



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, May 10, 1999**

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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There are no major releases today.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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## OTHER RELEASES

### Non-residential building construction price indexes

First quarter 1999

The composite price index for non-residential building construction (1992=100) for the first quarter of 1999 stands at 113.2, a 0.2% increase over the previous quarter and up 1.3% from the same quarter one year ago.

From the fourth quarter of 1998 to the first quarter of 1999, the index for Halifax increased 0.5%, followed by Toronto (+0.4%), Montreal, Ottawa and Calgary (+0.3%), Edmonton (+0.2%), and Vancouver (+0.1%).

### Non-residential building construction price indexes

(1992=100)

	First quarter 1999	First quarter 1998 to first quarter 1999	Fourth quarter 1998 to first quarter 1999
		% change	
<b>Composite</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Halifax	105.7	1.6	0.5
Montreal	110.9	1.6	0.3
Ottawa	112.0	1.5	0.3
Toronto	114.2	2.0	0.4
Calgary	114.0	1.5	0.3
Edmonton	113.7	1.6	0.2
Vancouver	115.3	0.6	0.1

**Note:** Non-residential building construction price indexes provide an indication of changes in construction costs in seven major urban areas across Canada (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver). Three construction categories — industrial, commercial and institutional buildings — are represented by selected models (a light factory building, an office building, a warehouse, a shopping centre and a school). Besides the city indexes and seven city composites, a further breakdown of the changes in costs is available by trade group (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical) within the building types. These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade group contractors. They report data on various categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead and profit) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9930 and 9931.

The first quarter 1999 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in June.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [chailou@statcan.ca](mailto:chailou@statcan.ca)), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

### Educational staff of community colleges and vocational schools

1996-97

During 1996-97, community colleges and public vocational schools employed over 65,000 full-time and part-time educational staff.

Although the number of full-time and part-time educational staff was about half-and-half at the national level, there were wide variations among the provinces and territories. Close to two-thirds of the educational personnel in Ontario were part-time. Conversely, almost all staff in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were full-time.

Nationally, just over half (55%) of college educational staff were male. Again, however, there was significant provincial variation. Men were particularly predominant in the Atlantic provinces. On the other hand, the Yukon and Northwest Territories had a majority of female staff.

Male representation was even higher (60%) among full-time staff. In Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, males accounted for more than two-thirds of full-time teachers.

As is true for university faculty, aging is an important issue at the college level. Many college staff were hired during the significant growth period of the 1970s. Among full-time male staff in 1996-97, 47% were aged 50 and over. Provinces with the highest proportion of male full-time staff aged 50 and over were Ontario (55%) and British-Columbia (50%), where, as a result, attrition through retirement will be particularly significant over the next few years.

**Note:** Educational staff comprises academic administrators (deans, directors, chairpersons, co-ordinators, department heads and supervisors)

engaged in some teaching in addition to performing administrative duties; teaching staff (teachers, instructors or lecturers); academic advisors and career counsellors (individuals who help guide students into the different educational programs); and employment counsellors who, as part of their job, help students make decisions about academic programs. Time series are not available since this is the first year of full coverage from this survey.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506; [bourber@statcan.ca](mailto:bourber@statcan.ca)). To obtain tables or make general inquiries, contact Sharon-Anne Gibbs (613-951-1503; [gibbsha@statcan.ca](mailto:gibbsha@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

## Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending April 21, 1999

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending April 21, 1999, decreased 3.8% to 4.8 million tonnes from the same period of 1998. The number of cars loaded decreased 1.9%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 379 000 tonnes, an 11.0% increase from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures increased 12.4%.

Total traffic decreased 2.9% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 76.1 million tonnes, a 4.6% decrease from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; [laroque@statcan.ca](mailto:laroque@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Steel wire and specified wire products

March 1999

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 78 543 tonnes in March, up 7.4% from 73 163 tonnes (revised) in March 1998. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The February 1999 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire* products (41-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) will be available shortly.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; [saineti@statcan.ca](mailto:saineti@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Cement

March 1999




Manufacturers shipped 619 048 tonnes of cement in March, up 24.8% from 495 967 tonnes in February and down 9.8% from 686 622 tonnes in March 1998.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 1 524 684 tonnes, down 7.0% from 1 639 949 (revised) during the same period in 1998.

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

The March 1999 issue of *Cement* (44-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) will be available shortly.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-9837; [sainteti@statcan.ca](mailto:sainteti@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997	
For release at 8:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b>	2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b>	4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
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• <b>Short-term Expectations Survey</b>	2
• <b>Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997</b>	12
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