

# I·N·F·O·M·A·T

## A W E E K L Y R E V I E W

STATISTICS STATISTIQUE  
CANADA

Friday, January 15, 1988

### OVERVIEW

JAN 15 1988

#### Foreign Control of Canadian Corporations Declines

Foreign control of Canadian non-financial corporations continued to decline in 1985. Most of the decline was due to Canadian acquisitions of United States-controlled firms in the mining and petroleum industries.

#### Provincial Patterns of International Travel Outlined

Up to the end of November, approximately 14.1 million trips outside the country were made by Canadians. The home province of Canadians travelling abroad reflects some of the economic, geographical and cultural characteristics of the nation.

#### Motor Vehicle Sales Rise for the Second Consecutive Month

The November increase in new motor vehicle sales (1.9%) was the second consecutive advance and extends the trend of gently rising sales observed since the beginning of the year.

#### Leading Indicator Up 0.6% in October

Increases in eight of the ten components included in the composite leading indicator more than offset decreases in the stock price index and the index of residential construction.

#### Unemployment Rate Continues to Decline

A large jump in the level of employment was almost balanced by an increase in the size of the labour force in December. However, the unemployment rate edged down to 8.1%.

This issue also includes information on new housing prices, labour income, pensions plans, local and provincial government employment.

### Foreign Control of Canadian Corporations Declines

In 1985, foreign control of Canadian non-financial corporations declined, following marginal movements in recent years. Most of the decline was due to Canadian acquisitions of United States-controlled firms in the mining and petroleum industries.

Highlights of the report Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA), Part I - Corporations, 1985, include:

- The foreign-controlled share of assets declined by 0.8 percentage points to 23.4%. This compares to a peak of 37.0% in 1971; since that time foreign ownership has decreased steadily with the majority of the decline originating in the mining and petroleum industry.
- Coinciding with the decline in foreign control, the foreign-controlled share of sales decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 29.0% following marginal increases in the preceding three years. This represented an 8.6 percentage point reduction from the 1971 peak of 37.6%.
- The foreign-controlled share of profits declined by 2.5 percentage points to a level of 40.7%, a 6.1 percentage point decline from the historic high recorded in 1969.
- In 1985, 44.1% of all taxable income was generated by foreign-controlled firms, slightly less than the average of 44.7% recorded from 1976 to 1984.
- Foreign-controlled firms generated 60.2% of Alberta's taxable income and 46.3% of Newfoundland's. All other provinces were below the national average of 44.1%.
- Among foreign-controlled firms, U.S.-controlled companies continued to hold a dominant position. In 1985 they represented 71.5% of the assets, 75.6% of the sales and 85.9% of the profits of all foreign-controlled firms.
- United States-controlled firms generated \$1.47 in sales for each dollar of assets, compared to \$1.04 for Canadian-controlled companies.

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### ... Foreign Control of Canadian Corporations Declines

- Since 1965, U.S.-controlled firms have accounted for 96% of the overall decline in the share of foreign-controlled assets.
- Since 1975, Canada's leading 25 enterprises have increased their share of total assets by 4.3 percentage points to 33.5%, their share of sales by 2.4 percentage points to 23.2%, and their share of profits by 9.3 percentage points to 31.5%.
- Since 1971, the peak year of foreign control, the manufacturing and mining industries have

accounted for over 70% of the overall decline in foreign control.

- Within manufacturing, the petroleum and coal industry has seen the sharpest drop in the share of foreign-controlled assets, declining over the past 21 years from 99.7% to 42.1%.
- Within mining, mineral fuels have seen foreign-controlled assets decline from a peak of 80.8% in 1965 to 37.7% in 1985.

For further information, contact Industrial Organization and Finance Division at (613) 951-6904 or order Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act: Report for 1985, Part I - Corporations (catalogue number 61-210).

### Provincial Patterns of International Travel Outlined

In November, the number of overnight trips by Canadians to foreign destinations was up 14% from November 1986. Travel outside Canada has been very popular throughout 1987. From January to November, the number of Canadians returning from trips to the United States was up 14%, while trips to all other countries increased by 16% over the same period of 1986.

