



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 29, 1991

NOT FOR LOAN

For release at 8:30 a.m. April 29, 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

NE S'EMPRUNTE PAS

CANADA

STATISTIQUE
CANADA

LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1991** 2
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$529.61, up 6.2% from a year earlier.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, March 1991** 5
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.1% from a year earlier.
- **Government Spending on Justice Services, 1975-76 to 1989-90** 6
In 1989-90, Canadian justice services cost over \$7 billion and employed over 100,000 people.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1991 7
- Production and Sales of Major Appliances, March 1991 7
- Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1991 7
- Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1990 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

Postal Code Conversion File

January 1991

The January 1991 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF), which links Canada Post Corporation's six-character postal codes with Statistics Canada's standard geographic areas such as census subdivisions and census tracts, is now available. The base file was created in 1986 and the previous update was in January 1990.

The file contains over 709,000 postal code records, as of January 1991, linked to the 1986 Standard Geographical Classification and 1986 Census geographic areas. This new version contains an additional 19,390 postal codes. The linkage accuracy ranges from 88% to 99.8%, depending on the geographic level.

The file is available for Canada, the provinces and territories, as well as user-defined geographic areas and can be obtained on tape or diskette.

For further information, contact Barbara King or Guylaine Duperré, Marketing and Client Liaison (613-951-3889), Geography Division (Fax: 613-951-0569).



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

February 1991 (Unadjusted)

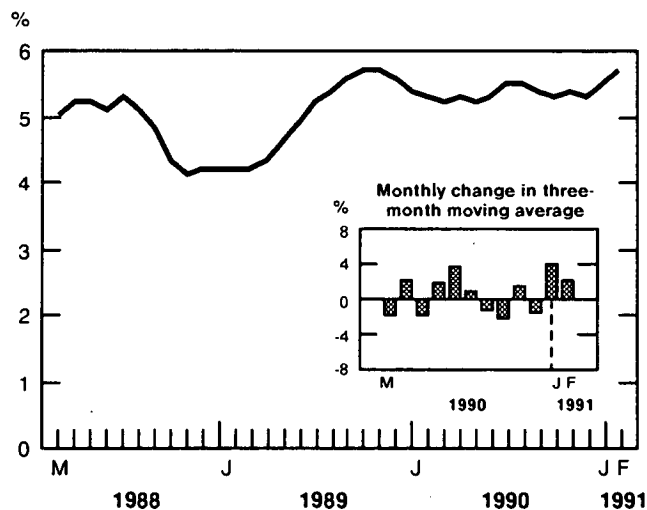
Industrial Aggregate Summary

In February, the preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$529.61, up 0.6% from January. Earnings increased by 6.2%² (\$30.97) from February 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,493,000, down 89,000 (-0.9%) from the January 1991 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 14th consecutive month and was down 5.6% from February 1990.

Three-month moving average of the year-over-year percentage change in average weekly earnings

Industrial Aggregate - Canada



¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

³ Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.

Note to Users

Average weekly and hourly earnings data are affected by compositional shifts in employment by industry, occupation and province as well as by changes in the underlying rates of pay. To partially adjust for this, fixed-weighted average hourly earnings series have been constructed. For further information on fixed-weighted earnings data, refer to "Recent Trends in Wages", Perspectives on Labour and Income, Winter 1990 (75-001E).

National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In February, the year-over-year growth in earnings in goods-producing industries was 6.3% compared with the 1990 annual growth of 5.8%.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in service-producing industries was 7.0% in February, up from the 1990 average of 5.8%.
- The February 1991 growth in earnings for non-commercial services³ (7.1%) was higher than annual growth in both 1990 and 1989 (5.8% and 3.6%, respectively).
- Finance, insurance and real estate showed the lowest year-over-year growth (3.6%) in average weekly earnings in service-producing industries. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown year-over-year declines for 13 consecutive months.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 15 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 12.3% from February 1990. The decline in manufacturing accounted for more than three-quarters of this drop.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in service-producing industries declined for the eighth consecutive month and was down 3.4% from February 1990.

