

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 18, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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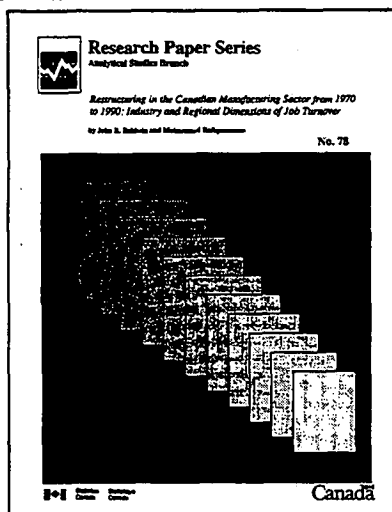
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MAJOR RELEASES

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Exports were still hampered by weak U.S. auto sales in May, but higher demand for machinery and energy products brought strength back to imports.
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, May 1995** 7
Canadians made a record 300,000 trips to overseas destinations in May. The level was marginally higher than the previous record set in March, and 5.1% higher than the 285,000 trips in recorded April.

(continued on following page)



The dynamics of job turnover

Canada's industrial structure is continuously changing. Job turnover—the difference between the number of jobs created and lost in a manufacturing sector—mirrors these changes. An analysis of the dynamics of job turnover reveals how much restructuring is taking place and where.

This paper investigates the dynamics of job turnover in the Canadian manufacturing sector, at industry and regional levels, between 1970 and 1990. It concludes that restructuring accelerated greatly in manufacturing in the 1980s. Total job turnover rose sharply in all but the science-based sector. The increase was most dramatic for product-differentiated industries, followed closely by labour-intensive industries.

Restructuring in the Canadian manufacturing sector from 1970 to 1990: Industry and regional dimensions of job turnover is research paper no. 78 from the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series. To order, contact Lucienne Sabourin (613-951-4676), or obtain a copy from the Internet (www.statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact M. Rafiquzzaman (613-951-3758), Micro-economic Analysis Division.



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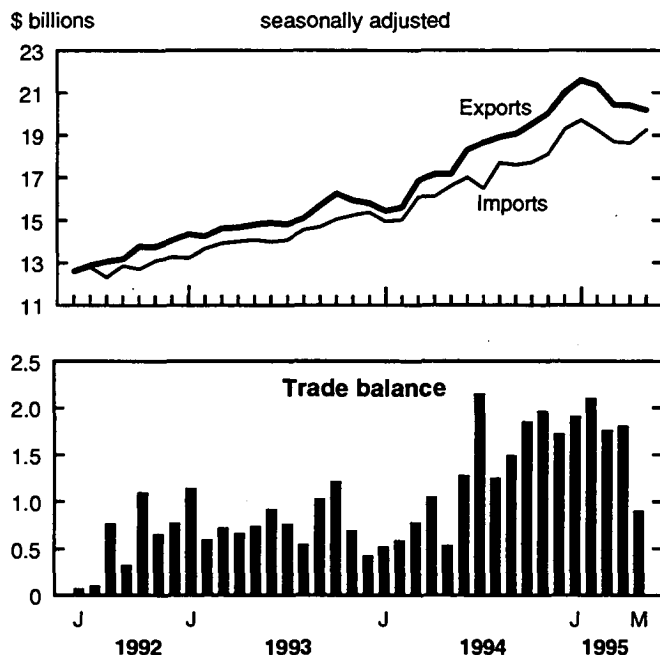
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

May 1995

Exports fell slightly in May (-1.2%), settling at \$20.1 billion. The decrease was influenced by continued weakness in U.S. auto sales and softer demand for industrial goods. Shipments grew stronger to Japan and the non-OECD countries, but weakened to other trading partners.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Imports grew 3.5% in May \$19.3 billion. Most of the increase was accounted for by two commodities imported from the European Union and non-OECD countries: machinery (for use in the Hibernia offshore oil project) and crude petroleum. On the other hand, demand for U.S. and Japanese goods weakened.

Exports fell slightly and imports rose from April to May, so the merchandise trade surplus fell to \$0.9 billion in May, down from \$1.8 billion in April. Canada's surplus with the United States contracted somewhat, but the major contribution to the fall in the overall surplus came from large increases in Canada's deficits with the European Union and other OECD countries. Moderating the overall decline was the trade surplus

Note to readers

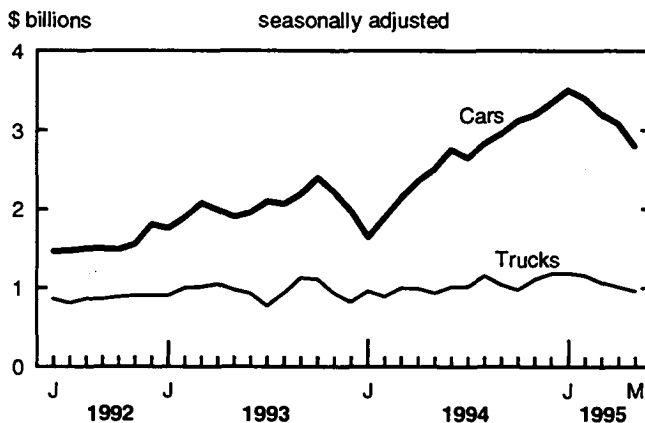
Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the first quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of \$5.7 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$4.0 billion.

with Japan, which grew from \$117 million in April to \$245 million in May.

