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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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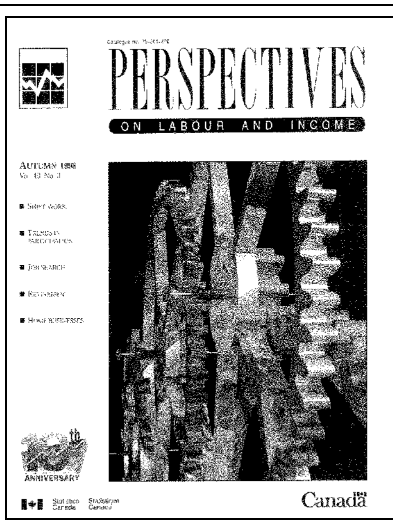
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on following page)



Perspectives on labour and income

Autumn 1998

The feature article in the autumn issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* looks at couples who do shift work. For the first time, the Survey of Work Arrangements reveals information on the hours that dual-earner couples work and the degree to which their work schedules overlap. The analysis compares couples who work shifts with those who do not. A second article, "Labour force participation in the 1990's", questions the labour market discouragement theory and provides some explanation for the decade's declining participation rate. A third article, "Looking for work", examines how job search methods have changed over the past 20 years. Two other articles, "Retirement patterns of working couples" and "Home-based entrepreneurs", along with a comparative profile of the North American labour markets and census income data, conclude the issue.

The Autumn 1998 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, $18/$58) is now available. For further information, contact Marie-Paule Robert (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

OTHER RELEASES

StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc

September 1998

The *CANSIM Time Series Directory*, a guide to the data contained in the CANSIM time series database, is now available.

The StatCan: CANSIM Directory Disc contains the CANSIM Time Series Directory, the Statistical Data Documentation System (a database of the surveys and statistical programs used in Statistics Canada) and the latest version of the Statistics Canada Thesaurus. Finding information in this Windows version of the CD-ROM is easier than ever. An entire CANSIM matrix or Statistical Data Documentation System (SDDS) survey can be searched as a single entity and you can narrow a search to include only active series or those with a specific security level. Specially designed dialogue boxes guide users through the most typical searches. Hyperlinks between the CANSIM matrices and the SDDS surveys allow quick access to more detail for both.

The September 1998 edition of the *CANSIM Time Series Directory* (10F0005XCB) is now available in a Windows format on CD-ROM. An annual subscription of four quarterly issues is $103.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Field crop reporting series: Grain stocks

July 31, 1998

At July 31, 1998, total stocks of wheat, durum wheat, and canola were all 30% to 50% lower than year earlier levels as well as their respective five-year averages. Durum wheat stocks were the lowest in 12 years.

Total wheat stocks fall below five-year average

Total stocks of wheat (stocks held on farms plus stocks in commercial positions — such as mills, elevators or terminals) totalled 5,989 thousand tonnes, down 33% compared with the five-year average of 8,953 thousand tonnes. Stocks have not been this low since the 5,679 thousand tonnes recorded in 1995. Commercial stocks made up about 85% of the total at July 31, 1998. Both durum wheat and wheat excluding durum farm stocks declined compared with the same period in 1997. The major factors for the decrease in total wheat stocks were the 19% drop in production in 1997 and the 3% increase in exports between August 1997 and July 1998.

Total stocks of grain at July 31

	1997	1998	1997 to 1998
	'000 tonnes		% change
All wheat	**9,047**	**5,989**	**-34**
Wheat excluding durum	7,543	5,214	-31
Barley	2,919	2,457	-16
Canola	563	334	-41
Durum wheat	1,503	776	-48
Oats	812	865	7
Flax	105	105	0

Total stocks of canola plummet

Farm stocks of canola fell by 220 thousand tonnes leaving total stocks 41% below last year and 48% lower than the five-year average. Commercial stocks remained relatively unchanged and make up 70% of total stocks this year. Production increased by 22% in 1997, allowing producers to increase deliveries by 31% from August 1997 to the end of July this year. About half of the deliveries were processed in Canada where crushings increased by 20%. The other half went to exports which increased by 19%.

Lower production and higher feeding reduced total stocks of barley

Total stocks of barley, Canada's staple feed-grain, were 462 thousand tonnes less than last year and 6% lower than the five-year average of 2.6 million tonnes. Both farm and commercial stocks experienced declines of over 200 thousand tonnes. Farm stocks make up 69% of the total. A 12% drop in production in the 1997/98 crop-year and an increase in domestic livestock feeding were major factors in the decline of total stocks. The drop in stocks would have been larger had traditional customers, Japan and Saudi Arabia, not been able to find more competitive sources to meet their needs. August to July exports declined by 31%.

