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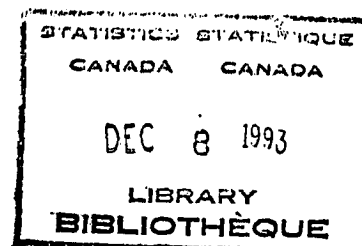


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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Second Quarter 1993

Public sector employment in the second quarter of 1993 was 2,715,700 employees, a 0.5% decline from the second quarter of 1992. This is the second consecutive year that the public sector employment has declined.

#### Unadjusted

The annual average growth rate for the previous five-year period (i.e., from the second quarter of 1987 to the second quarter of 1992) was 1.1%. While both federal and provincial/territorial public sector employment declined in the second quarter of 1993 from a year earlier, local public sector employment increased.

Remuneration for the public sector increased 2.0% from the second quarter of 1992, amounting to \$24.2 billion in the second quarter of 1993. The annual average growth rate for government remuneration for the previous five years was 5.6%.

There has been a notable decline in the rates of increase in employment and remuneration in the public sector over the last six years (from the second quarter of 1987 to the second quarter of 1993), culminating in a decline in employment in the last two years.

The public sector includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments under the control of a government. The public sector consists of two major components: government and government business enterprises (see *Note to users*). Employment in government makes up the predominant portion of public sector employment, with its 2.4 million employees constituting 87% of the total.

#### Government employment (quarterly averages)

There were 2,375,500 government employees in the second quarter of 1993, a 0.1% decrease from the second quarter of 1992. During the previous five years, the annual average growth rate of government employment was 1.8%.

Government employment is concentrated in the local and in the provincial and territorial governments,

#### Note to users

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and noncommercial establishments under the control of a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and 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 either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

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, not an accrual basis. Paid workers in Canada represent all individuals receiving a wage, salary or remuneration in kind.

Employment data are quarterly averages. Remuneration data are quarterly totals, not annualized.

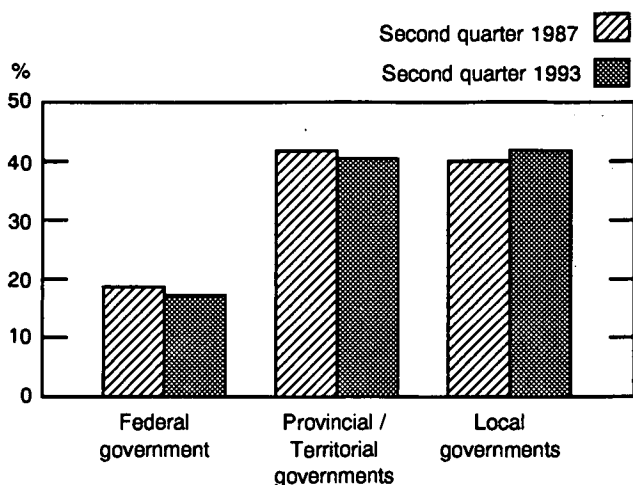
The definition of federal government used by Statistics Canada is broader than the definition used by other federal agencies. See Table 2 for a reconciliation of federal public sector employment among Statistics Canada, the Public Service Commission and Treasury Board.

whose respective shares of total government employment in the second quarter of 1993 were 42.1% and 40.6%. The federal government accounted for 17.3% of total government employment.

Since 1987, the distribution of government employment between levels has been changing. In particular, there has been a 2.3 percentage point increase in the share of local government employment; the shares of federal and provincial/territorial government employment declined by 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points respectively.

Total government employment represented 20.3% of total paid workers in Canada in the second quarter of 1993. Of total paid workers in Canada, local and provincial governments accounted for 9.0 and 8.7% respectively, followed by the federal government (2.6%).

### Share of public sector employment 1993 compared to 1987



The federal government employed 412,000 employees in the second quarter of 1993, down 1.3% from the second quarter of 1992. This was the second consecutive year in which employment declined. The decline was primarily attributable to the reduction in military personnel and to the privatization of aviation and airport programs. During the previous five-year period, the annual average growth rate for federal government employment was 0.7%.

Provincial and territorial governments employed 964,100 employees in the second quarter of 1993, a 0.3% decrease from the second quarter of 1992. The decline in provincial/territorial employment was mainly due to a restructuring of provincial departments and ministries and to a voluntary retirement program in Alberta. As in the federal government, this is the second consecutive year-over-year decline in provincial/territorial government employment. In contrast, during the previous five years, employment increased at an annual average rate of 1.3%.

