



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 28, 1994

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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Led by manufacturers in Quebec and wholesalers in most provinces, businesses expanded payroll employment levels by 23,000 in August, a sixth consecutive monthly gain.
- **Teacher workload in elementary and secondary schools, 1982-1992** 6  
Full-time elementary and secondary teachers put in an average of 1.5 extra hours each week in 1992 compared with their workload in 1982.

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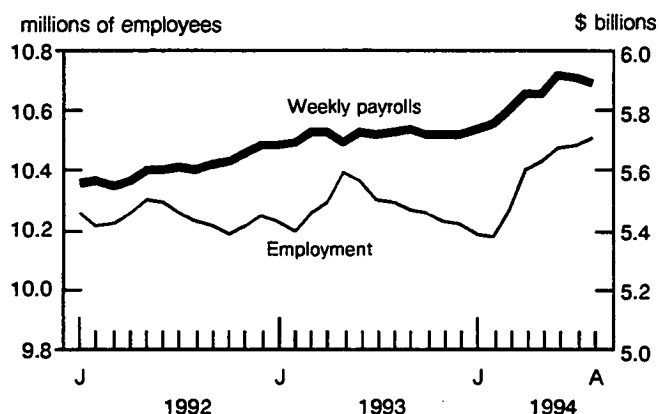
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Employment, earnings and hours

August 1994 (preliminary)

Led by manufacturers in Quebec and wholesalers in most provinces, businesses expanded payroll employment levels by 23,000 in August a sixth consecutive monthly gain. Since February 1994, employers have added over 300,000 employees to the economy. An increasing number of industries are contributing to the employment expansion: in August, employers in 133 of 214 industry groups (62%) reported higher employment levels (on an unadjusted year-over-year basis).

#### Employment and weekly payrolls are on the upswing in 1994



Employees received on average \$565.02 a week in August, a 0.7% reduction from July. This was the second monthly decrease in weekly earnings and eliminated the 1% earnings growth in June. The decline was spread across most industries and was the result of lower weekly earnings for all employee categories (employees paid by the hour, salaried employees and commissioned agents). Hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour declined from July to \$14.01.

#### Note to users

*Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada's monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.*

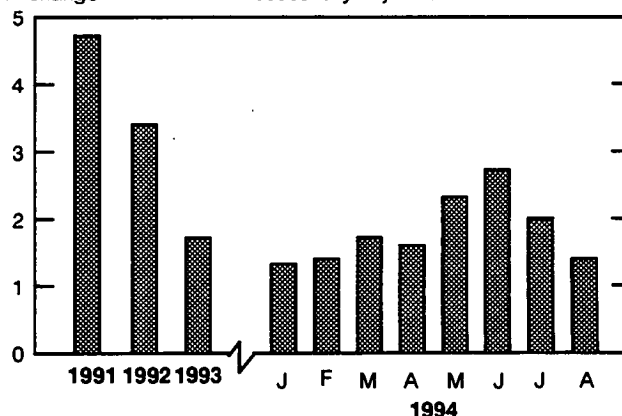
*Unless otherwise stated all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.*

*Detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) are now available for employment and average weekly earnings for the provinces and territories.*

