



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 5, 1998

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, May 1998**
Overall labour market conditions were little changed in May, and the unemployment rate remained at 8.4%.

3
- **Hospital utilization, 1995/96**
In 1995/96, the rate at which Canadians were hospitalized reached an all time low—the lowest since 1961. The decrease follows the general pattern of decline since the mid-1970s.

8

OTHER RELEASES

| | |
|---|----|
| Registered nurses, 1997 | 11 |
| Census family incomes, 1996 | 11 |
| Public sector employment, wages and salaries, 1997 | 11 |
| Rental Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey, 1995 | 12 |
| Cement, April 1998 | 12 |

(continued on following page)

Focus on culture

Spring 1998

The lead article in the Spring 1998 issue of *Focus on culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly publication on culture, looks at the growth of exports by Canadian book publishers in this decade. The number of publishers in the export market has grown in the 1990s, as has the revenue from exports for those publishers already in the export market. Concentration is strong in Quebec, where publishers accounted for two-thirds of Canada's book publishing export revenue in 1994-95.

In the last four years, the film and video industry has seen phenomenal growth in foreign sales of film, video and audio-visual products by independent producers. Recent data indicate that a group of large export-oriented producers is emerging.

The 1995-96 data on heritage institutions show that attendance is increasing at museums, historic sites, aquariums, nature parks and other heritage institutions. And visitors are paying more for the chance to visit these attractions.

Canadians spent less time tuned into their televisions and radios in the fall of 1996 compared with 1995. Television viewing time returned to more customary levels following a jump in the fall of 1995. For radio, the fall of 1996 was the third straight year of declining audiences.

More detail on all of these topics can be found in the Spring 1998 issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27), which is now available. See *How to order publications*. For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Culture Statistics Program.



OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Egg production, April 1998 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

RELEASE DATES: June 8 to 12, 1998 15

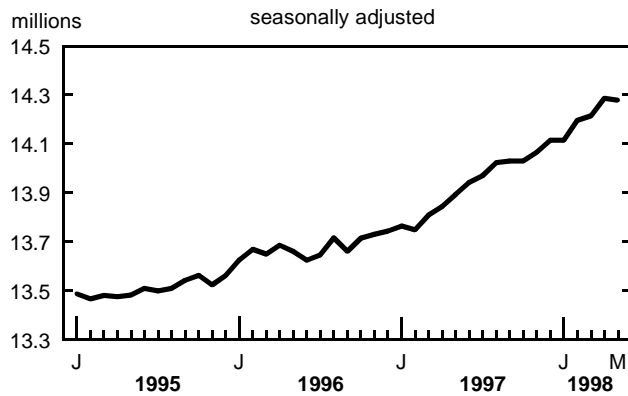
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

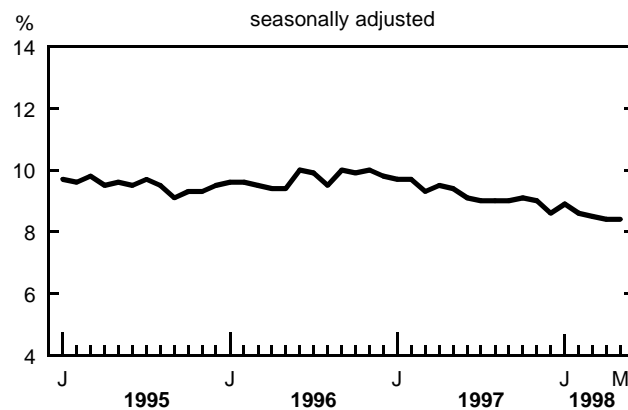
May 1998

Overall labour market conditions were little changed in May. Following an estimated increase of 72,000 in April, employment was virtually unchanged in May. Since the beginning of 1997, employment has been on a strong upward trend, with gains totalling 536,000 (+3.9%). In May, the unemployment rate remained at 8.4%.

Employment



Unemployment rate



Upward trend continues in full-time employment

Full-time employment increased slightly in May (+26,000), whereas there was a decline in part-time jobs (-34,000). All of the growth since the beginning of 1997 has been in full-time employment.