Local government employment consisted of 999,400 employees in the second quarter of 1993. This represented a 0.6% increase from the second quarter of 1992, compared with a 2.8% annual average growth rate in the previous five years.

### Government remuneration (quarterly totals, not annualized)

Total government wages and salaries amounted to \$20.7 billion in the second quarter of 1993, up

2.4% from the second quarter of 1992. The annual average growth rate for government remuneration was 6.4% during the previous five years. In the second quarter of 1993, local government had the largest share of total government remuneration at 41.3%, followed by provincial and territorial governments at 37.4%, and the federal government at 21.3%. Total government remuneration in the second quarter of 1993 represented 22.3% of total wages and salaries in Canada. Local government remuneration made up 9.6%, provincial and territorial government remuneration accounted for 8.7% and federal government remuneration represented 4.0% of the total wages and salaries in Canada.

Federal government remuneration was \$4.4 billion in the second quarter of 1993, a 10.9% increase from the second quarter of 1992. Federal government employees are paid on a bi-weekly basis, resulting in one extra pay period every six months. In the second quarter of 1993, there was an extra pay period that did not occur in the second quarter of 1992, accounting for the apparently large increase. The annual average growth rate for the previous five years was 3.8%.

Provincial and territorial government remuneration amounted to \$7.7 billion in the second quarter of 1993, up 0.9% from the second quarter of 1992. In comparison, provincial and territorial remuneration had an annual average growth rate of 5.8% during the previous five years.

Local government remuneration decreased 0.2% from the second quarter of 1992, amounting to \$8.5 billion in the second quarter of 1993. The annual average growth rate for local government remuneration during the previous five-year period was 8.2%.

### Government business enterprises employment (quarterly averages)

Federal and provincial governments have been downsizing or privatizing public enterprises. As a result, since 1987, there has been a cumulative 15.8% decline in employment in government business enterprises. In the second quarter of 1993, employment declined 2.8% to 340,200 employees. The annual average rate of change during the previous five-year period was -2.8%.

Federal government business enterprise employment decreased 1.4% from the second quarter of 1992, to 146,200 employees in the second quarter of 1993. In comparison, the annual average rate of change for the previous five-year period was -5.9%.

Provincial and territorial government business enterprise employment decreased 4.9% in the second quarter of 1993, to 141,300 employees. In comparison, during the previous five-year period the annual average rate of change was -0.7%.

Local government business enterprise employment decreased 0.6% in the second quarter of 1993, to 52,700 employees. The annual average growth rate for the previous five-year period was 1.6%.

**Government business enterprises remuneration**  
(quarterly totals, not annualized)

Total government business enterprise remuneration was \$3.5 billion in the second quarter of 1993, unchanged from the second quarter of 1992. In comparison, the annual average growth rate over the previous five-year period was 1.6%.

Federal government business enterprise remuneration amounted to \$1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1993, a 1.1% increase from the second quarter of 1992. During the previous five-year period, the annual average rate of change was -3.1%.

Remuneration in provincial and territorial government business enterprises decreased by 1.6% to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter of 1993. The annual

average rate of change for the previous five-year period was 4.7%.

Local government business enterprise remuneration totalled \$0.6 billion in the second quarter of 1993, up 1.9% from the second quarter of 1992. The annual average growth rate for the previous five-year period was 6.9%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717, 2718, 2720, 2722 and 2724-2726.**

These data as well as other public sector employment and remuneration data are available in the annual publication *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, \$39), which was released in October.

