



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, December 17, 1999**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Consumer Price Index, November 1999**

In November, consumers paid 2.2% more than they did in November 1998 for the goods and services contained in the Consumer Price Index basket. The main contributors to the increase were energy prices, led by gasoline, although their annual rate of growth has slowed in the last two months.

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- **Wholesale trade, October 1999**

Wholesale sales rebounded in October, up 1.8%, based primarily on large gains for wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery. Increased sales in the other products group, which includes livestock and paper products, also contributed.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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- Travel between Canada and other countries, October 1999

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**RELEASE DATES:** December 20 to 24 12

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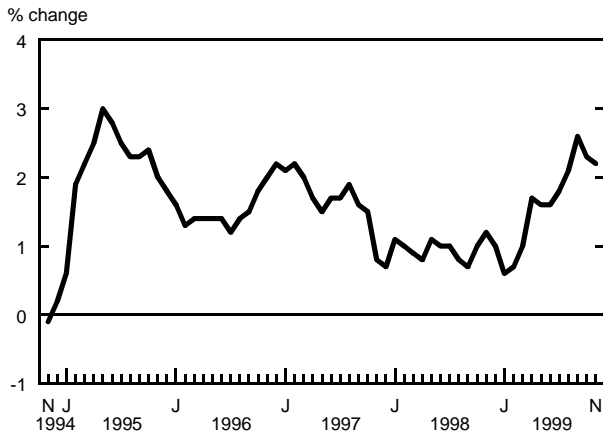
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Consumer Price Index

November 1999

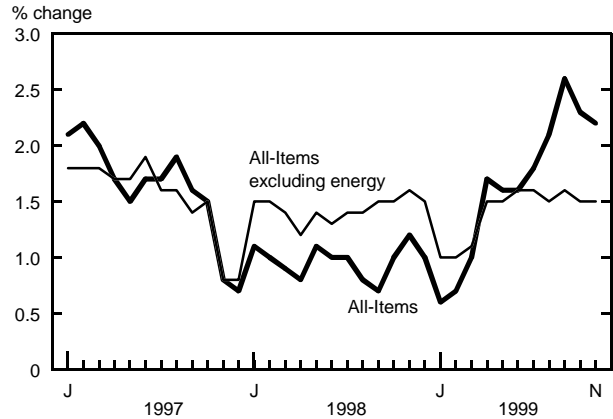
In November, consumers paid 2.2% more than they did in November 1998 for the goods and services contained in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. This 12-month rate of change was lower than in September (+2.6%) and October (+2.3%), but slightly higher than in August (+2.1%). The index for energy continued to increase notably, although its annual rate of growth has slowed in the last two months. Excluding the impact of energy prices, the CPI rose 1.5% in November.

Percentage change in the Consumer Price Index from the same month of the previous year



Among the energy components, the biggest impact on the All-items index came from price increases for gasoline. As well, prices for natural gas and fuel oil were up considerably. Upward pressure on the CPI was also exerted by higher prices for food purchased from restaurants, air transportation and tuition fees. Partly counterbalancing those increases were decreases in the prices of computer equipment and prices for fresh fruit and vegetables.

Percentage change in the CPI from the same month of the previous year (All-items excluding energy)



### Slight drop in the monthly CPI

Between October and November, the CPI dropped slightly (-0.1%), marking the first decline since December 1998. The most important factors were lower prices for traveller accommodation, clothing and footwear, and gasoline. These decreases were offset by higher prices for automotive vehicles, as well as for fresh fruit and vegetables.

The low tourist season brought lower prices for traveller accommodation for the third consecutive month. This month's drop brings a cumulative price decrease of 20.7% between July and November, in line with the decreases registered in previous years.

The Consumer Price Index for clothing and footwear fell 1.8% from October to November. The biggest price decreases were observed in women's clothing. This month's decline is in line with those observed in the last three years. The mild fall weather was a key factor in encouraging retailers to lower prices in order to move winter inventories.