- Commercial services³ has shown year-over-year declines in employment for 13 consecutive months. Services to business management (-6.5%) and accommodation and food services (-12.0%) contributed to the February decline.
- Non-commercial services³ had the strongest employment growth of all industries. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

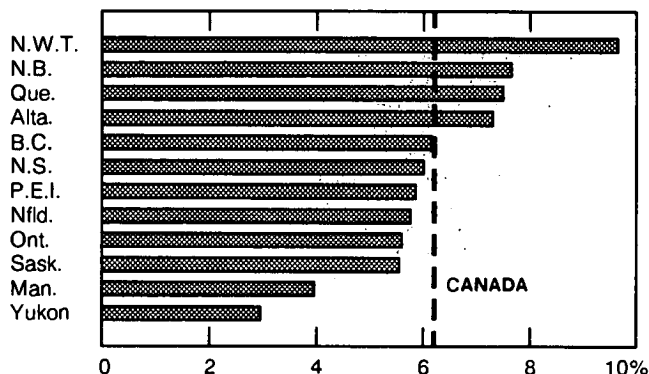
- In February 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 30.3, down from 31.2 a year ago. On a year-over-year basis, the average weekly hours have generally been declining since 1989.
- In goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.6, while in service-producing industries, the average was 27.2. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.7 in goods-producing industries and 27.3 in service-producing industries in February 1990.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$13.43. Hourly earnings were estimated at \$15.95 in goods-producing industries and \$11.92 in service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In February 1991, year-over-year declines in employment occurred in all provinces and territories, with Quebec (-6.2%) and Ontario (-7.2%) having the largest decreases.

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Percentage Change in Average Weekly Earnings February 1990 - February 1991



- In February, New Brunswick (7.7%), Quebec (7.5%), Alberta (7.3%) and the Northwest Territories (9.7%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada Industrial Aggregate (6.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (Fax: 613-951-4087). □

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	February 1991 ^P	January 1991 ^r	February 1990	February 1991/90	Jan.-Dec. 1990/89	Jan.-Dec. 1989/88
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	9,493.2	9,582.0	10,052.7	-5.6	-1.8	2.3
Goods-producing industries	2,128.1	2,163.0	2,426.1	-12.3	-7.0	1.6
Forestry	46.8	44.8	45.9	2.1	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	145.9	147.7	144.5	1.0	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,576.6	1,609.1	1,811.9	-13.0	-7.3	0.8
Construction	358.8	361.4	423.8	-15.4	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	7,365.1	7,418.9	7,626.6	-3.4	-0.0	2.5
Transportation, communication & other utilities	808.5	817.6	848.0	-4.7	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,693.5	1,747.2	1,823.0	-7.1	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	632.0	638.6	641.3	-1.4	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,535.8	3,523.9	3,624.7	-2.5	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	695.3	691.6	689.7	0.8	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	131.6	132.0	139.1	-5.4	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	33.7	34.4	34.3	-1.7	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	280.2	283.3	286.1	-2.1	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	210.6	212.1	214.4	-1.8	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,290.2	2,316.7	2,441.9	-6.2	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,832.4	3,872.3	4,130.3	-7.2	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	369.5	371.9	378.4	-2.3	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.0	289.4	294.8	-2.0	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	929.7	953.1	975.9	-4.7	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,097.9	1,088.6	1,128.4	-2.7	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.4	9.2	9.4	-0.2	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.0	19.1	19.7	-3.4	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	529.61	526.30	498.64	6.2	5.3	5.0
Goods-producing industries	653.50	644.80	615.07	6.2	5.8	5.4
Forestry	752.93	706.32	642.07	17.3	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	902.28	903.70	867.71	4.0	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	628.21	621.22	594.62	5.6	5.5	5.1
Construction	650.47	636.34	613.46	6.0	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	493.82	491.75	461.61	7.0	5.8	4.8
Transportation, communication & other utilities	678.44	675.52	622.31	9.0	4.2	4.1
Trade	381.01	379.50	365.03	4.4	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	549.28	547.88	530.45	3.5	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	454.97	454.71	424.13	7.3	6.9	4.9
Public administration	701.01	694.98	652.26	7.5	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	503.34	503.71	476.03	5.7	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	434.84	437.19	410.80	5.9	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	474.91	469.77	447.97	6.0	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	486.60	480.90	451.98	7.7	4.7	5.1
Quebec	522.36	518.28	485.93	7.5	6.2	4.2
Ontario	551.62	546.30	522.26	5.6	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	471.60	467.95	453.61	4.0	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	457.21	461.69	433.23	5.5	4.7	3.5
Alberta	533.80	531.13	497.39	7.3	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	526.90	529.68	496.30	6.2	5.0	5.4
Yukon	626.53	644.02	608.69	2.9	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	732.87	729.05	668.32	9.7	6.3	6.9

