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A Weekly Review

DEC 24 1999

Friday, December 24, 1999

OVERVIEW

◆ Manufacturers' shipments show first decline in eight months

Manufacturers' shipments declined in October by 0.7%. Mainly, this happened because the motor vehicle industry experienced production difficulties.

◆ Exports somewhat recover

In October, exports somewhat recovered from the drop in September by rising 1.2%. Imports, meanwhile, continued to rise for a ninth straight month. The merchandise trade surplus rose to \$2.7 billion.

◆ Annual inflation rate remains above 2.0%

In November, influenced by gasoline price increases, the Consumer Price Index rose on an annual basis by 2.2%. Excluding the impact of energy prices, the annual increase in the CPI was 1.5%.

◆ Retailers post first decline in five months

In October, lower sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers pushed down total retail sales by 1.4%. This decline followed five months of sales advances.

◆ Computer wholesalers rebound

Wholesale sales rebounded in October, up 1.8%. The advance was led by wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery.

◆ Composite index: growth continues

In November, the leading indicator grew 0.5%, led by the financial markets. Demand for durable goods also remained an important source of growth, whereas housing continued to be a drag on the overall index.

Manufacturers' shipments show first decline in eight months

Manufacturers' shipments declined in October by 0.7% to \$42.0 billion. Mainly, this happened because the motor vehicle industry experienced production difficulties. Despite October's decline, which offset a 0.7% increase in September, the level of shipments remained the same as in August, maintaining the upward trend that began in the second half of 1998. Unfilled orders and inventories both swelled in October. And, despite a decrease of 22,000 jobs in November, employment in manufacturing continues to grow along a strong upward trend, having increased by 231,000 jobs or 11.1% since September 1998.

Manufacturers' shipments decreased in October in 13 of the 22 major industry groups, representing 77.1% of the total value of shipments. The production problems in the motor vehicles industry dragged production down 3.3%. As a result, inventories of raw materials in the industry rose. Among the other significant decreases, wood shipments dropped 5.1%, due to a 4.6% price drop, while paper and allied products deliveries fell 1.8%, partly because of lower demand from the United States.

Manufacturers' shipments, October 1999
Seasonally adjusted

	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	42,013	-0.7
Newfoundland	154	-12.3
Prince Edward Island	98	17.4
Nova Scotia	681	7.4
New Brunswick	784	1.8
Quebec	9,675	-0.4
Ontario	23,040	-1.3
Manitoba	852	-2.8
Saskatchewan	537	3.4
Alberta	3,029	1.0
British Columbia	3,159	-1.5
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	2.8

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Available also on the StatCan INTERNET

and the INTRANET mirror site /

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Canada

... Manufacturers' shipments show first decline in eight months

Increased shipments occurred in the electrical and electronic products industry (+3.9%), where communications and other electronic equipment was the main contributor, and in the metal fabricating industries (+2.6%), where the gain was mostly confined to the hardware, tools and implements industry.

The value of unfilled orders advanced 1.8% to \$54.5 billion. This sixth consecutive rise in unfilled orders was mainly attributable to the transportation equipment (+2.0%) and the electrical and electronic products (+4.9%) industries. In the latter, as with shipments, the increase in unfilled orders was concentrated in communications and other electronic equipment.

Manufacturers' inventories rose 1.3% to \$54.9 billion. October's gain was chiefly ascribed to the motor vehicle industry (+21.9%), which had production problems that led to a buildup of parts. Inventories also rose in the electrical and electronic products industry. October's increase in inventories maintained the upward trend that began in February. The inventory-to-shipments ratio increased from 1.28 to 1.31.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9555, 9558, 9559, 9562-9565, 9568-9579 and 9581-9595.

Note to readers

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming the orders are not cancelled. New orders are orders received, whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Interpreting new orders as leading to future demand is inappropriate because new orders include orders already shipped. The month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders was large in relation to the current month's change. Not all orders translate into Canadian factory shipments because some large orders may have a component that is subcontracted to manufacturers in other countries.

The October 1999 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XPB, \$20/\$196) presents the full report. Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-7092; kuncrai@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. See also "Current trends" on page 8.

