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## Releases

## Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 2013

Manufacturing sales increased $1.0 \%$ in November to $\$ 50.5$ billion, the sixth advance in seven months. With the latest rise, sales were at their highest level since December 2011. The increase in November largely reflected gains in the transportation equipment and machinery industries.

Sales advanced in 11 of 21 industries, representing about $58 \%$ of manufacturing. For durable goods, sales rose $2.9 \%$ to $\$ 25.6$ billion. Sales declined $0.9 \%$ on the non-durable goods side of manufacturing.

Constant dollar manufacturing sales increased $0.7 \%$ in November, indicating a rise in the volume of goods sold.

## Transportation equipment and machinery sales rise

Sales in the transportation equipment industry were up $6.1 \%$ to $\$ 9.5$ billion, mostly as a result of gains in the aerospace product and parts as well as the motor vehicle industries.

In the aerospace industry, production rose $21.3 \%$ to $\$ 1.8$ billion. An increase of this magnitude is not unusual for the industry, as aerospace production is substantially more volatile than the manufacturing sector as a whole.

Motor vehicle sales increased $5.0 \%$ to $\$ 4.8$ billion, the highest level since November 2007. Since reaching a low of $\$ 1.6$ billion in January 2009, sales in this industry have generally been on the rise. As a result, the motor vehicle industry comprised $9.6 \%$ of total Canadian manufacturing in November. By contrast, in January 2009, within the context of the last recession, the share of motor vehicle sales out of total manufacturing sales was $4.0 \%$.

In the machinery industry, sales increased $5.4 \%$ to $\$ 3.0$ billion, the fourth gain in 11 months.
Declines in the food and chemical industries offset a portion of these increases. Sales in the food industry were down $1.5 \%$ to $\$ 7.5$ billion while chemical sales decreased $2.3 \%$ to $\$ 3.9$ billion.

## Chart 1

Manufacturing sales increase


## Ontario leads the gains

In November, seven provinces posted higher sales with Ontario leading the gains.
Sales in Ontario increased $2.2 \%$ to $\$ 23.0$ billion in November, largely as a result of gains in the transportation equipment industry. Motor vehicle sales were up $5.5 \%$ while aerospace production rose $44.9 \%$. The increase in aerospace followed a $32.7 \%$ decline in October. The primary metal and machinery industries also contributed to the overall provincial advance.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, sales rose $33.1 \%$ to $\$ 559$ million in November. Although large, this gain is not unprecedented. Sales for Newfoundland and Labrador tend to have greater volatility than the other provinces. The change in November, for example, is comparable in magnitude to a $31.4 \%$ rise in March 2013 and a $34.1 \%$ drop in February 2013.

Sales in British Columbia's manufacturing sector rose $2.7 \%$ to $\$ 3.5$ billion, the fifth consecutive monthly advance. In November, 14 of 21 industries posted higher sales in the province, primarily on the durable goods side of the sector. The primary metal, wood product and machinery industries led the gains.

The overall advance in national sales was partly offset by declines in New Brunswick and Quebec. New Brunswick manufacturing sales fell $8.9 \%$ to $\$ 1.8$ billion in November, reflecting lower sales of non-durable goods. Sales by Quebec manufacturers were down $1.2 \%$ to $\$ 11.6$ billion, reflecting decreases in 15 of 21 industries. In Quebec, petroleum and coal products as well as food industries posted the largest declines.

## Inventories edge upwards

Inventories edged up $0.2 \%$ to $\$ 69.3$ billion in November. An increase in the aerospace product and parts industry was partly offset by a decline in petroleum and coal product inventories. In constant dollar terms, total inventories edged up $0.1 \%$, indicating that the volume of inventories held by manufacturers was basically unchanged.

In the aerospace product and parts industry, inventories rose $2.9 \%$ to $\$ 7.8$ billion. Almost all of the gain stemmed from higher goods-in-process.

Inventories of petroleum and coal products declined $1.4 \%$ to $\$ 5.9$ billion, reflecting lower raw materials on hand.
Chart 2
Inventories edge upwards


The inventory-to-sales ratio declined from 1.38 in October to 1.37 in November. Although inventories were up slightly, the decline reflected the fact that the total rise in manufacturing sales was greater than the increase in inventories.