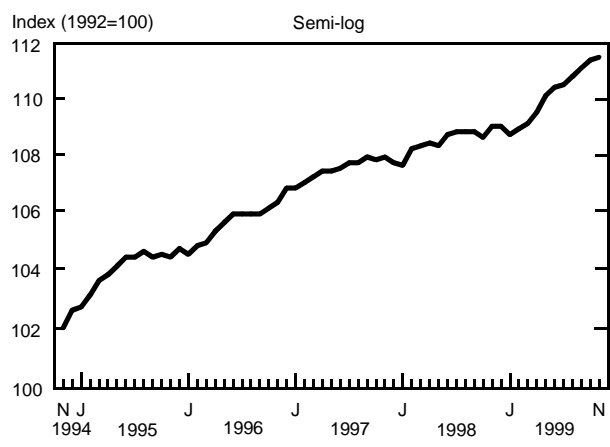
Gasoline prices fell 1.7% in November, recording the largest drop since December 1998. The decline in gasoline prices is attributable to the decreases in the price of crude oil registered in October (-4.4%) and to intense competition among retailers. Gasoline indexes registered declines for all provinces, except for Prince Edward Island (+7.6%).

The index for automotive vehicles rose 1.6% in November. Automotive vehicle price changes between the old and the new model year are introduced into

the CPI each November. These variations include adjustments to reflect differences between the vehicle features of the two model years as well as manufacturer and dealer rebates. The November increases in the past three years have been significantly lower than the increases noted in the nine years preceding this period.

Prices for fresh fruit and vegetables rose 4.1% between October and November. Reduced supplies of local produce, resulting in a seasonal shift to higher priced imports, pushed prices up.

**The Consumer Price Index  
(not seasonally adjusted)**



**Provincial highlights**

In November, 12-month changes in the All-Items indexes for the provinces ranged from a low of 1.5% for British Columbia to a high of 3.1% for Alberta.

From October to November, changes in provincial CPI's ranged from a decline of 0.4% in Alberta to an increase of 0.9% in Prince Edward Island.

**Provincial spotlight: British Columbia and Newfoundland**

Over the 12-month period ending in November, the CPI for British Columbia rose 1.5% while that for Newfoundland advanced 2.2%. This compares with an annual increase of 2.2% for Canada.

In British Columbia, the advance in the transportation index explains a large portion of the province's overall annual increase. Transportation prices rose 5.4%, mainly under the influence of higher gasoline prices. In British Columbia, gasoline

prices rose 19.4%, while they increased 18.3% on average for Canada. Higher prices for inter-city transportation, automotive vehicles, and automotive vehicle maintenance and repair services also contributed to the advance in the transportation index. Other notable increases were recorded for natural gas prices, which were up 19.7% in British Columbia, higher than the 11.5% increase for Canada as a whole. Higher prices were also registered for food purchased from restaurants, household furnishings, other recreational services, health and personal care, and men's clothing.

The overall advance in British Columbia's CPI was offset to some extent by a 1.8% drop in prices for owned accommodation. This decline contrasts with the 1.0% increase registered for Canada. The decreases for mortgage interest cost and homeowners' replacement cost played the biggest role in the decline of the owned accommodation index. Price declines were also noted for vegetables and vegetable preparations, alcoholic beverages purchased from stores, bakery and other cereal products, fruit, fruit preparations and nuts, and women's clothing.

In Newfoundland, the 12-month increase of 2.2% in the All-items index was mainly the result of increases in the shelter and transportation indexes. Higher prices for fuel oil and owned accommodation were the main contributors to the 4.5% rise in the shelter index. Fuel oil prices rose 35.7% in Newfoundland, while they were up 17.4% for Canada as a whole. In the transportation component, higher prices were recorded for the operation of automotive vehicles, inter-city transportation and the purchase of automotive vehicles.

Newfoundland residents also faced price increases for women's clothing, furniture and household textiles, travel services, education and reading, health and personal care, other recreational services, and non-alcoholic beverages. Offsetting part of these increases were price declines for fresh vegetables, home entertainment equipment and services, fresh or frozen beef, fresh fruit, and household equipment.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 9940-9956**

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

The November 1999 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

The December 1999 Consumer Price Index will be released on January 21, 2000.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division.

