international trade classification (SITC) section indexes.

Indexes for the five commodity sections and the major commodity groups on a customs basis are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The November 1996 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001-XPB, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808; Internet: pilonde@statcan.ca), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

October 1996

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 12 399 840 cubic metres in October, up 7.0% from October 1995; year-to-date receipts to the end of October 1996 (116 360 328 cubic metres) rose 5.5% over the same period in 1995. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in October (6 587 115 cubic metres) increased 1.9% from October 1995; year-to-date receipts increased 4.6% to 63 443 095 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 551 338 cubic metres) increased 7.6% from October 1995; pipeline imports (1 048 401 cubic metres) increased 23.7%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of October 1996 (51 739 618 cubic metres) were up 3.5% from 1995; year-to-date imports (10 865 001

cubic metres) increased 31.1%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

October deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 636 535 cubic metres, an increase of 9.8% from October 1995. October deliveries of liquified petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 0.5% to 723 203 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of October 1996 totalled 54 142 209 cubic metres, up 5.8% from the same period in 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1996 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001-XPB, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1996

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) remained unchanged in December from November's level of 138.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.3% to 138.3 in December 1996 from 137.9 in December 1995.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes (1986=100) are estimated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

10-day period ending December 31, 1996

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period ending December 31, 1996,

decreased 11.1% to 4.2 million tonnes from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 12.4%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 283 000 tonnes, a 9.0% increase from the same period in 1995. The 1996 year-to-date figures show an increase of 4.0%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 10.1% during the 10-day period. This brought the 1996 year-to-date total to 250.2 million tonnes, a 1.2% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528; fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

December 1996

December 1996 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1996 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$23/\$76) will be available in March. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: shadsan@statcan.ca), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Labour Force Survey annual averages

1996

The 1996 annual averages for the Labour Force Survey are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2064-2073 and 2076.

For further information on this release, contact Nathalie Caron (613-951-4168; Internet: caronat@statcan.ca), Labour Force Survey, Household Surveys Division. ■

Potato production

1996 (revised)

Data for 1996 are now available on the area harvested, yield and production of potatoes. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are available in *Canadian potato production* (22-008-UPB, \$21/year). See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin, (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

December 1996

Data on December 1996 grain deliveries are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The delivery data are contained in the December 1996 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XPB, \$15/\$144), which will be available in February. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine L. Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Value of shipments

	1994	1995	1994 to 1995	Catalogue number	Contact	Telephone (613)
	\$ millions		% change			
Industry (SIC)						
Softwood veneer and plywood (2522)	989.8	1,077.8	8.9	35-250-XPB	B. Pépin	951-3516
Bed spring and mattress (2691)	417.9	424.3	1.5	35-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Metal plumbing fixture and fitting (3091)	232.8	229.0	-1.6	41-251-XPB	D. Higgins	951-9837
Sawmill and woodworking machinery (3193)	401.6	449.0	11.8	42-250-XPB	J. Hosein	951-5704
Motor vehicle engine and engine parts (3251)	2,878.6	3,131.7	8.8	42-251-XPB	A. Shinnan	951-3515

■

Annual Survey of Manufactures

1995

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available. Data for the industries listed in the table below are now available.

As of today, principal statistics, at the national level, are available for a total of 36 industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5462, 5479, 5537, 5545 and 5555.

Data for the industries listed in the table will appear in *Wood industries* (35-250-XPB, \$53), *Furniture and fixture industries* (35-251-XPB, \$38), *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251-XPB, \$38), *Machinery industries (except electrical machinery)* (42-250-XPB, \$38) and *Transportation equipment industries* (42-251-XPB, \$38). These publications will be released shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, see contacts listed below (fax: 613-951-9499; Internet: desrosi@statcan.ca).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat, a weekly review, January 17, 1997
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$140; United States: US\$5/US\$168; other countries: US\$5/US\$196).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics,
November 1996
Catalogue number 25-001-XPB
(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, November 1996
Catalogue number 36-003-XPB
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Railway carloadings, November 1996
Catalogue number 52-001-XPB
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Employment, earnings and hours, October 1996
Catalogue number 72-002-XPB
(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372; other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

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January 20 to 24
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1996
21	Wholesale trade	November 1996
22	Composite Index	December 1996
22	Retail trade	November 1996
23	Canadian economic observer	January 1997
23	Consumer Price Index	December 1996
23	Canada's international transactions in securities	November 1996