Chart 3
The inventory-to-sales ratio declines


## Unfilled orders rise

Unfilled orders increased $0.4 \%$ to $\$ 72.2$ billion in November. The rise stemmed from higher unfilled orders in the aerospace product and parts industry. Excluding the aerospace industry, unfilled orders were down $0.8 \%$. The primary metal, electrical equipment, and computer and electronic product industries posted the largest declines.

In the aerospace industry, unfilled orders were up $1.3 \%$ to $\$ 41.9$ billion. The increase was the eighth in 11 months and reflected the strengthening of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. The majority of unfilled orders in this industry are held in US dollars.

In the primary metal industry, unfilled orders were down $6.3 \%$ to $\$ 1.4$ billion, the first decline following six months of gains. Decreases in November were widespread in the industry. Lower unfilled orders were also posted by the electrical equipment ( $-3.7 \%$ ) and the computer and electronic product ( $-2.2 \%$ ) industries.

## Chart 4

Unfilled orders rise


New orders rose $1.2 \%$ to $\$ 50.8$ billion as a result of increases in the machinery, aerospace product and parts as well as the motor vehicle industries.

## Note to readers

Monthly data in this release are seasonally adjusted and are expressed in current dollars unless otherwise specified.
Non-durable goods industries include food, beverage and tobacco products, textile mills, textile product mills, clothing, leather and allied products, paper, printing and related support activities, petroleum and coal products, chemicals, and plastics and rubber products.

Durable goods industries include wood products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal, fabricated metal products, machinery, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, appliances and components, transportation equipment, furniture and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing.

## Production-based industries

For the aerospace industry and shipbuilding industries, the value of production is used instead of sales of goods manufactured. This value is calculated by adjusting monthly sales of goods manufactured by the monthly change in inventories of goods in process and finished products manufactured.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future sales assuming that the orders are not cancelled.
New orders are those received whether sold in the current month or not. New orders are measured as the sum of sales for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders from the previous month to the current month.

## Manufacturers reporting in US dollars

Some Canadian manufacturers report sales, inventories and unfilled orders in U.S. dollars. These data are then converted to Canadian dollars as part of the data production cycle.

For sales, based on the assumption that they occur throughout the month, the average monthly exchange rate for the reference month (noon spot rate) established by the Bank of Canada is used for the conversion. The monthly average exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0064.

Inventories and unfilled orders are reported at the end of the reference period. Therefore, for these variables, the noon spot exchange rate on the last working day of the month is used for the conversion. The noon spot exchange rate is available on CANSIM Table 176-0067. Note that because of exchange rate fluctuations, the monthly average exchange rate can differ substantially from the exchange rate on the last working day of the month.

Table 1
Manufacturing: Principal statistics - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November 2012 | October $2013{ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 | November 2012 to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) | 49,558 | 49,991 | 50,506 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing sales (2007 constant dollars) | 46,013 | 45,864 | 46,185 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing sales (current dollars) excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 42,980 | 43,326 | 43,561 | 0.5 | 1.4 |
| Inventories | 67,695 | 69,162 | 69,318 | 0.2 | 2.4 |
| Unfilled orders | 67,060 | 71,966 | 72,240 | 0.4 | 7.7 |
| Unfilled orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 65,876 | 70,457 | 70,755 | 0.4 | 7.4 |
| New orders | 51,955 | 50,185 | 50,779 | 1.2 | -2.3 |
| New orders excluding motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 45,001 | 43,523 | 43,860 | 0.8 | -2.5 |
| Inventory-to-sales ratio | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.37 | ... | ... |

