MONTHLY ADVANCE ECONOMIC INDICATORS REPORT, OCTOBER 2020

Release Number: CB20-180

Statement Regarding COVID-19 Impact: The Census Bureau continues to monitor response and data quality and has determined that estimates in this release meet publication standards. For more information, see COVID-19 FAQs.

November 25, 2020 — The U.S. Census Bureau announced the following international trade, wholesale inventories, and retail inventories advance statistics for October 2020:

	ADVANCE INTERNATIONAL TRADE: GOODS DEFICIT		ADVA WHOLI INVENT	ESALE	ADVANCE RETAIL INVENTORIES		
OCTOBER 2020	\$80.3 Billion	+1.2%°	\$646.2 Billion	+0.9%	\$612.2 Billion	+0.8%	
SEPTEMBER 2020	\$79.4 Billion		\$640.4 Billion (R)		\$607.2 Billion (R)		

Next release: December 30, 2020.

Advance International Trade in Goods

The international trade deficit was \$80.3 billion in October, up \$0.9 billion from \$79.4 billion in September. Exports of goods for October were \$126.0 billion, \$3.4 billion more than September exports. Imports of goods for October were \$206.3 billion, \$4.4 billion more than September imports.

Advance Wholesale Inventories

Wholesale inventories for October, adjusted for seasonal variations but not for price changes, were estimated at an end-of-month level of \$646.2 billion, up 0.9 percent (±0.4 percent) from September 2020, and were down 2.7 percent (±0.9 percent) from October 2019. The August 2020 to September 2020 percentage change was revised from up 0.4 percent (±0.2 percent) to up 0.7 percent (±0.2 percent).

Advance Retail Inventories

Retail inventories for October, adjusted for seasonal variations but not for price changes, were estimated at an end-of-month level of \$612.2 billion, up 0.8 percent (±0.2 percent) from September 2020, and were down 8.5 percent (±0.5 percent) from October 2019. The August 2020 to September 2020 percentage change was unrevised from the preliminary estimate of up 1.7 percent (±0.2 percent).

Data Inquiries

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^{*} The 90 percent confidence interval includes zero. There is insufficient evidence to conclude that the actual change is different from zero.

[°] Statistical significance is not applicable or not measurable.

Data adjusted for seasonality but not price changes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Advance Economic Indicators Report, November 25, 2020.

The November 2020 Advance report is scheduled for release on December 30, 2020. View the full schedule in the Economic Briefing Room: www.census.gov/economic-indicators/. The full text and tables of this release can be found at www.census.gov/econ/indicators/index.html.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

International Trade in Goods

Goods (Census Basis)

Data for goods on a Census basis are compiled from the documents collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and reflect the movement of goods between foreign countries and the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Foreign Trade Zones. They include government and non-government shipments of goods and exclude shipments between the United States and its territories and possessions; transactions with U.S. military, diplomatic, and consular installations abroad; U.S. goods returned to the United States by its Armed Forces; personal and household effects of travelers; and in-transit shipments. Data for U.S. exports to Canada are derived from import data compiled by Canada. For more information on the data exchange and substitution please refer to the FT-900. The General Imports value reflects the total arrival of merchandise from foreign countries that immediately enters consumption channels, warehouses, or Foreign Trade Zones.

For imports, the value reported is the U.S. Customs and Border Protection appraised value of merchandise—generally, the price paid for merchandise for export to the United States. Import duties, freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in bringing merchandise to the United States are excluded.

Exports are valued at the free alongside ship value of merchandise at the U.S. port of export, based on the transaction price including inland freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in placing the merchandise alongside the carrier at the U.S. port of exportation.

Additional information on coverage and valuation are available in the Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, < www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html#coverage and < www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html#valuation, respectively.

Nonsampling Errors

Goods data are a complete enumeration of documents collected by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and are not subject to sampling errors. This report presents current month statistics which reflect nearly complete coverage. Current month statistics reflecting complete coverage will be published in the upcoming U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services report (FT-900). Statistics for other months shown reflect complete coverage and appear in the most recently published FT-900. Quality assurance procedures are performed at every stage of collection, processing, and tabulation. However, the data are still subject to several types of nonsampling errors. Information on nonsampling errors and other quality issues are available in the Guide to Foreign Trade Statistics, www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html.

