

Tuesday, December 20, 1994
For release at 8:30 a.m.
MAJOR RELEASES

- Canadian International merchandise trade, October 1994

Canada's trade surplus increased in October as exports grew faster than imports. $B 1 B L I O T H E Q U \not$

- Retail trade, October 1994

Consumers loosened their purse strings in October after pausing in September. This continues the upward trend observed since the spring of 1992.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

## Canadian international merchandise trade

October 1994
In October exports grew 2.9\% and imports grew $1.2 \%$. Canada's merchandise trade surplus rose from $\$ 1.4$ billion in September to $\$ 1.7$ billion in October.

The growth in exports came mainly from industrial goods ( $+13 \%$ ) and agricultural products ( $+21 \%$ ). Decreased exports of trucks and energy products partly offset gains elsewhere.

October's imports rallied on the strength of automotives and energy, recovering much of September's losses.

Canada's trade surplus with the United States remained unchanged at $\$ 2.5$ billion; the surplus with Japan grew. Deficits with most other trading partners shrank in October, the only exception was the European Union (see charts 1 and 2).

## Exports rise

Industrial goods and materials exports increased significantly ( $+13 \%$ ) in October. These goods are shipped mainly to the United States, where the pace of manufacturing production hit a seven-year high in the month. Metals and alloys, growing for the latest year and a half, made substantial gains with the help of higher aluminum and copper prices. Chemicals made a strong showing in the month, while exports of metal ores and fertilizers slowed (see chart 3).

Agricultural exports grew $21 \%$ in October, moving up from a three-month downswing on the strength of canola, fish, and wheat shipments.

Continuing their 15 -month upward trend, forestry products moved ahead $2.6 \%$. Pulp and paper exports continued to benefit from high prices, in large part due to healthy demand in the United States and Europe. Lumber exports advanced in October despite a drop in new home construction south of the border (see chart 4).

Growing exports of machinery and equipment ( $+\$ 40$ million) reflected high third-quarter business confidence in the United States. Office machines as well as special equipment and tools contributed most to the increase. Overall, machinery and equipment exports have been expanding for the latest 34 months.

## Note to users

Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments. Other components include services transactions, investment income and tranfers. In the third quarter of 1994, the overall merchandise trade surplus of $\$ 4.6$ billion contrasted with a current account deficit of $\$ 5.1$ billion.

Baiances (total), merchandise and current account


Exports lagged in the case of light trucks, parts, and energy. A $\$ 114$ million rise in car exports was more than offset by declines in trucks and parts (down a collective $\$ 193$ million). Meanwhile, sales of cars and trucks in the United States were up 8.9\% over last year. Lower energy exports reflected declines in natural gas, coal, and crude petroleum.

## Imports rally on autos and energy

Automotive products lent most strength to imports in October, growing $6.6 \%$. Vehicle imports from the United States were off slightly in the month, but the European Union and Japan took up the slack as auto sales in Canada grew to a level $8.6 \%$ above last October. Interestingly, post-recession growth in auto sales has lagged behind that which followed the recession of the early 1980s (see chart 5).

Chart 1
Total Imports and exports


Chart 2
Balance of trade


Chart 3
Exports of industrial goods and materials


Chart 4
Exports of forestry products


Chart 5
Imports of automotive products


Legend

- Seasonally adjusted - Trend

Crude petroleum imports, erratic in recent months, were up $56 \%$ in October, offsetting declines in imports of other energy products.

There were mixed movements in the machinery sector as industrial machinery and aircraft imports increased; imports of communications equipment, turbines and electrical motors, and metal working machinery declined.

Fresh vegetable imports grew in October, supplementing domestic supplies. On the whole, agricultural imports have been trending upward for nearly four years.

On the down side were imports of some industrial goods and materials. These included metals ores $(-7 \%)$ as well as iron and steel products ( $-26 \%$ ).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 38873913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in Canadian international merchandise trade (65-001, $\$ 19 / \$ 182$ ). It will include tables of commodity and country detail on a customs basis.

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

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in Canada's balance of international payments (67-001, \$30/\$120).