[^0]Table 2
Manufacturing sales: Industry aggregates - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November 2012 | October $2013{ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 | November 2012 to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Food manufacturing | 7,106 | 7,664 | 7,548 | -1.5 | 6.2 |
| Beverage and tobacco product | 967 | 1,000 | 971 | -2.8 | 0.5 |
| Textile mills | 126 | 130 | 130 | 0.0 | 2.8 |
| Textile product mills | 136 | 135 | 136 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Clothing manufacturing | 206 | 188 | 190 | 1.4 | -7.4 |
| Leather and allied product | 31 | 32 | 34 | 8.6 | 12.4 |
| Wood product | 1,818 | 2,038 | 2,065 | 1.3 | 13.6 |
| Paper manufacturing | 1,968 | 2,000 | 2,030 | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Printing and related support activities | 778 | 770 | 742 | -3.6 | -4.6 |
| Petroleum and coal product | 7,281 | 7,080 | 7,092 | 0.2 | -2.6 |
| Chemical | 3,919 | 4,034 | 3,942 | -2.3 | 0.6 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 2,011 | 2,073 | 2,071 | -0.1 | 3.0 |
| Non-metallic mineral product | 1,041 | 1,077 | 1,045 | -2.9 | 0.4 |
| Primary metal | 3,852 | 3,584 | 3,678 | 2.6 | -4.5 |
| Fabricated metal product | 2,900 | 2,792 | 2,771 | -0.8 | -4.5 |
| Machinery | 2,794 | 2,851 | 3,004 | 5.4 | 7.5 |
| Computer and electronic product | 1,135 | 947 | 919 | -2.9 | -19.0 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and component | 886 | 811 | 815 | 0.6 | -7.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 8,697 | 8,915 | 9,462 | 6.1 | 8.8 |
| Motor vehicle | 4,567 | 4,606 | 4,836 | 5.0 | 5.9 |
| Motor vehicle body and trailer | 318 | 310 | 297 | -4.0 | -6.7 |
| Motor vehicle parts | 2,011 | 2,060 | 2,108 | 2.3 | 4.8 |
| Aerospace product and parts | 1,336 | 1,509 | 1,830 | 21.3 | 37.0 |
| Railroad rolling stock | 100 | 73 | 69 | -4.7 | -30.4 |
| Ship and boat building | 109 | 115 | 97 | -16.0 | -11.2 |
| Furniture and related product | 873 | 901 | 877 | -2.7 | 0.4 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 1,035 | 971 | 983 | 1.3 | -5.0 |
| Non-durable goods industries | 24,527 | 25,106 | 24,887 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| Durable goods industries | 25,030 | 24,885 | 25,619 | 2.9 | 2.4 |

[^1]Table 3
Manufacturing sales: Provinces and territories - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November 2012 | October $2013{ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 | November 2012 to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Canada | 49,558 | 49,991 | 50,506 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 600 | 420 | 559 | 33.1 | -6.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 108 | 129 | 138 | 6.7 | 27.3 |
| Nova Scotia | 829 | 785 | 761 | -3.0 | -8.2 |
| New Brunswick | 1,740 | 1,931 | 1,758 | -8.9 | 1.1 |
| Quebec | 11,681 | 11,738 | 11,592 | -1.2 | -0.8 |
| Ontario | 22,796 | 22,515 | 23,009 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Manitoba | 1,295 | 1,292 | 1,319 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,174 | 1,349 | 1,404 | 4.1 | 19.6 |
| Alberta | 6,019 | 6,404 | 6,445 | 0.6 | 7.1 |
| British Columbia | 3,309 | 3,424 | 3,516 | 2.7 | 6.3 |
| Yukon | 3 | 3 | 3 | -3.0 | -16.2 |
| Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 2 | 2 | 2 | -13.8 | -7.4 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary

1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.

## Available in CANSIM: tables 304-0014, 304-0015 and 377-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2101.
Data from the December 2013 Monthly Survey of Manufacturing will be released on February 14.
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).
To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael Schimpf (613-951-9832; michael.schimpf@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

## Wholesale trade, November 2013

Wholesale sales were unchanged in November at $\$ 50.4$ billion. Lower sales in five subsectors, representing $63 \%$ of wholesale sales, were offset by higher sales in the motor vehicle and parts subsector and the food, beverage and tobacco subsector.

Excluding the motor vehicle and parts subsector, wholesale sales declined $0.5 \%$.
In volume terms, wholesale sales were down $0.1 \%$.

## Chart 1

Wholesale sales unchanged in November


## Growth in motor vehicles and food offset declines in other subsectors

The motor vehicle and parts subsector rose $2.5 \%$, the largest change in dollar terms this November and its fourth increase in five months. Higher sales in the motor vehicle industry ( $+2.9 \%$ ) accounted for most of the gain, reflecting the strength of exports, imports and manufacturing sales.