#### Weekly earnings growth declines for a second month

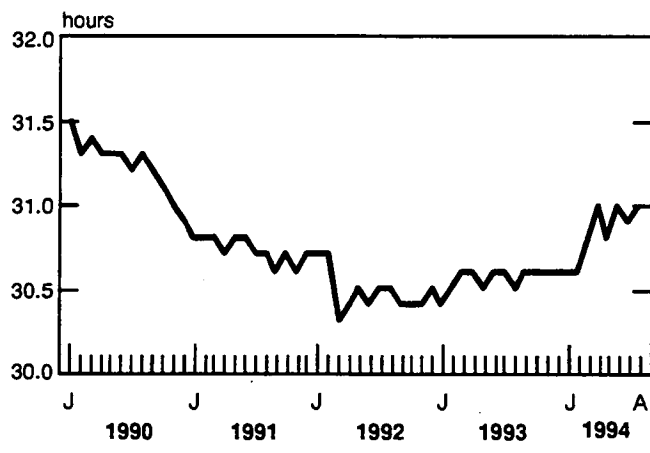
year-over-year  
% change

seasonally adjusted



Employees paid by the hour averaged 31.0 hours per week for the third time in the latest six months. This new plateau is up 0.4 hours from the 30.6 hours maintained throughout 1993, and it is the highest weekly hours average since 1990. Mining operators, construction companies and providers of business services reported the most notable increases. Establishments in these industries are employing more workers and paying them to work longer hours.

### Weekly hours are at their highest level since 1990



### Wholesalers are still expanding

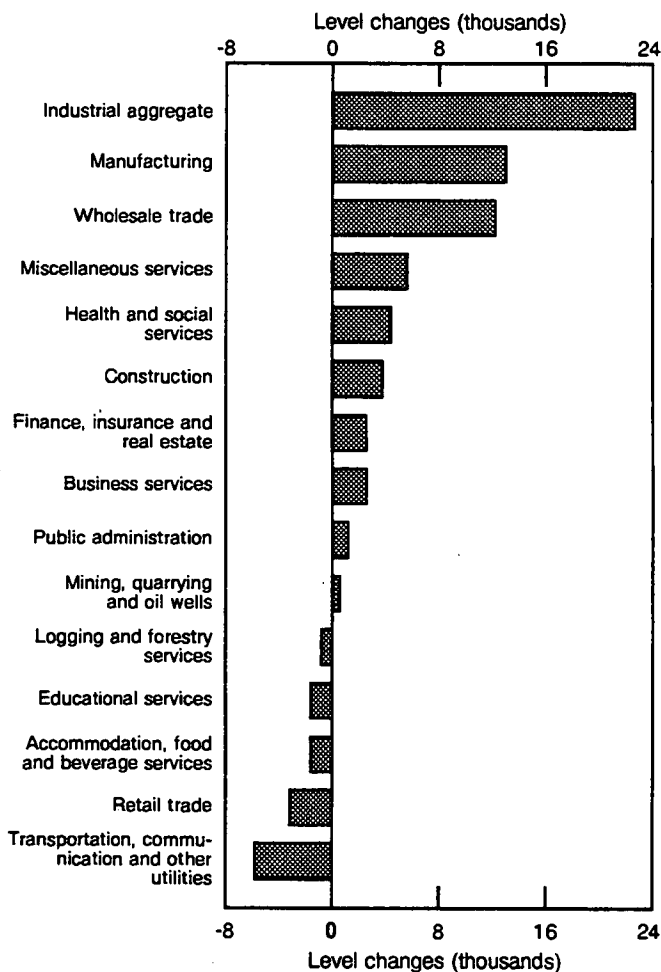
Wholesalers were key to employment gains in August, adding 12,000 employees and boosting weekly payrolls by \$3.3 million. Wholesalers have increased employment in five of the latest six months, so that employment in August was 35,000 higher than in February. This gain corresponds with wholesale trade sales figures, which rose for a seventh consecutive month in August.

August's employment gains were widespread as notable increases were posted by wholesalers of: motor vehicle parts and accessories; industrial machinery equipment and supplies; lumber and building materials; and paper and paper products; general merchandise, industrial and household products.

### Manufacturers resume growth

Led by manufacturers of non-durable goods (including food, clothing, and chemicals and chemical products) employment rose 0.8% in August, offsetting the decline in July. Manufacturers of woods products and transportation equipment also increased employment. The increase in the transportation equipment industry was due to motor vehicle manufacturers (including manufacturers of parts and accessories) recalling employees after shutdowns for re-tooling and extended vacations in July.