In May, adult employment was little changed. Among adult men, the pace of job growth has slowed so far this year, after strong gains in 1997. This leaves their employment up 3.7% since the beginning of 1997. Among adult women, job growth has picked up slightly this year. Their employment is now 4.4% greater than at the beginning of 1997.

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 was unchanged in May, with an increase of 18,000 full-time jobs offsetting a similar drop in part-time employment. Compared with the beginning of last year, youth employment has risen by 64,000 (+3.2%). In May, for a third consecutive month, the youth unemployment rate remained at 15.7%.

Summer jobs start on a good note

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey tracks people between the ages of 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and who intend to return to school in the fall.

The summer job market for students aged 20 to 24 shows signs of improvement. An estimated 55.4% of students aged 20 to 24 with plans to return to school in the fall were employed in May, up 1.1 percentage points from a year earlier. The unemployment rate for this same group also improved. At 17.2%, it was down 2.1 percentage points compared to a year earlier. While these signs are encouraging, the summer has started on a slower note than it did two years ago, when their employment rate was 4.2 percentage points higher and their jobless rate was 2.2 points lower.

Construction employment edges up

In May, employment in construction grew by 12,000, returning to the level of last December. This increase was offset by a loss of 13,000 jobs in education, a sector that has been on a downward trend since last November.

Although employment in manufacturing has changed little over the past two months, this industry has experienced robust growth of 193,000 (+9.2%) since the beginning of 1997. Over the same period, business and personal services has also contributed

strongly to overall employment growth, with gains totalling 233,000 (+8.3%).

Very few changes in the provinces

Except for Prince Edward Island, where employment rose by 1,000 (+2.0%), none of the provinces saw a significant change in employment in May.

Since the beginning of 1997, employment growth has been above the national average (+3.9%) in Newfoundland (+6.5%), Nova Scotia (+5.8%), Alberta (+5.5%), Ontario (+5.4%) and New Brunswick (+4.2%).

Over the longer term, relative employment growth since 1995 has been strongest in Alberta (+10.3%), Prince Edward Island (+8.8%), Nova Scotia (+7.5%) and Ontario (+6.9%), as can be seen on the following charts.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

The latest LFS results are always available starting at 7 a.m. on the release date. See www.statcan.ca on the Internet. Click on "Latest news from Statistics Canada".