**The Consumer Price Index and major components**  
1992=100

	November 1999	October 1999	November 1998	October to November 1999	November 1998 to November 1999
not seasonally adjusted					
	_____				% change
<b>All-items</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Food	110.6	109.9	109.7	0.6	0.8
Shelter	105.9	105.8	104.2	0.1	1.6
Household operations and furnishings	109.5	109.6	107.9	-0.1	1.5
Clothing and footwear	105.4	107.3	104.5	-1.8	0.9
Transportation	127.3	127.1	121.1	0.2	5.1
Health and personal care	110.5	110.6	108.9	-0.1	1.5
Recreation, education and reading	120.3	122.0	117.2	-1.4	2.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	95.1	94.6	93.5	0.5	1.7
Goods	108.7	108.8	106.2	-0.1	2.4
Services	114.5	114.7	112.3	-0.2	2.0
All-items excluding food and energy	111.0	111.2	109.3	-0.2	1.6
Energy	115.8	116.8	104.1	-0.9	11.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1992	89.8	89.7	91.7		
All-items (1986=100)	142.6				

**The Consumer Price Index by province, Whitehorse and Yellowknife**  
1992=100

	November 1999	October 1999	November 1998	October to November 1999	November 1998 to November 1999
Not seasonally adjusted					
	_____				% change
Newfoundland	111.1	110.9	108.7	0.2	2.2
Prince Edward Island	109.4	108.4	106.4	0.9	2.8
Nova Scotia	112.0	111.7	108.7	0.3	3.0
New Brunswick	110.4	110.4	107.8	0.0	2.4
Quebec	108.8	109.0	106.7	-0.2	2.0
Ontario	111.8	111.9	109.3	-0.1	2.3
Manitoba	116.1	116.2	113.7	-0.1	2.1
Saskatchewan	114.5	114.3	112.6	0.2	1.7
Alberta	114.6	115.1	111.2	-0.4	3.1
British Columbia	111.5	111.8	109.9	-0.3	1.5
Whitehorse	112.6	112.9	110.8	-0.3	1.6
Yellowknife	109.6	110.1	108.3	-0.5	1.2

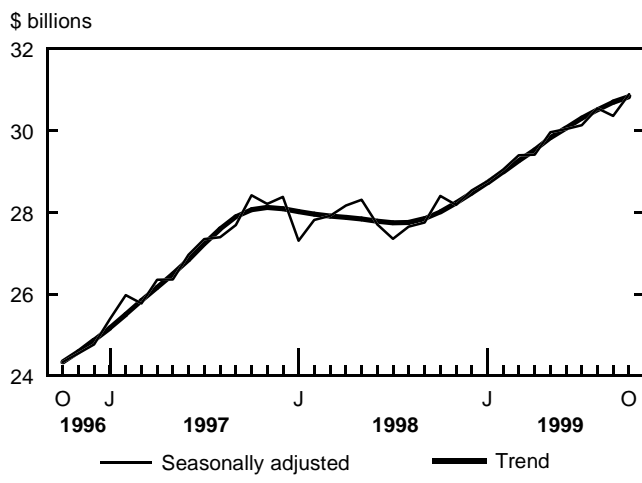
## Wholesale trade

October 1999 (preliminary)

Wholesale sales rebounded in October, up 1.8% to \$30.9 billion. The advance was based primarily on large gains for wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery along with support from wholesalers in the other products group, which includes wholesalers of livestock and paper products.

Generally, wholesale sales have been rising over the past several years except for the first half of 1998 when sales levelled off.

Wholesale sales recover in October



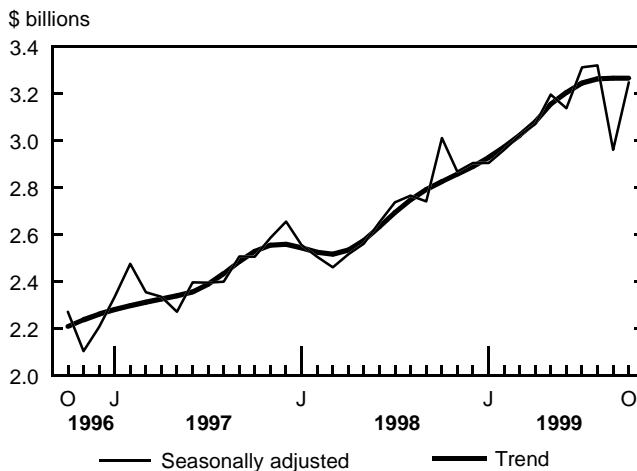
Advances in 6 of the 11 trade groups were led by wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery (+9.7%), which rebounded from a 10.8% decrease in September. Other notable advances were registered by wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (+8.9%) and other products (+3.9%). Wholesalers of food products posted the largest monthly decline (-1.3%). Meanwhile, wholesalers of apparel and dry goods were the only ones to post a year-over-year decrease (-1.6%).