The number of international trips taken by Canadians totalled 14.1 million for the first 11 months of the year. Although far more trips are taken within Canada (approximately 75 million in 1986), provincial and regional variations in international travel patterns reflect some of the economic, geographical and cultural characteristics of the nation.

One way to demonstrate the provincial/regional variations is to calculate a per capita participation rate. The number of trips originating from a particular province is divided by the province's population and multiplied by 1,000 to give the number of trips per 1,000 population. A participation rate clearly demonstrates the provincial/regional variations in international travel.

In 1986, for example, participation rates show that for each 1,000 Canadian residents, 516 trips were taken outside the country. British Columbia (675) and Ontario (644) had the highest rates, while the Atlantic region (219) had the lowest rate of international travel. Over four-fifths of all international trips are made to the United States.

Residents of British Columbia, Ontario and Manitoba recorded the highest rates of travel to the United States. In all three cases, the proximity of large urban

### Participation Rate by Province of Origin

	United States	Other Countries	Total
	average number of trips per thousand persons		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>516</b>
Atlantic Region	186	33	219
Quebec	371	82	453
Ontario	513	131	644
Manitoba	456	54	510
Saskatchewan	244	39	283
Alberta	316	66	382
British Columbia	599	76	675

centres on both sides of the border is probably the most important factor. The level of economic development and access to a variety of transborder transportation networks are also contributing factors. In contrast, the economic characteristics of the Atlantic provinces, as well as the relative inaccessibility of the United States may account for their relatively low international participation rates.

The highest rates of intercontinental travel were recorded for Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In the case of overseas destinations, income plays a significant factor in the likelihood of a trip being made. The residents of these three provinces enjoy relatively strong, diversified economies which enables them to travel more frequently. The degree of urbanization also facilitates access to transportation networks.

For further information, contact Education, Culture and Tourism Division at (613) 951-8933 or order International Travel - Advance Information (catalogue number 66-001P).



## Motor Vehicle Sales Rise for the Second Consecutive Month

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, unit sales of new motor vehicles totalled 134,876 in November, up 1.9% from the level posted in October. This was the second consecutive monthly increase and further extends the trend of fluctuating but gently rising sales observed since the beginning of 1987. Higher sales were posted for both passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

Seasonally adjusted sales of North American-built passenger cars rose 1.7% in November, the second consecutive monthly increase. Sales of imported cars

### Motor Vehicle Sales

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	% change, previous year				
Passenger cars	-5.2	6.2	-3.0	2.2	2.0
North American	-8.7	9.3	-6.9	5.9	1.7
Imported	2.0	0.7	4.7	-4.2	2.4
Commercial vehicles	3.0	8.1	-7.0	10.8	1.8

also rose, gaining 2.4% over October. Commercial vehicle sales increased 1.8% following an advance of 10.8% in October.

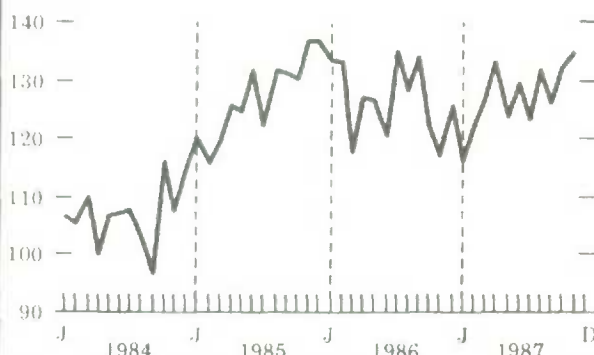
Cumulative motor vehicle sales for the year (unadjusted) show a slight increase (0.7%) over the first 11 months of 1986. Overall passenger car sales were down 2.9%. Japanese manufacturers registered the only gain by boosting car sales 22%, to 227,104 units. North American-built car sales were down 9%, while imports from countries other than Japan were off 7% with the largest decrease being reported by South Korea.

