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Friday, April 23, 1993

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MAJOR RELEASES

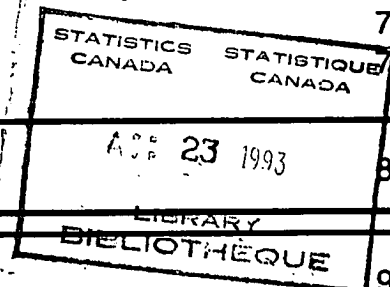
- **Wholesale Trade, February 1993** 2
Wholesale merchants' sales in February totalled \$16.6 billion, unchanged from the previous month. However, the overall trend has been rising since early 1992.
- **General Social Survey of 1992 - Time Use of Canadians** 5
In 1992, Canadians aged 15 and over spent 17% of their time on activities related to paid work and education, 44% on sleeping and other personal care activities, 15% on unpaid work such as domestic chores and volunteer activities, and 24% on leisure activities and free time.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

February 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales totalled \$16.6 billion in February, unchanged from the previous month. This was the first moderation of sales growth since November. However, the overall trend has been rising since early 1992.
- Sales increased for five of the nine trade groups. The most significant gain in dollar terms was by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products – up 0.7% from January. Sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies also gained 0.7%, followed closely by lumber and building materials (+1.6%) – marking the fifth consecutive month of growth for this trade group. The largest monthly decline was recorded by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-2.3%).
- Regionally, five of the provinces and territories had higher sales in February. The increases ranged from 1.8% in Saskatchewan to 0.5% in Alberta.

Note to Users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

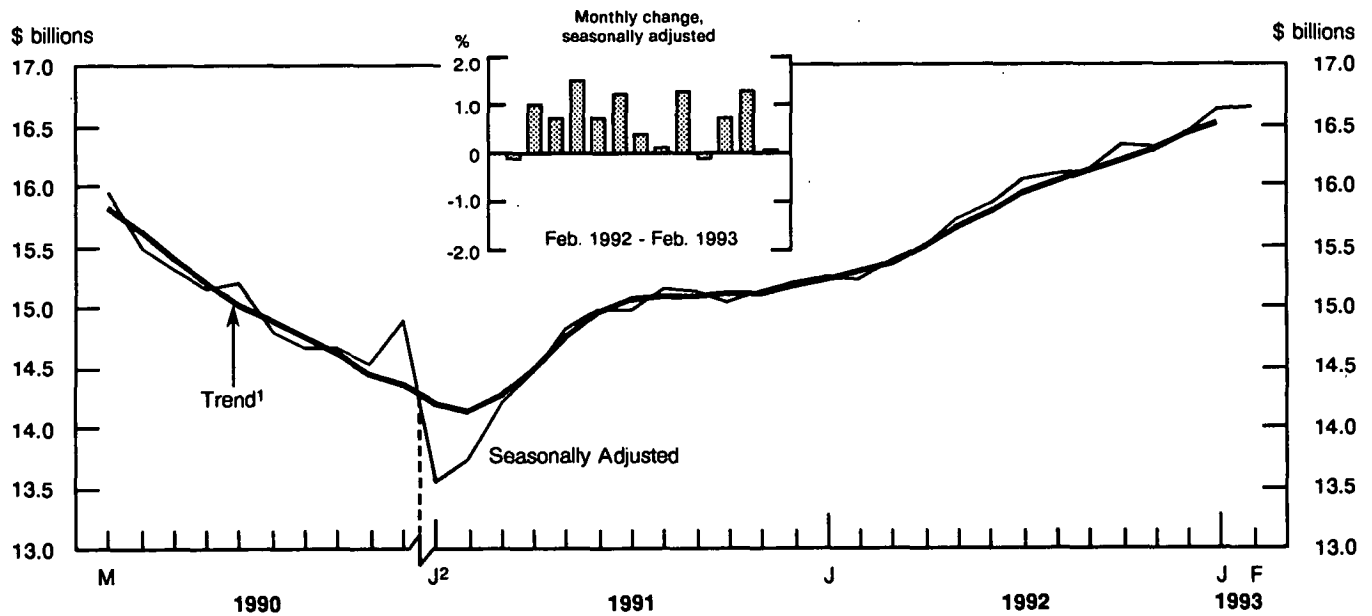
- In February, wholesale merchants' inventories amounted to \$25.6 billion, up 1.2% from January.
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of February rose to 1.54:1 from 1.52:1 in January.