Exports weakened by autos and industrial goods

Slow vehicle sales in the United States remained the primary cause of the export decline in May, as auto shipments to the United States fell for a fourth consecutive month. Although parts exports were unchanged from April, car and truck exports dropped 9.5% and 6.0% respectively. Despite the recent declines, year-to-date (to the end of May) automotive exports were 28.9% above levels reached in 1994.

Automotive exports



A 5.1% drop in exports of industrial goods resulted mainly from reduced shipments to the United States. Declines were greatest for metals and alloys (-8.8%) and for chemicals, plastics and fertilizers (-11.8%). Lower demand for these inputs reflected continued weakness in U.S. industrial output. On the positive side, shipments of metal ores, mainly to processing facilities in Europe and the United States, increased.

After surging in April, exports of forestry products declined in May, with lumber falling the most (-4.7%). Higher interest rates and consumer caution have softened demand for new homes in the United States, putting downward pressure on lumber prices. Moderating the declines in forestry products were exports of newsprint (+2.0%). Prices for newsprint continued to rise, as producers scrambled to meet offshore demand.

Elsewhere in natural resources, energy products exports advanced 2.0%, strengthened by crude petroleum and coal shipments. Purchases of electricity and natural gas by U.S. customers moderated in May, as did sales of petroleum products.

Exports of food and other agricultural products were buttressed in May by a 45.6% increase in wheat shipments, which reflected strong prices. Detracting from these increases were lower exports of live animals, barley and fish. Year-to date in May, agricultural exports stood 16.8% above last year's levels.

Imports bolstered by machinery and energy products

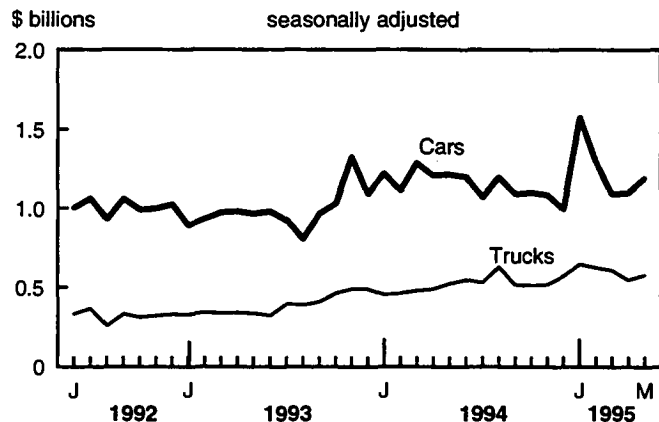
Imports of machinery and equipment advanced 8.1% in May. Drilling machinery imports gained sharply (+\$398 million), reflecting high-value shipments of equipment for use in the Hibernia offshore oil project. Aircraft and transportation equipment imports were also strong, advancing 32.3%. During the first quarter of 1995, machinery and equipment imports grew 1.8%. At the same time, business investment in machinery and equipment moved ahead 3.8%.

A sharp increase in energy products imports accounted for more than half of May's growth. Although all components of this sector advanced in the month, the vast majority of the increase came from crude petroleum imports, which more than doubled in value.

Imports of agricultural products grew larger (+3.1%), bolstered by rising demand for beverages and sugar. Dampening these increases was a drop in fresh vegetable imports (-21.4%). Rain-damaged crops in California elevated the value of vegetable imports in April, making May's levels appear low by comparison.

After falling for three months, imports of automotive products firmed in May, despite declines in Canadian automobile sales. Leading the increase were imports of cars (+8.6%) and trucks (+5.5%). Parts imports declined for a fifth straight month.

Automotive imports



Consumer goods imports returned to normal levels in May (-1.0%) after a surge in April. These imports have been on an upward trend for 16 months and stood 13.4% above their level of a year earlier.

Demand for industrial goods and materials softened in May (-3.1%), reflecting recent slackness in manufacturing demand. Most components of the sector showed weakness, especially fabricated metal products, textile products and plastics.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values, and changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information.