Exports somewhat recover

Exports rose 1.2% in October to \$30.7 billion. Despite being volatile for three months, exports remained 7.9% higher this October than last. Imports, meanwhile, increased for a ninth consecutive month, rising 0.7% to \$28.0 billion. In October, the merchandise trade surplus rose to \$2.7 billion.

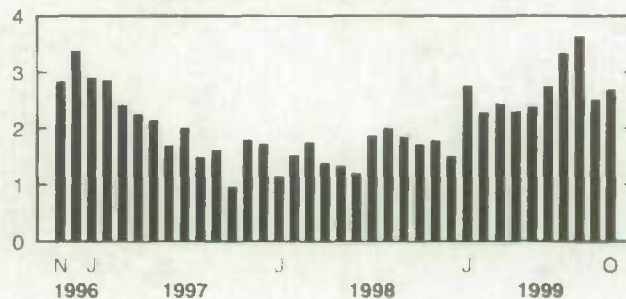
Exports recovered somewhat from September's sharp 3.2% decline, mainly due to higher exports of industrial goods, automotive products, and machinery and equipment. A strong recovery of industrial goods exports in October was chiefly due to exports of fertilisers, uranium, gold, aluminum and zinc. Uranium showed signs of revival after a very slow third quarter due to very low prices. The gold increase also reflected a price effect, owing to the late September announcement by the International Monetary Fund and 15 central banks of a halt or restriction in gold sales. American demand for aluminum remained very strong.

The slow recovery of exports in the auto sector was spread over all its sub-sectors. Of particular interest, however, was a spectacular 26.8% climb in exports of trucks between October 1998 and October 1999. It occurred because of American demand for certain light models made in Canada and because of increased capacities at Canadian plants. A conclusion of export contracts for the replacement of nuclear reactor machinery and locomotives resulted in strong exports to the United States and Europe for the entire machinery and equipment sector.

Despite a slight increase in exports of crude oil, the energy sector's exports were down 2.5%. This was due to a drop in coal and natural gas exports. Since October 1998, the average export

Merchandise trade balance

\$ billions, seasonally adjusted



price of coal to Japan has tumbled 32%, reducing the value of our exports by 21% despite a volume increase of 11%. Exports of natural gas to the United States declined because of the unusually mild temperatures and because of a drop of natural gas extraction in Alberta.

On the import side, October's advance occurred mainly because of a recovery in the imports of new planes and of portable systems computers. However, imports of personal computers, down strongly since January, did not rebound.

Cattle imports from the United States vaulted 174.1%. This increase followed implementation of the Northwest Cattle Project, the Canada-U.S. trade agreement on the importation of cattle from certain states in the American Northwest. Strong imports of distilled alcohol and red wine for millennium celebrations also contributed to increased imports in the agriculture and fishing sector.

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... Exports somewhat recover

Imports of auto products fell for a second consecutive month. A strong decline in imports of cars in September and October pulled the level 5.3% below August's record level. Despite dropping in October, truck imports were 23.1% higher than a year earlier, mainly due to the renewal of heavy truck fleets. After September's strong decrease, imports of parts were up just 0.1%, a result of production problems at Canadian plants. All energy products showed a decline in imports. Crude oil was the main contributor, due to a production stoppage on a North Sea drilling rig.

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

The October 1999 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (paper: 65-001-XPB, \$19/\$188; Internet: 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 8.

Annual inflation rate remains above 2.0%

In November, consumers paid 2.2% more than they did a year earlier for the goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket. November's annual inflation rate was lower than September's (+2.6%) and October's (+2.3%), but it was slightly higher than in August (+2.1%). Energy prices continued to show notable increases in November, though the annual rate of growth in the CPI's energy component has slowed in the last two months. Excluding the impact of energy prices, the CPI rose in November by 1.5%.

Among the energy components, the biggest impact on the CPI came from higher gasoline prices. As well, natural gas and fuel oil prices climbed considerably. Upward pressure on the CPI was also exerted by higher prices for food purchased from restaurants, air transportation and tuition fees. Those increases were partly counterbalanced by lower prices for computer equipment and for fresh fruit and vegetables. Among the provinces, annual inflation rates ranged from a low of 1.5% in British Columbia to a high of 3.1% in Alberta.