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

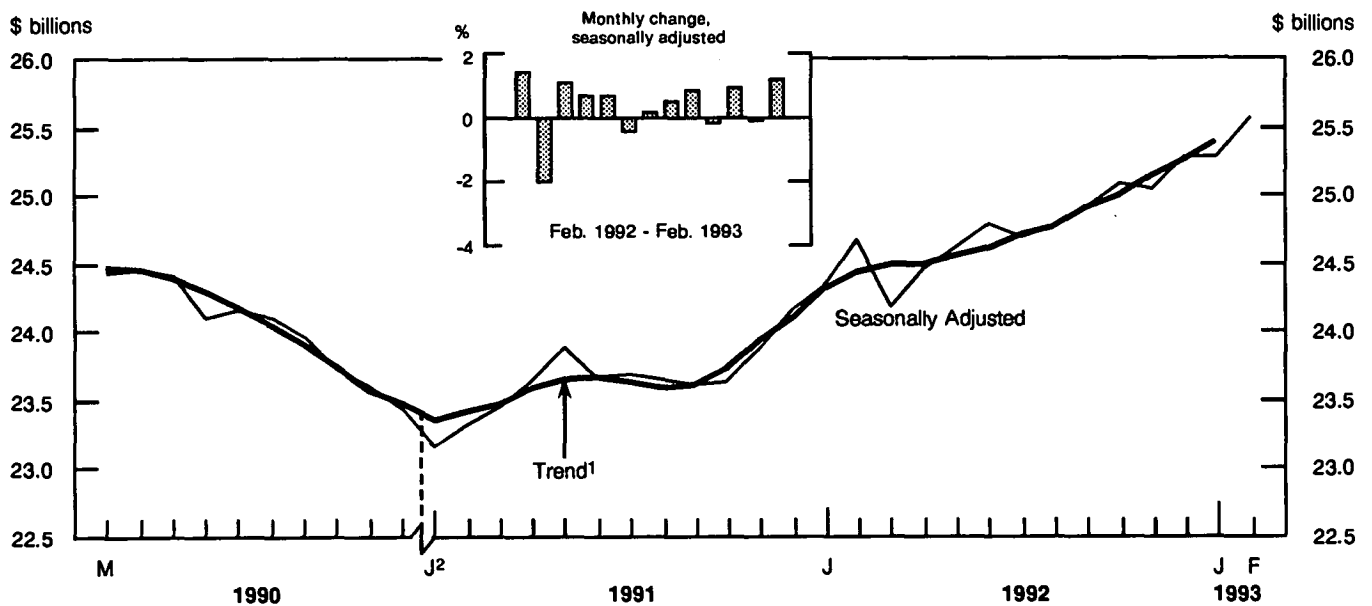
The February issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$14.40/\$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

² Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

February 1993

| Trade group | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | Feb. 1992 | Jan. 1993 ^r | Feb. 1993 ^p | Feb. 1993/ 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Nov. 1992 ^r | Dec. 1992 ^r | Jan. 1993 ^r | Feb. 1993 ^p | Feb./ Jan. 1993 | Feb. 1993/ 1992 | | | |
| | millions of \$ | | | | % | | | | millions of \$ | | | | % | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products | 3,471 | 3,953 | 3,860 | 11.2 | 3,873 | 4,309 | 4,386 | 4,408 | 4,438 | 0.7 | 14.6 | | | |
| Apparel and dry goods | 437 | 374 | 503 | 15.2 | 376 | 427 | 436 | 452 | 441 | -2.5 | 17.3 | | | |
| Household goods | 441 | 473 | 481 | 9.2 | 525 | 607 | 597 | 594 | 595 | 0.2 | 13.4 | | | |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 1,477 | 1,481 | 1,528 | 3.5 | 1,651 | 1,730 | 1,771 | 1,806 | 1,781 | -1.4 | 7.8 | | | |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 968 | 1,073 | 1,021 | 5.5 | 1,070 | 1,124 | 1,161 | 1,181 | 1,154 | -2.3 | 7.8 | | | |
| Lumber and building materials | 1,008 | 1,093 | 1,160 | 15.1 | 1,418 | 1,486 | 1,559 | 1,605 | 1,631 | 1.6 | 15.0 | | | |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 213 | 221 | 236 | 10.5 | 335 | 343 | 353 | 358 | 369 | 3.1 | 10.1 | | | |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,227 | 3,237 | 3,278 | 1.6 | 3,464 | 3,704 | 3,622 | 3,628 | 3,654 | 0.7 | 5.5 | | | |
| Other products | 2,241 | 2,217 | 2,274 | 1.5 | 2,509 | 2,573 | 2,531 | 2,606 | 2,581 | -1.0 | 2.9 | | | |
| Total, all trades | 13,482 | 14,120 | 14,342 | 6.4 | 15,221 | 16,303 | 16,417 | 16,638 | 16,642 | -- | 9.3 | | | |
| Regions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | 139 | 142 | 141 | 1.1 | 163 | 170 | 167 | 171 | 170 | -0.3 | 4.7 | | | |
| Prince Edward Island | 35 | 35 | 36 | 2.2 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 0.8 | 5.8 | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 281 | 314 | 307 | 9.2 | 342 | 355 | 368 | 382 | 379 | -0.6 | 11.1 | | | |
| New Brunswick | 203 | 204 | 208 | 2.0 | 244 | 230 | 240 | 247 | 250 | 1.1 | 2.3 | | | |
| Quebec | 3,306 | 3,289 | 3,332 | 0.8 | 3,718 | 4,005 | 3,963 | 3,960 | 3,920 | -1.0 | 5.4 | | | |
| Ontario | 5,653 | 5,988 | 6,078 | 7.5 | 6,335 | 6,868 | 6,896 | 6,980 | 6,974 | -0.1 | 10.1 | | | |
| Manitoba | 426 | 460 | 454 | 6.6 | 509 | 549 | 569 | 573 | 573 | -0.1 | 12.6 | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 391 | 398 | 401 | 2.7 | 472 | 451 | 477 | 488 | 497 | 1.8 | 5.2 | | | |
| Alberta | 1,227 | 1,313 | 1,329 | 8.3 | 1,393 | 1,466 | 1,476 | 1,523 | 1,532 | 0.5 | 9.9 | | | |
| British Columbia | 1,805 | 1,959 | 2,037 | 12.9 | 1,985 | 2,145 | 2,195 | 2,248 | 2,282 | 1.5 | 15.0 | | | |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 17 | 18 | 19 | 11.2 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | -3.8 | 16.2 | | | |