## Did you know?

There are over 17,900 commodities classified at the HS10 level of detail, of which 15,229 have imports in 1994. The largest 50 commodities account for $30 \%$ of Canada's imports. Four of the top five imported commodities are automotive products.

| HS10 <br> code | Commodity <br> type | Import value, <br> Jan. to <br> Oct. 1994 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8708299900 | Other body parts for <br> motor vehicles | \$ millions |
| 8703240064 | Six-cylinder large <br> passenger vehicles | 3,054 |
| 8703230043 | Four-cylinder compact <br> passenger vehicles | 3,030 |
| 8708109010 | Gear boxes for passenger <br> vehicles | 2,006 |
| 2709001020 | Crude petroleum oils | 1,934 |

## Revisions

In accordance with International Trade Division policy, revisions are made to data for each month of the current year in order to correct for classification anomalies, to include information for late documents and, in the case of energy, to reffect differences between original estimates and actual figures.

For September total imports were revised upward by $\$ 176$ million. Revisions made to most commodities were minor, the largest being machinery and equipment (-\$12 million) and automotive parts ( $+\$ 40$ million).

Revisions to September's exports were less marked than for imports, down overall by $\$ 58$ million. Some notable revisions include wheat ( $\$ 7.3$ million) and industrial goods ( $+\$ 6.2$ million). Revisions to other single commodities did not exceed $\$ 1$ million.

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647) or Suzie Carpentier (613-951-6831), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (toll-free: 1-800-294-5583).

# The Daily, December 20, 1994 

Merchandise trade of Canada


[^0]
## Retail trade

October 1994 (preliminary)
Consumers loosened their purse strings in October after pausing in September. This continues the upward trend observed since the spring of 1992.

Retail sales rose sharply in October ( $+1.6 \%$ to $\$ 17.6$ billion, seasonally adjusted) after a $0.1 \%$ dip in September. Since October 1993 overall growth has been $8.0 \%$ even though monthly movements have been relatively volatile, particularly in the latest few months.


Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to nemove the Federal Sales
Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
1 Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The improvement in retail sales was felt in six of seven sectors, accounting for $94 \%$ of total sales. The largest increases in dollars terms were in food, general merchandise and automotive.

## Most sectors report buoyant sales

In the automotive sector (accounts for over onethird of total retail trade) movements were varied. Motor and recreational vehicle dealers and sellers of automotive parts, accessories and services reported increases of $1.3 \%$ and $1.6 \%$ respectively. Gasoline service stations posted a $1.1 \%$ decline.

Spending in the food sector (accounts for $25 \%$ of total retail trade) increased $1.9 \%$ in October, partly offsetting the $2.2 \%$ drop in September. This gain was the third increase in four months.

The general merchandise sector (accounts for $10 \%$ of total retail trade and includes stores selling a wide range of commodities such as furniture, appliances, clothing, hardware and cosmetics) advanced $3.4 \%$ in October after a $4.0 \%$ decline in September. Sales by general merchandise stores have slowed in recent months after steady growth since mid-1993.

## Sales climb in most provinces

British Columbia was the only province to report lower sales in October ( $-0.7 \%$ ). However, this was only the second decline this year. Sales by retailers in B.C. were $12.0 \%$ higher than in the same period last year. Increases in the other provinces and territories ranged from $0.7 \%$ in the Yukon Territory to 6.0\% in New Brunswick.

## Early indications of November sales are positive

Early indications of November retail sales figures are positive. Department store sales were $5.6 \%$ higher (unadjusted) than in November 1993. According to the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, the number of new motor vehicles sold increased $2.4 \%$ from the previous year. Employment in trade (seasonally adjusted) increased $0.8 \%$ from October 1994.

Retail sales in the United States, which are usually similar to Canadian retail sales, rose $1.3 \%$ in October; advance estimates for November are up 1.2\%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The October 1994 issue of Retail trade (63-005, $\$ 20 / \$ 200$ ) will be available the second week of January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The Daily, December 20, 1994