Based on actual unit sales, North American manufacturers held 65.9% of the passenger car market for the January to November period, down from 70% in the same period last year. Japanese manufacturers captured 22.7% of the market, up from 18.1%. Manufacturers from other countries also experienced a slight drop in their market share to 11.3% from 11.9% in the first 11 months of 1986.

For further information, contact Industry Division at (613) 951-3549 or order *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (catalogue number 63-007).

### New Motor Vehicle Sales

(thousands of units, seasonally adjusted)



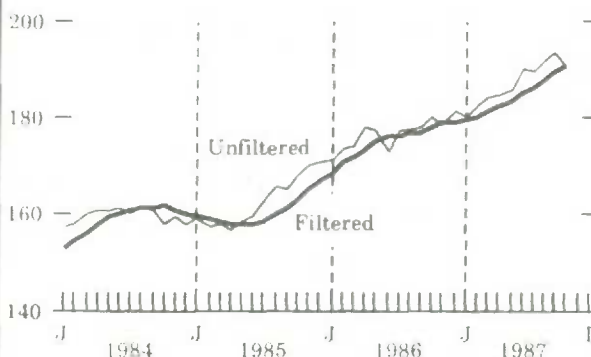
## Leading Indicator Up 0.6% in October

In October, the composite leading indicator posted a gain of 0.6% following five consecutive monthly increases of at least 0.8%. Eight of its 10 components rose during the month, but the size of the overall gain was reduced by a decrease in the Toronto Stock Exchange price index and a decrease in the residential construction sector. Manufacturing indicators continued to show strength, supported by an increase in car exports and Canadian business investment.

Real GDP also posted a gain during the month. It rose 0.5% in October, mainly due to activity in the primary sector and in service industries. Particularly strong increases in GDP for August (0.8%) and September (0.7%) were primarily the result of higher output levels in manufacturing.

### Composite Leading Indicator

(1971 = 100)



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### ... Leading Indicator Up 0.6% in October

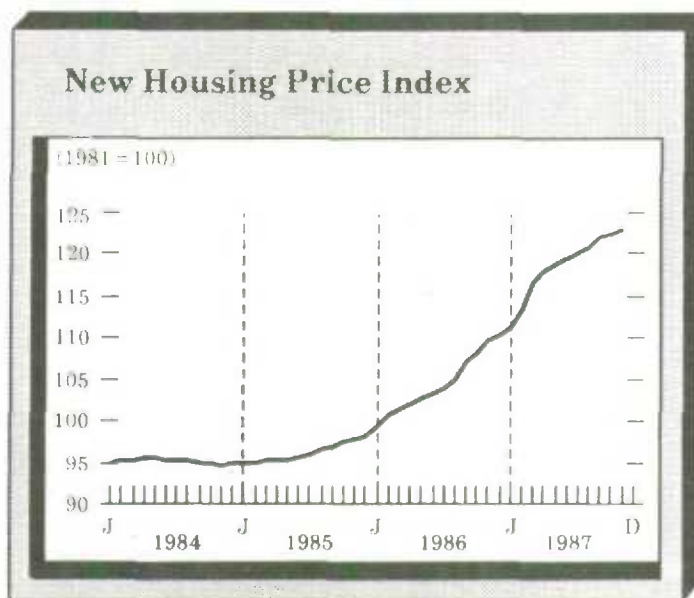
The unfiltered composite leading indicator decreased 1.6% in October. This was the second decline in four months and caused the unfiltered index to drop slightly below the filtered index. The decline was mainly due to a drop of 22.9% in stock market prices and

a second consecutive decrease in residential construction.

For further information, contact International and Financial Economics Division at (613) 951-9162 or order Canadian Economic Observer (catalogue number 11-010).

## New Housing Price Index

The new housing price index measures changes in prices for particular models of new residential houses. It is based on the selling price agreed upon between the builder and the buyer. Contractors in 22 metropolitan areas supply information on physical and non-physical characteristics and selling price of the house divided into "house", "land" and "house and land".