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

February 1993

| Trade group | Unadjusted | | | | Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Feb. 1992 | Jan. 1993 ^r | Feb. 1993 ^p | Feb. 1993/ 1992 | Feb. 1992 | Nov. 1992 ^r | Dec. 1992 ^r | Jan. 1993 ^r | Feb. 1993 ^p | Feb./ Jan. 1993 | Feb. 1993/ 1992 |
| | millions of \$ | | | | % | millions of \$ | | | | % | % |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products | 2,804 | 3,208 | 3,173 | 13.2 | 2,866 | 3,186 | 3,272 | 3,282 | 3,263 | -0.6 | 13.9 |
| Apparel and dry goods | 862 | 944 | 969 | 12.5 | 858 | 940 | 951 | 955 | 954 | -0.1 | 11.3 |
| Household goods | 1,152 | 1,112 | 1,132 | -1.7 | 1,152 | 1,177 | 1,120 | 1,112 | 1,132 | 1.8 | -1.7 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and accessories | 3,762 | 3,544 | 3,982 | 5.8 | 3,658 | 3,484 | 3,621 | 3,621 | 3,768 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies | 2,032 | 2,106 | 2,066 | 1.7 | 2,110 | 2,160 | 2,190 | 2,181 | 2,150 | -1.4 | 1.9 |
| Lumber and building materials | 2,428 | 2,407 | 2,561 | 5.5 | 2,394 | 2,436 | 2,471 | 2,497 | 2,518 | 0.8 | 5.2 |
| Farm machinery, equipment and supplies | 1,437 | 1,260 | 1,340 | -6.8 | 1,416 | 1,269 | 1,258 | 1,287 | 1,309 | 1.7 | -7.6 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 7,063 | 6,840 | 7,090 | 0.4 | 7,143 | 7,115 | 7,082 | 7,062 | 7,147 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Other products | 3,154 | 3,263 | 3,439 | 9.0 | 3,065 | 3,276 | 3,315 | 3,276 | 3,325 | 1.5 | 8.5 |
| Total, all trades | 24,694 | 24,683 | 25,751 | 4.3 | 24,662 | 25,043 | 25,278 | 25,274 | 25,566 | 1.2 | 3.7 |

^r Revised figure.^p Preliminary figure.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

General Social Survey of 1992 – Time Use of Canadians

Canadians' time allocation depends on many factors, in particular whether one is employed (full-time or part-time), unemployed, a student, retired or keeping house. The way people allocate their time differs by the day of the week, that is to say it differs from weekdays to weekends.

When averaged for the whole population aged 15 and over and for all seven days of the week, in 1992, Canadians spent 15% of their time on activities related to paid work, 15% on unpaid work (such as domestic chores and volunteer activities), 24% on leisure activities and free time, and 2% on activities related to education. The remaining 44% of Canadians' time was spent on sleep (34%) and other personal care activities.

Reflecting their higher labour force participation and the fact that a higher proportion of men are employed full time, men spent 17% of their time at paid work compared with 10% for women. By contrast, women spent far more of their time on unpaid work, 19% compared with 11% for men.

Not surprisingly, the time Canadians devoted to unpaid work varied according to their main activity. People whose main activity was keeping house spent the most time on unpaid work — about 6.3 hours a day. Retired people and those looking for work averaged over 4.0 hours of unpaid work a day, whereas employed people averaged only 2.8 hours. The least amount of unpaid work was done by students, whose daily average was 1.4 hours.

Other Highlights

- During a working day, Canadians employed full time averaged 7.8 hours a day at their main job and 48 minutes commuting.
- Full-time employment and the presence of young children in a household affect the amount of time

Note to Users

The General Social Survey (GSS), a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: to gather data on social trends, in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and to provide information on specific social policy issues.

The seventh cycle of the GSS, conducted from January to December 1992, collected data about time use, perception of time, unpaid work and leisure activities. A sample of 9,815 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces.

A data file from this survey will be released in the summer of 1993.

spent on unpaid work. The effect on mothers, however, is greater than the effect on fathers. In 1992, mothers employed full time and whose youngest child was under six spent an average of 5.4 hours a day on unpaid work, compared with 3.4 hours for their male counterparts.

- In 1992, 45% of adults reported that they cut back on their sleep when they needed more time for other activities. Also, a similar proportion of persons frequently felt that they were not accomplishing what they set out to do or that they often felt under stress when they had insufficient time. About one-third felt trapped in a daily routine, felt constantly under stress by trying to do more than they could handle, or worried that they were not spending enough time with family and friends.
- Generally, women were more likely than men to feel these pressures. For instance, 26% of women wanted to spend more time alone, whereas the figure for men was 19%.