### Manufacturers and wholesalers lead employment growth in August



### Mine, quarry and oil well operators are registering a banner year

The number of employees working for mining, quarrying and oil well companies rose for a seventh consecutive month (+12,000 since January 1994) to stand at 135,000, the highest level since January 1992. This is proving to be a good year in the oil patch: services incidental to crude petroleum and to natural gas and companies that extract crude petroleum and gas are accounting for most of the growth. Drilling contractors enjoyed a banner first half this year, they drilled at rates that could set new records. Natural gas sales were also up for August.

## Construction employment is steadily gaining ground

The number of construction employees reached 441,000, the highest level in two years. Construction companies have recorded steady payroll employment growth for six consecutive months. Since February, employment has increased by 23,000 in Ontario and by 8,000 in Quebec. These two provinces also registered August's strongest gains, which were partly offset by declines in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

The growth in August was spread across all the construction industries; the largest gains were reported by trade contractors and industrial, highway and heavy construction companies. Residential developers and general contractors raised employment for a second month, although recent declines in housing starts and an increasing inventory of unsold new homes may indicate weaker growth in the coming months.

Along with August's employment gains, employees in the construction industry worked more hours per week. Weekly hours for hourly-paid employees increased for a third month to stand at 38.0 hours, the highest level since October 1990. All construction industries posted strong gains in paid hours.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.**

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$29/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

## Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	June 1994	July 1994 <sup>r</sup>	August 1994 <sup>p</sup>	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>10,469</b>	<b>10,483</b>	<b>10,506</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Logging and forestry	62	65	64	4.8	-1.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	132	134	135	1.5	0.7
Manufacturing	1,636	1,630	1,643	-0.4	0.8
Construction	433	437	441	0.9	0.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	850	853	847	0.4	-0.7
Trade	1,947	1,961	1,970	0.7	0.5
Wholesale trade	604	606	619	0.3	2.1
Retail trade	1,348	1,356	1,353	0.6	-0.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	640	641	644	0.2	0.5
Business services	558	559	562	0.2	0.5
Education-related services	955	954	952	-0.1	-0.2
Health and social services	1,138	1,134	1,138	-0.4	0.4
Accommodation, food and beverage services	724	726	724	0.3	-0.3
Public administration	708	709	711	0.1	0.3
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	147	149	150	1.4	0.7
Prince Edward Island	40	40	40	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	293	296	294	1.0	-0.7
New Brunswick	236	237	235	0.4	-0.8
Quebec	2,517	2,519	2,540	0.1	0.8
Ontario	4,092	4,101	4,099	0.2	-0.0
Manitoba	395	397	400	0.5	0.8
Saskatchewan	307	305	304	-0.7	-0.3
Alberta	1,041	1,039	1,035	-0.2	-0.4
British Columbia	1,351	1,364	1,374	1.0	0.7
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	22	0.0	0.0

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.

<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

## Average weekly earnings\*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	August 1993	July 1994 <sup>r</sup>	August 1994 <sup>p</sup>	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted				
	dollars			% change	
<b>Industrial aggregate</b>	<b>557.16</b>	<b>568.91</b>	<b>565.02</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Logging and forestry	721.28	721.23	735.09	1.9	1.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	961.44	976.61	966.99	-1.0	0.6
Manufacturing	669.96	685.25	679.11	-0.9	1.4
Construction	642.16	664.90	658.52	-1.0	2.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	719.97	721.76	725.15	0.5	0.7
Trade	409.06	426.25	416.66	-2.2	1.9
Wholesale trade	591.21	605.97	601.16	-0.8	1.7
Retail trade	331.43	345.82	333.65	-3.5	0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	628.02	630.41	627.55	-0.5	-0.1
Business services	582.12	615.57	605.52	-1.6	4.0
Education-related services	692.29	671.88	671.99	0.0	-2.9
Health and social services	500.32	504.81	500.54	-0.8	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	216.44	232.91	226.82	-2.6	4.8
Public administration	736.32	742.51	746.80	0.6	1.4
<b>Provinces and territories</b>					
Newfoundland	528.05	531.41	517.13	-2.7	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	453.53	451.12	442.42	-1.9	-2.4
Nova Scotia	499.24	497.10	488.56	-1.7	-2.1
New Brunswick	504.50	506.89	494.30	-2.5	-2.0
Quebec	537.60	546.26	538.07	-1.5	0.1
Ontario	588.82	605.01	601.81	-0.5	2.2
Manitoba	493.74	498.71	493.50	-1.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	475.74	489.93	489.15	-0.2	2.8
Alberta	550.19	553.42	555.11	0.3	0.9
British Columbia	562.07	583.17	580.10	-0.5	3.2
Yukon	658.83	671.12	685.12	2.1	4.0
Northwest Territories	703.74	703.00	707.18	0.6	0.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimates.<sup>r</sup> Revised estimates.