From October to November, the CPI dropped slightly (-0.1%)—the first decline since December 1998. Prices fell for traveller accommodation, clothing, footwear and gasoline, whereas they rose for motor vehicles, fresh fruit and vegetables. The monthly changes in provincial CPIs ranged from a decline of 0.4% in Alberta to an increase of 0.9% in Prince Edward Island.

In November, gasoline prices overall fell 1.7%—the largest price drop last December. The decline in gasoline prices was attributable to October's lower crude oil prices (-4.4%), as well as to intense competition among retailers. Gasoline prices declined in November in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island (+7.6%).

The low season for tourists brought lower prices for traveller accommodation for a third consecutive month in November. This translated into a cumulative price decrease since July of 20.7%, in

Consumer Price Index, November 1999

% change, previous year, not seasonally adjusted

	All-items	Food	Shelter	Transportation	Energy
Canada	2.2	0.8	1.6	5.1	11.2
Newfoundland	2.2	0.1	4.5	3.9	11.1
Prince Edward Island	2.8	1.2	4.4	5.9	17.0
Nova Scotia	3.0	1.5	4.3	4.7	12.6
New Brunswick	2.4	2.1	2.1	4.2	7.8
Quebec	2.0	-0.4	1.6	5.6	11.0
Ontario	2.3	1.5	1.4	5.1	10.7
Manitoba	2.1	1.8	1.4	3.7	4.9
Saskatchewan	1.7	0.4	1.7	4.0	6.2
Alberta	3.1	1.8	4.9	5.5	16.6
British Columbia	1.5	0.4	-0.1	5.4	13.2
Whitehorse	1.6	0.4	-0.1	4.5	1.8
Yellowknife	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.5	7.9

line with the decreases seen in previous years. As for clothing and footwear, their price level fell from October by 1.8%, with the biggest price decreases occurring in women's clothing. November's decline was in line with those observed in the last three years. The mild fall weather was a key factor in encouraging retailers to lower prices to move winter inventory.

Motor vehicle prices rose in November by 1.6%. For the past three years, the price increases in November have been significantly lower than the increases noted in the nine years prior to this period. (Every November, price changes between the old and the new model years are introduced into the CPI.) As for fresh fruit and vegetables, supplies of local produce diminished, resulting in a seasonal shift to higher priced imports, pushing prices up 4.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9940-9956.

The November 1999 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. For further information, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division. See also "Current trends" on page 8.

Retailers post first decline in five months

Lower sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers pushed down total retail sales by 1.4% in October to \$21.9 billion. This followed five months of sales advances. Excluding sales by motor and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales advanced in October by 0.8%. Despite October's setback, retail sales have been on the rise since the fall of 1998. For the first 10 months of 1999, retail sales were up from a year earlier by 5.3%. Holding prices constant, the year-to-date sales increase was 3.7%.

October's 4.1% sales retreat within the automotive trade group resulted mostly from lower sales of motor and recreational vehicles. After four months of strong increases, sales at motor and recreational vehicle dealers fell 7.1%—the largest monthly decline since January 1998 (-12.9%). The decline in October can be ascribed to strong sales in recent months in both Canada and the United States, which led to early liquidation of 1999 models and to a shortage of popular 2000 models (due to strong consumer demand). As in January 1998, lower sales in the automotive group of retailers accounted for the overall weak retail sales seen in all provinces this October.

Automotive parts, accessories and services stores posted a sales decline of 0.4%, completely offsetting the gain in September. And still running on higher gasoline prices, sales in service stations increased 0.9%.

Consumers reduced spending in general merchandise stores in October by 0.6%. This occurred after three months of increases. Within this trade group, sales at department stores slipped 0.8%, while other general merchandise stores saw their sales dip 0.4%. Year-to-date sales in the general merchandise group were 7.9% higher than in the same period of 1998.