### Computer sector storms back

Wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery reported October sales at a level 9.7% higher than September. At the same time, inventories increased by 2.3%. There was a lot of activity in October within the supply chain of computers and other electronic equipment. Shipments

by Canadian manufacturers of electrical and electronic products were up 3.9% in October after a slight 0.1% increase in September. Canada's international trade data for October shows gains in the value of imports (+16.7%) and exports (+4.0%) of office machines and equipment, following decreases during September.

Wholesale sales of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery reach a plateau



Generally, sales by wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery have reached a plateau the last three months. Except for a brief lapse in early 1998, sales within the computer sector have been generally rising for several years.

### Wholesale sales of farm machinery, equipment and supplies increase for the second month

Sales within the farm machinery, equipment and supplies group rose for the second month in a row, up 8.9%. It is important to note that wholesalers within this group do not restrict their activity to the sale of farm machinery, equipment and supplies. Several of the larger wholesalers have made an effort to be less vulnerable to weakness in sales of agricultural equipment by diversifying into wholesaling of other related products such as commercial construction and forestry equipment.

Following a period of generally increasing sales that began in late 1995, sales in this group peaked in the autumn of 1997 and have since been following a downward trend. October's increase in sales was accompanied by a 2.5% drop in inventories. Inventories are now almost 10% below the peak level of October 1998. They have since tended to drop.

Wholesale sales of other products increased a healthy 3.9% during October, the first increase in four months. Included in this group are livestock and agricultural chemical supplies as well as paper and paper products. Several factors aided this increase: livestock prices have reached a three-year high, prices for paper and paper products increased 1.2% and exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials rose 19.0% in October. In recent months, sales in this trade group have generally plateaued at about \$4.0 billion. A similar plateau occurred between mid-1997 and early 1998 with sales dipping between these periods.

Sales by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories rose 1.1% in October, but inventory levels remained unchanged. With eight increases in the last nine months, wholesalers in the auto sector continue their strong advance. Much of the production is destined for export. During October, the value of exports of automotive products (i.e., cars, trucks and parts) was up 2.0%. Following a period of diminishing sales from the fall of 1997 until mid-1998, sales by wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories have generally been escalating.

After several months of declines, wholesalers of lumber and building materials reported increased sales in October (+1.1%). This coincides with a 6.1% increase in the value of building permits in Canada. In the United States, building permits were up 5.2% in October. Sales rose for wholesalers of lumber and building materials despite continued depressed prices for lumber in October (-6.3%). The general level of sales peaked in July and has since headed slightly downward.

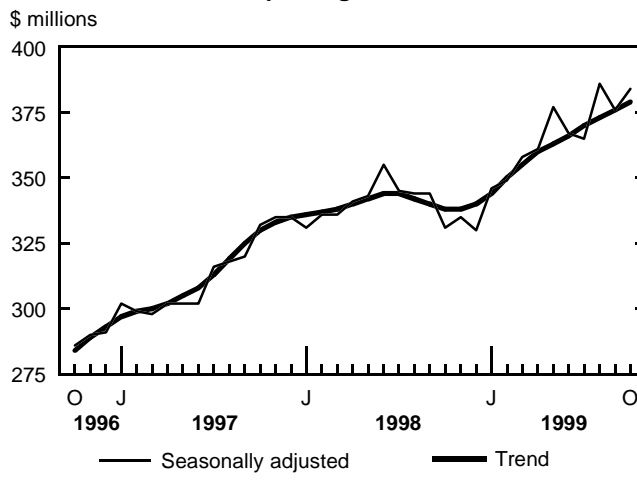
Among the groups with declines in sales, wholesalers of food products experienced the largest setback, down 1.3% in October. At the same time, inventories were up 0.6%. The decrease in sales was broadly based across dairy, seafood and fresh fruit and vegetable products. Prices for meat, fish and dairy products dropped 0.1% while fruit and vegetable prices dropped 0.2%. Concurrently, imports of fresh vegetables were down 13.2% in October.