Field crop reporting series no. 6: Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1998 (22-002-XPB, $15/$88) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

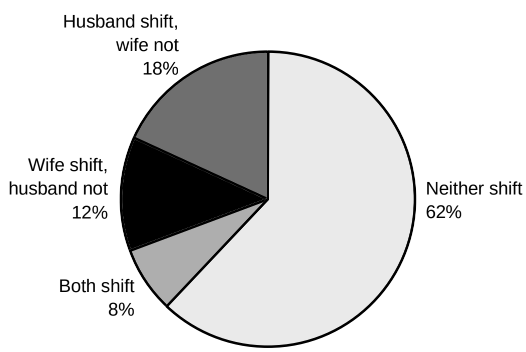
For further information on the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-5138; *burrdav@statcan.ca*), or Dave Roeske (613-951-0572; *roesdav@statcan.ca*), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Couples who do shift work

1995

Four out of 10 (634,000) dual-earner couples working full time had at least one spouse doing shift work, according to the 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements. This first-time look at the schedules of dual-earner couples showed that the time spouses could spend together was shorter among those who did shift work. Because of staggered schedules, and on average longer workdays, couples where one partner did shift work had considerably less time off together (11.5 hours) compared with couples who did not perform shift work (16 hours).

In 4 out of 10 dual-earner couples at least one partner works shift



1,670,000 couples

Although staggered schedules can be an advantage for families with children or elderly relatives at home, it can increase family stress as well as affect potential time available for family activities. This is even more true when schedules are not known in advance. Among couples who did shift work, 74% reported varying start and end times for at least one spouse's job, compared with only 32% for non-shift couples.

The vast majority of those who did shift work reported that it was a requirement of the job. However, roughly 1 in 10 (proportionally more women than men) did shift work for reasons other than the job requirements. The most common other reason reported by husbands was to earn more money, while for wives it was to care for children or other family members.

As most respondents reported, shift work comes with the job. All the blue-collar occupations had above-average rates for shift work, as did occupations in medicine and service. Because 4 out of 10 husbands were employed in blue-collar occupations, compared with only 1 in 10 wives, their overall rate of shift work was higher.

Women had higher rates of shift work in only two occupational groups compared with men: professional (24% versus 18%) and sales (30% versus 17%). Within these broad groups, two sizeable sub-groups (nursing and commodity sales) where women predominate, had high rates of shift work.

Working for the public or private sector also made a difference. Women working for the public sector were less likely to do shift work compared with men (10% versus 22%, respectively). Even though men had higher rates in the private sector (27%), their presence in essential services, such as law enforcement and firefighting, also increased their likelihood of shift work in the public sector.

Workers covered by a collective agreement were also more likely to do shift work. Some 32% of husbands and 23% of wives who benefited from such coverage did shift work, compared with 20% and 18% of non-unionized workers.

Further analysis showed that both husbands and wives had significantly increased chances of doing shift work if they had spent 10 years or less on the job, compared with those who had 20 years or more, although age, and not just the length of time on the job, may have been a factor.

Data source and definitions

The Survey of Work Arrangements, sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada, was conducted as a supplement to the November 1995 Labour Force Survey. It collected, among other things, data on the work schedules and hours of work of all paid workers.

Full-time dual-earner couples include those married or in a common-law relationship at the time of the survey, and where both partners were paid workers who usually spent 30 or more hours a week at their main job. The rationale behind selecting such couples is that two full-time work schedules are more likely to cause work-family tension than are one or more part-time schedules.

Shift work includes a regular evening, night or graveyard shift, rotating or split shift, on-call, casual or other form of irregular work arrangement.

Non-shift work is a regular daytime schedule.

The Autumn issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001-XPE, $18/$58) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on the concepts, methods and data quality in this release, contact Katherine Marshall (613-951-6890) or Marie-Paule Robert (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

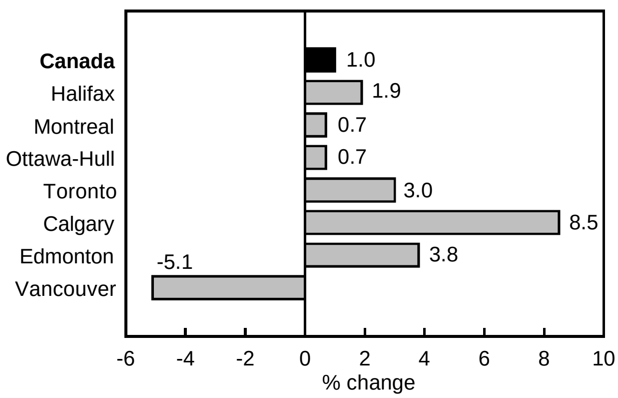
OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

July 1998

The New Housing Price Index for Canada advanced 1.0% in July 1998 compared with the same period a year earlier. The index, which tracks contractors' selling prices for new homes, increased 0.1% in July compared with a month earlier.