Sales rose $1.2 \%$ in the food, beverage and tobacco products subsector, largely because of increases in the food products industry ( $+1.4 \%$ ). Gains were also recorded in the beverage products industry ( $+2.7 \%$ ).

The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector had the largest decrease in dollar terms, down $0.8 \%$ to $\$ 11.0$ billion. The construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies industry ( $-8.0 \%$ ) drove the subsector's decline, falling to its lowest level in four months. In contrast, the computer and communications equipment and supplies industry ( $+6.9 \%$ ) grew for a third consecutive month to reach its highest recorded level to date.

Sales in the building material and supplies subsector ( $-1.2 \%$ ) fell for the first time in five months, led by declines in the lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies industry.

The November decline in the farm product subsector (-8.7\%) partially offset the gain from October.
Sales were down in the personal and household goods subsector ( $-0.6 \%$ ) for the second time in three months, led primarily by declines in the home entertainment equipment and household appliance industry ( $-9.7 \%$ ). This drop in sales offset most of the gain recorded for this industry in October.

## Sales up in four provinces

In November, higher sales were recorded in four provinces, which together account for $57 \%$ of wholesale sales in Canada. In dollar terms, Ontario recorded the largest increase and Alberta recorded the largest decrease.

Chart 2
Wholesale sales up in four provinces in November


Sales in Ontario were up for a fifth consecutive month, rising $1.4 \%$ to $\$ 24.7$ billion, and accounted for $49 \%$ of wholesale sales in November.

Saskatchewan (+1.7\%) recorded a third consecutive sales increase.
Following four months of declines, sales in New Brunswick rose 0.9\%.
Sales in Alberta fell 2.4\% in November, but did not offset the gain recorded in October. The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector contributed to the decline.

Sales in Quebec ( $-1.0 \%$ ) and British Columbia ( $-1.3 \%$ ) were also down in November. This was the second decline in three months for both provinces.

Sales in Newfoundland and Labrador fell $11.6 \%$, more than offsetting the October gain, and pushed monthly sales to their lowest level since February 2011. Lower sales in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector contributed to the decline.

Sales in Prince Edward Island ( $-1.7 \%$ ) also declined in November, the first decrease in six months.

## Inventory levels decrease in November

Inventories decreased $0.3 \%$ to $\$ 61.5$ billion in November, with four of the seven subsectors, accounting for almost $70 \%$ of wholesale inventories, recording declines.

The largest decrease in dollar terms was in the building material and supplies subsector ( $-0.9 \%$ ), its third decline in four months.

Inventories in the food, beverage and tobacco subsector ( $-1.4 \%$ ) also declined in November following two monthly gains.

The machinery, equipment and supplies subsector ( $-0.4 \%$ ) and the motor vehicle and parts subsector ( $-0.6 \%$ ) both decreased for the fourth time in five months.

The largest increase in dollar terms occurred in the miscellaneous subsector ( $+0.8 \%$ ), its third consecutive monthly gain.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.22 in November.
The inventory-to-sales ratio is a measure of the time in months required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their current level.

## Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and in current dollars, unless otherwise noted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2007) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index with 2007 as the reference year. For more information, see Sales in volume for Wholesale Trade.