Retail sales were on the rise in October at furniture stores (+5.0%) and at clothing stores (+4.1%). After three months of weak sales, the furniture retailers resumed the strong advanced that started in the spring of 1996. During the first 10 months of 1999, these retailers' sales were up 8.8% compared with the year-

Retail and wholesale trade, October 1999
Seasonally adjusted

	Retail sales		Wholesale sales	
	\$ millions	% change, previous month	\$ millions	% change, previous month
Canada	21,852	-1.4	30,888	1.8
Newfoundland	346	-1.8	210	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	99	-1.4	50	-4.6
Nova Scotia	680	-0.1	565	0.1
New Brunswick	543	-1.1	384	2.2
Quebec	5,035	-1.2	6,376	1.2
Ontario	8,418	-0.6	15,344	2.3
Manitoba	731	-5.4	915	-0.8
Saskatchewan	628	-3.3	935	3.4
Alberta	2,492	-3.1	2,746	2.4
British Columbia	2,807	-1.1	3,336	0.8
Yukon	26	-6.3	10	-16.0
Northwest Territories	34	1.9	13	7.3
Nunavut	14	-4.8	2	38.7

earlier period—marking the largest year-to-date sales growth among the retail trade groups. As for clothing stores, these retailers recaptured the losses of the previous two months in October. All types of clothing stores posted gains, with shoe stores leading the way (+7.7%). Retailers classified as "other retail" also grew sales in October (+1.4%). This group includes retailers such as liquor stores, sporting goods stores, hardware stores, and bookstores.

Available on CANSIM: 2399 and 2400 (main matrices), 2299, 2397, 2398, 2401-2416 and 2418-2420.

The October 1999 issue of *Retail trade* (paper: 63-005-XPB, \$21/\$206; online at www.statcan.ca: 63-005-X1B, \$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.

Computer wholesalers rebound

Wholesale sales rebounded in October, up 1.8% to \$30.9 billion. The advance was led by wholesalers of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery (+9.7%), who rebounded from a 10.8% sales drop in September. Wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies also made a notable advance (+8.9%), as did those who sell "other products" (+3.9%). Food product wholesalers posted the largest monthly decline (-1.3%). Apparel and dry goods wholesalers were the only ones to post a year-over-year sales decrease (-1.6%). Generally, except for flatness in the first half of 1998, wholesale sales have been on the rise for several years.

Even as wholesale sales of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery surged in October, inventories increased 2.3%. Activity was brisk in October within the supply chain of

computers and other electronic equipment. Canadian manufacturers' shipments of electrical and electronic products climbed 3.9%. As well, October brought gains in the value of imports (+16.7%) and exports (+4.0%) of office machines and equipment. Generally, wholesale sales of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery have been on a plateau for the last three months.

The gain for wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies group was the second in a row. It is noteworthy that these wholesalers do not restrict their selling to farm machinery, equipment and supplies. Several of the group's larger wholesalers have made an effort to be less vulnerable to weak sales of agricultural equipment by diversifying into related products, such as commercial construction and forestry equipment. Sales in this group peaked in the fall of 1997 and have since been following a downward trend. October's increase in sales was accompanied

(continued on page 5)

... Quebec and Computer wholesalers rebound

by a drop in inventories, which were almost 10% below the October 1998 peak.

October's healthy sales of "other products" represented the first rise in four months. (Included in this group are livestock and agricultural chemical supplies, as well as paper and paper products.) Several factors boosted October sales: livestock prices reached a three-year high, prices for paper and paper products increased 1.2%, and exports of fertilisers jumped 19.0%. In recent months, sales in this trade group have generally flattened out at about \$4.0 billion.

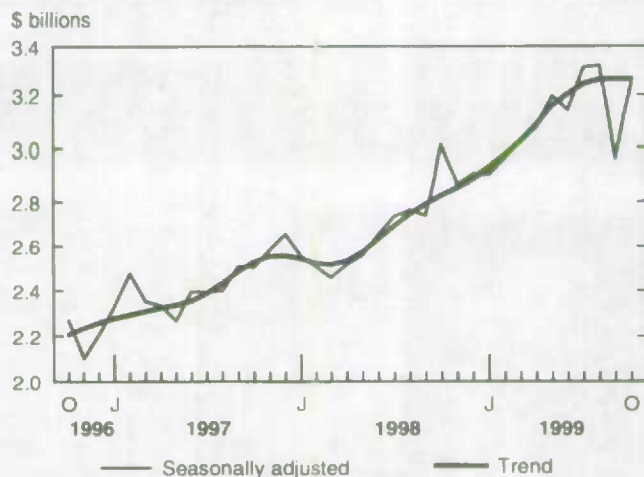
Despite October's sales increase for wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, inventory levels remained unchanged. Since mid-1998, this group's sales have generally been escalating. Much of the production is destined for export.