**New Brunswick leads in the Atlantic provinces**

Wholesale sales in New Brunswick climbed in October, up 2.2%. There are several ongoing projects in that province that may be contributing to wholesale activity of industrial machinery and equipment. Two such projects are the gas pipeline from Sable Island toward the United States and the expansion of a section of the Trans-Canada Highway. Except for a period of declines through the second half of 1998, sales by

wholesalers in New Brunswick have generally been improving for several years.

**New Brunswick wholesalers generally see improving sales**

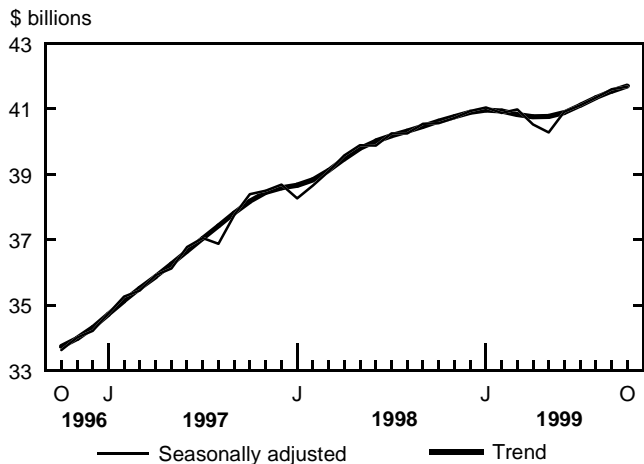


In the West, Saskatchewan showed a strong gain (+3.4%) based on strong sales by wholesalers within the farm machinery and equipment group as well as in sales of agricultural chemical supplies by wholesalers in the other products group. After reaching a peak in early 1998, sales in Saskatchewan generally fell until late 1998 and have since increased.

**Inventories climb higher**

Across all sectors, inventories rose 0.2% in October, bringing the value of inventories held by wholesalers to \$41.7 billion. Though the overall value of inventories dropped slightly during the first quarter of 1999, wholesalers continue to accumulate inventories as in the past several years. The value of inventories is currently 2.8% higher than in October 1998.

**Wholesalers continue to accumulate inventory**



Though inventories are increasing, a relatively larger increase in sales has caused the inventories-to-sales ratio to slip from 1.37 in September to 1.35 in October. The ratio has fluctuated around 1.35 for the last six months, the same level seen in late 1997. Since 1997, the ratio had climbed to 1.45 by mid-1998 and has since fallen to its current level.