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November 2012 | October 2013 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 | November 2012 to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change |  |
| Total, wholesale sales (current dollars) | 49,276 | 50,420 | 50,427 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Total, wholesale sales (2007 chained dollars) | 45,653 | 46,668 | 46,599 | -0.1 | 2.1 |
| Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts | 40,985 | 41,951 | 41,746 | -0.5 | 1.9 |
| Farm product | 588 | 687 | 627 | -8.7 | 6.6 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 9,523 | 9,759 | 9,878 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Food | 8,546 | 8,784 | 8,905 | 1.4 | 4.2 |
| Beverage | 471 | 478 | 490 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 505 | 497 | 483 | -2.8 | -4.3 |
| Personal and household goods | 6,910 | 7,222 | 7,181 | -0.6 | 3.9 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 920 | 974 | 1,015 | 4.3 | 10.4 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 716 | 768 | 693 | -9.7 | -3.2 |
| Home furnishings | 457 | 474 | 482 | 1.7 | 5.5 |
| Personal goods | 671 | 674 | 645 | -4.3 | -3.8 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 3,495 | 3,653 | 3,659 | 0.2 | 4.7 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | 651 | 680 | 687 | 1.0 | 5.4 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 8,291 | 8,469 | 8,681 | 2.5 | 4.7 |
| Motor vehicle | 6,195 | 6,285 | 6,466 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 2,045 | 2,130 | 2,160 | 1.4 | 5.6 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | 51 | 54 | 55 | 1.1 | 7.2 |
| Building material and supplies | 6,957 | 7,133 | 7,048 | -1.2 | 1.3 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 2,120 | 2,162 | 2,217 | 2.6 | 4.6 |
| Metal service centres | 1,593 | 1,641 | 1,632 | -0.5 | 2.5 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 3,244 | 3,330 | 3,199 | -4.0 | -1.4 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 10,876 | 11,118 | 11,028 | -0.8 | 1.4 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 1,290 | 1,358 | 1,335 | -1.7 | 3.5 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,623 | 3,878 | 3,567 | -8.0 | -1.5 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 3,518 | 3,530 | 3,775 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 2,446 | 2,352 | 2,352 | 0.0 | -3.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 6,131 | 6,032 | 5,983 | -0.8 | -2.4 |
| Recyclable material | 640 | 663 | 673 | 1.6 | 5.2 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 874 | 906 | 889 | -1.9 | 1.7 |
| Agricultural supplies | 1,494 | 1,598 | 1,602 | 0.2 | 7.2 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 1,205 | 1,115 | 1,126 | 0.9 | -6.6 |
| Other miscellaneous | 1,918 | 1,749 | 1,694 | -3.2 | -11.7 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add up to total as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November 2012 | October $2013{ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 | November 2012 to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change |  |
| Canada | 49,276 | 50,420 | 50,427 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 337 | 355 | 314 | -11.6 | -6.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 49 | 54 | 53 | -1.7 | 9.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 708 | 715 | 706 | -1.2 | -0.3 |
| New Brunswick | 490 | 498 | 502 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| Quebec | 9,341 | 9,409 | 9,314 | -1.0 | -0.3 |
| Ontario | 24,031 | 24,378 | 24,712 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Manitoba | 1,376 | 1,322 | 1,330 | 0.6 | -3.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,758 | 2,017 | 2,052 | 1.7 | 16.8 |
| Alberta | 6,528 | 6,784 | 6,624 | -2.4 | 1.5 |
| British Columbia | 4,572 | 4,816 | 4,755 | -1.3 | 4.0 |
| Yukon | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11.5 | -2.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 55 | 55 | 48 | -12.8 | -13.3 |
| Nunavut | 19 | 6 | 4 | -28.5 | -78.7 |