The gain in October, following several months of declines, for wholesalers of lumber and building materials coincided with a 6.1% increase in the value of building permits in Canada and a 5.2% increase in the United States. Sales rose for wholesalers of lumber and building materials despite ongoing depressed prices for lumber in October (-6.3%).

Wholesale sales climbed in New Brunswick, boosted by several ongoing projects. 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. In Saskatchewan, a healthy gain was based on strong sales of farm machinery and equipment, as well as on sales of agricultural chemical supplies by wholesalers of "other products".

Across all trade groups, inventories rose 0.2% in October, bringing the value of inventories held by wholesalers to \$41.7 billion, 2.8% higher than in October 1998. Although

Wholesale sales of computers, packaged software and other electronic machinery



inventories increased, the relatively larger increase in sales caused the inventories-to-sales ratio to slip from 1.37 in September to 1.35. The ratio has fluctuated around 1.35 for the last six months.

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

The October 1999 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008-XIB, \$14/\$140) can be downloaded from the Internet 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.

Composite index: growth continues

Led by the financial markets, the leading indicator grew in November by 0.5%. This followed a downward-revised gain of 0.4% in October. Demand for durable goods also remained an important source of growth, whereas housing continued to be a drag on the overall index.

The stock market kept improving, fuelled by a 20% gain in industrial products, especially technology-related issues. A marked increase in orders for durable goods, particularly electronics, also reflected the strength of business demand. Employment in business services ended a string of six consecutive declines.

Household spending remained mixed. Strength for durable goods (notably vehicles) contrasted with a second consecutive drop for housing. Existing home sales continued to slow. This slowing also checked demand for furniture and appliances.

In the United States, growth of their leading indicator eased for the first time in seven months. Consumer spending slackened a bit on lower confidence and higher interest rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The December 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.

New from Statistics Canada

Canadian economic observer

December 1999

The December issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in November and presents a feature article about patterns of inter-provincial migration.

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 December 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.



Police resources

1999

This report analyses the trends in police personnel and expenditures in Canada, the provinces/territories and in census metropolitan areas. It also presents data on personnel, expenditures and crime for all municipal police services in the country.

*Police resources in Canada, 1999 (85-225-XIE, \$26) is now available online at www.statcan.ca. This report is new this year and replaces the reports *Police personnel and expenditures in Canada* (85F0019XPE) and *Crime and police resources in Canadian municipalities* (85-223-XPE). For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023; 1 800 387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.*

New from Statistics Canada



Growth of advanced technology use in Canadian manufacturing during the 1990s

This new report examines the growing use of advanced technology by Canadian manufacturers over the last decade. The study is based on the results of three Statistics Canada surveys conducted in 1989, 1993 and 1998.

Four types of advanced technologies are examined: design and engineering, processing and fabrication, network communications, and integration and control. The analysis found differences in growth rates between foreign- and domestic-owned plants and across plant sizes.

*The analytical report, **Growth of advanced technology use in Canadian manufacturing during the 1990s** (11F0019MPE, no. 105), is now available. To order, contact Louise Laurin (613-951-4676), or access the Statistics Canada Web site (www.statcan.ca). Look under "Products and services", "Downloadable research papers (free)", and then "Analytical studies". For further information, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588) or David Sabourin (613-951-3735), Micro-economic Analysis Division.*

Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry

This new report, prepared in conjunction with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, investigates the extent to which advanced technologies and business practices are being used in food processing in Canada. Food processing is the third largest manufacturing industry in this country.

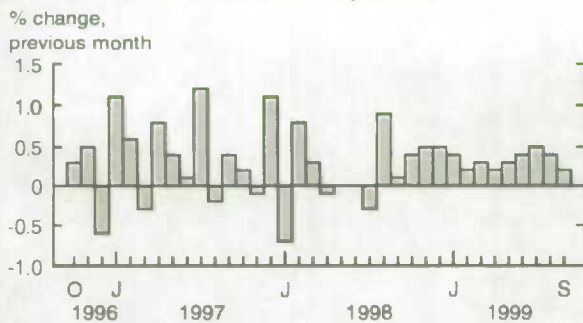
This study—the first of its kind—takes a detailed look at the extent and impact of advanced technology in food processing. It provides a detailed picture of technology use at the plant level. One story that emerges is how technology is not only being used to improve nutrition and taste, it is being targeted for providing safer products as well.

***Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry** (paper: 88-518-XPE, \$45; online at www.statcan.ca: 88-518-XIE, \$33) is now available. For further information, contact John Baldwin (613-915-8588) or David Sabourin (613-951-3735), Micro-economics Analysis Division.*



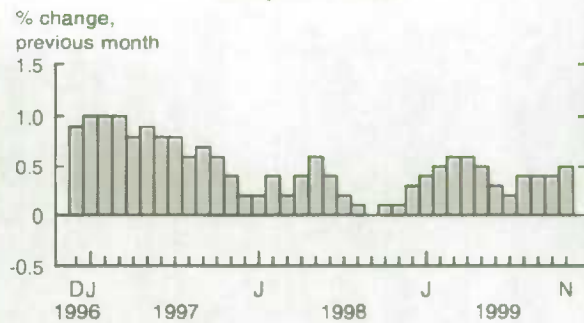
Current trends

Gross domestic product



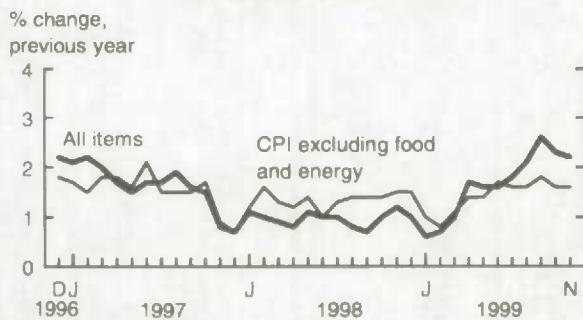
Economic activity continued to advance in September (+0.2%). This extended the expansion to 14 months – the longest uninterrupted string of advances in more than a decade.

Composite Index



In November, the leading indicator grew by 0.5%, led by financial markets.

Consumer Price Index



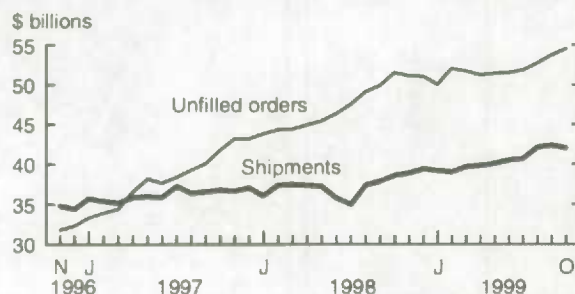
Consumer prices for goods and services were 2.2% higher in November 1999 than they were a year earlier. Excluding food and energy, prices rose 1.6%.

Unemployment rate



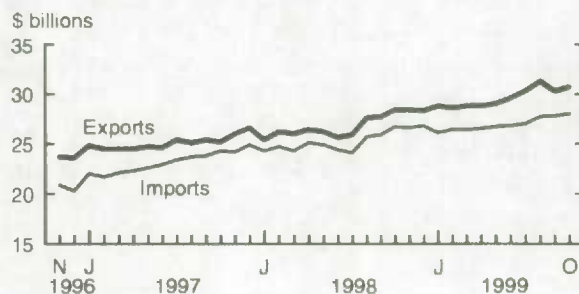
In November, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 6.9%, its lowest level since August 1981.

Manufacturing



Manufacturers' shipments decreased 0.7% in October to \$42.0 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders grew for a sixth consecutive month, rising 1.8% to \$54.5 billion.

Merchandise trade



In October, the value of merchandise exports rose 1.2% from September to \$30.7 billion. Imports increased 0.7% to \$28.0 billion.

