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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Public sector employment, wages and salaries, 1994**
Wages and salaries in the public sector fell for the first time in 1994. A marginal 0.4% decline to \$98.3 billion halted years of growth.

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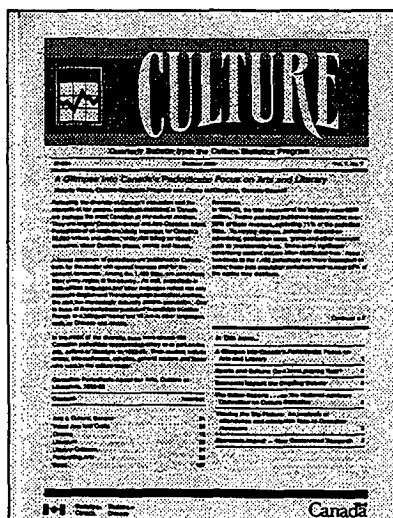
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Focus on culture Summer 1995

The Summer 1995 issue of *Focus on culture*, a quarterly bulletin on culture, features an article on the current state of Canada's periodicals, with an emphasis on arts and literary publications. The challenge of a marketplace dominated by foreign-controlled periodicals is highlighted. Another article examines the relationship between attendance and admission fees at Canadian museums.

Two other articles analyze the economic impact of the arts and culture sector. The first samples the ongoing debate over definitional problems when assessing the impact, while the second shows the breadth and depth of research that can be undertaken in this area.

This issue also looks at the characteristics of people who attend performing arts and professional sporting events.

The Summer 1995 (vol. 7, no. 2) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, \$8/\$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Public sector employment, wages and salaries

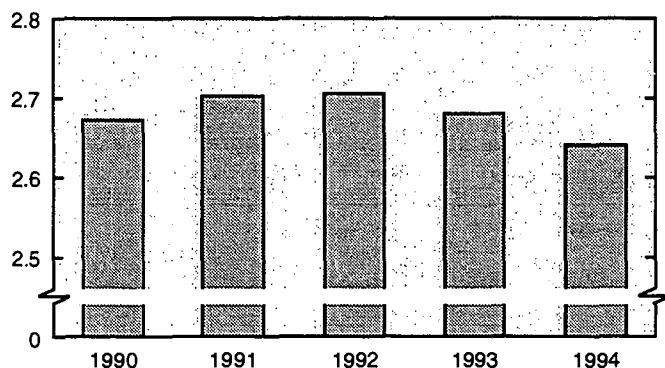
1994

Overall, wages and salaries in the public sector fell for the first time in 1994, dropping 0.4% to \$98.3 billion. From 1990 to 1993, they grew at an annual average rate of 2.5%.

The number of public sector employees also declined in 1994 (-1.5% to 2,640,400 employees). It was the second straight annual drop in employment, which grew at an average of 0.1% from 1990 to 1993.

Public sector employment

millions of employees



Governments at all levels have been striving to reduce public sector employment as one measure to reduce deficits. After peaking in 1992, public sector employment began to decline at faster rates each year. However, despite the drop in employment, wages and salaries continued to grow.

Government sector employment (87% of public sector employment in 1994) decreased by 39,100 employees or 1.7% from 1993, the second consecutive annual decline; all three levels of government showed decreases. The annual average growth rate from 1990 to 1993 was 0.5%. Total government business enterprise employment declined 0.2% from 1993, to 330,400 employees in 1994.

Government sector wages and salaries declined 0.4% to \$84.5 billion from 1993 to 1994. In the government business enterprise sector, wages and salaries dropped 0.8% to \$13.8 billion.

Note to readers

The public sector universe, as defined by Statistics Canada, is divided into two main components: governments and government business enterprises.

The government component comprises the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial, and local) and their departments, agencies, boards, commissions, special funds, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, health and social agencies, and bodies administering social security plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. They are similar to private business enterprises, but they are controlled by government. They are either in competition with similar organizations in the private sector, or they have a monopoly on markets that would otherwise be serviced in the private sector.

Employment data are annual averages. Wages and salaries data are annual totals.

Statistics Canada's definition of federal government is broader than the definition used by other federal agencies. A statement reconciling the differences in the data on federal government employment used by Statistics Canada, the Public Service Commission and Treasury Board is included in this release.