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

The October 1999 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For data or general information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3549; 1 877 421-3067; [wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:wholesaleinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Greg Parsons (613-951-0062; [parsons@statcan.ca](mailto:parsons@statcan.ca)), Wholesale Trade Section, Distributive Trades Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	Oct. 1998	July 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Aug. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Sept. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1999 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. 1999 to Oct. 1999	Oct. 1998 to Oct. 1999
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
<b>Sales, all trade groups</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>30,127</b>	<b>30,542</b>	<b>30,355</b>	<b>30,888</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Food products	4,391	4,497	4,664	4,693	4,632	-1.3	5.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,887	1,922	1,953	1,983	2,005	1.1	6.2
Apparel and dry goods	547	508	545	544	539	-1.0	-1.6
Household goods	760	840	829	815	815	-0.1	7.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	5,134	5,780	5,962	6,050	6,118	1.1	19.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,902	1,931	1,987	1,979	1,970	-0.4	3.6
Lumber and building materials	2,106	2,363	2,344	2,303	2,329	1.1	10.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	667	604	584	624	680	8.9	1.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,147	4,381	4,436	4,487	4,484	-0.1	8.1
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	3,010	3,310	3,318	2,959	3,246	9.7	7.8
Other products	3,848	3,991	3,918	3,916	4,070	3.9	5.8
<b>Sales by province and territory</b>							
Newfoundland	191	221	229	215	210	-1.9	10.3
Prince Edward Island	49	49	58	53	50	-4.6	3.6
Nova Scotia	497	561	574	565	565	0.1	13.7
New Brunswick	331	365	386	376	384	2.2	16.1
Quebec	5,662	6,160	6,298	6,297	6,376	1.2	12.6
Ontario	14,258	14,961	15,193	15,006	15,344	2.3	7.6
Manitoba	900	955	948	923	915	-0.8	1.7
Saskatchewan	824	895	876	904	935	3.4	13.5
Alberta	2,551	2,650	2,681	2,683	2,746	2.4	7.7
British Columbia	3,112	3,287	3,274	3,308	3,336	0.8	7.2
Yukon	10	9	9	12	10	-16.0	3.8
Northwest Territories	..	13	13	12	13	7.3	..
Nunavut	..	2	2	2	2	38.7	..
<b>Inventories, all trade groups</b>	<b>40,562</b>	<b>41,116</b>	<b>41,345</b>	<b>41,600</b>	<b>41,684</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Food products	2,687	2,755	2,780	2,776	2,792	0.6	3.9
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,170	2,405	2,387	2,486	2,531	1.8	16.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,282	1,244	1,240	1,275	1,257	-1.4	-2.0
Household goods	1,533	1,514	1,496	1,498	1,536	2.5	0.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	5,623	6,069	6,073	6,081	6,081	0.0	8.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	3,528	3,533	3,560	3,641	3,694	1.5	4.7
Lumber and building materials	3,689	3,675	3,785	3,739	3,786	1.3	2.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	2,338	2,130	2,190	2,161	2,108	-2.5	-9.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	9,825	10,127	10,203	10,318	10,195	-1.2	3.8
Computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery	2,649	2,575	2,594	2,572	2,631	2.3	-0.7
Other products	5,237	5,089	5,036	5,052	5,072	0.4	-3.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

.. Figures not available.



## OTHER RELEASES

### Travel between Canada and other countries

October 1999

The number of trips between Canada and the United States fell in October compared with September. Meanwhile, the number of trips between Canada and overseas countries increased. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted.)

Canadians made 3.6 million trips to the United States in October, down 2.5% from September. This was mainly due to a 2.2% decline in their number of same-day car trips to the United States. During the same period, the number of overnight trips by Canadians to the United States remained practically unchanged at 1.2 million (+0.4%).

The number of overnight trips by Canadians to the United States had fluctuated between 1.2 million and 1.3 million from mid-1994 to February 1998, and has generally been rising since the low of 986,000 in August 1998. On the other hand, after a period of declines since November 1991, the number of same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States has generally been increasing since the low of 2.1 million in January 1999.

Americans made 1.3 million overnight trips to Canada in October, down 0.4% from September, while their number of same-day car trips increased slightly over the previous month (+0.5%) to 2.3 million. This resulted in a slight decrease in their overall number of trips to Canada, down 0.2% from September to 3.7 million.

The number of overnight trips by Americans reached its most recent low in March 1993, at 941,000, then fluctuated around 1.1 million between mid-1994 and September 1996. Since then, the number of overnight trips has generally been rising. The number of same-day car excursions by Americans to Canada has generally been moving upward since it hit a low of 1.4 million in January 1994.

In October, Canadians made 353,000 overnight trips to overseas destinations, up slightly (+0.5%) over September. Meanwhile, overseas residents stayed at least one night in Canada on 366,000 occasions, up 2.0%.

After having been decreasing for more than a year, the number of overnight trips by overseas residents to Canada has generally been rising since mid-1998. The situation was reversed for Canadian travel to overseas destinations, where the number of overnight trips has generally been decreasing since the high of 373,000 in November 1998.

Among Canada's 10 most important markets other than the United States, travellers from South Korea (+59.2%), Mexico (+32.6%) and Japan (+27.8%) made substantially more overnight trips to Canada than in October 1998. Travellers from Taiwan (-10.5%) and Hong Kong (-2.4%) recorded the largest drop in trips to Canada (unadjusted data).

**Note:** Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data. Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data.

