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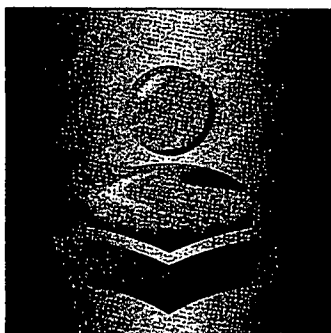
- Provincial and territorial government finance, 1994/95** 3
 Provincial and territorial government revenues in 1994/95 are expected to reach \$154.4 billion, while outlays will total an estimated \$174.4 billion, resulting in a \$20.0 billion deficit. This would be a 12.6% decline in 1994/95 after a 10.2% drop in 1993/94.
- Investment in elementary and secondary education** 5
 Between 1971 and 1991, the number of educators in Canadian schools increased by almost 20% despite significant drops in enrolment. This is the most important single factor behind Canada's having the highest rate of investment in elementary and secondary education among Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development countries.

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**Education
Quarterly
Review**

Winter 1994, Vol. 1, No. 4
 • Current indicators in education
 • Education and the labour market
 • The status of education in Canada



11-001E

Canada

**Revue
trimestrielle
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Hiver 1994, Vol. 1, No. 4
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Education quarterly review

Winter 1994

Education quarterly review is a unique, practical and reliable new publication. Unique because it contains first-hand information from many databases. Practical because it's loaded with topical, significant and useful data. Reliable because it's prepared by highly skilled analysts. More than just barebones numbers, *Education quarterly review* is a valuable source for anyone who needs relevant, unbiased and accurate analysis of current educational issues and trends.

The winter 1994 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, the Internet: education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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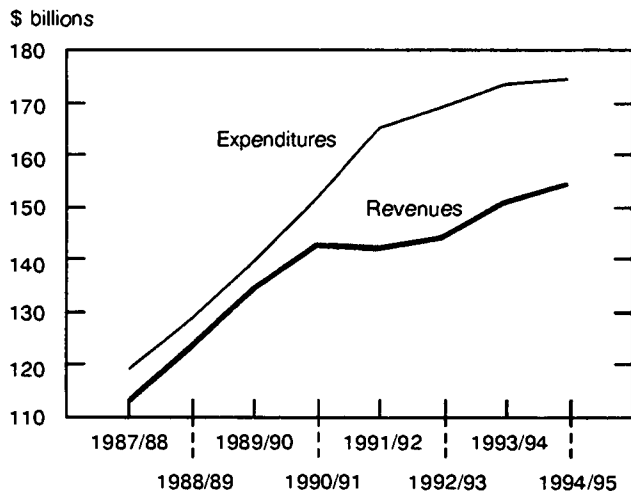
Provincial and territorial government finance

1994/95 and 1993/94 (revised)

Revenue for all provincial and territorial governments is projected to total \$154.4 billion in fiscal 1994/95, a 2.6% increase over 1993/94 revised estimates (FMS basis). Improved economic conditions are expected to increase income taxes (+6.1%) and general sales taxes (+5.3%). Tobacco tax revenues are expected to fall about 25% due to recent rate reductions.

Revenues and expenditures of the provincial and territorial governments

Financial management system basis



Expenditures are estimated to total \$174.4 billion, a 0.6% increase, well below the five-year annual growth rate of 4.6%. Growth in expenditures has slowed dramatically—some provinces are expecting a decline.

The resulting deficit is estimated at \$20.0 billion, the lowest deficit since 1990/91 and 12.6% lower than 1993/94. Deficits appear to have peaked in 1992/93 and are improving as the economy improves.

Note to users

Data in this release are presented on a financial management system (FMS) basis. The FMS system of accounts provides a set of accounts for the federal, provincial, territorial and local governments on a common accounting basis. Individual government accounts are not directly comparable because the accounting policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide comparable data. The FMS also provides national aggregates that are consistent over time.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts, budgets and expenditure estimates is available for each province and territory.

Data sources

These 1994/95 estimates and 1993/94 revised estimates are based on the 1994/95 provincial and territorial budgets, expenditure estimates and other financial statements presented in the spring of 1994. These estimates do not include revisions made after these budget statements.

Provincial and territorial revenues include federal government and producer contributions to the gross revenue insurance plan (GRIP). Provincial and territorial expenditures include total indemnities paid under the same program. Included are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions. Revenues and expenditures of government business enterprises are excluded.