For further information, contact Prices Division at (613) 951-9607 or order Construction Price Statistics (catalogue number 62-007).

## Housing Price Indexes

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	% change, previous month				
New Housing	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3
land only	0.6	0.7	2.7	0.5	0.5
house only	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2

Since late in 1985, the index has been following a strong upward trend, rising from 95 in August of that year to its current level of 123. There has been a distinct regional element to this advance. Major centres in Southwestern Ontario and Montreal have registered large increases, while centres in the Maritime and Western provinces have experienced more modest growth. In fact in Alberta and British Columbia index levels are still below their 1981 price reference levels.

In Southwestern Ontario, the strong local economy and lower interest rates stimulated the demand for residential housing. The resulting supply shortages contributed significantly to the rise in prices until the fall of 1987. In September 1987, higher costs for serviced lots pushed prices up even though demand for housing appeared to have weakened.

From June to November 1987, the average monthly increase in the new housing price index was 0.5%, compared to 1.5% in the first five months of the year.

## Unemployment Rate Continues to Decline

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey indicate that employment jumped by 76,000 in December 1987, while unemployment declined by only 11,000. The marginal decline in the number of unemployed was the result of a substantial increase in the overall size of the labour force. The unemployment rate declined to 8.1, equalling the rate recorded in September 1981.

Continuous employment growth throughout 1987 reduced the average annual rate of unemployment to 8.9, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from the average

## Labour Force

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Change, previous month				
Labour force ('000)	3	31	41	-7	65
Employment ('000)	42	52	60	23	76
15-24 years ('000)	2	7	14	-16	24
25 years & over ('000)	40	45	46	39	52
Unemployment ('000)	-39	-21	-19	-30	-11
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.1

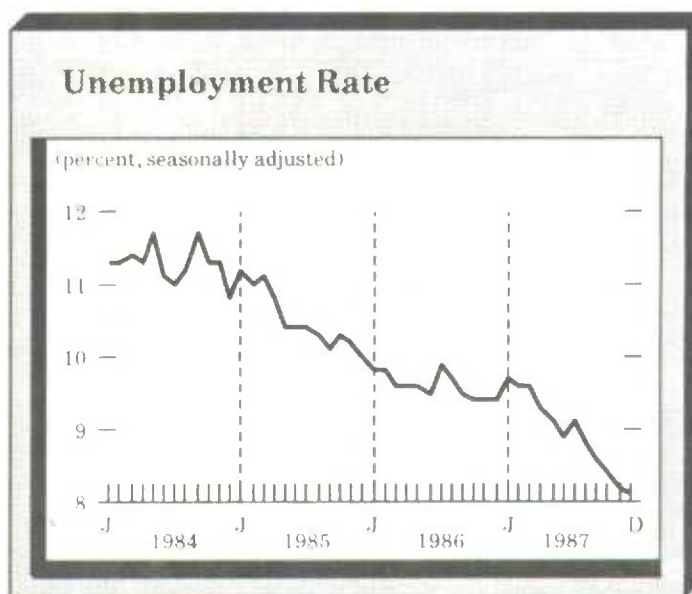
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### ... Unemployment Rate Continues to Decline

in 1986. The rise in employment of 321,000, in conjunction with an increase in labour force participation, resulted in a moderate decline of 69,000 in the average level of unemployment to 1,167,000. The number of unemployed and the unemployment rate were the lowest since 1981.

Annual average employment advanced by an estimated 315,000 among persons aged 25 and over, but there was little change in employment among persons aged 15 to 24. Average full-time employment increased by an estimated 3.1%, while part-time employment was little changed.