### Travel between Canada and other countries

	Sept. 1999 <sup>r</sup>	Oct. 1999 <sup>p</sup>	Sept. to Oct. 1999	Oct. 1999 <sup>p</sup>	Oct. 1998 to Oct. 1999
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000		% change	'000	% change
<b>Canadian trips abroad<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,353	2,302	-2.2	2,338	7.6
Total trips, one or more nights	1,572	1,578	0.4	1,457	12.6
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,220	1,226	0.4	1,164	15.9
Car	666	666	0.1	626	17.0
Plane	450	447	-0.7	443	14.2
Other modes of transportation	105	112	7.1	95	16.9
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	351	353	0.5	293	1.2
<b>Travel to Canada<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,288	2,298	0.5	2,221	-0.3
Total trips, one or more nights	1,630	1,631	0.1	1,411	0.5
United States <sup>2</sup>	1,271	1,265	-0.4	1,074	-2.5
Car	806	796	-1.2	652	-1.7
Plane	309	314	1.5	307	-4.1
Other modes of transportation	156	155	-0.5	115	-2.3
Other countries <sup>3</sup>	359	366	2.0	337	11.1

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>1</sup> Totals exceed the sum of same-day car trips and total trips of one or more nights because they include all of the same-day trips.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

<sup>3</sup> Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6048 and 8200-8329.**

The October 1999 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$8/\$73) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For data requests, contact Pearl Bellefeuille (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; [pearl.bellefeuille@statcan.ca](mailto:pearl.bellefeuille@statcan.ca)). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Johanne Plante (613-951-1910; fax: 613-951-2909; [johanne.plante@statcan.ca](mailto:johanne.plante@statcan.ca)), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

### **Construction Union Wage Rate Index**

November 1999

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) increased 0.3% from October to 114.8 (1992=100) in November. The composite index increased 2.3% compared with November 1998.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated 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 9922-9927.**

The fourth quarter 1999 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in March 2000. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-3350; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca); fax: 613-951-1539) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

### **Selected financial indexes**

November 1999

November figures are now available for selected financial indexes including conventional mortgage

rates, prime business lending rates, provincial bond yield averages and exchange rates on 1992=100 time base.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9928.**

These indexes will appear in the fourth quarter 1999 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79), which will be available in March 2000. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality for this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

### **Stocks of frozen poultry meat**

December 1, 1999 (preliminary)

Data are now available for stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on December 1, 1999.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Sandra Giefeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

### **Apparel industry**

1998

Data from the Survey of the Apparel Industry, which was sponsored by Industry Canada, are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Brenda Desjardins (613-951-0034; [brenda.desjardins@statcan.ca](mailto:brenda.desjardins@statcan.ca)), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Infomat - A weekly review**, December 17, 1999  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XIE**  
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

**Infomat - A weekly review**, December 17, 1999  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**  
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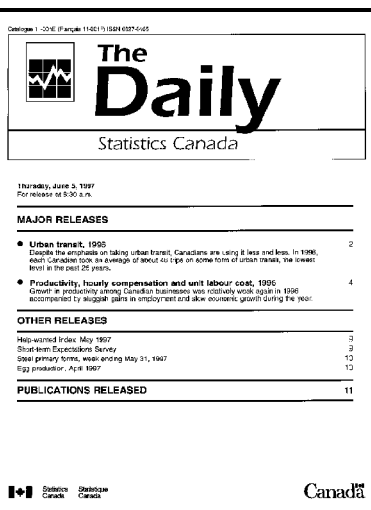
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**RELEASE DATES: DECEMBER 20 TO 24**

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**December 20 to 24**  
(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
20	<b>Employment Insurance</b>	October 1999
20	<b>Survey on Labour and Income Dynamics: The wage gap between men and women</b>	1997
20	<b>Advanced technology in the food processing industry</b>	1998
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	October 1999
22	<b>Canada's international transactions in securities</b>	October 1999
22	<b>Homeowner spending on repairs and renovations</b>	1998
22	<b>Pension coverage among younger and older workers</b>	1984-1994
23	<b>Employment, earnings and hours</b>	October 1999
23	<b>Labour force update: Youth and the labour market</b>	1998-1999
23	<b>National tourism indicators</b>	Third quarter 1999
24	<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b>	October 1999

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