Revenues

There were no increases in personal or corporate income tax rates except in the Northwest Territories, where corporate rates increased. Generally, revenue initiatives were confined to broadening sales tax exemptions, which occurred in several jurisdictions. For most provinces, revenue enhancements were primarily achieved through fee increases. A few provinces introduced small increments to their tax rate on gasoline. Measures to improve tax compliance were announced in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

Own-source revenues for Ontario in 1994/95 will total an estimated \$42.2 billion, barely surpassing their 1990/91 peak (\$42.1 billion). Ontario's retail sales tax is expected to return to its previous 1989/90 high (\$8.6 billion). Saskatchewan in 1994/95 is expected to just surpass its 1990/91 own-source revenues of \$4.6 billion. Alberta, however, is projected to remain below its 1990/91 own-source revenue peak of \$12.6 billion, reaching only \$11.9 billion in 1994/95.

Throughout the period from 1990/91 to 1994/95, British Columbia has been the only province to not experience a decline in own-source revenues. British Columbia estimates its own-source revenue will increase 5.7% over 1993/94, compared with a five-year annual growth of 6.9%.

The Northwest Territories is the only government expecting lower own-source revenues in 1994/95 than in 1993/94. The decline is estimated to be 5.4%.

Expenditures

A common thread in the 1994 budgets was reduced government activity as departments and agencies were consolidated or eliminated. Initiatives to control spending covered a wide range, including wage freezes and roll-backs and staff freezes or reductions. Non-wage initiatives included capital projects and funding limitations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. In New Brunswick and Alberta transfers to municipalities and other third parties were reduced, while in Ontario and British Columbia such transfers were frozen.

Total spending on health care is expected to decline almost \$250 million or 0.5% in 1994/95; it is expected to decrease in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Total outlays on social services are estimated to increase only about 2%. Social services spending is expected to fall in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta and the Yukon. Total education funding will remain almost flat, increasing only 0.4%; it is expected to fall in every province and territory except Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Deficit

The total provincial and territorial government deficit is projected to decline for a second year in a row: after an estimated 10.2% decline for the 1993/94 period, it is expected to decline 12.6% in 1994/95. Total expenditures are expected to fall in Prince Edward Island (-2.4%), New Brunswick (-0.7%),

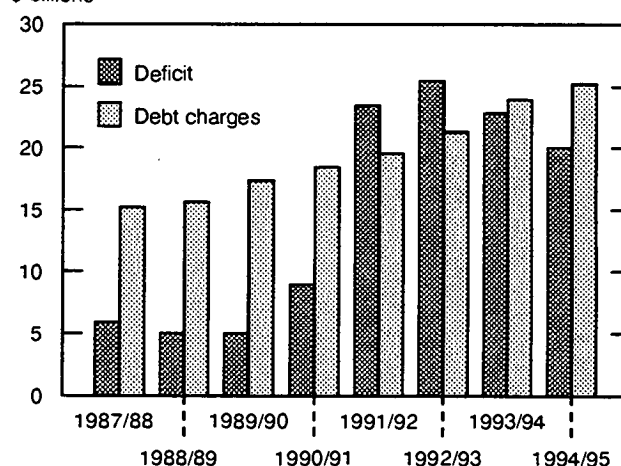
Ontario (-0.9%), Saskatchewan (-0.2%) and Alberta (-6.4%). Deficits are expected to decline in every province except Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia. Both territories are expected to run a surplus.

Total debt charges will continue to climb, and are estimated to reach nearly \$25.2 billion. Debt charges are expected to increase to more than 14% of total expenditures, from just under 12% in 1990/91.

Deficit and debt charges of the provincial and territorial governments

Financial management system basis

\$ billions



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2781-2893.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1651) or Art Ridgeway (613-951-8557), Public Institutions Division.

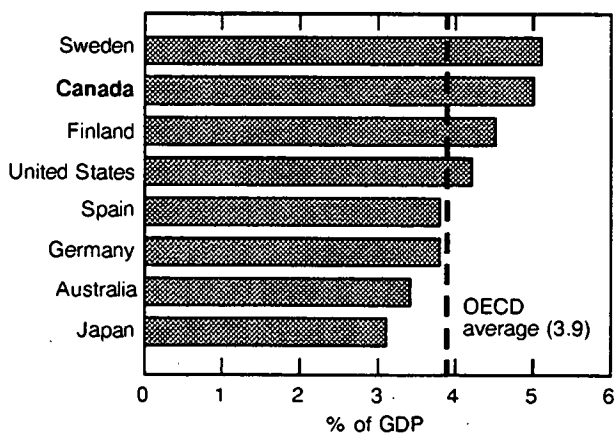
Data are also available through custom or special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products and services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Investment in elementary and secondary education

Between 1971 and 1991, the number of educators in Canadian schools increased by almost 20% despite significant drops in enrolment. This is the most important single factor behind Canada's having the highest rate of investment in elementary and secondary education among Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

In 1991, Canada (along with Sweden) ranked first among the 24 members of the OECD in terms of public and private spending on elementary and secondary education. That year, Canadian investment in education totalled \$33.6 billion or 5.0% of Canada's gross domestic product; this compares with 5.6% in 1971. (The OECD average for 1991 was 3.9%.)