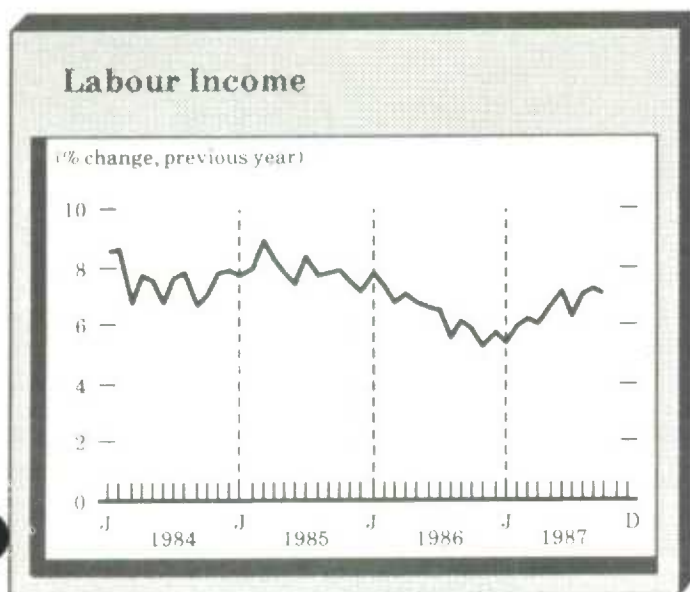
Annual average employment increased by an estimated 151,000 in Ontario, 100,000 in Quebec, 32,000 in British Columbia, 10,000 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and 5,000 in Newfoundland. Slight gains were posted in the remaining provinces.



*For further information, contact Household Surveys Division at (613) 951-4720 or order Labour Force Information (71-001P) for summary data.*

### Labour Income

The preliminary estimate of total labour income in October 1987 was \$24.9 billion, up 7.0% from the same month a year earlier. The year-over-year changes have resumed the general pattern of acceleration evident from January to June, after a slight deceleration in July.



In October, the seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries rose 0.3%. For the first nine months of the year, month-to-month changes ranged between 0.3% and 0.8%.

Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries in the goods-producing industries increased 0.6% from the previous month. Salaries and wages in these industries have grown fairly steadily. All industries within this group showed increases in the current month, except manufacturing which was essentially unchanged from October.

In the service-producing industries, wages and salaries were virtually unchanged, continuing the trend noted since June. Wages and salaries in the transportation, communication, and other utilities showed little change as a Canada-wide postal strike offset any advances by other industries in this group. Decreases in commercial and personal services, education and related services, and public administration offset the increases in other industries within the service-producing sector.

*For further information, contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4051 or order Estimates of Labour Income (catalogue number 72-005).*



## Local Government Services Employment

- Employment in local government services was up significantly in September 1987 compared to the same month last year. There were 310,090 employees in total, an increase of 3.0% from September 1986. Year-over-year increases in employment have been registered for six quarters in a row.
- The decline in employment in Newfoundland was province wide, but one-quarter of the decrease occurred in St. John's, principally as the result of hiring fewer temporary employees than last year in recreation and community services, public works and sanitation services. This marks the second consecutive year in which employment decreased from the previous September.
- The increase in employment in Nova Scotia was province wide. The major portion of the growth was reported in Halifax, due mainly to increased hiring of wage earners for public works and recreation and community services. The increase in employment in Nova Scotia marks a reversal from the decrease noted a year earlier.
- The major portion of the increase in employment in Quebec occurred principally in Quebec City, Montreal and St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, mainly as the result of hiring temporary staff for the Quebec Exhibition, road services and social services. This continues the recent year-over-year increases in employment.
- The rise in Ontario was largely the result of higher employment in the Toronto metropolitan area due to increased hiring for recreation and community services, Exhibition Place, social services and sanitation services. Other increases in metropolitan area employment were reported in Ottawa-Hull, Kitchener, Oshawa, St. Catharines-Niagara and Sudbury.
- The gain in employment in Saskatchewan was due principally to preparations for the Canadian Western Agribition in Regina. This marks the third consecutive year-over-year growth in Saskatchewan.
- The decrease in employment in the Yukon reflected a reduction in municipal services in Watson Lake and the fact that employees were not hired under the Local Employment Opportunity Program, as they had been in 1986.

