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MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Survey on smoking, cycle 2, summer 1994**

Although there was no overall change in smoking behaviour between May and August 1994, an estimated 1.7 million Canadians changed their smoking status during that period. About 620,000 people quit smoking, but 30% of adults still smoke.

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- **Trends in justice spending, 1988/89 to 1992/93**

Spending on legal aid represents the fastest growing expenditure component of the justice system. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, spending on legal aid more than doubled, from \$300 million to \$603 million. During this same period, approved legal aid applications increased by 43%.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Survey on smoking

Cycle 2, summer 1994

Although there was no overall change in the prevalence of cigarette smoking between May and August 1994, an estimated 1.7 million Canadians changed their smoking status during the period. Among individuals aged 15 and over, 30% still smoke.

However, approximately 620,000 people gave up smoking, while 332,000 former smokers took up the habit again, and 191,000 people started smoking for the first time. A further 312,000 people said they switched from smoking daily to smoking occasionally, and 248,000 switched from smoking occasionally to smoking daily.

On average, current smokers smoke 15.7 cigarettes per day. This daily average has remained unchanged since May. The highest prevalence of smoking remains in the 20-to-24 age group (38%), and the lowest prevalence remains in the 65-and-over age group (16%). In all age groups except the 15-to-19 age group, a higher proportion of males smoke.

191,000 new smokers light up

Of the 523,000 Canadians who started smoking during the three-month period, 332,000 were former smokers and 191,000 were new smokers. The most common reason for starting smoking (20%) was "being around others who smoke". Another 620,000

Note to users

Health Canada and Statistics Canada have collaborated to conduct the survey on smoking in Canada, a new survey to measure changes in smoking patterns. The survey is an initiative of the federal "Tobacco demand reduction strategy", which was announced on February 8, 1994.

The survey's first cycle was conducted in April and May 1994. The second cycle was conducted in August and September 1994. The third and fourth cycles will take place in November 1994 and February 1995. Each quarter the same respondents are asked questions about smoking. This will allow, for the first time on a national level, analysis of changes in the smoking habits of Canadians.

A representative sample of about 15,800 respondents from across the country was selected for the first cycle from a random sample of phone numbers; 13,400 of these individuals responded in the second cycle. Interviewed over the phone, respondents aged 15 and older were asked about their current smoking habits, reasons for changing smoking habits, and use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Data on other characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, household income, and education were also collected.

people quit smoking, 48% of whom cited health concerns as the reason for stopping.

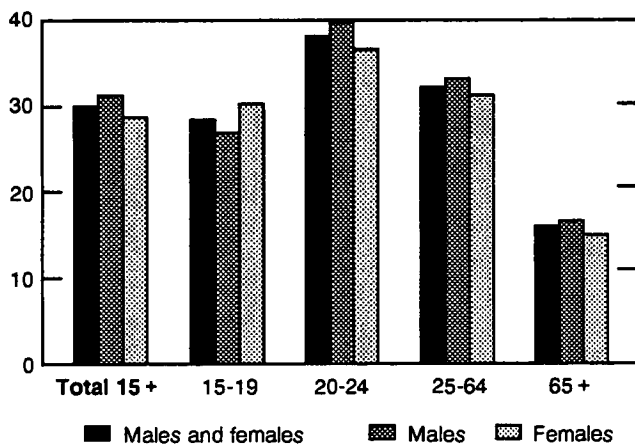
Thirteen percent of all current smokers reported quitting for one week or more between May and August. Attempts to quit smoking were strongly tied to age. Smokers who attempted to quit one or more times were more likely to be young (aged 15 to 19 or aged 20 to 24).

Smokers who cut back from smoking daily to smoking occasionally gave different reasons than those who quit altogether. Although the small sample size of people in this category calls for caution in making interpretations, restrictions on where they are allowed to smoke was the main reason cited by daily smokers who cut back. Overall, social pressure does not figure as an important inducement to reduce or quit smoking, except for women in the 20-to-24 age group.

Use of other tobacco products is rare. Two percent of Canadians aged 15 and over smoke cigars or cigarillos, 0.8% smoke a pipe, and 0.4% use chewing tobacco, pinch or snuff. Of the 6.5 million Canadians who currently smoke cigarettes, 83% smoke manufactured cigarettes, 11% roll their own, and 5% smoke both manufactured and roll-your-own cigarettes. Nearly half (46%) of all smokers normally buy their cigarettes at convenience stores.

Smoking prevalence by age group and sex

% of population who are current smokers

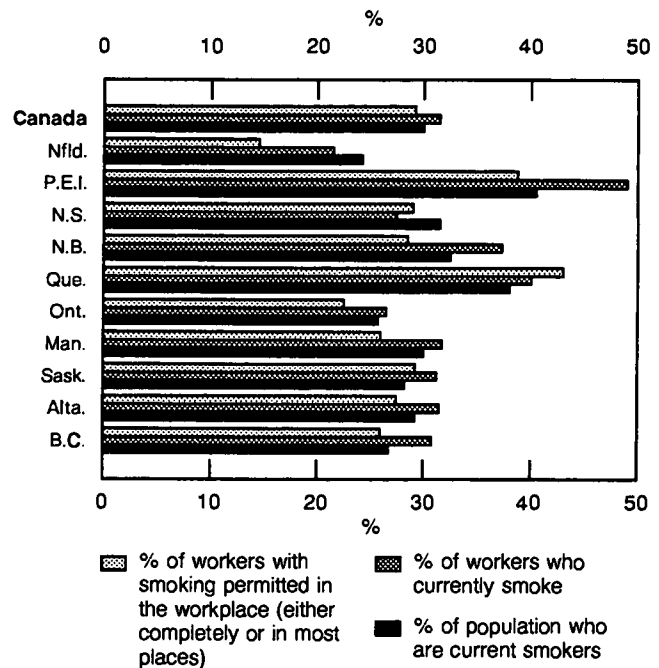


Major drop in smoking in the workplace

Thirty-nine percent of Canadian workers said that smoking was not allowed anywhere at their workplace. For 31%, smoking was allowed only in designated areas. Twenty percent reported that smoking was not restricted at all, and 9% said smoking was allowed in most places but restricted in certain areas. In the 1986 smoking habits survey, 53% of the working population reported that smoking was allowed in their immediate work area. The degree to which smoking is allowed (either completely or in most places) in the workplace varies by province, from a low of 14.5% in Newfoundland to a high of 43.0% in Quebec.