Paid workers are those who work either in the private or public sector. To calculate the ratio of government employment to total paid workers, the data have been adjusted to exclude employees in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and outside Canada, and to include employees in the military.

New data from income tax records allowed coverage to expand by 18,000 employees in 1994 at the provincial and territorial government level. The data have been revised back to 1990.

The existing coverage does not include universities, lay and religious residential care facilities, and Newfoundland school boards.

Employment in government sector declined 1.7%

There were 2,310,000 employees working in the government sector in 1994, a decrease of 39,100 or 1.7% from 1993. All three levels of government showed a decrease.

Federal government employment declined for a third consecutive year, down 11,400 to 394,400 employees in 1994. This 2.8% decrease was primarily attributed to continuing reduction in military personnel.

As a result of the downsizing efforts of the provincial and territorial governments, employment at this level also declined for a third consecutive year, to 1,017,300 employees in 1994. This was a decline of 2.1% or 21,700 employees since 1993. The decreases were evident in all provinces

except British Columbia, which showed a marginal increase. The most significant decline was in Alberta, followed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. Public hospitals represented 53% of total provincial and territorial government employment or 543,000 employees in 1994, a decrease of 1.7%.

This was the first decline in local government employment since 1990. Local governments employed 898,200 persons in 1994, a decline of 0.7% or 6,000 employees from 1993. In 1994, local government administration and school board employment—the two components of local governments—declined 1.1% and 0.4%, respectively.

Government sector employment is mainly concentrated in the provincial and territorial and local governments, whose respective shares of total government employment in 1994 were 44.0% and 38.9%. The federal government accounted for 17.1% of the total employment.

In 1994, government sector employees represented 19.1% of the total paid work force in Canada. The provincial and territorial governments accounted for 8.4%, followed by local governments with 7.5% and the federal government with 3.2%.

Wages and salaries in the government sector dropped 0.4%

In 1994, wages and salaries in the government sector totalled \$84.5 billion, a 0.4% decrease from 1993. The annual average growth rate from 1990 to 1993 was 3.0%.

Federal government wages and salaries amounted to \$16.6 billion in 1994, down 0.9%. Provincial and territorial government wages and salaries also declined 0.9%, to \$34.4 billion in 1994. The annual average growth rate from 1990 to 1993 was 3.2%. The impact of fiscal restraints continued to be felt by most of the provinces and territories. Public hospital wages and salaries accounted for \$16.1 billion, down 1.4% from 1993.

Local government wages and salaries grew, however, by a slight 0.4% in 1994. The annual average growth rate for the previous four years was 3.9%.

Total government sector wages and salaries represented 23.5% of the wages and salaries paid in Canada. Of the total, the federal government's share was 4.6%, while the provinces' and territories' share was 9.6% and local governments represented 9.3%.

As a share of total government wages and salaries in 1994, the provincial and territorial governments held the largest portion at 40.7%, followed by local governments at 39.7%. The share of federal government wages and salaries was 19.6%.

Reconciliation statement¹

Federal government and federal government business enterprise employment – as of December 31, 1994

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

Statistics Canada's federal government and government business enterprise employment 537,020	{	PSC student employees	1,131	{	Public Service Commission's federal government employment 224,662
		Canada Communications Group	1,410		
Treasury Board's federal government employment 221,643	{	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	385		
		National Energy Board	276		
	{	Public Service Staff Relations Board	68		
		Indian Oil and Gas Canada	59		
	{	Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universe	221,333		
		Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission	310		
	{	Employees of other federal government agencies for which the Treasury Board is not the employer	31,401 ²		
		National Defence military personnel	109,191		
	{	Regular forces	77,953		
		Reserve forces	31,238		
	{	RCMP uniformed personnel	18,908		
		Federal government business enterprise employees	152,548		

¹ This reconciliation statement provides data as of December 31, 1994, and is not precisely comparable to quarterly or annual average data.

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

Employment in government business enterprises declined for a fourth straight year

During 1994, the provincial and territorial governments continued downsizing and privatizing their public enterprises. Employment in government business enterprises declined 0.2% in 1994 to 330,400 employees, the fourth consecutive annual drop.