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)	October*	756.2	0.1%	4.2%
Composite Index (1981=100)	November*	219.0	0.5%	5.3%
Operating profits of enterprises (\$ billion)	Q3 1999	39.8	7.6%	30.5%
Capacity utilization (%)	Q3 1999	86.0	1.8†	3.6†
DOMESTIC DEMAND				
Retail trade (\$ billion)	October*	21.9	-1.4%	6.5%
Department store sales (\$ billions)	October	1.57	0.3%	10.7%
New motor vehicle sales (thousand of units)	October	128.3	-4.3%	12.7%
Wholesale trade (\$ billion)	October*	30.9	1.8%	8.8%
LABOUR				
Employment (millions)	November	14.88	0.4%	2.4%
Unemployment rate (%)	November	6.9	-0.3†	-1.1†
Participation rate (%)	November	65.5	0.0†	0.0†
Average weekly earnings (\$)	October*	613.00	0.0%	0.9%
Help-wanted Index (1996=100)	November	162	0.0%	11.0%
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Merchandise exports (\$ billion)	October*	30.7	1.2%	7.0%
Merchandise imports (\$ billion)	October*	28.0	0.7%	4.8%
Merchandise trade balance (all figures in \$ billion)	October*	2.7	0.2	1.0
MANUFACTURING				
Shipments (\$ billion)	October	42.0	0.7%	8.9%
New orders (\$ billion)	October	43.0	-0.8%	6.8%
Unfilled orders (\$ billion)	October	54.5	1.8%	5.8%
Inventory/shipments ratio	October	1.31	0.03	-0.02
PRICES				
Consumer Price Index (1992=100)	November*	109.0	-0.1%	2.2%
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)	October	101.5	0.2%	1.3%

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

* new this week

† percentage point

Infomat

A weekly review

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Canada's balance of international payments	Q3 1999	67-001-XIB	29/93	
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR JUSTICE STATISTICS				
Juristat, vol. 19 no. 13: Youth violent crime	1998			
Internet		85-002-XIE	8/70	
Paper		85-002-XPE	10/93	10/93
Police resources in Canada	1999	85-225-XIE	26	
CULTURE, TOURISM AND THE CENTRE FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS				
Touriscope, vol. 15, no. 10 : International travel, advance information	October 1999	66-001-XPB	8/73	8/73
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
Canadian economic observer	December 1999	11-010-XPB	23/227	23/227
DEMOGRAPHY				
Report on the demographic situation in Canada	1998-99	91-209-XPE	31	31
INCOME STATISTICS				
Quarterly estimates of trusted pension funds	Q2 1999	74-001-XPB	19/62	19/62
INTERNATIONAL TRADE				
Canadian international merchandise trade	October 1999			
Internet		65-001-XIB	14/141	
Paper		65-001-XPB	19/188	19/188
Imports by commodity	October 1999	65-007-XPB	78/773	78/773
MANUFACTURING, CONSTRUCTION AND ENERGY				
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Monthly survey of manufacturing	October 1999	31-001-XPB	20/196	20/196
Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada	Q4 1998	57-003-XPB	43/141	43/141
Production and disposition of tobacco products	November 1999	32-022-XIB	5/47	
Sawmills and planing mills	October 1999	35-003-XIB	9/86	
MICRO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
Advanced technology in the Canadian food processing industry	December 1999			
Internet		88-518-XIE	33	
Paper		88-518-XPE	45	45
PRICES				
Industry price indexes	October 1999	62-011-XPB	22/217	22/217
The consumer price index	November 1999	62-001-XPB	11/103	11/103
SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION				
Science statistics service bulletin, vol. 23, no. 9:				
Industrial research and development	1995-99	88-001-XIB	6/59	
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Calendar of key releases: January 2000

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
3	4	5 Industrial product price index, November 1999 Raw materials price index, November 1999 Help-wanted index, December 1999	6	7 Labour force survey, December 1999
10	11	12 Building permits, November 1999 New housing price index, November 1999	13	14
17	18 New motor vehicle sales, November 1999	19 Monthly survey of manufacturing, November 1999 Travel between Canada and other countries, November 1999	20 Canadian international merchandise trade, November 1999	21 Consumer price index, December 1999
24 Wholesale trade, November 1999 Canada's international transactions in securities, November 1999	25	26 Retail trade, November 1999 Composite index, December 1999 Employment insurance, November 1999	27 Employment, earnings and hours, November 1999	28 Industrial product price index, December 1999 Raw materials price index, December 1999
31 Real GDP at factor cost by industry, November 1999				

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