*For further information, contact Public Institutions Division at (613) 951-1843 or order Local Government Employment (catalogue number 72-009).*

## Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

- General provincial government employees numbered 513,538 in June 1987, an increase of 0.2% from a year earlier. This continues the trend of gradually rising provincial and territorial general government employment that has occurred for the last two years.
- Employment for the departmental component of general government rose slightly over June 1986 to 330,257 employees. The small increase of 0.9% continues the slightly rising trend evident in the last few months.
- Employment for the institutional component was up 1.9%, compared to June 1986. Higher employment at most community colleges, especially in Ontario, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, was mainly responsible for the increase.
- Employment for the other special funds component had a significant decrease of 10.4%, to 40,916. This decline was due to the large decrease in employees with the Expo 86 Corporation (the layoffs mainly affected temporary employees during the latter part of 1986).

*For further information contact Public Institutions Division at (613) 951-1845 or order Provincial and Territorial Government Employment (catalogue number 72-007).*

## Trusted Pension Plans

The book value of assets held in trusted pension funds at the end of the second quarter of 1987 was estimated at \$134.8 billion, up 3.0% from the previous quarter and 14.2% from the amount held a year earlier. Year-to-year growth of assets peaked in 1980 at 21.1%; since then the rate of growth has generally slowed.

For the ten years ending June 30, 1987, pension plan assets have grown nearly 400% in current dollars and more than 140% when viewed in constant 1981 dollars (i.e. adjusted for inflation).

Bonds and stocks continued to be the two most important investment vehicles, accounting for 48% and 27% of total assets. The proportion held in bonds has remained relatively stable in recent years, while the percentage invested in stocks was up from a low of 18% in 1979. Mortgage holdings reached an historic low in the second quarter of 5.1% of total assets, continuing the steady decline from a high of 13.5% in 1978.

*For further information, contact Labour Division at (613) 951-4034 or order Quarterly Estimates of Trusted Pension Funds (catalogue number 74-001).*

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED FROM JANUARY 8 - 14

### AGRICULTURE

**Agriculture - Newfoundland, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-103 (Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$45.50).

**Agriculture - Prince Edward Island, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-104 (Canada: \$44; Other Countries: \$45.50).

**Agriculture - Nova Scotia, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-105 (Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).

**Agriculture - New Brunswick, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-106 (Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$51.50).

**Agriculture - Quebec, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-107 (Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$76).

**Agriculture - Ontario, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-108 (Canada: \$61; Other Countries: \$71).

**Agriculture - Manitoba, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-109 (Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$56.50).

**Agriculture - Saskatchewan, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-110 (Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$65).

**Agriculture - Alberta, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-111 (Canada: \$55; Other Countries: \$56.50).

**Agriculture - British Columbia, 1986 Census.** Catalogue number 96-112 (Canada: \$50; Other Countries: \$60).

**The Dairy Review, October 1987.** Catalogue number 23-001 (Canada: \$11/\$110; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).

**Farm Product Price Index, October 1987.** Catalogue number 52-003 (Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

### INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

**Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Part 1 - Corporations, 1985.** Catalogue number 61-210 (Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$37).

### INDUSTRY MEASURES AND ANALYSIS

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry, September 1987.** Catalogue number 15-001 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

### INDUSTRY

**Electric Power Statistics, September 1987.** Catalogue number 57-001 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

**Gas Utilities, 1986.** Catalogue number 57-205 (Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$26).

**Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, October 1987.** Catalogue number 46-002 (Canada: \$5/\$50; Other Countries: \$6/\$60).

**Oil Pipe Line Transport, September 1987.** Catalogue number 55-001 (Canada: \$9/\$90; Other Countries: \$10/\$100).

**Production and Sales of Phonograph Records and Pre-recorded Tapes in Canada, October 1987.** Catalogue number 47-004 (Canada: \$4.50/\$45; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$55).

**Refined Petroleum Products, September 1987.** Catalogue number 45-004 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

**Retail Trade, September 1987.** Catalogue number 63-005 (Canada: \$14/\$140; Other Countries: \$15/\$150).

**Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, December 1987.** Catalogue number 32-012 (Canada: \$11.50/\$115; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$125).

### INPUT-OUTPUT

**The Input-output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1961-1981.** Catalogue number 15-510 (Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$79).