\* For all employees.

## Teacher workload in elementary and secondary schools

1982-1992

Full-time elementary and secondary teachers put in an average of 1.5 extra hours each week in 1992 compared with their workload in 1982. The average workweek rose 4% over the decade, from 39.4 hours to 40.9 hours. The national average for all full-time workers in 1992 was 41.4 hours.

Male teachers reported working longer hours than female teachers, though the gap had narrowed somewhat by 1992.

### Longer workweeks are reported in all provinces

Teachers reported longer workweeks in all provinces over the 10-year period. But increases were higher than the national average in Alberta and Quebec.

In 1992, Alberta's teachers reported they were working 42.5 hours a week, three hours a week more on average than a decade earlier. Their counterparts in Quebec said they were working an extra 2.2 hours a week, so that their 1992 average was 36.5 hours a week. Even so, the workload of Quebec's teachers remained the lowest in the country. Teachers in British Columbia reported the longest workweek (43.2 hours).

Teacher workload varies across the country. Regional disparities occur in part because education policies and practices differ by province.

### Male teachers are working longer hours than female teachers

Male teachers reported putting in longer hours than their female counterparts in both 1982 and 1992. But over the decade the gap had narrowed somewhat.

#### Note to users

*This study examines whether teacher workload in elementary and secondary schools changed from 1982 to 1992. It uses data on average number of hours worked by full-time teachers provided by Statistics Canada's labour force survey.*

*The figures for usual hours worked reflect the number of hours worked full time by teachers in a typical week. Only the usual hours worked in the main job by employed teachers are included. Usual hours worked include regularly scheduled overtime and routine unpaid work at school or elsewhere.*

In 1992, male teachers reported working an average 42.1 hours a week, compared with 40.3 hours for female teachers. Ten years earlier, male teachers reported a workload of 40.6 hours a week, compared with 38.6 for female teachers.

### Workload varies with age

Between 1982 and 1992, the profile of teacher workload by age changed. In 1982 teachers aged 20 to 24 and those approaching retirement (aged 55 to 64) tended to work more hours a week than other age groups. By 1992 the opposite was true: the average workload of teachers aged 25 to 54 had increased by one hour to more than 41 hours a week, while the workload of teachers in both the youngest and the oldest age groups had dropped by 1.2 hours, to fewer than 40 hours a week.

The vol. 1, no. 3 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, \$15/\$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Electric power statistics

August 1994

Net generation of electricity for August 1994 increased to 42 038 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 3.1% from August 1993. Exports increased 18.6% to 4 993 GW.h; imports decreased from 256 GW.h to 130 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 24 874 GW.h (+2.1%), nuclear 9 034 GW.h (+10.6%), and conventional thermal 8 130 GW.h (-1.5%)

Year-to-date net generation to the end of August 1994 totalled 358 799 GW.h, up 6.3% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (33 032 GW.h) rose 51.7% from the previous year, whereas year-to-date imports (2 845 GW.h) declined 51.1%.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.**

The August 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

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

### Coal and coke statistics

August 1994

Coal production totalled 5 985 kilotonnes in August 1994, up 15.1% from August 1993. Year-to-date production at end of August 1994 stood at 47 743 kilotonnes, up 7.8% from the previous year.