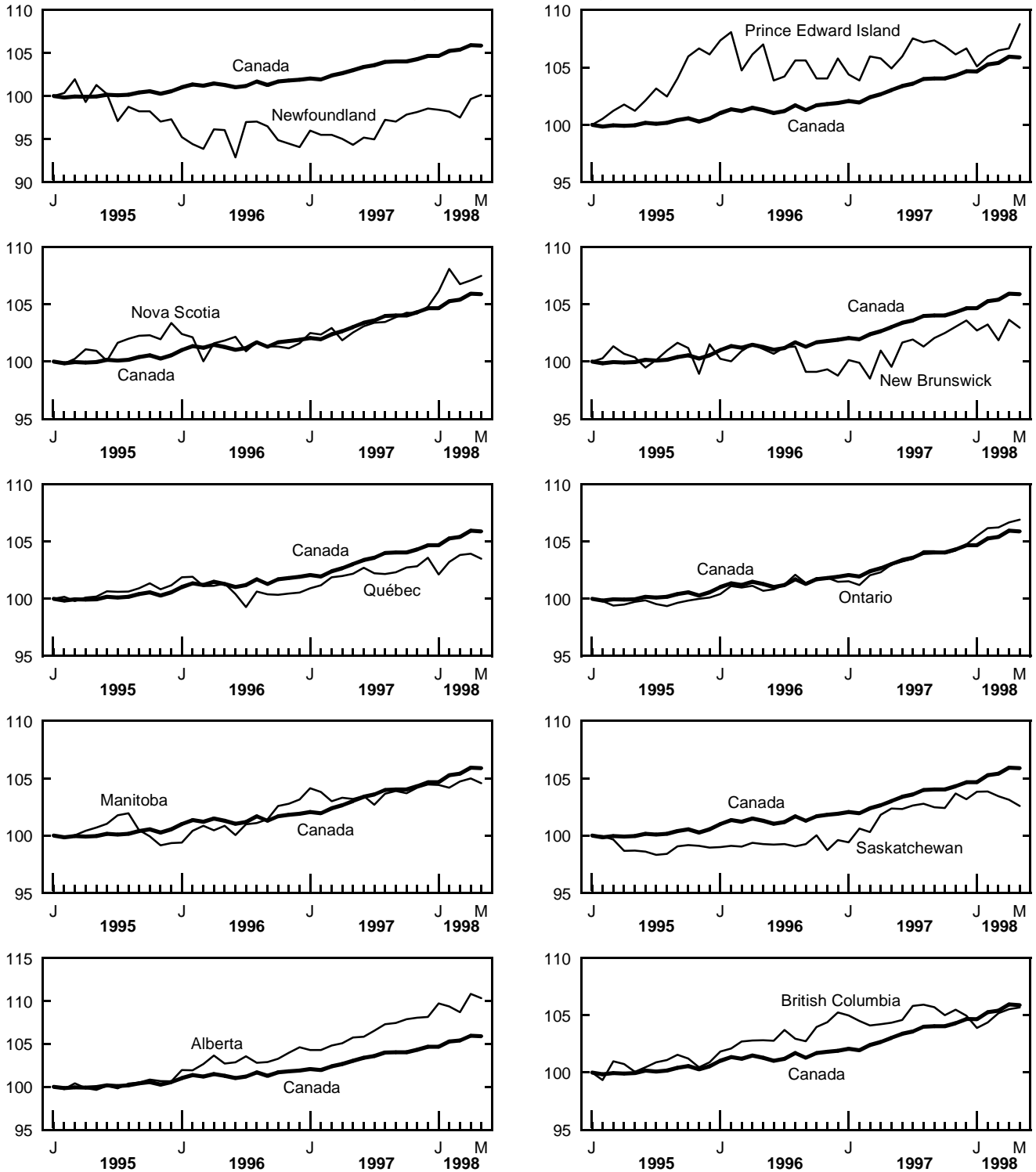
A summary publication, *Labour force information, for the week ending May 16, 1998* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103; fax version: 71-001-PFB, \$300/year) is available today. See *How to order publications*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, July 10.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division.

Employment Indexes

(January 1995=100, seasonally adjusted)



Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

| | April 1998 | May 1998 | April 1998 to May 1998 | April 1998 | May 1998 | April 1998 to May 1998 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | Labour force | | | Participation rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 15,590.8 | 15,585.9 | 0.0 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 0.0 |
| Newfoundland | 240.0 | 239.8 | -0.1 | 53.6 | 53.7 | 0.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 71.2 | 71.7 | 0.7 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 0.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 455.3 | 455.1 | 0.0 | 61.0 | 61.0 | 0.0 |
| New Brunswick | 373.7 | 367.8 | -1.6 | 61.7 | 60.7 | -1.0 |
| Quebec | 3,700.9 | 3,686.6 | -0.4 | 62.1 | 61.8 | -0.3 |
| Ontario | 6,028.0 | 6,037.3 | 0.2 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 0.0 |
| Manitoba | 576.8 | 573.4 | -0.6 | 66.9 | 66.5 | -0.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 508.6 | 503.7 | -1.0 | 66.7 | 66.0 | -0.7 |
| Alberta | 1,601.1 | 1,603.0 | 0.1 | 72.5 | 72.4 | -0.1 |
| British Columbia | 2,035.3 | 2,047.7 | 0.6 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 0.4 |
| | Employment | | | Employment rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 14,286.2 | 14,278.9 | -0.1 | 59.7 | 59.6 | -0.1 |
| Newfoundland | 198.5 | 199.5 | 0.5 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 0.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 60.8 | 62.0 | 2.0 | 56.8 | 57.9 | 1.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 406.2 | 407.7 | 0.4 | 54.5 | 54.7 | 0.2 |
| New Brunswick | 323.3 | 321.1 | -0.7 | 53.4 | 53.0 | -0.4 |
| Quebec | 3,313.4 | 3,299.7 | -0.4 | 55.6 | 55.3 | -0.3 |
| Ontario | 5,594.2 | 5,607.5 | 0.2 | 61.5 | 61.6 | 0.1 |
| Manitoba | 545.3 | 543.1 | -0.4 | 63.3 | 63.0 | -0.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 479.1 | 476.6 | -0.5 | 62.8 | 62.5 | -0.3 |
| Alberta | 1,518.6 | 1,511.9 | -0.4 | 68.8 | 68.3 | -0.5 |
| British Columbia | 1,846.8 | 1,849.8 | 0.2 | 58.7 | 58.8 | 0.1 |
| | Unemployment | | | Unemployment rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 1,304.6 | 1,307.0 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 |
| Newfoundland | 41.5 | 40.3 | -2.9 | 17.3 | 16.8 | -0.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 10.4 | 9.7 | -6.7 | 14.6 | 13.5 | -1.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 49.1 | 47.4 | -3.5 | 10.8 | 10.4 | -0.4 |
| New Brunswick | 50.4 | 46.7 | -7.3 | 13.5 | 12.7 | -0.8 |
| Quebec | 387.5 | 386.9 | -0.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 |
| Ontario | 433.8 | 429.7 | -0.9 | 7.2 | 7.1 | -0.1 |
| Manitoba | 31.5 | 30.3 | -3.8 | 5.5 | 5.3 | -0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 29.6 | 27.1 | -8.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | -0.4 |
| Alberta | 82.5 | 91.0 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 0.5 |
| British Columbia | 188.4 | 197.9 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 0.4 |

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

| | May 1997 | May 1998 | May 1997 to May 1998 | May 1997 | May 1998 | May 1997 to May 1998 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| unadjusted | | | | | | |
| | Labour force | | | Participation rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 15,472.1 | 15,713.2 | 1.6 | 65.4 | 65.6 | 0.2 |
| Newfoundland | 239.1 | 241.8 | 1.1 | 53.0 | 54.1 | 1.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 72.3 | 73.2 | 1.2 | 67.4 | 68.3 | 0.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 452.2 | 459.3 | 1.6 | 61.0 | 61.6 | 0.6 |
| New Brunswick | 369.3 | 377.4 | 2.2 | 61.2 | 62.3 | 1.1 |
| Quebec | 3,723.4 | 3,711.0 | -0.3 | 62.9 | 62.2 | -0.7 |
| Ontario | 5,946.7 | 6,077.8 | 2.2 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 0.4 |
| Manitoba | 580.1 | 577.3 | -0.5 | 67.4 | 67.0 | -0.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 514.1 | 512.5 | -0.3 | 67.7 | 67.2 | -0.5 |
| Alberta | 1,556.3 | 1,620.5 | 4.1 | 72.4 | 73.2 | 0.8 |
| British Columbia | 2,018.5 | 2,062.5 | 2.2 | 65.3 | 65.5 | 0.2 |
| | Employment | | | Employment rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 14,003.2 | 14,386.5 | 2.7 | 59.2 | 60.1 | 0.9 |
| Newfoundland | 183.3 | 194.8 | 6.3 | 40.7 | 43.6 | 2.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 62.4 | 64.9 | 4.0 | 58.2 | 60.6 | 2.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 389.6 | 408.5 | 4.9 | 52.6 | 54.8 | 2.2 |
| New Brunswick | 316.7 | 327.3 | 3.3 | 52.5 | 54.1 | 1.6 |
| Quebec | 3,293.7 | 3,336.0 | 1.3 | 55.6 | 55.9 | 0.3 |
| Ontario | 5,424.2 | 5,631.9 | 3.8 | 60.5 | 61.9 | 1.4 |
| Manitoba | 541.1 | 546.8 | 1.1 | 62.8 | 63.4 | 0.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 485.1 | 485.4 | 0.1 | 63.9 | 63.6 | -0.3 |
| Alberta | 1,463.4 | 1,525.6 | 4.3 | 68.1 | 68.9 | 0.8 |
| British Columbia | 1,843.6 | 1,865.5 | 1.2 | 59.6 | 59.3 | -0.3 |
| | Unemployment | | | Unemployment rate | | |
| | '000 | | % change | % | | change |
| Canada | 1,468.9 | 1,326.7 | -9.7 | 9.5 | 8.4 | -1.1 |
| Newfoundland | 55.7 | 47.0 | -15.6 | 23.3 | 19.4 | -3.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 9.9 | 8.3 | -16.2 | 13.7 | 11.3 | -2.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 62.6 | 50.8 | -18.8 | 13.8 | 11.1 | -2.7 |
| New Brunswick | 52.6 | 50.0 | -4.9 | 14.2 | 13.2 | -1.0 |
| Quebec | 429.7 | 375.0 | -12.7 | 11.5 | 10.1 | -1.4 |
| Ontario | 522.5 | 445.9 | -14.7 | 8.8 | 7.3 | -1.5 |
| Manitoba | 39.0 | 30.6 | -21.5 | 6.7 | 5.3 | -1.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 29.0 | 27.1 | -6.6 | 5.6 | 5.3 | -0.3 |
| Alberta | 92.9 | 94.9 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | -0.1 |
| British Columbia | 174.9 | 197.0 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 0.9 |