For more information on this release, please contact Judith Frederick (613-951-0279) or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-Industries

Intentions 1993

Following a decline of almost 20% in 1992, an increase in capital expenditures is expected in the manufacturing sector for 1993. The anticipated 4.8% increase – from \$14.6 billion in 1992 to \$15.3 billion in 1993 – is mainly attributable to expected increases in the transportation equipment, textiles and printing and publishing industries. These increases are expected to be partly offset by decreases in the primary metals, and petroleum and coal products industries.

Among the capital expenditure components, construction spending is expected to decline by \$0.4 billion to \$1.9 billion in 1993, whereas machinery and equipment spending is expected to increase by \$1.1 billion to reach \$13.3 billion in 1993.

Capital and Repair Expenditures - Manufacturing Sub-industries, Intentions 1993 (61-214, \$17) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditure Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division, or fax (613-951-0196). ■

Federal Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Fourth Quarter 1992

(data not seasonally adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1992, federal public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) decreased 1.2% from the fourth quarter of 1991 to 554,500 employees. Remuneration of the federal public sector increased 9.0% to \$5.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The increase was due to an extra pay period in the government component (that occurs once every 11 years).

Government

Total government employment (excludes government business enterprises) averaged 404,200 employees in the fourth quarter of 1992, a decrease of 1.1% from the fourth quarter of 1991. Remuneration totalled \$4.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 10.7%

increase over the same period in 1991. The increase was due to an extra pay period in the fourth quarter of 1992 (that occurs once every 11 years).

Government Business Enterprises

Government business enterprise employment decreased 1.6% from the fourth quarter of 1992 to average 150,300 employees. Total remuneration was \$1.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 4.2% increase from a year earlier.

Note: Definition of the Public Sector

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments controlled by a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises. The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis as compared to an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717, 2718 and 2720.

The information in this report, as well as other public sector employment and remuneration information, will be available in the next edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, \$39), which will be released in June.

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of April 14, 1993 decreased 8.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

March 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

February 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 858 271 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1993, an increase of 2.9% from the 2 778 557 cubic metres produced in February 1992.

For January to February 1993, production totalled 5 437 024 cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% from the 5 398 206 cubic metres produced for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$7.10/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

February 1993

Canadian firms produced 149 644 cubic metres of construction type plywood during February 1993, a decrease of 4.3% from the 156 304 cubic metres produced during February 1992.

For January to February 1993, production totalled 291 867 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.7% from the 294 068 cubic metres produced for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1993 issue of the *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Logging Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled \$7,701.9 million, down 5.1% from \$8,113.8 million in 1990.

The data for this industry will be released in *Logging Industry* (25-201, \$30).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Capital and Repair Expenditures –
Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Intentions 1993.**
Catalogue number 61-214
(Canada: \$17; United States: US\$20;
Other Countries: US\$24).

**Estimates of Labour Income,
October-December 1992.**
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: \$22.50/\$90; United States: US\$27/US\$108;
Other Countries: US\$31.50/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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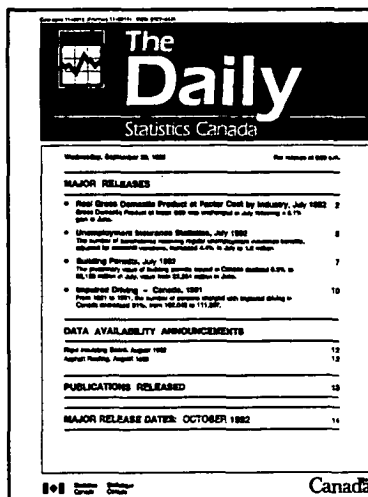
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 26-30
(Release dates are subject to change)

| Anticipated date(s) of release | Title | Reference period |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| April | | |
| 26 | Television Viewing | 1991 |
| 28 | Industrial Product Price Index | March 1993 |
| 28 | Raw Materials Price Index | March 1993 |
| 28 | Unemployment Insurance Statistics | February 1993 |
| 29 | Employment, Earnings and Hours | February 1993 |
| 29 | Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2, March Seeding Intentions | |
| 30 | Sales of Refined Petroleum Products | February 1993 |
| 30 | Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry | February 1993 |



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