Canada's investment in education is one of the highest among OECD countries



Source: *Education at a glance*, OECD 1993.

The overall rate of investment dropped slightly over the two decades, essentially because the school-aged population was falling. However, the drop would have been much more pronounced had governments adjusted the size of their teaching forces to more closely reflect declining enrolments. Without suggesting what investment level would be most

Definitions

Educators: all school-based teaching and non-teaching academic/administrative staff (principals, vice-principals and department heads), and school-board based instructional staff employed in September of a school year. Supply teachers, usually hired at the school board level to replace temporarily absent teachers, are included; staff on leave are excluded but their replacements are included.

Pupil to educator ratio: number of pupils enrolled in public and private institutions in September of a school year divided by the number of educators. This ratio should be interpreted not as a measure of class size but as an indicator of the amount of educational staff available to pupils.

Financing effort: since total spending on education is affected by many factors (including inflation, enrolment, demography and participation), it is meaningless to compare gross spending from one year to the next to assess the financing effort. For this release, the financing effort is defined as the amount of money spent per pupil as a percentage of GDP per capita. Spending as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a widely used indicator of a nation's investment in education. GDP measures the value of all goods and services, including education services, produced in a country in a given year.

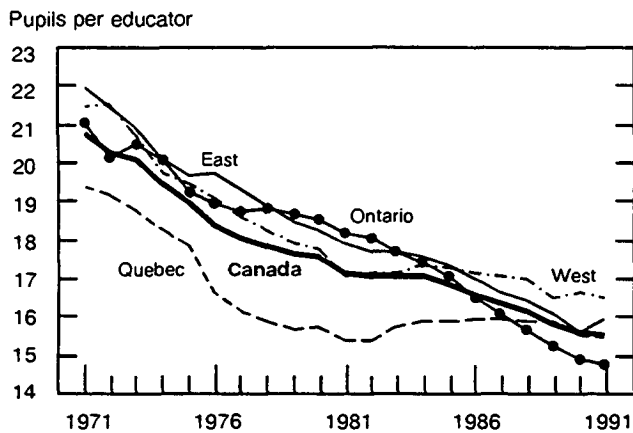
appropriate for Canada, it is worth looking at the impact of this important single factor. For instance, it is estimated that if the financing effort, and thus the pupil to educator ratio, had remained at its 1971 level, the education bill would have been \$7.4 billion less than the \$33.6 billion recorded in 1991. Rather than ranking first, Canada's investment would have been at the OECD average of 3.9%.

A lower pupil to educator ratio prevented cost reductions

The decrease in the population aged 5 to 19, the usual school-aged group, might have reduced costs in the education sector over the two decades as enrolments fell. In 1971, young people aged 5 to 19 accounted for 31% of the population. Two decades later that proportion had dropped to 22%.

Despite lower enrolments, the overall financing effort increased 30% during those years. Several factors were behind this increase, but the most important was the cost associated with a significant drop in the pupil to educator ratio. Although enrolment fell during the two decades, the number of educators started growing—particularly in Ontario in the late 1980s, when full funding was extended for Grades 11, 12 and 13 in Roman Catholic schools. As these trends moved in opposite directions, the pupil to educator ratio fell from a high of 21 in 1971 to 15 in 1991, putting significant upward pressure on budgets.

Although enrolments fell, the number of educators rose

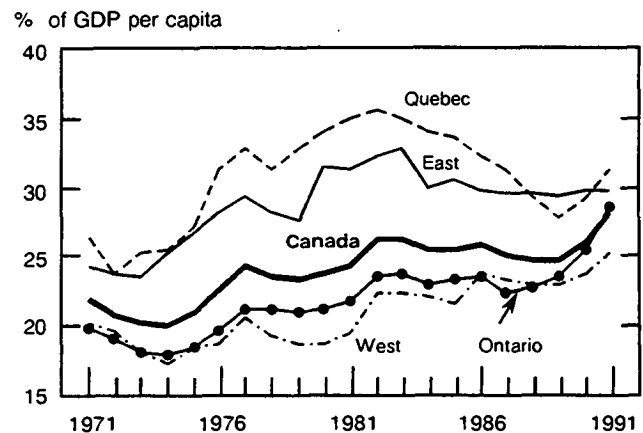


Meanwhile, fixed costs and job security clauses often prevented school boards from cutting costs to keep them in line with decreasing enrolments. Furthermore, boards expanded the variety of their programs, including French immersion and French as a second language, which also increased the demand for new educators.