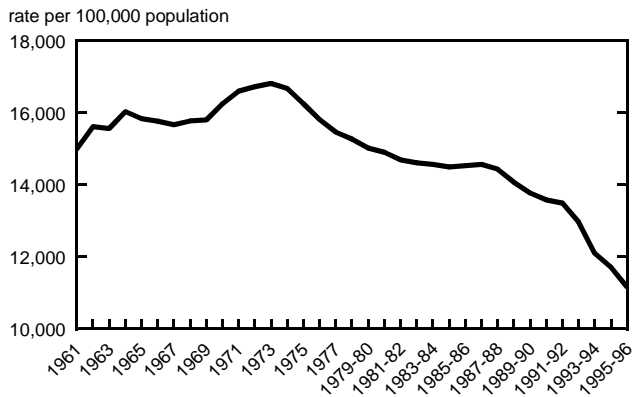
Hospital utilization

1995/96

In 1995/96, the rate at which Canadians were hospitalized reached an all-time low. The hospital discharge rate, a measure of hospital utilization, fell for a ninth consecutive year to its lowest level since 1961, when such data were first collected. This decrease follows the general pattern of decline observed since the mid-1970s.

The 1995/96 discharge rate (the number of hospital discharges or deaths per 100,000 population) was 11,165 per 100,000 population—the lowest since 1961 and well below the peak of 16,802 in 1973.

Hospital discharges continue long-term decline



Source: Statistics Canada and Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Hospitals reported 3.3 million discharges in 1995/96, 14% of which were related to pregnancy and childbirth. Another 14% involved the circulatory system (for example, heart disease), 11% pertained to the digestive system (such as hernias or ulcers) and 9% were related to asthma, pneumonia and other respiratory illnesses.

During the last decade, considerable change has occurred in hospital structures across the country.

Hospital and surgical discharges

A hospital discharge is the release or death of an in-patient (a person admitted to a hospital). When an in-patient has surgery, this is counted as a surgical discharge. While discharge data describe and measure the changing case-flow and workload within hospitals over time, these data do not indicate the number of unique individuals using hospital services. For instance, an individual could be included several different times in annual discharge totals. Counts of surgical discharges include the most responsible or primary surgical procedure undertaken; thus, a patient having two kinds of surgery during a single hospital stay would be counted as having one surgical procedure. The figures in this release refer to in-patient events only and exclude newborns and patients treated on an out-patient basis in, for example, emergency wards or day-surgery programs.

These changes range from hospital closures and administrative restructurings to the consolidation of services. Declines in hospital discharge rates are due to multiple factors. The trend toward more frequent use of ambulatory care and day surgery, improved medical technologies and treatments, as well as new pharmaceuticals, may have reduced the need for hospitalization or surgical intervention.

