



The Daily

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- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1993** 2
Exports resumed their upward movement in March, rising by \$104 million to \$14.5 billion.
Imports rose for the second month in a row, climbing by \$497 million to \$13.8 billion.
The merchandise trade surplus fell to \$726 million.
- **Persons Not in the Labour Force, November 1992** 5
Just over one-fifth of persons who retired early received a "cash-out" or an early retirement package in addition to regular retirement benefits.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Department Store Sales, April 1993 (Advance Release) 7
- Export and Import Price Indexes, March 1993 7
- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1993 7
- Local Public Sector Employment and Remuneration, Fourth Quarter 1992 7
- Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, May 1, 1993 8
- Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Poultry and Eggs, 1992 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9



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MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

March 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports resumed their upward movement in March, rising by \$104 million to \$14.5 billion. Exports of automotive products contributed most to this growth, up \$219 million. Forestry products increased \$70 million and energy products, \$60 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports rose for the second month in a row, climbing by \$497 million to \$13.8 billion. Almost all this increase came from machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment), up \$370 million, and automotive products, up \$137 million.

With a larger increase in imports than exports, the merchandise trade surplus fell by \$393 million to \$726 million in March.

Export Trend Rises for Sixteenth Consecutive Month

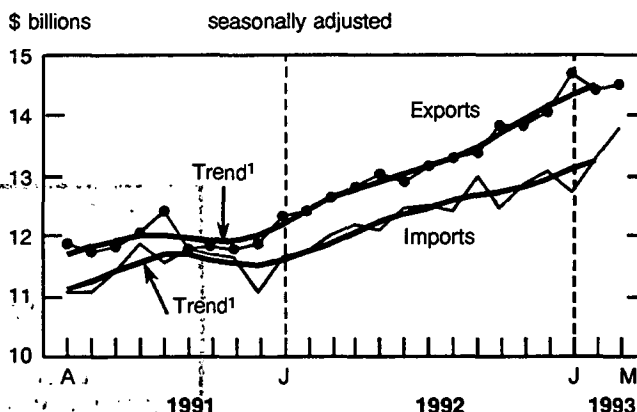
The export trend continued to increase, rising for the sixteenth consecutive month. However, the growth rate has slowed since December and the latest month's growth was just over 1%. Over the last several months, exports of most of the more stable commodities increased. Forestry products, rising since last June, were up a further 1% this period. Exports of industrial and agricultural machinery have been rising since last July. The latest increase of just under 1% brought exports almost 12% above the February 1992 level. The only decrease among the more stable commodity groupings was for industrial goods other than precious metals.

Among the more volatile export components, automotive products continued to dominate the increases, growing by almost 4% this period. Exports of cars, trucks and parts all increased. Over the last year, all components have grown substantially, led by exports of cars – up by almost 34% since February 1992. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment have increased since August. The latest month's increase was slightly less than 1%.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products increased for the first time in six months. This reversal was entirely because of a turnaround in wheat exports, up for the first time since July.

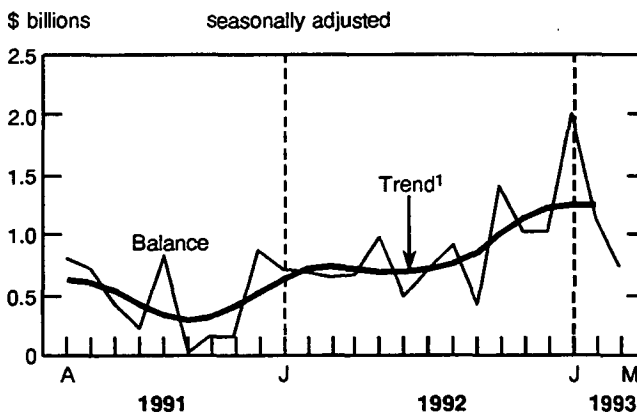
Merchandise Trade

Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance

Balance of Payments Basis



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

Energy exports increased very slightly, after falling for several months. Precious metals declined by almost 10% in the latest period, but still stood almost 14% higher than their level in February 1992.

