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- Family Expenditure in Canada - Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1990**
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MAJOR RELEASES

Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Third Quarter 1991

(Data not adjusted for seasonal variations)

Highlights

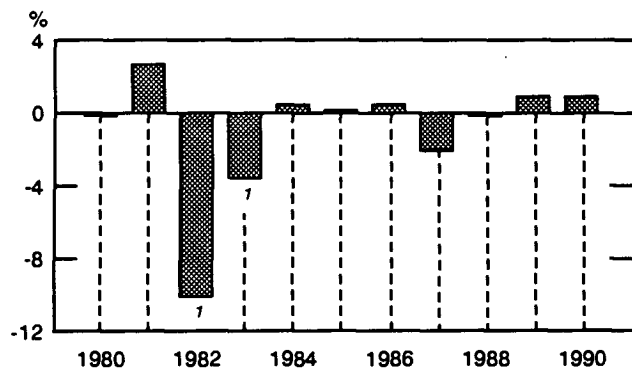
- Public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) in the third quarter of 1991 decreased 1.0% from the third quarter of 1990 to 1,555,900 employees. Remuneration for the public sector increased 1.3% to \$14.1 billion in the third quarter of 1991.

Government

- Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 1,246,600 employees in the third quarter of 1991, a decrease of 0.2% from the third quarter of 1990. In contrast, the annual average growth rate of government employment between 1985 and 1990 was 1.1%. Provincial and territorial government employment made up the largest share of government employment at 40.5%, followed by federal government employment at 30.7% and local government employment at 28.8%.

Federal Government Employment

Year-over-Year Percent Change



¹ Conversion of Canada Post Corporation to Government Business Enterprise.

Note to Users

Definition of the public sector

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises. The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis as compared to an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and are either in competition with private enterprises or they monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Elements not yet included in Public Institutions Division's coverage of the public sector

Currently, the Public Institutions Division's public sector employment program **does not cover** provincial lay and religious hospitals, various provincial social service entities in Quebec, provincial public residential care facilities, local government institutions of education, health and social services, local government business enterprises and members of the House of Commons and Senate.

All of these entities are planned to be incorporated in Public Institutions Division's employment and remuneration series when the data are revised in June 1992.

Historical Revision

Note that CANSIM matrix 2722, also mentioned in the recent publication Public Sector Employment and Remuneration (72-209 annual), includes revised data for the period January 1974 to March 1985.

- Federal government employment averaged 382,700 employees in the third quarter of 1991, unchanged from the third quarter in 1990. For 1990, federal government employment remained at the same level as in 1985; however, between 1985 and 1988, employment declined at an annual average rate of 0.6%. From 1988 to 1990, employment increased at an annual average growth rate of 0.9% returned to 1985 levels.

- Provincial and territorial government employment decreased 1.4% in the third quarter compared to the same period in 1990, to average 505,300 employees; Ontario, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Manitoba showed the largest declines. By comparison, the annual average growth rate between 1985 and 1990 was 1.0%.
- Local government employment averaged 358,500 employees in the third quarter of 1991. This represented an increase of 1.3% over the same period in 1990, smaller than the 2.6% annual average growth rate recorded from 1985 to 1990.
- Total government employment represented 9.8% of total employment in Canada for the third quarter of 1991. Of the total employment in Canada, federal government employment accounted for 3.0%, provincial and territorial government for 4.0%, and local government employment for 2.8%.
- Total government remuneration (which excludes government business enterprises) was \$11.0 billion in the third quarter of 1991, an increase of 2.1% from a year earlier. The data presented here are on a cash basis rather than on an accrual basis. The strike by federal government employees was not reflected in the third quarter data, since paycheques were not adjusted until the fourth quarter of 1991. Of the total, provincial and territorial government remuneration made up 38.4% (\$4.2 billion), federal government remuneration accounted for 35.9% (\$4.0 billion), and local government remuneration represented 25.7% (\$2.8 billion).
- Total government remuneration in the third quarter represented 12.4% of the total wages and salaries in Canada, with federal, provincial/territorial and local government remuneration accounting for 4.4%, 4.8% and 3.2%, respectively, of the total.

Government Business Enterprises

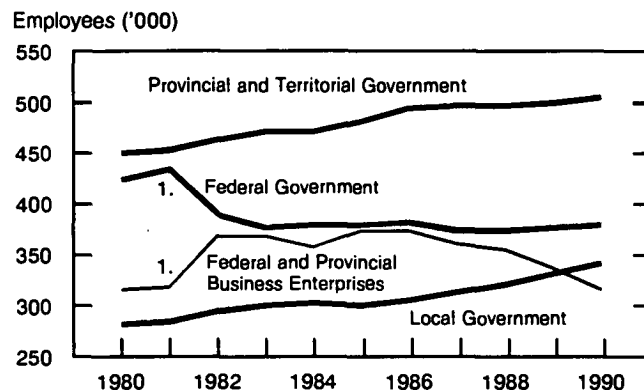
(Data not adjusted for seasonal variations)

- Federal government business enterprise employment decreased 2.0% or 3,100 employees from the third quarter of 1990 to average 153,200 employees in the third quarter of 1991. The

decrease can largely be attributed to downsizing and layoffs in a limited number of enterprises. Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased 5.8% or 9,600 employees during the same period to average 156,100 employees. The selling of a major portion of Alberta Government Telephones in October 1990 was the primary reason for this decrease in employment.

- Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to \$1.4 billion for the third quarter of 1991, a decrease of 5.7% compared to the same period in 1990. Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises increased by 1.8% to \$1.7 billion for the same period.

Public Sector Employment by Component



¹ Conversion of Canada Post Corporation to Government Business Enterprise.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717 (federal public sector employment and remuneration, quarterly), 2718 (federal public sector employment and regular payroll, by province and month), 2720 (military employment and remuneration, by province and month), 2722 (provincial and territorial employment and remuneration by province or territory and month), 2725 (local government employment and remuneration, by province and month).

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan for federal public sector employment data, Chris van Millingen (613-951-0623) for provincial/territorial public sector employment data, Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) for local government data, or Ishtiaq Khan for all of the above (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available in standard format or by special tabulation. For more information on the Public Institutions Division's products, contact Jim Doré (613-951-0885, Fax: 613-951-0661). □

Public Sector Employment – Federal – as at September 30, 1991¹

Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment – Federal 529,332	Treasury Board's Federal Government Employment 233,802	{	- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	384	Public Service Commission's Federal Government Employment 217,350
			- Public Service Staff Relations Board	139	
			- Indian Oil and Gas Canada	66	
			- Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes	216,761	
			- Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission	1,079	
			- Term employees appointed for less than 6 months	15,962	
			- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer	35,427 ²	
			- National Defence Military Personnel	87,542	
			- RCMP Uniformed Personnel	19,524	
			- Government Business Enterprise employees	152,448	

¹ This Reconciliation Statement provides data as at September 30, 1991, and is not comparable to the quarterly average data of federal public sector employment released in the text (535,900). Of this total, federal government employment was 382,700 employees and government business enterprise employment was 153,200.

² Included are employees of entities such as the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, the National Research Council, and the House of Commons.

Government Employment and Remuneration

Third Quarter 1991

	Employment Averages			Percent Share Third Quarter 1991	Percentage Change from Third Quarter 1990	Percentage of Total Employment in Canada
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter			
	1991					
Public Sector	1,514,450	1,562,676	1,555,862		-1.0	12.3
Total Government	1,216,437	1,258,345	1,246,566	100.0	-0.2	9.8
Federal	377,392	399,901	382,727	30.7	0.0	3.0
Provincial/Territorial	501,354	507,607	505,310	40.5	-1.4	4.0
Local	337,691	350,837	358,529	28.8	1.3	2.8
Government Business Enterprise	298,013	304,331	309,296	100.0	-3.9	2.4
Federal	151,284	151,815	153,219	49.5	-2.0	1.2
Provincial/Territorial	146,729	152,516	156,077	50.5	-5.8	1.2
	Remuneration (in \$ millions)			Percent Share Third Quarter 1991	Percentage Change from Third Quarter 1990	Percentage of Total Wages and Salaries in Canada
Public Sector	13,627	13,714	14,097		1.3	15.8
Total Government	10,794	10,677	11,016	100.0	2.1	12.4
Federal	3,972	3,705	3,957	35.9	-1.6	4.4
Provincial/Territorial	4,238	4,210	4,232	38.4	2.3	4.8
Local	2,584	2,762	2,827	25.7	7.5	3.2
Government Business Enterprise	2,833	3,037	3,081	100.0	-1.7	3.5
Federal	1,326	1,371	1,363	44.2	-5.7	1.5
Provincial/Territorial	1,507	1,666	1,718	55.8	1.8	1.9

Family Expenditure in Canada – Selected Metropolitan Areas

1990

The 1990 Survey of Family Expenditures was conducted in 17 metropolitan areas, representing approximately 50% of households in Canada¹.