Discharge rates lowest in the Yukon, Quebec and Ontario

All provinces and territories except two followed the national trend of a decline in the hospital discharge rate in 1995/96. In both Newfoundland and the Yukon, the rate increased 5%. The largest decreases in the discharge rate occurred in Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Quebec.

Hospital discharge rates continue to be lowest in the Yukon at 9,192 per 100,000 population, followed by Quebec at 10,548 and Ontario at 10,623. Saskatchewan recorded the highest rate (15,638), followed by New Brunswick (15,383) and Prince Edward Island (13,633).

Hospital discharges

| | 1995/96 | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1994/95 |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | number | to 1995/96 | rate ¹ | to 1995/96 |
| Canada | 3,320,789 | -3.5 | 11,165 | -4.7 |
| Newfoundland | 70,192 | 4.6 | 12,211 | 5.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 18,593 | -9.7 | 13,633 | -10.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 116,007 | -3.7 | 12,334 | -4.2 |
| New Brunswick | 117,004 | -0.8 | 15,383 | -1.1 |
| Quebec | 776,224 | -4.4 | 10,548 | -5.1 |
| Ontario | 1,185,434 | -2.5 | 10,623 | -4.0 |
| Manitoba | 143,741 | -3.1 | 12,633 | -3.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 159,293 | -3.8 | 15,638 | -4.3 |
| Alberta | 300,417 | -8.5 | 10,874 | -9.8 |
| British Columbia | 423,238 | -2.3 | 11,151 | -4.6 |
| Yukon | 2,843 | 10.3 | 9,192 | 5.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 7,803 | 0.9 | 11,825 | -0.5 |

¹ Rates are calculated based on 100,000 population.
 Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information

Patterns differ for males and females

Men and women were admitted overnight to hospital for vastly different reasons. Among male patients, heart diseases accounted for the largest share of discharges in 1995/96, followed by diseases of the digestive system and respiratory system.

Hospital discharges of males, by five leading diagnoses and surgical procedures

| | 1995/96 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | % | number |
| Discharges, total | | 1,390,110 |
| Heart and stroke diseases | 19.0 | 264,497 |
| Diseases of digestive system | 13.1 | 182,409 |
| Diseases of respiratory system | 12.1 | 168,694 |
| Injury and poisoning | 10.3 | 143,824 |
| Cancer | 7.4 | 103,064 |
| Sub-total | 61.9 | 862,488 |
| | % | number |
| Surgical procedures, total | | 728,176 |
| Digestive system | 20.0 | 145,308 |
| Musculoskeletal system | 15.0 | 109,373 |
| Cardiovascular system | 14.2 | 103,277 |
| Genital organs | 5.7 | 41,800 |
| Operations on the urinary tract | 5.2 | 37,900 |
| Sub-total | 60.1 | 437,658 |

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information.

For female patients, pregnancy and childbirth represented by far the largest proportion of discharges, followed by diseases of the heart and digestive system.

Hospital discharges of females, by five leading diagnoses and surgical procedures

| | 1995/96 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | % | number |
| Discharges, total | | 1,930,656 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth | 24.8 | 478,336 |
| Heart and stroke diseases | 10.7 | 207,457 |
| Diseases of digestive system | 10.1 | 194,595 |
| Diseases of respiratory system | 7.6 | 146,464 |
| Diseases of genitourinary system | 7.0 | 135,836 |
| Subtotal | 60.2 | 1,162,688 |
| | % | number |
| Surgical procedures, total | | 1,167,545 |
| Obstetrical procedures | 32.2 | 375,581 |
| Digestive system | 12.9 | 150,680 |
| Genital organs | 10.7 | 124,570 |
| Musculoskeletal system | 9.4 | 109,935 |
| Cardiovascular system | 5.3 | 62,116 |
| Sub-total | 70.5 | 822,882 |

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information.

Patients spending far less time in hospital

In 1995/96 the average patient spent 10.7 days in hospital, about a day shorter than a decade earlier. The 3.3 million hospital discharges in 1995/96 represented 35.5 million patient-days, down 5% from a year earlier and 17% lower than a decade earlier.