Import Trend Rises for Fourteenth Consecutive Month

The imports trend increased for the fourteenth consecutive month to over 13% higher than a year

ago. Among the stable components, all commodity groupings continued to increase. Agricultural products have grown by almost 15% since February 1992, forestry products by about 19%, and industrial goods other than precious metals by 16.5%.

Imports of all components of machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment also increased. Office machines, on an upward trend for over a year, increased slightly, bringing their level to about 23% above February 1992.

Among the more volatile import commodities, automotive products have continued to increase the most. Up by 2% in the latest period, marking the fourteenth consecutive month of growth, automotive imports are now over 18% above their February 1992 level. Energy imports rose for the fourth month in a row, this time by just over 1%.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment decreased by 1% in the latest month, yet are still 16% above February 1992. Imports of precious metals, falling for the better part of a year, declined by almost 9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, \$27.50/\$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, \$10/\$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, \$250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the March 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182), which will be available the first week of June, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise Trade (Balance of Payments Basis)

	Exports				Imports			
	March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993
	\$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
Total	12,602	14,706	14,405	14,509	11,978	12,701	13,286	13,783
United States	9,709	11,526	11,749	11,721	8,247	9,233	9,572	10,064
Other Trading Areas	2,892	3,179	2,656	2,787	3,731	3,468	3,714	3,719
By Commodity Grouping								
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,218	1,151	1,206	1,180	775	862	861	885
Energy Products	1,248	1,415	1,350	1,409	453	633	567	559
Forestry Products	1,691	2,094	2,023	2,093	110	127	132	132
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,323	2,714	2,448	2,456	2,399	2,415	2,447	2,478
Machinery and Equipment	2,500	2,997	2,954	2,713	3,640	3,771	4,069	4,338
Automotive Products	3,114	3,684	3,822	4,040	2,730	2,908	3,166	3,303
Other Consumer Goods	295	370	360	378	1,508	1,605	1,652	1,718
Special Transactions Trade	248	319	275	281	319	328	342	344

Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	February 1992	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993	February 1992	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993
	% change							
By Commodity Grouping								
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1.4	-2.0	-0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Energy Products	0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.2	-1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
Forestry Products	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery and Equipment	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.4
Automotive Products	2.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Other Consumer Goods	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
Special Transactions Trade	0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6	1.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.1

Persons Not in the Labour Force

November 1992

The characteristics of persons not in the labour force are diverse, and so are the factors that kept them out of the labour force in November 1992. Life-cycle reasons such as child care responsibilities were dominant among female youths and among women aged 25 to 49, while retirement was dominant among persons aged 50 to 69. Economic reasons such as the belief that no suitable work was available, waiting for recall or waiting to start a job were most common among men aged 25 to 49.

In November 1992, just over one-third (7,384,000) of persons aged 15 or more were not in the labour force – that is, they were neither employed nor looking for work. About half of these persons were either aged 70 or older, full-time students, or permanently unable to work. The remaining 50% (3,680,000) were the focus of the Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force, conducted by Statistics Canada in November 1992.

Interest in a survey of persons not in the labour force was triggered by the sharp downward trend in labour force participation that began shortly after the onset of the recession in the spring of 1990. As of November 1992, the overall participation rate had dropped by 1.4 percentage points from November 1989. Declining labour force participation was particularly notable among youths – down 5.9 percentage points over this period.

Among older Canadians, labour force activity has been declining since the mid-sixties as retirement has been made more financially attractive because of implementation of the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. Also, early retirement opportunities that were introduced in both the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans and in employer-sponsored pension plans during the eighties permitted workers to access pensions at an earlier age. In recent years, early retirement has also been used by employers as a way to downsize their workforce and to reduce labour costs.

Retirees

An estimated 2,220,000 persons aged 50 to 69 were not in the labour force in November 1992; of these, seven out of ten (1,574,000) reported that they were retired.