New housing price indexes
July 1997 to July 1998



The largest monthly increase occurred in Calgary (+0.5%) as some builders passed on increases in construction costs to new home buyers. Smaller increases were noted in several other Canadian cities, as builders reacted to improving market conditions. However, these increases were moderated by monthly declines in Halifax (-1.2%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (-0.1%) and Vancouver (-0.1%). Contractors attributed the declines to various competitive factors.

Annual changes varied considerably among the cities surveyed. The largest annual increase was in the active Calgary (+8.5%) market. The largest annual decreases occurred in the very competitive markets of Victoria (-6.9%) and Vancouver (-5.1%). With Toronto's significant impact on the Canada level index, the annual increase of 3.0% in the active Toronto market was a major factor in the annual increase of 1.0% for the Canada total index.

New housing price indexes
(1992=100)

	July 1998	July 1997 to July 1998	June 1998 to July 1998
		% change	
Canada	**100.2**	**1.0**	**0.1**
House only	100.7	1.6	0.2
Land only	101.8	0.4	-
St.John's	96.0	-1.1	-
Halifax	107.7	1.9	-1.2
Charlottetown	101.4	-2.8	0.2
St John-Moncton-Fredericton	93.4	-1.4	-
Quebec City	98.9	1.3	-
Montréal	102.3	0.7	-
Ottawa-Hull	97.8	0.7	0.4
Toronto	102.2	3.0	0.2
Hamilton	101.8	2.7	-
St. Catharines-Niagara	99.8	3.1	0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	100.4	2.3	0.1
London	97.7	0.1	-
Windsor	105.4	0.7	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	100.2	-3.0	-0.1
Winnipeg	112.3	0.9	0.1
Regina	123.9	3.2	0.2
Saskatoon	112.6	2.0	-
Calgary	124.2	8.5	0.5
Edmonton	107.9	3.8	0.1
Vancouver	87.7	-5.1	-0.1
Victoria	78.4	-6.9	0.3

\- *Nil or zero.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9921.

The third quarter 1998 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, $24/$79) will be available in December. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on the concepts, methods and data quality in this release, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; *infounit@statcan.ca*), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Energy supply and demand

1997 and fourth quarter 1997

Production of primary energy in Canada increased 1.9% in 1997 — the lowest yearly advance since 1990. The slowdown was primarily due to lower domestic demand with a return to more normal temperatures in 1997 following unseasonably cold temperatures in

1996. The modest gain in 1997 was due to increased production of crude oil, coal and natural gas. Production of primary electricity and natural gas liquids declined.

Crude oil exports to the United States posted a solid 8.2% increase in 1997. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where a combination of reduced reliance on shipments from the Persian Gulf and declines in indigenous production has increased the demand for shipments from Canada. Coal (+5.9%), primary electricity (+3.2%) and natural gas (+2.2%) exports all posted advances in 1997.

Energy consumption in Canada was 1.0% higher than in 1996 — the smallest yearly increase since 1991, when energy use declined by 1.6%. The industrial sector's energy consumption edged up 1.6%, due to increased energy demand by the manufacturing and by the mining, oil and gas extraction industries. The transportation sector (+2.8%) and the commercial sector (+3.4%) both consumed more energy compared with the same period a year earlier. The residential sector's energy consumption decreased 4.8%.

In the fourth quarter of 1997, production of primary energy rose 2.6% over the same quarter in 1996. Both coal (+9.2%) and crude oil (+6.3%) posted strong gains.

Energy demand declined 1.4% from the fourth quarter of 1996. The residential (-7.7%) and commercial (-3.1%) sectors accounted for much of the decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1997 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003-XPB, $43/$141), will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on the concepts, methods and data quality in this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; *smalgar@statcan.ca*), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division.