^P Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

* For all employees.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) for March 1991 remained unchanged from the level of 119.8 in February. On a year-over-year basis, the Canada composite index increased by 5.1%.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for both Calgary and Edmonton increased, 0.4% and 0.3%, respectively. This was due to increments in the existing contracts for painters. On a year-over-year basis, Toronto registered an increase of 7.1%,

followed by Sudbury and Thunder Bay (6.3%), Windsor (6.2%), Winnipeg (6.1%), Ottawa (5.5%) and London and St. Catharines (5.1%). Year-over-year increases for other cities ranged between 3.9% and 5.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

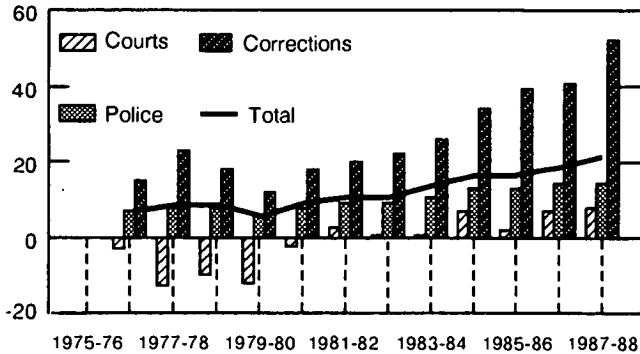
March 1991 (1986 = 100)

	March 1991	February 1991	March 1990	% change	
				March 1991/ February 1991	March 1991/ March 1990
Canada	119.8	119.8	114.0	-	5.1
St. John's	119.6	119.6	113.9	-	5.0
Halifax	115.5	115.5	110.8	-	4.2
Saint John	121.7	121.7	116.7	-	4.3
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	119.0	-	4.3
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	119.0	-	4.3
Montreal	124.1	124.1	119.0	-	4.3
Ottawa	125.5	125.5	119.0	-	5.5
Toronto	127.6	127.6	119.1	-	7.1
Hamilton	123.8	123.8	118.2	-	4.7
St. Catharines	124.6	124.6	118.6	-	5.1
Kitchener	124.4	124.4	119.7	-	3.9
London	125.3	125.3	119.2	-	5.1
Windsor	125.2	125.2	117.9	-	6.2
Sudbury	126.0	126.0	118.5	-	6.3
Thunder Bay	125.7	125.7	118.3	-	6.3
Winnipeg	115.4	115.4	108.8	-	6.1
Calgary	110.7	110.3	106.0	0.4	4.4
Edmonton	108.6	108.3	104.2	0.3	4.2
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	111.9	-	4.4
Victoria	115.9	115.9	111.4	-	4.0

- Nil or zero.

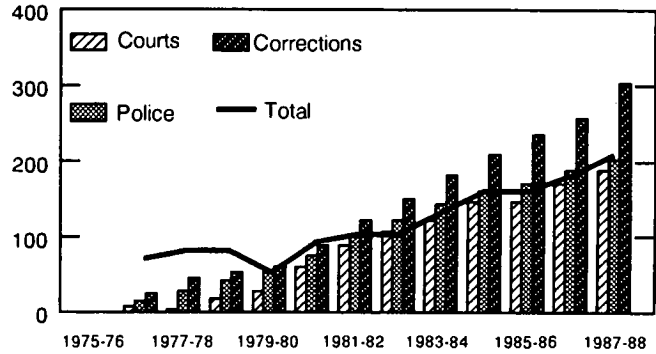
Growth in Justice Expenditures by Function, Constant Per-capita Dollars, Canada

Cumulative % change since 1975-76



Growth in Justice Expenditures by Function, Current Dollars, Canada

Cumulative % change since 1975-76



Government Spending on Justice Services

1975-76 to 1989-90

Highlights

- In 1989-90, Canadian justice services cost over \$7 billion and employed over 100,000 people.
- About 2.6 cents of every government dollar was spent on justice services, close to the amount spent on recreation and culture, and one-fifth of that spent on health.
- Policing accounted for the largest share of justice services (\$4.68 billion), followed by adult correctional services (\$1.65 billion).
- Between 1975-76 and 1987-88, overall spending in the justice sector increased at a somewhat slower pace than total government spending (223% versus 247%).