Exports in August rose to 3 437 kilotonnes, up 54.8% from August 1993; imports increased 3.6% to 897 kilotonnes. For January to August 1994, exports totalled 20 541 kilotonnes, 15.6% above last year.

Coke production in August 1994 increased to 324 kilotonnes, up 3.5% from August 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.**

The August 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of November. See "How to order publications".

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

### Construction type plywood

August 1994

Firms produced 159 919 cubic metres of construction type plywood in August 1994, a 12.4% increase from 142 297 cubic metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, production totalled 1 229 033 cubic metres, a 1.6% increase from 1 209 885 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).**

The August 1994 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

### Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

August 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 544 287 cubic metres of lumber and ties in August 1994, a 1.7% decrease from 2 589 459 cubic metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, production totalled 23 044 269 cubic metres, up 1.5% from 22 703 700 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).**

The August 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

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## **Process cheese and instant skim milk powder**

September 1994

Production of process cheese in September totalled 8 961 755 kilograms, up 38.3% from August 1994 and up 6.9% from September 1993.

Year-to-date production to the end of September 1994 totalled 57 319 438 kilograms, down from 59 235 818 the previous year.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).**

The September 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## **Pack of processed strawberries** 1994

Data on the pack of processed strawberries for 1994 are now available.

*Pack of selected processed fruits (excluding apples), 1994* (32-234, \$14) will be released later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

## **Agriculture-population income data**

1991 Census of Agriculture and  
1991 Census of Population

Income data from the 1991 agriculture-population database are now available for customized requests. These income variables can be cross-classified with the socio-economic variables of the 1991 Census of Population questionnaire and with the agriculture variables of the 1991 Census of Agriculture questionnaire. These data on income will provide a unique financial picture of farm operators and a picture of the economic situation of their families and households.

For further information on this release, contact Lynda Kemp (613-951-3841 or 1-800-465-1991), Agriculture Division. ■



## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Production and disposition of tobacco products,**  
September 1994.

**Catalogue number 32-022**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;  
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Production, shipments and stocks on hand of  
sawmills east of the Rockies,** August 1994.

**Catalogue number 35-002**

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;  
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

**Electric lamps,** September 1994.

**Catalogue number 43-009**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;  
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,**  
September 1994.

**Catalogue number 44-004**

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;  
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Telephone statistics,** August 1994.

**Catalogue number 56-002**

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108;  
other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

**Education quarterly review,** fall 1994, vol. 1, no. 3.

**Catalogue number 81-003**

(Canada: \$15/\$60; United States: US\$18/US\$72;  
other countries: US\$21/US\$84).

**Government expenditures on culture,** 1992-93.

**Catalogue number 87-206**

(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24;  
other countries: US\$28).

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The Daily, October 28, 1994

## MAJOR RELEASE DATES

**Week of October 31 to November 4**

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
<b>October</b>		
31	<b>Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry</b> Major release dates	August 1994 November 1994
<b>November</b>		
1	<b>Crude oil and natural gas</b>	August 1994
2	<b>Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries</b> Household facilities and equipment	October 1994 1994
3	<b>Help-wanted index</b> Building permits	October 1994 September 1994
4	<b>Labour force survey</b>	October 1994

**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1993  
For release at 8:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Labour Force Survey, August 1993**  
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 13.3 in August 1993.
- **Form Product Price Index, July 1993**  
The Form Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index also recorded its highest level since July 1992. The index and related statistics were released along with the report on July 1993.
- **Advance Statistical of Seasonality, 1993-94**  
Since 1982-83, seasonality in the report series has been based on 1992-93 data. In 1993-94, the 1992-93 data were replaced by 1993-94 data. The 1993-94 data were released along with the report on July 1993.

**DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

• **Unemployment Rate, by Province and Territory, July 1993**  
Data for the Unemployment Rate, by Province and Territory, July 1993, are available in the report on July 1993.

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED**

**MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17**

Canada

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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