Just over half who were retired (789,000) said that they had retired earlier than planned. The most common reason given was own illness or disability (36%). In addition, 17% said they retired early because they wanted to stop working, 14% because

they were offered an early retirement plan or incentive, and a further 14% because of economic reasons such as plant closure or layoff.

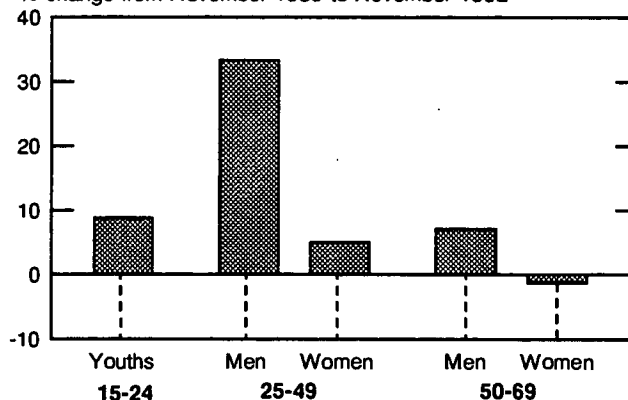
Just over one-fifth (161,000) of those who retired early received a "cash-out" or an early retirement package in addition to regular retirement benefits. These incentives were frequently paid in a lump sum, although many retirees received their cash-out in payments spread over time.

Adults

Women accounted for the vast majority of persons aged 25 to 49 not in the labour force in November 1992, outnumbering men four to one. However, of all the age/sex groups examined, men aged 25 to 49 have recorded the largest growth in non-participation in the labour force over the recessionary period, rising 33.5% since 1989.

Persons Not in the Labour Force

% change from November 1989 to November 1992



Most of the 190,000 men aged 25 to 49 who were not in the labour force in November 1992 had worked within the last five years (80%). Of these, the majority had been laid off from their last job (69%).

Of the 1,254,000 persons aged 25 to 49 not in the labour force in November 1992, 85% were women. Most of these women lived with a spouse and children (69%), 12% were single parents and 11% were married without children.

Just over half (54%) of women aged 25 to 49 outside the labour force had worked within the last five years. Many had been laid off from their last job (39%), but child care was also a common reason for leaving their last job (32%).

Youths

Increased scholastic activity accounts for much of the reduction in labour force activity among youths. In November 1992, 54% of youths were attending school full time, up from 50% in November 1989.

While school attendance rose, the percentage of youths who were neither in the labour market nor the academic arena was almost unchanged (5%).

Of the estimated 191,000 non-student youths outside the labour force, 72% were women and the majority of them were mothers. The most common

reason for not currently looking for work was child care responsibilities.

The April 1993 edition of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17.90), released today, features an article on persons not in the labour force. Data from this special Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force, which was conducted in November 1992, are now available.

For further information the survey and its findings, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division.

Reason for Not Currently Looking for Work

	Total ¹	15 to 24 years		25 to 49 years	50 to 69 years	
		Part-time students	Non-students		Retired	Not retired
Total, Both Sexes	3,680	14^a	191	1,254	1,574	646
Retired	1,190	...	...	...	1,146	31 ^a
Own illness or disability	466	...	21 ^a	164	168	112
Child care responsibilities	582	...	73	493	...	...
Other personal or family responsibilities	336	...	19 ^a	160	47	109
Going to school	40	...	...	19 ^a	...	...
Not interested in finding work	520	...	...	138	139	233
Believes no work available	186	...	20 ^a	98	18 ^a	50
Waiting for recall or to start a job	156	...	20 ^a	98	...	34
Other	159	...	20 ^a	64	20 ^a	55
Not stated	44	...	...	...	24 ^a	...
Total, Males	1,037	...	53	190	708	82
Retired	571	...	...	...	561	...
Own illness or disability	158	...	...	53	67	29 ^a
Child care responsibilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other personal or family responsibilities	21 ^a	...	...	...	...	...
Going to school	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not interested in finding work	55	...	...	...	38	...
Believes no work available	76	...	...	39	...	16 ^a
Waiting for recall or to start a job	82	...	15 ^a	48	...	17 ^a
Other	43	...	...	18 ^a	...	...
Not stated	14 ^a	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Females	2,642	...	138	1,064	866	564
Retired	619	...	...	...	585	25 ^a
Own illness or disability	308	...	...	111	100	83
Child care responsibilities	576	...	73	487	...	...
Other personal or family responsibilities	315	...	17 ^a	154	37	106
Going to school	29 ^a	...	...	15 ^a	...	...
Not interested in finding work	465	...	...	127	101	230
Believes no work available	110	...	...	59	...	34
Waiting for recall or to start a job	74	...	...	50	...	17 ^a
Other	116	...	...	45	...	49
Not stated	29 ^a	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Excludes full-time students, persons permanently unable to work, and persons aged 70 or more.