Retail sales

| Trade group | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } \\ 1993 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } \\ 1994^{r} \end{gathered}$ | August $1994^{r}$ | September $1994^{r}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1994 p \end{aligned}$ | September 1994 r to October 1994p | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October } \\ & 1993 \text { to } \\ & \text { October } \\ & 1994 \mathrm{P} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | seasonally adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  |  |  | \% change |  |
| Food | 4,279 | 4,487 | 4,506 | 4,406 | 4,491 | 1.9 | 5.0 |
| Supermarkets and grocery stores | 4,002 | 4,170 | 4,173 | 4,083 | 4,153 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| All other food stores | 277 | 317 | 333 | 324 | 338 | 4.5 | 22.2 |
| Drug and patent medicine stores | 1,001 | 1,009 | 1,012 | 1,014 | 1,009 | -0.5 | 0.8 |
| Clothing | 964 | 1,016 | 1,053 | 1,012 | 1,029 | 1.7 | 6.8 |
| Shoe stores | 139 | 148 | 161 | 141 | 149 | 6.3 | 7.6 |
| Men's clothing stores | 151 | 153 | 155 | 151 | 155 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Women's clothing stores | 315 | 332 | 337 | 331 | 340 | 2.7 | 7.9 |
| Other clothing stores | 359 | 383 | 399 | 389 | 385 | -1.2 | 7.1 |
| Furniture | 891 | 915 | 920 | 919 | 949 | 3.2 | 6.5 |
| Household furniture and appliance stores | 703 | 721 | 724 | 725 | 754 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| Household furnishings stores | 187 | 195 | 196 | 194 | 194 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| Automotlve | 5,637 | 5,949 | 5,990 | 6,216 | 6,271 | 0.9 | 11.2 |
| Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers | 3,532 | 3,735 | 3,778 | 4,025 | 4,078 | 1.3 | 15.4 |
| Gasoline service stations | 1,185 | 1,217 | 1,217 | 1,219 | 1,206 | -1.1 | 1.8 |
| Automotive parts, accessories and services | 920 | 997 | 995 | 972 | 988 | 1.6 | 7.3 |
| General merchandise stores | 1,712 | 1,781 | 1,825 | 1,751 | 1,810 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c) | 1,802 | 1,986 | 2,007 | 1,978 | 2,021 | 2.2 | 12.1 |
| Other semi-durable goods stores | 555 | 599 | 610 | 605 | 616 | 1.7 | 11.0 |
| Other durable goods stores | 430 | 474 | 478 | 459 | 468 | 1.9 | 8.7 |
| All other retail stores n.e.c. | 817 | 914 | 919 | 914 | 937 | 2.6 | 14.7 |
| Total, retall sales | 16,285 | 17,145 | 17,312 | 17,297 | 17,580 | 1.6 | 8.0 |
| Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers | 12,753 | 13,410 | 13,533 | 13,272 | 13,502 | 1.7 | 5.9 |
| Department store type merchandise | 5,552 | 5,795 | 5,896 | 5,761 | 5,881 | 2.1 | 5.9 |
| Provinces and territories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 281 | 287 | 286 | 289 | 294 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 72 | 71 | 71 | 72 | 76 | 5.3 | 5.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 539 | 543 | 536 | 539 | 552 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| New Brunswick | 421 | 412 | 409 | 391 | 414 | 6.0 | -1.7 |
| Quebec | 3,958 | 4,157 | 4,212 | 4,149 | 4,217 | 1.6 | 6.5 |
| Ontario | 5,983 | 6,259 | 6,367 | 6,413 | 6.497 | 1.3 | 8.6 |
| Manitoba | 568 | 574 | 582 | 566 | 590 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 486 | 526 | 523 | 530 | 548 | 3.3 | 12.6 |
| Alberta | 1,702 | 1,839 | 1,845 | 1,784 | 1,847 | 3.5 | 8.5 |
| British Columbia | 2,223 | 2,421 | 2,426 | 2,508 | 2,490 | -0.7 | 12.0 |
| Yukon | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 0.7 | -5.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 36 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 3.1 | 12.8 |

[^1], Revised figures.

| Retall sales |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trade group | October 1993 | September 1994 ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | October 1994P | October 1993 to October 1994P |
|  | unadjusted |  |  |  |
|  | \$ millions |  |  | \% change |
| Food | 4,378 | 4,499 | 4,392 | 0.3 |
| Supermarkets and grocery stores | 4,101 | 4,172 | 4,064 | -0.9 |
| All other food stores | 277 | 328 | 327 | 18.0 |
| Drug and patent medicine stores | 1,016 | 1,005 | 1,007 | -0.9 |
| Clothing | 1,033 | 1,097 | 1,072 | 3.7 |
| Shoe stores | 156 | 160 | 162 | 3.9 |
| Men's clothing stores | 156 | 142 | 159 | 1.9 |
| Women's clothing stores | 331 | 360 | 349 | 5.6 |
| Other clothing stores | 390 | 435 | 401 | 2.9 |
| Furniture | 916 | 969 | 975 | 6.5 |
| Household fumiture and appliance stores | 722 | 766 | 775 | 7.3 |
| Household furnishings stores | 193 | 203 | 200 | 3.7 |
| Automotive | 5,542 | 6,195 | 6,168 | 11.3 |
| Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers | 3,373 | 3,983 | 3,929 | 16.5 |
| Gasoline service stations | 1,232 | 1,256 | 1,248 | 1.2 |
| Automotive parts, accessories and services | 936 | 956 | 992 | 5.9 |
| General merchandise stores | 1,807 | 1,705 | 1,879 | 4.0 |
| Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) | ) 1,734 | 1,990 | 1,902 | 9.7 |
| Other semi-durable goods stores | 530 | 601 | 588 | 11.0 |
| Other durable goods stores | 391 | 456 | 416 | 6.4 |
| All other retail stores n.e.c. | 813 | 933 | 898 | 10.5 |
| Total, retail sales | 16,425 | 17,462 | 17,395 | 5.9 |
| Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers | 13,052 | 13,478 | 13,466 | 3.2 |
| Department store type merchandise | 5,692 | 5,834 | 5,937 | 4.3 |
| Provinces and territories |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 282 | 292 | 287 | 1.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 70 | 74 | 72 | 2.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 538 | 547 | 541 | 0.7 |
| New Brunswick | 427 | 400 | 409 | -4.3 |
| Quebec | 4,033 | 4,202 | 4,124 | 2.3 |
| Ontario | 6,019 | 6,480 | 6,475 | 7.6 |
| Manitoba | 577 | 570 | 586 | 1.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 490 | 520 | 550 | 12.2 |
| Alberta | 1,711 | 1,800 | 1,825 | 6.7 |
| British Columbia | 2,226 | 2,520 | 2,469 | 10.9 |
| Yukon | 17 | 16 | 16 | -4.7 |
| Northwest Territories | 36 | 39 | 41 | 13.4 |
| p Preliminary figures. <br> $r$ Revised figures. |  |  |  |  |

## OTHER RELEASES

## Export and import price indexes <br> October 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes $(1986=100)$ on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1994 for the five commodity sections and $62 / 61$ major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes ( $1986=100$ ) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to October 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on a customs basis and listed for the five commodity sections and the 62/61 major commodity groups are now available.

Avallable on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 36183629, 3651 and 3685.

The October 1994 issue of Canadian international merchandise trade ( $65-001, \$ 19 / \$ 182$ ) will be available the last week of December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division.

## Federal government finance: assets and ilabliities

March 31, 1994
The federal government's net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached $\$ 503.8$ billion at March 31, 1994, a $\$ 42.1$ billion increase ( $+9.1 \%$ ) over March 31, 1993. The financial assets stood at $\$ 54.9$ billion, while total liabilities reached $\$ 558.7$ billion.

The net debt represented $70.8 \%$ of gross domestic product. On a per capita basis it rose $\$ 1,226$ over the previous year to reach $\$ 17,332$.

These figures are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis.

## Available on CANSIM: matrices 3199 and 3200.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Susan Stobert (613-951-1781).

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

## Civil aviation statistics

October 1994
Spurred by increasing demand for air services, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL)-the major Canadian air carriers-have reported uninterrupted gains in passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled routes from early 1994 to October 1994. On a year-over-year basis, in the international market they reported average growth of $10 \%$ for the months of February through October (+13\% in October). in the domestic market, for the months of March through October, they averaged 4\% growth per month ( $+9 \%$ in October).

In both markets taken together, for the period January to October 1994 they flew 37.4 billion passenger-kilometres, the second highest level ever; in the last three years, for the comparable period, they flew an average of 34.8 billion. Operations peaked in 1990, the year after CAIL's parent (PWA Corporation) purchased Wardair. At the time this greatly increased the total capacity of the combined fleets of Air Canada and CAIL.

Preliminary civil aviation data for September 1994 will be published in the January 1995 issue of Aviation service bulletin ( $51-004, \$ 10 / \$ 99$ ). See "How to order publications".

## Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

## Rigid Insulating board

November 1994
Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,016 thousand square metres ( 12.7 mm basis) in November, a $5.1 \%$ increase from 2,869 thousand square metres in November 1993.

For January to November 1994, shipments totalled 34,893 thousand square metres, a $10.7 \%$ increase from 31,519 thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1994 issue of Rigid insulating board ( $36-002, \$ 6 / \$ 60$ ) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division.■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada, third quarter 1994.

## Cataiogue number 31-003

(Canada: $\$ 12 / \$ 48$; United States: US\$15/US\$58; other countries: US\$17/US\$68).

Apparent per capita food consumption in Canada, 1993 part II.
Cataiogue number 32-230
(Canada: $\$ 30$; United States: US\$26; other countries: US\$42).

## The Labour Force, November 1994. Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: $\$ 20 / \$ 200$; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

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[^0]:    .. Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

    * Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.

[^1]:    p Preliminary figures.