Energy supply and demand

	Fourth quarter 1996[r]	Fourth quarter 1997	Fourth quarter 1996[r] to fourth quarter 1997	1996[r]	1997	1996[r] to 1997
	Petajoules[1]		% change	Petajoules[1]		% change
Production[2]	**3,872**	**3,974**	**2.6**	**14,962**	**15,244**	**1.9**
Exports[2]	1,863	1,962	5.3	7,104	7,435	4.7
Imports[2]	530	628	18.5	1,977	2,221	12.4
Availability (supply) [2]	2,625	2,629	0.2	9,945	10,014	0.7
Non-energy use	209	194	-7.2	845	808	-4.4
Demand	**1,917**	**1,889**	**-1.4**	**7,129**	**7,201**	**1.0**
Industrial	595	596	0.0	2,247	2,283	1.6
Transportation	546	557	1.9	2,130	2,189	2.8
Residential and agriculture	449	419	-6.5	1,586	1,530	-3.6
Commercial and government	327	318	-2.8	1,166	1,200	2.9

1 *A 30 litre gasoline fill-up contains about one gigajoule of energy. A petajoule is one million gigajoules.*
2 *Primary energy sources: coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, and hydro and nuclear electricity.*
r *Revised data.*

■

Steel pipe and tubing

July 1998

Steel pipe and tubing production for July totalled 163 112 tonnes, an 8.2% decrease from 177 610 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of July 1998 totalled 1 460 566 tonnes, up 11.0% from 1 315 376 tonnes during the same period in 1997.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1998 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011-XPB, $7/$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on the concepts, methods and data quality in this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; *shinand@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins
July 1998

Chemical firms produced 195 940 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1998, a 0.7% decrease from 197 264 tonnes in July 1997.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 354 982 metric tonnes, up 7.1% from 1 265 200 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1998 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XPB, $7/62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on the concepts, methods and data quality in this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613–951-9836; *desrosi@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Basic summary tabulations
1996 Census

This series from the 1996 Census provides summary information for small geographic areas of the country in tabulations using two or more inter-related census variables.

The entire series comprises 66 basic tabulations. Released today are 13 tabulations on occupied private dwellings and housing costs. Geographies include census divisions and subdivisions; census metropolitan areas, tracted census agglomerations and census tracts; federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order); federal electoral districts (1987 Representation Order) and enumeration areas; and forward sortation areas. All geographies include data for Canada, provinces and territories.

Prices begin with a flat fee of $60, plus $1 for each of the first 100 geographic areas, and $.05 for each additional area.

For further information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

College and university financial data
1995/96 (actual) and 1996/97 (preliminary)

Revenue and expenditure data for colleges and universities are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 00590203 and 00590206.

For further information on this release, contact Edith Paquin (613-951-1668) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series No. 6: Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31
Catalogue number 22-002-XPB
(Canada: $15/$88; outside Canada: US$15/US$88).

Sawmills and planning mills, June 1998
Catalogue number 35-003-XPB
(Canada: $12/$114; outside Canada: US$12/US$114).

Shipments of office furniture products, semi-annual period ended June 30, 1998
Catalogue number 35-006SXPB
(Canada: $14/$28; outside Canada: US$14/US$28).

Wood industries, 1995
Catalogue number 35-250-XPB
(Canada: $55; outside Canada: US$55).

Cement, July 1998
Catalogue number 44-001-XPB
(Canada: $7/$62; outside Canada: US$7/US$62).

Surface and marine transport: Service bulletin, Vol. 14, no. 3
Catalogue number 50-002-XIB
(Canada: $10/$62; outside Canada: US$10/US$62).

Exports by country, January-June 1998
Catalogue number 65-003-XMB
(Canada: $62/$206; outside Canada: US$62/US$206).

Exports by country, January-June 1998
Catalogue number 65-003-XPB
(Canada: $124/$412; outside Canada: US$124/US$412).

Perspective on labour and income, Autumn 1998
Catalogue number 75-001-XPE
(Canada: $18/$58; outside Canada: US$18/US$58).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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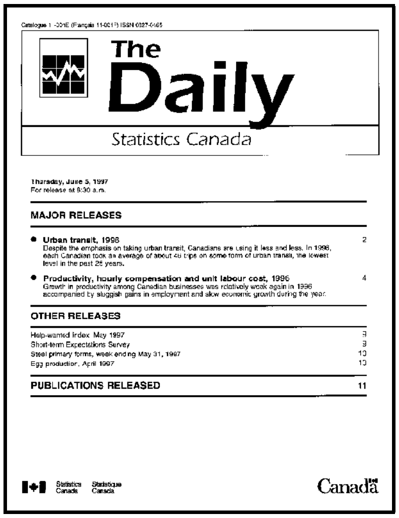

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 45 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 relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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