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767; fax: 613-951-0661). □

**Public sector employment and remuneration**

	Number of Employees Second Quarter 1992	Number of Employees Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	% Share in Second Quarter 1993	% of Total Paid Workers in Canada Second Quarter 1993 <sup>1</sup>
	unadjusted		% change		%
<b>Employment (quarterly averages)</b>					
Total public sector	2,728,621	2,715,689	-0.5	100.0	23.3
Federal public sector	565,911	558,200	-1.4	20.6	3.8
Provincial/territorial public sector	1,115,877	1,105,347	-0.9	40.7	10.0
Local public sector	1,046,834	1,052,141	0.5	38.7	9.5
Total government	2,378,616	2,375,469	-0.1	100.0	20.3
Federal	417,570	411,976	-1.3	17.3	2.6
Provincial/territorial	967,255	964,077	-0.3	40.6	8.7
Local	993,792	999,415	0.6	42.1	9.0
Total government business enterprises	350,005	340,220	-2.8	100.0	3.0
Federal	148,341	146,224	-1.4	43.0	1.2
Provincial/territorial	148,622	141,270	-4.9	41.5	1.3
Local	53,042	52,726	-0.6	15.5	0.5
	Remuner- ation Second Quarter 1992	Remuner- ation Second Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Second Quarter 1993	% Share in Second Quarter 1993	% of Total Wages and Salaries in Canada Second Quarter 1993 <sup>2</sup>
	\$ millions		% change		%
<b>Remuneration (quarterly totals, not annualized)</b>					
Total public sector	23,702	24,186	2.0	100.0	26.3
Federal public sector	5,309	5,757	8.4	23.8	5.5
Provincial/territorial public sector	9,256	9,301	0.5	38.5	10.5
Local public sector	9,137	9,128	-0.1	37.7	10.3
Total government	20,201	20,685	2.4	100.0	22.3
Federal	3,985	4,419	10.9	21.3	4.0
Provincial/territorial	7,658	7,730	0.9	37.4	8.7
Local	8,557	8,537	-0.2	41.3	9.6
Total government business enterprises	3,501	3,500	0.0	100.0	4.0
Federal	1,324	1,338	1.1	38.2	1.5
Provincial/territorial	1,598	1,572	-1.6	44.9	1.8
Local	580	591	1.9	16.9	0.7

<sup>1</sup> From Table 13, Labour Force Annual Averages (71-220).<sup>2</sup> From Estimates of Labour Income (72-005).

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

**Public sector employment – federal – as of June 30, 1993<sup>1</sup>**

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

Statistics Canada's	Treasury Board's	Public Service Commission's	- Canada Communication Group .....	1,462
			- Indian Oil and Gas Canada .....	67
Public sector employment – federal 562,436	Federal government employment 236,808	Federal government employment 229,186	- National Energy Board .....	305
			- Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions .....	393
			- Public Service Staff Relations Board .....	73
			- Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universes .....	226,886
			- Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission .....	991
			- Term employees appointed for less than 6 months .....	8,931
			- Employees of other federal government agencies for which Treasury Board is not the employer .....	42,878 <sup>2</sup>
			- National Defence military personnel Regular forces .....	80,487
			Reserve forces .....	33,882
			- RCMP uniformed personnel .....	20,100
			- Government business enterprise employees .....	145,981

<sup>1</sup> This reconciliation statement provides data as of June 30, 1993 and is not precisely comparable to annual average data.

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

## A Recession for Whom?

Service industries appear less affected by recessions because of the relative stability of public sector industries.

The growth in payrolls (total wages and salaries) in the goods-producing industries was plunging even before the official onset of the recent recession, whereas in the services-producing industries payroll growth continued through the downturn, but at a slower rate.

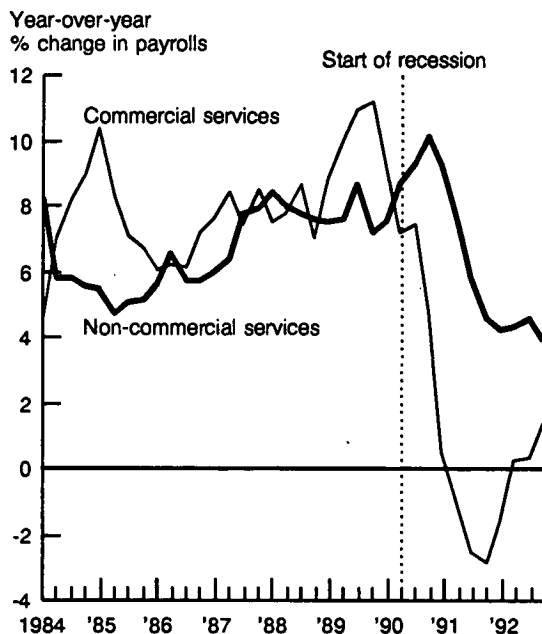
Between the third quarter of 1989 and the third quarter of 1991, the annual rate of change in payrolls in the goods-producing industries fell from +9.4% to -7.9%. At the end of 1992, payrolls were still declining slightly (-1.2%).

Over the same period, payroll growth in the services-producing industries decelerated from 10% to less than 1% and then rebounded to 2.4% by the end of 1992.