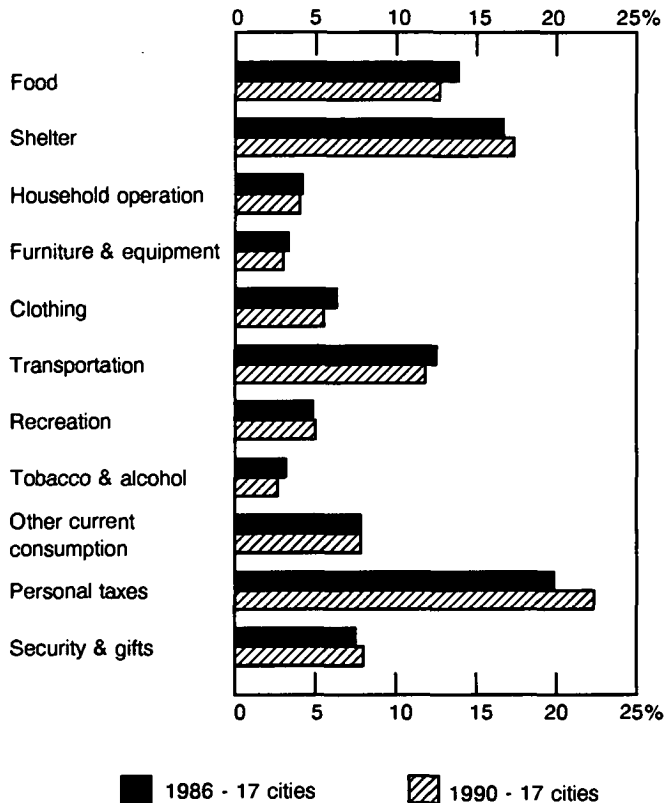
This is the first household expenditure survey conducted since 1986. Results are based on information provided by 4,856 households. The data show that some shifts in the distribution of total expenditure have occurred relative to the 1986 expenditure data for the same metropolitan areas. Results indicate that the proportions of total expenditure spent on food and transportation have decreased, while the proportions spent on shelter and taxes have increased.

Highlights

- The percentage of total household expenditures going to shelter increased from 16.7% in 1986 to 17.3% in 1990. Personal taxes as a percentage of total expenditure increased from 19.9% in 1986 to 22.3% in 1990.
- The categories that decreased as a percentage of total expenditure were food (from 13.9% to 12.6%), clothing (6.3% to 5.5%), transportation (12.5% to 11.8%), tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (3.1% to 2.7%) and household furnishings and equipment (3.3% to 3.0%).
- Expenditures on food, shelter and clothing amounted to 50.8% of total current consumption (i.e., total expenditure excluding taxes, security and gifts). This varied from 63.6% of current consumption for households with income under \$15,000 to 47.7% for those with income of \$85,000 or more.
- Expenditures on child care increased 35% between 1986 and 1990. Day-care centres and day nurseries, which increased 76% since 1986, accounted for 43% of the 1990 child care expenses. In 1990, the average expenditure on child care for all households in Canada was \$289. For the 14% reporting some expenditure, it was \$2,064.

¹ St. John's (Nfld.), Charlottetown, Summerside, Halifax, Saint John (N.B.), Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria.

Distribution of Total Expenditure 1986 and 1990 - 17 Metropolitan Areas



Metropolitan Areas

Detailed information on expenditures tabulated by the 17 metropolitan areas and by a number of household characteristics (income, household size, household composition, age, class of tenure, etc.) is available.

- Households from Quebec City spent proportionally more on private transport than those in the other cities, allocating 13.8% of their total expenditure to it, compared to an average of 10.4% for all 17 cities.
- Saskatoon households allocated more than 5.9% of their total expenditure to gifts and contributions (\$2,505), compared to 3.6% (\$1,734) for all cities.

- Thunder Bay households spent the most on recreation at \$3,530 or 7.4% of their total expenditure, while households in all 17 cities spent an average of \$2,358 or 5.0% of their total expenditure on recreation.
- Vancouver households spent the least on tobacco products and alcoholic beverages at \$997 or 2.0% of their total expenditures, compared to 2.7% for households of all cities.

A catalogue publication *Family Expenditure in Canada, 17 Metropolitan Areas, 1990* (62-555) will be available in May.

For further information contact your Statistics Canada Reference Centre or the Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division (613-951-9781). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

December 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.7 million tonnes in December 1991, an increase of 5.6% from the December 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed an increase of 0.2% from the 1990 period, however, receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 2.9%.

All 1990 figures and 1991 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) is to be released the third week of February.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Federal Government Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 1991

At March 31, 1991, the financial assets of the federal government reached \$58,231 million, while liabilities stood at \$443,278 million.

The federal government balance sheet (based on the Financial Management System) is now available.

The federal government debt series going back to 1867 have also been updated.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3199 (federal government debt), matrix 3200 (federal government balance sheet).

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Donald Dubreuil (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1992

Preliminary figures on cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1, 1992, and revised figures for January 1, 1992, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Benoit Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1991.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$18.20/\$182; United States: US\$21.80/US\$218; Other Countries: US\$25.50/\$255).

Touriscope - International Travel: Advance Information, December 1991. Vol. 7, No. 12.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$6.10/\$61; United States: US\$7.30/US\$73; Other Countries: US\$8.50/US\$85).

The Labour Force, January 1992.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$17.90/\$179; United States: US\$21.50/US\$215; Other Countries: US\$25.10/US\$251).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1991.

Catalogue number 71-220

(Canada: \$39; United States: US\$47; Other Countries: US\$55).

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