[^2]Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November 2012 | October $2013{ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 | November 2012 to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | millions of dollars |  |  | \% change |  |
| Total, wholesale inventories | 60,952 | 61,649 | 61,454 | -0.3 | 0.8 |
| Farm product | 169 | 204 | 214 | 5.0 | 26.6 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 5,545 | 5,779 | 5,698 | -1.4 | 2.8 |
| Food | 5,003 | 5,224 | 5,112 | -2.1 | 2.2 |
| Beverage | 315 | 323 | 353 | 9.4 | 12.1 |
| Cigarette and tobacco product | 227 | 232 | 232 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| Personal and household goods | 10,194 | 10,912 | 10,938 | 0.2 | 7.3 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 1,780 | 1,990 | 2,061 | 3.5 | 15.7 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 718 | 722 | 702 | -2.7 | -2.2 |
| Home furnishings | 968 | 1,058 | 1,042 | -1.5 | 7.6 |
| Personal goods | 1,442 | 1,420 | 1,395 | -1.7 | -3.2 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 4,602 | 4,919 | 4,912 | -0.2 | 6.7 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | 684 | 803 | 826 | 2.8 | 20.8 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 8,201 | 8,016 | 7,971 | -0.6 | -2.8 |
| Motor vehicle | 4,296 | 4,250 | 4,198 | -1.2 | -2.3 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3,802 | 3,651 | 3,660 | 0.2 | -3.7 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | 103 | 116 | 114 | -1.5 | 10.4 |
| Building material and supplies | 11,423 | 11,335 | 11,232 | -0.9 | -1.7 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 3,146 | 3,002 | 3,028 | 0.9 | -3.8 |
| Metal service centres | 3,442 | 3,463 | 3,375 | -2.5 | -1.9 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 4,835 | 4,870 | 4,829 | -0.8 | -0.1 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 18,018 | 17,666 | 17,600 | -0.4 | -2.3 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 3,776 | 4,144 | 3,961 | -4.4 | 4.9 |
| Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 9,185 | 8,532 | 8,651 | 1.4 | -5.8 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 1,762 | 1,564 | 1,568 | 0.3 | -11.0 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,294 | 3,426 | 3,420 | -0.2 | 3.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,401 | 7,738 | 7,801 | 0.8 | 5.4 |
| Recyclable material | 574 | 556 | 571 | 2.7 | -0.6 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product | 673 | 653 | 656 | 0.4 | -2.4 |
| Agricultural supplies | 2,686 | 2,930 | 2,896 | -1.2 | 7.8 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product | 1,049 | 999 | 1,008 | 0.9 | -3.9 |
| Other miscellaneous | 2,419 | 2,600 | 2,670 | 2.7 | 10.4 |

$r$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary
Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables 081-0011, 081-0012 and 081-0015.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2401.
The November 2013 issue of Wholesale Trade (63-008-X) will soon be available.
Wholesale trade data for December 2013 will be released on February 19.
For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).
For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Elspeth Hazell (613-951-8090; elspeth.hazell@statcan.gc.ca), Distributive Trades Division.

## Travel between Canada and other countries, November 2013

Travel from the United States to Canada decreased in November while travel from Canada to the United States remained stable. At the same time, travel between Canada and overseas countries increased.

United States residents took 1.7 million trips to Canada in November, down 2.5\% from October.
Overnight travel decreased $1.7 \%$, led by a $2.7 \%$ decline in overnight plane travel. Same-day car travel from the United States was down $4.1 \%$ to 593,000 same-day car trips.

Canadian residents took 4.7 million trips to the United States in November, relatively unchanged from October.
While same-day car travel rose $1.3 \%$, overnight travel to the United States declined $1.4 \%$, led by a $2.6 \%$ decrease in overnight car trips. Canadian residents took 683,000 overnight air trips in November, up 2.2\% from October and the highest figure recorded since record keeping began in 1972.

Travel to overseas countries continued to increase, as Canadian residents took 837,000 trips in November, up 2.2\% from October.

Travel from overseas countries rose $3.2 \%$ in November to 404,000 trips.
The rise in travel from overseas countries was widespread, as 10 of the top 12 overseas markets recorded increases. The largest percentage increase was in travel from Mexico (+16.0\%). The largest percentage decrease was in travel from France (-1.7\%).

Note to readers
Monthly data are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see Seasonal adjustment and identifying economic trends.