^a Estimate subject to high sampling variability.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales

April 1993 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for April were \$1,003 million, down 1.6% from April 1992. Sales for the major department stores were \$511 million (-5.2%) and sales for the junior category were \$492 million (+2.3%).

This release is an advance indicator of the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area. Data from this release are not a component of the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

March 1993

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 March 1993 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 March 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The March 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, \$18.20/\$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

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

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 5.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 18.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 18.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of May 7, 1993 decreased 6.3% from the previous year.

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 Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Fourth Quarter 1992

According to unadjusted data, local public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) in the fourth quarter of 1992 increased by 1.6% from the fourth quarter 1991, to 1,037,200 employees. Remuneration of the local public sector increased by 3.4% to \$9.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Government

Total government employment (excludes government business enterprises) averaged 984,300 employees in the fourth quarter of 1992, an increase 1.6% from the fourth quarter of 1991. Remuneration totalled \$8.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 3.3% increase from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Government Business Enterprises

Government business enterprises employment increased 0.5% from the fourth quarter of 1992 to average 52,200 employees. Remuneration totalled \$571 million in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 5.4% increase from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2725.

The data in this report, as well as other public sector employment and remuneration data, will be available in the next edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, \$35), which will be released in July.

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 Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

May 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage as of May 1, 1993 and revised data for April 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Poultry and Eggs

1992

The apparent per capita consumption of chicken remained constant in 1992 at 23.1 kg. Consumption of stewing hens increased to 1.9 kg in 1992, up from 1.6 kg in 1991. Turkey consumption remained stable at 4.7 kg per capita. Apparent per capita consumption of eggs was 15.00 dozen in 1992, down from 15.58 dozen in 1991.

Apparent per capita consumption estimates for poultry and eggs have been revised back to 1986 to reflect data collected in the 1991 Census of Agriculture. The revisions do not affect poultry consumption data but result in a slight downward shift in egg consumption data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136 and 1137.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires, 1992.

Catalogue number 12-205

(Canada: \$26; United States: US\$31;
Other Countries: US\$36).

Construction Type Plywood, March 1993.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$5/\$50; United States: US\$6/US\$60;
Other Countries: US\$7/US\$70).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1993.

Catalogue number 65-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

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The Daily Statistics Canada	
Wednesday, September 23, 1992 For release at 9:00 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992	2
• House Ownership: Proportion in house now has increased to 5.7% in June	
• Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992	6
• The number of immigrants entering regular employment, regular income, reported on seasonal workers, increased 4.4% in July to 1.2 million	
• Building Permits, July 1992	7
• The 25 million of value of building permits issued in Canada reached 4.4% in July to 1.2 million of value of building permits issued in June	
• Integrated Census - Canada, 1991	10
• From 1971 to 1991, the number of persons reported with reported living in Canada increased 71%, from 10,000 to 171,000	
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
• Major Housing Starts, August 1992	12
• August Housing, August 1992	12
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	
	12
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992	
	14

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