**The Input-output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1961-1981.** Catalogue number 15-511 (Canada: \$66; Other Countries: \$79).

### INTERNATIONAL AND FINANCIAL ECONOMICS

**Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1987.** Catalogue number 67-001 (Canada: \$25/\$100; Other Countries: \$26/\$104).

**Security Transactions with Non-residents, September 1987.** Catalogue number 67-002 (Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$16/\$160).

**System of National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Third Quarter 1987.** Catalogue number 13-001 (Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, November 1987.** Catalogue number 65-001P (Canada: \$5.50/\$55; Other Countries: \$6.50/\$65).

### LABOUR

**Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1987.** Catalogue number 72-002 (Canada: \$35/\$350; Other Countries: \$36.50/\$365).

**Estimates of Labour Income, April-June 1987.** Catalogue number 72-005 (Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$18.25/\$73).

### PRICES

**Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, July-September 1987.** Catalogue number 62-010 (Canada: \$15/\$60; Other Countries: \$16.50/\$66).

**Industry Price Indexes, October 1987.** Catalogue number 62-011 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$18.50/\$185).

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

**Federal Government Employment, Second Quarter 1987.** Catalogue number 72-004 (Canada: \$20/\$80; Other Countries: \$21/\$84).

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPITAL STOCK

**Federal Scientific Activities, 1987-88.** Catalogue number 88-204 (Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$41.50).

**Housing Starts and Completions, September 1987.** Catalogue number 64-002 (Canada: \$16.50/\$165; Other Countries: \$17.50/\$175).

### SERVICES

**Telephone Statistics, October 1987.** Catalogue number 56-002 (Canada: \$7.50/\$75; Other Countries: \$8.50/\$85).

### TRANSPORTATION

**Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, Fourth Quarter/Annual 1986.** Catalogue number 51-005 (Canada: \$38/\$152; Other Countries: \$39/\$156).

**Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1987.** Catalogue number 53-003 (Canada: \$6.50/\$65; Other Countries: \$7.50/\$75).





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**LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS**

			Previous Month	% Change From Year Ago
<b>EMPLOYMENT, INCOME</b>				
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Oct.	450.97	447.40	4.4
Labour Income (\$ million)	Oct.*	24,855	24,870	7.0
Persons with Jobs (million)	Dec.*	12.03	12.05	4.2
Unemployed (thousand)	Dec.*	1,025	1,024	-13.1
<b>INVENTORIES</b>				
Department Store (\$ million)	Oct.	5,185	4,764	5.5
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Oct.	33,879	33,777	2.0
<b>ORDERS</b>				
Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Oct.	23,356	23,439	6.2
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Oct.	24,595	24,836	2.5
<b>PRICES</b>				
Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	Nov.	140.4	139.8	4.2
New House Price Index (1981=100)	Nov.*	122.9	122.5	12.0
Raw Materials Price Index (1981=100)	Nov.	104.4	104.5	10.6
Excl. minerals fuels	Nov.	111.8	112.0	5.7
Industrial Product Price Index (1981=100)	Nov.	124.9	124.4	4.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>				
Building Permits (\$ million)	Sept.	2,815	<b>23,363</b>	<b>27.8</b>
Housing Starts - Urban Centres (units)	Oct.	16,894	<b>183,247</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>ENERGY</b>				
Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Oct.*	5,823	<b>49,496</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Electricity Generation (gigawatt hours)	Oct.*	39,156	<b>394,285</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Sept.	8,537	<b>79,720</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN TRADE</b>				
Exports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Oct.	11,261	<b>103,592</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Imports - Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Oct.	10,073	<b>94,315</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>SALES</b>				
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Oct.	1,118	<b>9,529</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Oct.	23,597	<b>216,547</b>	<b>3.6</b>
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Nov.*	1,975	<b>22,319</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Refined Petroleum Products (thousand cubic metres)	Oct.	7,127	<b>66,270</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Oct.	13,759	<b>124,015</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.  
\* new this week.

**I.N.F.O.M.A.T****A Weekly Review**

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