- Among the three major justice sectors, spending on corrections increased at the fastest pace (305%), followed by the policing (205%) and court sectors (188%).
- Adjusted for population growth and inflation, justice expenditures increased by 21% over the 13-year period. Spending on corrections, policing and courts increased by 52%, 14% and 8%, respectively.

Vol. 11, No. 7 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, \$3.60/\$90) describes how the justice dollar is spent, and examines trends in justice spending in relation to overall government spending. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1991

Production of process cheese in March 1991 totalled 7 762 213 kilograms, an increase of 16.4% from the revised February 1991 total but a decrease of 6.9% from the revised figure for March 1990. The 1991 year-to-date production totalled 19 906 796r (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1990 amount of 22 425 970r.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 486 301 kilograms, an increase of 23.0% from February 1991 but a decrease of 5.4% from March 1990. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 1 240 898 kilograms, compared to the 1 272 624 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

March 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 131,495 units in March 1991, up 17.3% from 112,133 units in February 1991 but down 34.5% from the 200,771 units sold in March 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to March 1991 amounted to 360,875 units compared to

523,764 units for the same period of 1990, a 31.1% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The March 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1991

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 893 kilotonnes in February 1991, up 9.4% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 11 829 kilotonnes, up 1.2%.
- Exports in February rose 35.1% from February 1990 to 2 891 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year showed exports of 5 495 kilotonnes, 21.7% above last year's level.
- Coke production decreased to 282 kilotonnes, a difference of 14.0% from February 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1991 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$10/\$100) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses 1990

Cold-storage holdings of creamery butter, as of January 1, 1991, increased to 19 129 tonnes from 14 045 tonnes a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese increased to 34 136 tonnes from 28 661 tonnes.


Stocks of skim milk powder, as of January 1, 1991, increased to 14 691 tonnes from 9 471 tonnes

a year earlier while stocks of concentrated milk decreased to 3 368 tonnes from 3 583 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat, as of January 1, 1991, decreased to 37 886 tonnes from 51 150 tonnes as of January 1, 1990, and stocks of frozen meats decreased to 28 444 tonnes from 29 263 tonnes.

The 1990 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, \$34) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■



June 4 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: \$120.00 annually; United States: US\$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US\$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Published under the authority of the Minister of Industry, Science and Technology. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Quarterly Estimates 1983 Q1 - 1990 Q4

Catalogue number 13-001

Canada: \$20.00/\$80.00; United States:
US\$24.00/US\$96.00; Other Countries:
US\$28.00/US\$112.00).

The Sugar Situation, March 1991.

Catalogue number 32-013

Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1990.

Catalogue number 32-239

(Canada: \$13.00; United States: US\$16.00; Other
Countries: US\$18.00).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island),**
February 1991.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$10.00/\$100.00; United States:
US\$12.00/US\$120.00; Other Countries:
US\$14.00/US\$140.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1991.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
March 1991.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$5.00/\$50.00; United States:
US\$6.00/US\$60.00; Other Countries:
US\$7.00/US\$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, January 1991.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182.00; United States:
US\$21.80/US\$218.00; Other Countries:
US\$25.50/US\$255.00).

**Exploration, Development and Capital
Expenditures for Mining and Petroleum and
Natural Gas Wells, Intentions 1991.**

Catalogue number 61-216

(Canada: \$17.00; United States: US\$20.00; Other
Countries: US\$24.00).

**Juristat Bulletin: Government Spending on
Justice Services, 1975-76 to 1989-90,**
Vol. 11, No. 7.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.60/\$90.00; United States:
US\$4.30/US\$108.00; Other Countries:
US\$5.00/US\$126.00).

How to Order Publications

*Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by
mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main
Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone
613-951-7277.*

*Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the
Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide
full information on publications required (catalogue
number, title, issue).*

*Publications may also be ordered through Statistics
Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa,
Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and
Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other
booksellers.*

*A national toll-free telephone order service is in
operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line
(1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers
for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and
services.*

Statistics Canada Library
Bibliothèque Statistique Canada



1010066407