Educators' salaries rose more or less in line with inflation

Educators' salaries—65% of school board operating expenditures—rose more or less in line with inflation. From 1971 to 1991, salaries rose 7.3% on average, compared with rises of 7.1% for the consumer price index, 7.7% for non-teaching staff and 8.1% for non-salary items.

Financing effort for education increased steadily



"Canada's investment in education" appears in the winter 1994 issue of *Education quarterly review*. The article assesses the factors behind spending on elementary and secondary education in Canada. For details, including a regional analysis, the vol. 1, no. 4 issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, \$15/\$60) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact François Gendron (613-951-1509, fax: 613-951-9040), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

October 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales in Canada totalled 4 485 million cubic metres in October, down 0.4% from October 1993. The decrease was due to lower sales to the residential and commercial sectors because of warmer than normal temperatures throughout most of Canada. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) climbed 5.1%, largely because electric utilities and the chemical industry increased their use of natural gas.

Year-to-date sales to the end of October were up 2.5% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the residential sector rose a strong 6.3%, due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February and to growing numbers of customers. Commercial sales increased 2.0%, while industrial sector sales (including direct sales) were up 1.2% from the same period last year.

Sales of natural gas

	October 1994 ^P	October 1993 to October 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	4 485 012	-0.4
Residential	896 519	-7.3
Commercial	660 669	-11.8
Industrial	2 122 958	5.1
Direct	804 866	
	January to October 1994 ^P	Jan.-Oct. 1993 to Jan.-Oct. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	48 684 593	2.5
Residential	12 076 618	6.3
Commercial	9 040 863	2.0
Industrial	20 323 580	1.2
Direct	7 243 532	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The October 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of January 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics

October 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,158.0 million in October, down 1.0% from October 1993.

Operating expenses were \$878.7 million, up 3.7% from October 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$279.4 million, a 13.4% decrease from October 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The October 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric lamps

November 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,377,000 light bulbs and tubes in November, an 11.9% decrease from 28,803,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of November 1994 totalled 259,248,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 6.1% increase from 244,373,000 a year earlier.

The November 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

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

Criminal victimization tables

1993 general social survey on personal risk

These tables, based on results from the criminal victimization portion of the 1993 general social survey on personal risk originally released in June 1994 (GSS cycle 8), have a two-fold purpose. First, they provide national data (i.e., no analysis) from the 1993 survey. Second, since the 1993 survey tables essentially replicate (or update) the 1988 GSS results, they are a tool for exploring changes over the five-year period. The 1988 GSS tables can be accessed by referring to *Patterns of criminal victimization in Canada* (11-612E, no. 2, \$40). Both surveys were conducted through telephone interviews of the non-institutionalized population aged 15 and over in the 10 provinces.

Similar tables may be able to be produced (depending on sample size) at the provincial level as a special tabulation. These tables would be produced on a cost-recovery basis.

Tables in victimization (12F0042XPE, \$40) are now available. To order the tables, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

For further information on the survey, contact the general social survey project (613-951-2098), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Soft drinks

November 1994

Data for November 1994 on production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

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

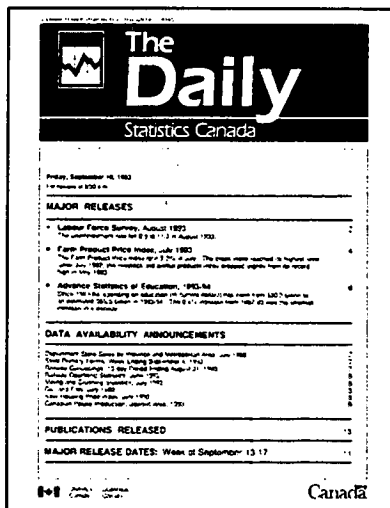
Stocks of frozen poultry meat

December 1, 1994

Preliminary data for December 1, 1994 and revised data for November 1, 1994 on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■



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Monthly survey of manufacturing, October 1994.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228;
other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Oils and fats, October 1994.

Catalogue number 32-006

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

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables,
monthly, October 1994.

Catalogue number 32-011

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

**Production and shipments of blow-moulded
plastic bottles**, quarter ended September 30, 1994.

Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39;
other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin,
vol. 10, no. 5.

Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96;
other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds,
second quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 74-001

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

Education quarterly review,
winter 1994, vol. 1, no. 4.

Catalogue number 81-003

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

Television viewing, 1993.

Catalogue number 87-208

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries:
US\$40).

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