Table 1
Travel between Canada and other countries - Seasonally adjusted

|  | November $2012^{\text {r }}$ | October $2013{ }^{\text {r }}$ | November $2013{ }^{\text {p }}$ | October to November 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | thousands |  | \% change ${ }^{1}$ |
| Canadian trips abroad ${ }^{2}$ | 5,457 | 5,478 | 5,502 | 0.4 |
| To the United States | 4,660 | 4,658 | 4,665 | 0.1 |
| To other countries | 797 | 819 | 837 | 2.2 |
| Same-day car trips to the United States | 2,707 | 2,681 | 2,715 | 1.3 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 2,712 | 2,758 | 2,748 | -0.3 |
| United States ${ }^{3}$ | 1,915 | 1,938 | 1,911 | -1.4 |
| Car | 1,167 | 1,162 | 1,132 | -2.6 |
| Plane | 641 | 668 | 683 | 2.2 |
| Other modes of transportation | 107 | 108 | 97 | -10.6 |
| Other countries ${ }^{4}$ | 797 | 819 | 837 | 2.2 |
| Travel to Canada ${ }^{2}$ | 2,080 | 2,119 | 2,089 | -1.4 |
| From the United States | 1,691 | 1,728 | 1,684 | -2.5 |
| From other countries | 389 | 391 | 404 | 3.2 |
| Same-day car trips from the United States | 621 | 619 | 593 | -4.1 |
| Total trips, one or more nights | 1,348 | 1,389 | 1,384 | -0.4 |
| United States ${ }^{3}$ | 974 | 1,009 | 992 | -1.7 |
| Car | 575 | 581 | 574 | -1.2 |
| Plane | 286 | 316 | 307 | -2.7 |
| Other modes of transportation | 113 | 112 | 110 | -1.3 |
| Other countries ${ }^{4}$ | 374 | 380 | 392 | 3.2 |
| Travel to Canada: Top overseas markets, by country of origin ${ }^{5}$ |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 55 | 55 | 56 | 1.2 |
| France | 40 | 40 | 39 | -1.7 |
| China | 24 | 28 | 30 | 4.5 |
| Germany | 26 | 28 | 29 | 2.8 |
| Australia | 23 | 24 | 25 | 2.6 |
| Japan | 21 | 18 | 20 | 7.4 |
| Mexico | 13 | 13 | 15 | 16.0 |
| India | 12 | 13 | 14 | 10.4 |
| South Korea | 13 | 14 | 14 | -1.5 |
| Hong Kong | 10 | 11 | 12 | 8.9 |
| Switzerland | 10 | 9 | 9 | 2.1 |
| Italy | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10.6 |

${ }^{r}$ revised
${ }^{p}$ preliminary

1. Percentage change is based on unrounded data.
2. Totals exceed the sum of "same-day car trips" and "total trips, one or more nights" because they include all of the same-day trips.
3. Data for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and data for planes, trains, boats and other methods.
4. Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.
5. Includes same-day and overnight trips.

## Available in CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5005.
The November 2013 issue of International Travel: Advance Information, Vol. 29, no. 11 (66-001-P), is now available from the Browse by key resource module of our website under Publications.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Job vacancies in brief, three-month average ending in October 2013

In October, there were 231,000 job vacancies among Canadian businesses, a decline of 37,000 compared with October 2012. There were 5.7 unemployed people for every job vacancy, up from 5.1 one year earlier, as the decline in vacancies was at a faster pace than the decline in the number of unemployed people.

The national job vacancy rate was $1.6 \%$ in October, down from $1.8 \% 12$ months earlier.

## Note to readers

Monthly data are based on three-month moving averages. For example, data for the current month are based on an average of the data from the current month and the previous two months.

Data on job vacancies are not seasonally adjusted and should only be compared on a year-over-year basis. Given this is a new data series, trends are not yet available; therefore, data should be interpreted with caution.

With each release, data for the current reference month are subject to revision. Data have been revised for the previous month. Users are encouraged to request and use the most up-to-date data for each month.

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the $68 \%$ confidence level.

## Available in CANSIM: tables 284-0001 to 284-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5202.
The next job vacancies release, for November 2013, will be on February 18.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Civil aviation operating statistics, November 2013

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for November.

Note to readers
The data in this monthly release are not seasonally adjusted.

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Available in CANSIM: tables 401-0001 and 401-0043.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.
A data table is also available from the Browse by key resource module of our website under Summary tables.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).
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## Pipeline inventories and exports of crude oil and condensate, November 2013

Data on closing inventories of crude oil and condensate held in tanks in Canada, as well as on exports of crude oil are now available for November upon request.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 2148 and 2191.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## Dairy statistics, November 2013

Dairy statistics for Canada and the provinces are now available for November.

Available in CANSIM: tables 003-0007 to 003-0012, 003-0029, 003-0033 and 003-0034.
Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3430, 3431 and 3432.
For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

## New products and studies

## New products

International Travel: Advance Information, November 2013, Vol. 29, no. 11 Catalogue number 66-001-P (HTML | PDF)


## Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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[^0]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary
    .. not applicable

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars for current dollars, and millions of dollars for constant dollars.
[^1]:    revised
    p preliminary

    1. Percent change calculated at thousands of dollars.
[^2]:    ${ }^{r}$ revised
    ${ }^{p}$ preliminary
    Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding