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The U.S. Census Bureau recommends that data users incorporate this information into their analyses, as nonsampling errors could impact the conclusion drawn from the results. For a detailed discussion of errors affecting the goods data, see U.S. Merchandise Trade Statistics: A Quality Profile (October 2014), available at <www.census.gov/foreign-trade/aip/quality_profile10032014.pdf> or from the Economic Indicators Division, U.S. Census Bureau.

Adjustments for Seasonal and Trading-Day Variations

Goods data are presented on a seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted basis. Seasonally adjusted (and/or trading day adjusted data) are produced using X-13ARIMA-SEATS software to develop monthly adjustment factors. Goods data are initially classified under the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System), which is an internationally accepted standard for the commodity classification of traded goods. Combining trade into approximately 140 export and 140 import end-use categories makes it possible to examine goods according to their principal uses. These categories are used as the basis for computing the seasonal and trading-day adjusted data. These adjusted data are then summed to the six end-use aggregates for publication. For more information, visit the seasonal adjustment section of the Guide to Foreign Trade here: <www.census.gov/foreign-trade/guide/sec2.html#seasonal>

Retail and Wholesale Inventories

National estimates of end-of-month inventories are based on data from the Monthly Retail Trade Survey and the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey. Additional information for each survey can be found at <www.census.gov/retail> and <www.census.gov/wholesale>. The advance estimates contained in this report are not incorporated into the full MRTS and MWTS time series.

The MRTS and MWTS samples selected to measure inventories consist of a stratified simple random sampling method of approximately 11,000 retail firms and 4,200 wholesale firms located in the United States. The retail and wholesale samples include firms of all sizes and are updated on a quarterly basis to account for new retail and wholesale firms, deaths, and other changes to the universe.

Data for nonresponding firms are imputed based on data for similar-sized firms classified in the same kind of business. For surveyed Retail companies, approximately 44.5 percent provided data for this reporting period resulting in a total quantity response rate of 59.9 percent. For surveyed Wholesale companies, approximately 52.1 percent provided data for this reporting period resulting in a total quantity response rate of 54.1 percent.

MRTS estimates cover companies with one or more establishments that sell merchandise and related services to final consumers. Nonemployers are represented in the retail estimates through benchmarking to prior annual survey estimates that include nonemployer sales based on administrative records.

MWTS estimates cover wholesale merchants who sell goods on their own account and include such businesses as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, exporters, and importers. Sales offices and branches maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining firms for the purpose of marketing their products are not covered

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United States

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in this report. Also excluded is NAICS Industry Group 4251: Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.

Reliability of Estimates

Because the retail and wholesale estimates are based on a sample survey, they contain sampling error and nonsampling error.

Sampling error is the difference between the estimate and the result that would be obtained from a complete enumeration of the sampling frame conducted under the same survey conditions. This error occurs because only a subset of the entire sampling frame is measured in a sample survey. Standard errors and coefficients of variation are estimated measures of sampling variation.

The margin of sampling error gives a range about the estimate which is a 90 percent confidence interval. If, for example, the percentage change estimate is +1.2 percent and its estimated standard error is 0.9 percent, then the margin of sampling error is ±1.753 x 0.9 percent or ±1.6 percent, and the 90 percent confidence interval is −0.4 percent to +2.8 percent. If the interval contains 0, then one does not have sufficient evidence to conclude at the 90 percent confidence level that the change is different from zero and therefore the change is not statistically significant. Estimated changes are statistically significant unless otherwise noted. For a monthly total, the estimated coefficient of variation is given. The resulting confidence interval is the estimated value ±1.753 x CV x (the estimated monthly total).

Nonsampling error encompasses all other factors that contribute to the total error of a sample survey estimate. This type of error can occur because of nonresponse, insufficient coverage of the universe of businesses, mistakes in the recording and coding of data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, or processing. Although nonsampling error is not measured directly, the Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the process to minimize this type of error.

The U.S. Census Bureau recommends that individuals using retail and wholesale estimates incorporate this information into their analyses, as sampling error and nonsampling error could affect the conclusions drawn from the estimates.

Adjustments for Seasonal Variations

Concurrent seasonal adjustment is used to adjust the retail and wholesale inventories estimates for seasonal variations. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available unadjusted estimates as input to the X-13ARIMA-SEATS program. The factors derived from the program are applied to the retail and wholesale estimates of current and previous month inventories and for inventories estimates a year ago as well.

Data Availability

The Advance Economic Indicators Report is available at <www.census.gov/econ/indicators/index.html>. For archived versions of the Advance Economic Indicators Report please visit the Historical Data tab at the following: <census.gov/econ/indicators/historical data.html>.

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United States

RESOURCES

API

The Census Bureau's application programming interface lets developers create custom apps to reach new users and makes key demographic, socio-economic and housing statistics more accessible than ever before. www.census.gov/developers/

FRED Mobile App



Receive the latest updates on the nation's key economic indicators by downloading the FRED App < https://fred.stlouisfed.org/fred-mobile/ for both Apple and Android devices. FRED, the signature database of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, now incorporates the Census Bureau's 13 economic indicators.

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- * The 90 percent confidence interval includes zero. There is insufficient statistical evidence to conclude that the actual change is different from zero.
- ° Statistical significance is not applicable or not measurable for this survey.

(R) Revised from the last published Monthly Retail Trade Report and Monthly Wholesale Trade: Sales and Inventories Report

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Table 1. U.S. International Trade in Goods by Principal End-Use Category (1) In millions of dollars. Details may not equal totals due to seasonal adjustment and rounding. (X) - Not applicable

	Goods - Census Basis (2)							
	Monthly				Percent change			
	October 2020 (a)	September 2020	August 2020	October 2019	October 2020/ September 2020	September 2020/ August 2020	October 2020/ October 2019	
Seasonally Adjusted								
Balance	-80,288	-79,355	-83,080	-66,315	(X)	(X)	(>	
Exports	125,986	122,546	118,725	136,148	2.8	3.2	-7.	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	12,326	12,889	11,268	10,492	-4.4	14.4	17.	
Industrial Supplies (3)	40,900	39,367	39,160	44,829	3.9	0.5	-8.	
Capital Goods	39,142	37,667	36,299	44,925	3.9	3.8	-12.	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	12,578	12,515	12,204	13,254	0.5	2.5	-5.	
Consumer Goods	16,219	15,292	15,099	16,783	6.1	1.3	-3.	
Other Goods	4,821	4,816	4,695	5,866	0.1	2.6	-17.	
Imports	206,274	201,902	201,805	202,463	2.2	0.0	1.	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	13,348	13,530	13,486	12,494	-1.3	0.3	6.	
Industrial Supplies (3)	38,040	36,888	38,208	41,865	3.1	-3.5	-9.	
Capital Goods	56,821	55,513	54,678	56,107	2.4	1.5	1.	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	32,196	31,192	28,013	29,228	3.2	11.3	10.	
Consumer Goods	57,007	55,770	57,827	52,259	2.2	-3.6	9.	
Other Goods	8,863	9,008	9,593	10,511	-1.6	-6.1	-15.	
Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Balance	-86,861	-84,922	-85,415	-76,997	(X)	(X)	(×	
Exports	132,323	121,477	118,044	142,418		2.9	-7.	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	14,821	12,027	10,742	12,079	23.2	12.0	22.	
Industrial Supplies (3)	41,083	38,728	39,408	45,464	6.1	-1.7	-9.	
Capital Goods	41,143	37,646	36,078	47,139		4.3	-12.	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	13,086	12,676	12,845	13,819	3.2	-1.3	-5.	
Consumer Goods	17,201	15,635	14,276	17,838		9.5	-3.	
Other Goods	4,989	4,766	4,695	6,078	4.7	1.5	-17.	
Imports	219,184	206,399	203,459	219,414	6.2	1.4	-0.	
Foods, Feeds, & Beverages	13,378	12,800	12,920	12,854	4.5	-0.9	4.	
Industrial Supplies (3)	37,908	36,733	38,751	42,385	3.2	-5.2	-10.	
Capital Goods	59,353	56,122	54,650	59,477	5.8	2.7	-0.	
Automotive Vehicles, etc.	33,957	30,214	28,531	31,300		5.9	8.	
Consumer Goods	65,027	61,021	59,661	61,503	6.6	2.3	5.	
Other Goods	9,560	9,510	8,946	11,897	0.5	6.3	-19.	

(a) Advance statistics

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Advance Economic Indicators Report, November 25, 2020.

⁽¹⁾ For a listing of the detail included in each end-use category, see <www.census.gov/foreign-trade/reference/codes/enduse/exeumstr.txt>. (2) Data are presented on a Census basis. The information needed to convert to a balance of payment basis is not available.

⁽³⁾ Includes petroleum and petroleum products.

^{*} Current month statistics reflect nearly complete coverage; current month statistics reflecting complete coverage will be published in the upcoming U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services report (FT-900). Statistics for other months shown reflect complete coverage and appear in the most recently published FT-900.

^{*} For information on data sources, nonsampling errors, and definitions, see the explanatory notes in this release or at <www.census.gov/econ/indicators/advance_report.pdf>.

Table 2. Levels and Percent Changes for Inventories

Inventories estimates are shown in millions of dollars. Estimates are based on data from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey and the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

	Inventories						
		Monthly		Percent change			
	October	September	October	October 2020/	September 2020/	October 2020/	
	2020	2020	2019	September 2020	August 2020	October 2019	
	(a)	(r)	(r)				
<u>Adjusted</u> ¹							
Merchant wholesale ² trade, total	646,229	640,405	664,015	0.9	0.7	-2.7	
Durable goods	382,852	381,999	405,589	0.2	0.1	-5.6	
Nondurable goods	263,377	258,406	258,426	1.9	1.5	1.9	
Retail trade, total	612,235	607,249	669,236	0.8	1.7	-8.5	
Total (excl. motor veh. & parts)	425,520	422,463	432,083	0.7	1.0	-1.5	
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	186,715	184,786	237,153	1.0	3.1	-21.3	
Not Adjusted							
Merchant wholesale ² trade, total	650,118	635,682	666,753	2.3	1.5	-2.5	
Durable goods	385,011	383,759	407,625	0.3	0.3	-5.5	
Nondurable goods	265,107	251,923	259,128	5.2	3.5	2.3	
Retail trade, total	639,481	610,823	697,190	4.7	4.2	-8.3	
Total (excl. motor veh. & parts)	452,059	430,162	459,563	5.1	4.4	-1.6	
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	187,422	180,661	237,627	3.7	3.8	-21.1	

⁽a) Advance estimate

See footnotes and notes at the end of Table 3.

Table 3. Estimated Measures of Sampling Variability

Estimates are shown as percents and are based on data from the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey and the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

	Inventories						
		Monthly		Standard Error of Percent Change			
	Coef	ficient of Varia	ition				
	October	r September	October	October 2020/	September 2020/	October 2020/	
	2020	2020	2019	September 2020	August 2020	October 2019	
	(a)	(r)	(r)				
Merchant wholesale ² trade, total	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	
Durable goods	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	
Nondurable goods	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	
Retail trade, total	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Total (excl. motor veh. & parts)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	

⁽a) Advance estimate

NOTES:

Estimated measures of sampling variability are based on estimates not adjusted for seasonal variation. Additional information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, sample design, and definitions may be found at

⁽r) Revised estimate

⁽r) Revised estimate

⁽¹⁾ Estimates are concurrently adjusted for seasonal variation, but not for price changes. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses all available not adjusted estimates as input to the X-13ARIMA-SEATS program. The factors derived from the program are used in calculating all seasonally adjusted estimates shown in this table.

⁽²⁾ The 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) defines merchant wholesalers as including manufacturers' sales branches and offices. However, the estimates included in this release exclude manufacturers' sales branches and offices. Note that this is not a change in coverage from prior releases and is consistent with the description used in the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey data products.