Revised data (in current dollars) for January 1991 to April 1995 are available from CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

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 detailed tables by commodity and country 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). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	January- May 1994	January- May 1995	January- May 1994 to January- May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,430	16,544	16,215	0.7	-2.0	67,545	83,852	24.1	13.7
Japan	938	963	983	2.7	2.1	3,420	4,655	36.1	40.6
European Union	1,190	1,155	1,127	-2.9	-2.4	4,415	6,103	38.2	25.9
Other OECD countries ¹	440	324	200	-26.4	-38.3	1,350	1,561	15.6	20.5
All other countries	1,441	1,433	1,646	-0.6	14.9	5,570	7,811	40.2	43.3
Total	20,440	20,420	20,171	-0.1	-1.2	82,300	103,982	26.3	17.5
Imports									
United States	14,051	13,855	13,626	-1.4	-1.7	58,521	70,886	21.1	11.1
Japan	817	846	738	3.5	-12.8	3,403	3,990	17.2	22.0
European Union	1,540	1,590	2,184	3.2	37.4	6,332	8,516	34.5	44.3
Other OECD countries ¹	716	674	861	-5.9	27.7	2,186	3,581	63.8	79.4
All other countries	1,563	1,657	1,868	6.0	12.7	8,429	8,575	1.7	5.2
Total	18,688	18,622	19,277	-0.4	3.5	78,870	95,547	21.1	15.8
Balance									
United States	2,379	2,689	2,589	...	...	9,024	12,966	...	...
Japan	121	117	245	...	...	17	665	...	...
European Union	-350	-435	-1,057	...	...	-1,917	-2,413	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-276	-350	-661	...	...	-836	-2,020	...	...
All other countries	-122	-224	-222	...	...	-2,859	-764	...	...
Total	1,752	1,798	894	...	...	3,430	8,435	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,437	1,471	1,536	2.4	4.4	6,664	7,781	16.8	11.7
Energy products	1,819	2,071	2,113	13.9	2.0	8,251	9,799	18.8	31.1
Forestry products	3,005	3,195	3,132	6.3	-2.0	11,799	15,491	31.3	26.4
Industrial goods and materials	4,057	4,022	3,818	-0.9	-5.1	14,733	20,289	37.7	30.3
Machinery and equipment	4,188	4,106	4,102	-2.0	-0.1	16,511	20,897	26.6	21.3
Automotive products	5,523	5,250	4,896	-4.9	-6.7	21,229	27,357	28.9	6.6
Other consumer goods	562	560	527	-0.4	-5.9	2,267	2,743	21.0	11.2
Special transactions trade ³	854	835	825	-2.2	-1.2	3,561	4,240	19.1	7.6
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,089	1,098	1,132	0.8	3.1	4,863	5,589	14.9	10.7
Energy products	794	527	995	-33.6	88.8	2,696	3,685	36.7	86.0
Forestry products	171	198	179	15.8	-9.6	690	892	29.3	20.9
Industrial goods and materials	3,851	3,888	3,766	1.0	-3.1	14,704	19,222	30.7	21.5
Machinery and equipment	6,171	6,110	6,604	-1.0	8.1	25,045	31,191	24.5	24.0
Automotive products	4,180	4,034	4,045	-3.5	0.3	19,061	22,018	15.5	-0.3
Other consumer goods	2,128	2,209	2,186	3.8	-1.0	9,316	10,785	15.8	13.4
Special transactions trade ³	373	473	449	26.8	-5.1	2,000	2,167	8.4	7.4

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.

³ Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

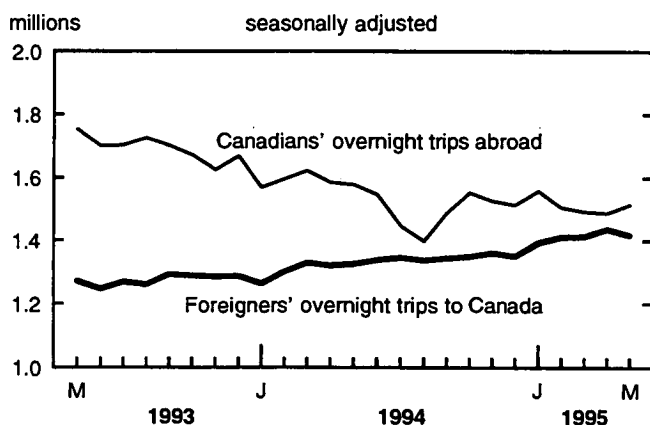
Travel between Canada and other countries

May 1995

Canadians made a record 300,000 trips to overseas destinations in May. The level was marginally higher than the previous record set in March, and 5.1% higher than the 285,000 trips in April.

In total, Canadians made 1.5 million overnight international trips in May. The bulk were to the United States, which drew 1.2 million Canadian visitors, up 1.1% from April.

Canadians made 1.9% more overnight international trips in May than in April



The trend in Canadians' overnight travel to overseas destinations has been moving upward since June 1991. By contrast, overnight trips to the United States have been decreasing since late 1991.