Contributing to this decline is the fact that many services historically requiring hospitalization are shifting to out-patient programs, such as for cataract surgery. In other instances, patients are having minimally invasive surgery and are discharged sooner after admission.

Patients who years ago would have spent 10 days in hospital for gallbladder removal are now discharged within days of being admitted. New mothers who used to remain in hospital up to a week after giving birth, now typically go home within 48 hours.

Elderly account for over half of hospital use

Historically, the elderly accounted for a large proportion of the total hospital days in Canada. Of the 35.5 million hospital days in 1995/96, the elderly accounted for 60% (or 21.3 million days), although they represented only 12% of the population that year.

As the number of people aged 65 and over and their share of the total population continue to increase over the next several decades, total hospital bed requirements such as long-term care are expected to increase.

In-patient surgery continues to decline

Declines in hospital discharge rates, length of stay, and patient-days were accompanied by a decrease in the number of patients having surgery as part of their hospitalization. In 1995/96, hospital discharges involving surgery amounted to 1.9 million, down 5% from a year earlier and 16% lower than a decade earlier. Just over half of all hospital discharges involved surgery. Women were considerably more likely than men to undergo surgery, 62% compared with 38%. However, obstetrical procedures, which accounted for nearly one in three surgical procedures performed on women, explain most of the difference.

The 1995/96 data on hospital discharges were collected by the Canadian Institute for Health

Information. For further information on the data, contact Sherry Kennedy (416-429-0477, ext. 3532; fax: 416-429-1953), Canadian Institute for Health Information.

For further information on trends in hospital discharges, contact Peter Morrison (613-951-1637), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

Preliminary data from the 1995/96 Annual Hospital Survey are now available from the Canadian Institute for Health Information. For further information on the 1995/96 data, contact Terry Campbell (613-241-7860, ext. 4006; fax: 613-241-8120), Canadian Institute for Health Information. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Registered nurses

1997

The number of registered nurses in Canada declined marginally between 1992 and 1997. However, the number actually employed in nursing decreased at a much faster pace.

In 1997, the proportion of registered nurses employed in nursing declined 1.8% to 229,990, according to data on the supply and employment patterns of registered nurses released jointly by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Institute for Health Information and the Canadian Nurses Association.

Of the registered nurses employed in nursing in 1997, 47% or 107,567 worked part time, compared with 34% or 80,625 in 1992.

The decrease in registered nurses employed in nursing and the growth in population has increased the ratio of nurses to population (i.e., there are fewer nurses to population). In 1997, the ratio was 1 nurse for every 131 people; this compares with 1 nurse for every 122 people in 1992.

This increase in the ratio of registered nurses employed in nursing to population was evident in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The ratio did not change in Quebec.

Changes in the place of employment for registered nurse reflect the move toward an expanded role for community-based care. This is a result of health-care reform initiatives and of the needs created by the aging population. The number of registered nurses working in community health care (home care) and in nursing home settings has increased.

Place of employment for registered nurses

| | 1992 | | 1997 | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | number | % | number | % |
| Hospital | 155,115 | 66.3 | 145,688 | 63.3 |
| Community health | 9,860 | 4.2 | 15,774 | 6.9 |
| Nursing home | 21,105 | 9.0 | 27,766 | 12.1 |
| Home care | 6,901 | 2.9 | 9,815 | 4.3 |
| Educational institution | 6,088 | 2.6 | 5,366 | 2.3 |
| Physician's office | 5,596 | 2.4 | 5,865 | 2.6 |
| Other ¹ | 22,901 | 9.8 | 17,073 | 7.4 |
| Not stated | 6,562 | 2.8 | 2,643 | 1.1 |
| Total | 234,128 | 100.0 | 229,990 | 100.0 |

¹ Other includes business/industry, private nursing, self-employed and association/government.

For example, 63% of all registered nurses were working in hospitals in 1997, down from 66% in 1992. By contrast, during the same time period, the proportion

of nurses working in community health care grew from 4% to 7%, while the proportion working in nursing homes increased from 9% in 1992 to 12% in 1997.