"A recession for whom?" looks at how changing economic conditions affect some industries more than others. It is a featured article in the Winter 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$13.25/\$53) that was released on December 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Patrick Adams (613-951-6855), International Trade Division, or Adib Farhat (613-951-4058), Labour Division. ■

### The recession had less effect on non-commercial payrolls \*



\* Health and welfare, education, and public administration.  
Source: Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours.

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## DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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### **Consolidated Government Finance: Assets and Liabilities, Financial Management System (FMS)**

Fiscal Year Ending Closest to March 31, 1991

At March 31, 1991, government consolidated net debt totalled \$489,444 million, of which 78.7% was attributed to the federal government, 17.0% to the provincial governments and 4.3% to local governments.

Consolidated balance sheet data of the three levels of government as of the end of the fiscal year ending closest to March 31 for the years 1987 to 1991 are now available.

In consolidating the data on a FMS basis, inter- and intra-government transactions are eliminated to avoid double counting. The FMS provides a standardized presentation of government accounting.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3254-3266.**

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

### **Local Government Finance: Assets and Liabilities, Financial Management System (FMS)**

December 31, 1991

At December 31, 1991, the local governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached \$22.4 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion (+7.2%) over March 31, 1990.

Balance sheet data of local governments as of December 31 for the years 1976 to 1991 are now available by province on an FMS basis. The FMS provides a standardized presentation of government accounting.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3241-3253.**

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Bride Hearty (613-951-1813), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

### **Electric Storage Batteries**

October 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 194,744 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in October 1993, up 1.9% from 191,172 batteries in October 1992.

For January to October 1993, shipments totalled 1,410,200 batteries, down 9.6% from 1,559,780 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The October 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

### **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**

October 1993

In October 1993, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 935 420 cubic metres, down 17.5% from 3 559 288<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres in October 1992. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 814 019 cubic metres, down 3.6% from 6 030 222<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in October 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 7 829 657 cubic metres, down 12.4% from 8 939 996<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in October 1992. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 19.5% to 11 865 730 cubic metres, from 14 741 610<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of October 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 27 488 770 cubic metres, down 7.3% from 29 643 474<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 10.9% to 56 913 472<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, from the year-earlier 51 333 621<sup>r</sup> cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (84 310 963<sup>r</sup> cubic metres) rose 2.5% from 82 246 694<sup>r</sup> cubic metres a year earlier.



**Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.**

The October 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$6.10/\$61) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

**Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard**

October 1993

Waferboard production totalled 215 269 cubic metres in October 1993, up 11.7% from 192 721<sup>r</sup> (revised) cubic metres in October 1992. Particleboard production reached 123 727 cubic metres, up 12.1% from 110 397<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in October 1992. Fibreboard production for October 1993 totalled 8 600 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 1.5% from 8 734 thousand square metres in October 1992.

Cumulative waferboard production at the end of October 1993 totalled 1 968 854<sup>r</sup> cubic metres, up 15.7% from 1 701 770<sup>r</sup> cubic metres the previous year. Cumulative particleboard production was 1 167 616 cubic metres, up 17.2% from 995 994<sup>r</sup> cubic metres in 1992. Cumulative fibreboard production reached 83 964 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 7.8% from 77 866 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2) and 122 (series 8 and 34).**

The October 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$5/\$50) will be available at a later date.

For detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

**Railway Carloadings**

October 1993

Revenue-freight loaded by railways totalled 20.1 million tonnes in October 1993, up 5.2% from October 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during October.

For January to October 1993, total loadings decreased 2.4% from the same period of 1992. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 17.7% during this same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.**

The October 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$8.30/\$83) will be released the second week of December.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

**Grains and Oilseeds Consumption by Livestock and Poultry**

1992

The 1992 results of the Livestock Feed Usage Study on grains and oilseeds consumption by class of livestock and poultry are now available.

For further information, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■



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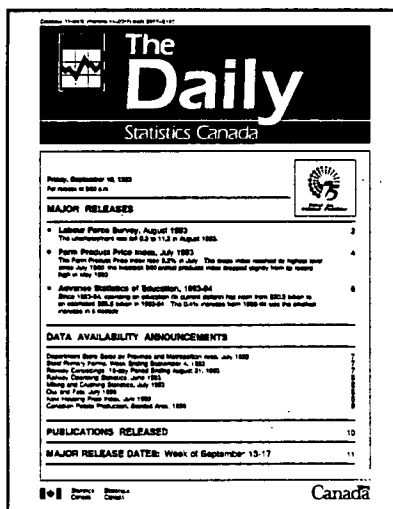
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