In May, a total of 1.4 million foreigners visited Canada for at least one night, down 1.3% from April. The number of overnight visitors from the United States decreased 1.6% to 1.1 million, while the number from overseas decreased a slight 0.6% to 323,000.

Note to readers

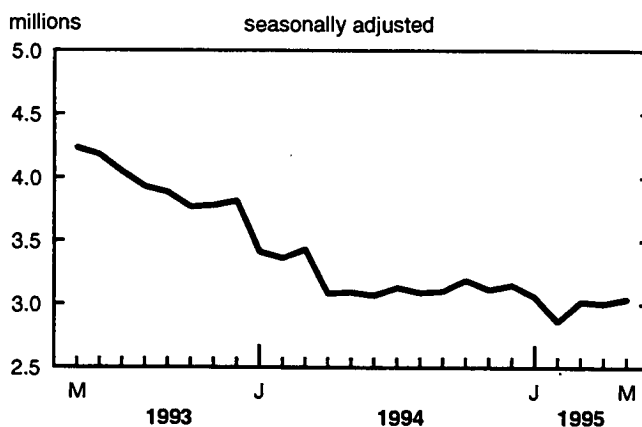
Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips remain stable

More than 3.0 million Canadians drove to the United States and returned the same day in May, a 1.1% increase from April. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, has been relatively stable since April 1994. The Canadian dollar was worth about US73 cents on average in May.

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips have been relatively stable since April 1994



Meanwhile, Americans made 1.9 million same-day cross-border car trips in May, 0.9% fewer than in April. Nonetheless, the trend in cross-border car trips by Americans has been climbing upward since early 1994.

Available on CANSIM: 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The May 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	May 1995 ^P	May 1994 to May 1995	May 1995 ^P	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	1,905	12.7	3,194	- 2.1
Province of entry/ re-entry				
New Brunswick	126	- 4.4	477	- 5.9
Quebec	96	3.0	285	-13.6
Ontario	1,458	16.6	1,435	- 0.8
Manitoba	25	- 0.5	59	- 4.7
Saskatchewan	5	- 3.2	21	-19.4
Alberta	7	0.9	16	- 6.3
British Columbia	185	6.1	897	2.8
Yukon	3	-11.9	4	25.4

^P Preliminary figures.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,019	3,004	3,039	1.1
One or more nights	786	804	788	-2.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,192	1,201	1,215	1.1
Other countries	300	285	300	5.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,899	1,958	1,939	-0.9
One or more nights	743	765	742	-3.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,095	1,112	1,094	-1.6
Other countries ²	318	325	323	-0.6
	May 1995 ^p	May 1994 to May 1995	January- May 1995 ^p	January- May 1994 to January- May 1995
unadjusted				
	'000		% change	
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,194	-2.1	13,911	-8.0
One or more nights	793	-8.4	3,344	-7.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,202	-5.8	5,549	-5.9
Other countries	260	8.0	1,706	5.7
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,905	12.7	7,793	19.9
One or more nights	705	1.3	2,223	5.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,102	2.7	3,416	5.7
Other countries ²	344	10.7	998	14.5

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Total traffic (freight and intermodal traffic) increased 6.0% during May. This brought the year-to-date total

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Statistics Canada - Les statistiques Canada

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 25, 1992

For release at 9:30 A.M.

MAJOR RELEASES

- 1 **Economic development profile, 1992**
Statistics Canada has today released its annual assessment on economic strength (ESSE) to highlight Canada's strengths for various stages of development strategy. This was an extension of almost 100% gains in the ESSE index for Canada in comparison to the rest of the world.
- 2 **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1991**
After two months of temporary production declines, the index of manufacturing's production output in 1991 fell below its 1970 level and is at its lowest in 10 years. The indexes of refined metal are measured by 100% gains in the output this month.
- 3 **Industrial production index, May 1991**
Driven by higher prices for goods and services, the production-price change in output for manufacturing goods posted a 1.4% rise in May, the highest rate among manufacturing sectors.
- 4 **Rural statistics price index, May 1991**
The index rose 3.3% in May. One of price posted an 18.0% rise and the other contributor to the jump.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Index of refined petroleum products, April 1991	13
Cost and value indexes, April 1991	13
Business owner statistics, April 1991	13
Output statistics, April 1991	14
Household and small and medium size poultry, May 1991	14
Immigration statistics, 1990-1991	14

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary iron and steel, May 1995

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Department store sales and stocks, March 1995

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Canadian international merchandise trade, April 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

Therapeutic abortions, 1993, microfiche version

Catalogue number 82-2190XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Therapeutic abortions, 1993, paper version on request

Catalogue number 82-2190XPB

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

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.



How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1994* (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

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