Canadians who are looking for work and those who are unable to work have the highest prevalence of smoking (47% and 41% respectively); they also smoke the highest average number of cigarettes per day (19.1 and 17.7 respectively).

Smoking in the workplace and smoking prevalence



A microdata file is available for detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivy (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division.

For further information on this release, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

Health Canada has prepared a package of analytical highlights. For a copy of these highlights or related information, contact Health Canada (613-954-5995, fax: 613-952-7266). Media should call Health Canada at 613-957-1803.

Trends in justice spending

1988/89 to 1992/93

Spending on legal aid represents the fastest growing expenditure component of the justice system. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, spending on legal aid more than doubled, from \$300 million to \$603 million. During this same period, approved legal aid applications increased by 43%.

The administration of justice is a multi-billion dollar undertaking that represents approximately 3% of total annual spending by federal, provincial and municipal governments combined. By comparison, annual justice expenditures are generally less than one-quarter of expenditures in each of health and education.

Spending on the justice system reached \$9.57 billion in 1992/93. Even though this was 34% higher than the \$7.16 billion spent four years earlier in 1988/89, the rate of increase has slowed in recent years. After increases of 9% in 1989/90 and 11% in 1990/91, the increase in justice spending slowed to 5% in both 1991/92 and 1992/93. After adjusting for inflation (18% as measured by the consumer price index), the average annual increase in justice spending was 3.2%, a rise similar to that for total government spending.

Expenditures on policing services accounted for 60% of total justice costs in 1992/93. Corrections accounted for a further 25% (20% on adults and 5% on youths), courts accounted for 9%, and legal aid for a further 6%.

Policing expenditures increased by 30% over this period. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, the number of Criminal Code offences reported to police increased 19%. Spending on adult corrections increased 28% between 1988/89 and 1992/93. During this period, the number of inmates in federal and provincial institutions increased 15%, while the non-custodial (community service) workload increased 37%.

Note to users

In this release, justice system expenditures include operating costs in the areas of policing, courts, legal aid and corrections (youth and adult). Expenditures in the prosecutions area are not included, nor are justice-related areas such as youth services or mental health services. As a general rule, capital costs and building occupancy costs are excluded.

Youth corrections data represent estimates supplied by Justice Canada.

Constant dollar amounts have been calculated using the consumer price index with a base year of 1988.

Total justice spending by sector

	1988/89	1992/93	1988/89 to 1992/93
	\$ thousands, current dollars		% change
Police	4,389,414	5,716,833	30.2
Courts	639,891	867,006	35.6
Legal aid	300,312	603,434	100.9
Youth corrections	355,926	487,900	37.1
Adult corrections	1,477,416	1,894,482	28.2
Total	7,162,959	9,569,655	33.6

The number of employees in the justice sector rose 6%, from about 113,000 in 1988/89 to about 120,000 in 1992/93. The policing sector accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of criminal justice personnel in 1992/93. Between 1988/89 and 1992/93, legal aid staff increased by 13%, corrections staff 7%, policing staff 6% and court services staff increased by less than 4%. Salaries accounted for between 75% and 80% of total operating costs in each sector.

The vol. 14, no. 16 issue of *Juristat service bulletin: Trends in justice spending, 1988/89 to 1992/93* (85-002, \$5/\$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction type plywood

September 1994

Firms produced 154 879 cubic metres of construction type plywood in September, a 6.2% decrease from 165 129 cubic metres in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, production totalled 1 383 912 cubic metres, a 0.6% increase from 1 375 013 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The September 1994 issue of *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 on hand of sawmills in British Columbia

September 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 771 973 cubic metres of lumber and ties in September 1994, a 5.8% decrease from 2 943 686 cubic metres in September 1993.

For January to September 1994, production totalled 25 816 242 cubic metres, a 0.7% increase from the 25 647 387 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

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

The September 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), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

October 1994

Manufacturers shipped 3 057 755 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in October 1994, down 18.1% from 3 733 281 square metres a year earlier and down 23.5% from 3 997 703^r (revised) square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of October 1994 totalled 27 348 739^r square metres, an increase of 7.2% from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The October 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Farm financial survey

1993

Data for 1993 on farm and off-farm assets, liabilities, income, crops and livestock (by farm type and revenue class) are now available.

These data were derived from the 1994 farm financial survey. Estimates are available for all provinces.

For further information on this release, contact Phil Stevens (613-951-2435) or May Holmes (613-951-2442), Agriculture Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary textile industries, 1992.

Catalogue number 34-250

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Average prices of selected farm inputs,

October 1994.

Catalogue number 62-012

(Canada: \$8/\$48; United States: US\$10/US\$58; other countries: US\$12/US\$68).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics,

August 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

Nursing education programs, 1993.

Catalogue number 83-244

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

Juristat service bulletin: Trends in justice spending, 1988/89 to 1992/93. Vol. 14, no. 16.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other countries: US\$7/US\$84).

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