For further information on this release, contact Jill Strachan (613-241-7860, ext. 4027), Canadian Institute for Health Information; Susan Hicks (613-237-2159, ext. 219), Canadian Nurses Association; or Cyril Nair (613-951-8387), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada.

Census family incomes

1996

Another report from the Survey of Consumer Finances is now available. *Family incomes, census families, 1996* presents data on average family income and on the distribution of families by income group and various characteristics for 1996. Historical data for the period from 1980 to 1996 by family type (for example, two-parent and lone-parent families) are presented as well.

This report uses a narrower concept of the family—the census family—than the "economic family" concept used in the survey's main report, *Income distributions by size in Canada, 1996* (13-207-XPB, \$46), which was released on December 22, 1997. Census families consist of married couples and parents with never-married children, whereas economic families include everyone related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Family incomes, census families, 1996 (13-208-XPB, \$28) is now available. To order this report, or to order custom tabulations, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

Public sector employment, wages and salaries

1997 (preliminary)

Public sector employment and wages/salaries declined in 1997 for a fifth consecutive year. Employment fell by 70,000 or 2.4%, while wages and salaries fell by \$1.8 billion or 1.7%.

Federal government employment fell by 18,000 employees. This represents 26% of the total decline in public sector employment. Provincial and territorial employment fell by 16,000, which represents 23% of the total decline. The largest decrease in employment

occurred at the local level of government, with a decrease of 21,000, or 30% of the total decline in public sector employment.

Government business enterprises declined by 15,000 in 1997 or 21% of the total decline in public sector employment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2720, 2860, 2863, 2864 and 2866.

The annual publication *Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1996* (72-209-XPB, \$44) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

Custom tabulations of these data are also available. For further information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Viola Jabbour, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661; jabbvio@statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Leroux (613-951-8565), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division. ■

Rental Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey 1995

Summary data are now available from the Rental Repair and Renovation Expenditure Survey, which was conducted on behalf of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation between July and September 1996. This survey gathered information on expenditures made by landlords for repairs, renovations, alterations and additions to residential rental property. A public-use microdata file is being prepared for release later this year.

For further information about this survey, contact Stephen Arrowsmith (613-951-0566; aroste@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. ■

Cement

April 1998

Manufacturers shipped 1 000 121 tonnes of cement in April, up 4.1% from 960 863 tonnes in April 1997, and a 45.7% increase from 686 622 (revised) tonnes in March 1998.

For January to April 1998, cement shipments totalled 2 640 070 (revised) tonnes, 8.7% growth from 2 427 840 tonnes during the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1998 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527; rjoubert@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Egg production

April 1998 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates of egg production are now available for April 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (23-003-XPB, \$110/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For further information on this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat—a weekly review, June 5, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3; outside Canada: US\$3).

Infomat—a weekly review, June 5, 1998
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Labour force information, For the week ending
May 16, 1998
Catalogue number 71-001-PPB
(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).
Available at 7:00 a.m. today.

Focus on culture, Spring 1998
Catalogue number 87-004-XPB
(Canada: \$9/\$27; outside Canada: US\$9/US\$27).

All prices exclude sales tax.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* (11-204-XPE, \$16; outside Canada: US\$16).

Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-800-889-9734

Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033

Internet:


order@statcan.ca

To order a publication by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Operations and Integration Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

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

Ontario 1-206 (if applicable) 1-800-387-6445



Thursday, June 5, 1998
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 60 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 10
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103, prictim@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088, prevcha@statcan.ca)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1998. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.

RELEASE DATES

June 8 to 12, 1998
(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 8 | Industrial capacity utilization rates | First quarter 1998 |
| 9 | Families: social and economic characteristics, occupied private dwellings, housing costs | 1996 Census |
| 10 | New Housing Price Index | April 1998 |
| 10 | The booming market for programmers | 1992-1997 |
| 11 | Canadian social trends | Summer 1998 |
| 12 | New motor vehicle sales | April 1998 |