Employment in federal government business enterprises increased 6.1% in 1994, mainly due to Canada Post Corporation's acquisition of Purolator Courier Limited. Among the provincial and territorial governments, employment in government business enterprises fell by 6.4% or 8,800 employees, with significant declines in Ontario and Alberta. During the same period, employment in local government business enterprises fell 1.0%.

Wages and salaries fell 0.8% among government business enterprises

Wages and salaries paid by all the government business enterprises totalled \$13.8 billion in 1994, a 0.8% decrease from 1993. There was a 5.7% decline at

the provincial and territorial government level, followed by a 2.3% decline at the local level. In the same year, the wages and salaries paid by the federal government's business enterprises increased 5.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2720, 2860 and 2862-2864.

These and other data on employment, wages and salaries in the public sector will be available this fall in the annual publication, *Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1994* (72-209).

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of the data are also available. To order, or for information on the products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661), Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator. □

Employment in the public sector

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	1994	
				Share	Percentage of all paid workers in Canada ¹
	number of employees		% change		%
Public sector	2,680,236	2,640,356	-1.5	100.0	21.8
Government	2,349,129	2,309,988	-1.7	100.0	19.1
Federal	405,822	394,430	-2.8	17.1	3.2
Provincial/territorial	1,039,061	1,017,338	-2.1	44.0	8.4
Local	904,246	898,220	-0.7	38.9	7.5
Government business enterprises	331,107	330,368	-0.2	100.0	2.7
Federal	140,822	149,352	6.1	45.2	1.2
Provincial/territorial	138,150	129,374	-6.4	39.2	1.1
Local	52,135	51,641	-1.0	15.6	0.4

¹ From Table 13 of Labour force annual averages (71-220).

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

Wages and salaries in the public sector

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	1994	
				Share	Percentage of all wages and salaries in ¹ Canada
	\$ millions		% change		%
Public sector	98,776	98,349	-0.4	100.0	27.3
Government	84,854	84,534	-0.4	100.0	23.5
Federal	16,758	16,609	-0.9	19.6	4.6
Provincial/territorial	34,677	34,369	-0.9	40.7	9.6
Local	33,420	33,556	0.4	39.7	9.3
Government business enterprises	13,921	13,815	-0.8	100.0	3.8
Federal	5,313	5,618	5.7	40.7	1.6
Provincial/territorial	6,317	5,959	-5.7	43.1	1.6
Local	2,291	2,238	-2.3	16.2	0.6

¹ From Estimates of labour income (72-005).

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

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release June 1995

Consumers spent \$1,142.0 million in department stores in June, 7.0% more than in June 1994 (unadjusted). Discount stores accounted for \$608.9 million of the total, an 18.0% increase from the previous year. Consumer spending in the major stores declined 3.3% to \$533.1 million.

The June 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

North American Industry Classification System

The structure of the North American Industry Classification System is now being developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. It will be adopted by Statistics Canada in 1997 to replace the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

At a meeting in Ottawa on May 18 and 19, 1995, the three countries signed agreements on the proposed structures for the following areas: petroleum and coal products manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, rubber and plastic products manufacturing, broadcasting and telecommunications, food services and drinking places, and accommodation.

As part of the ongoing consultations, Statistics Canada is asking for comments from interested persons and agencies. Comments received by September 15, 1995, will be discussed by the three countries before a final decision on the structure is taken.

Documentation is available on request from Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca). The documentation describes and explains the agreed upon structure of the North American Industry Classification System, as well as the additional Canadian detail developed to meet national needs. The agreement states that each country is free to create additional detailed industries below the four-digit level of the system, provided that this detail aggregates to the four-digit level.

For further information on this subject, contact Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578), Director, Standards Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics May 1995

May 1995 marked the 13th consecutive month of growth in the number of passengers and passenger-kilometres flown by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) on domestic scheduled services. Domestic operations had been stagnant from January 1991 to May 1994. For January to May 1995, the year-to-date domestic passenger counts were well below levels of the late 1980s.

International operations by the two carriers picked up in 1992, after a one-year decline. On a year-to-date basis to the end of May 1995, 2.9 million passengers were carried on international scheduled routes, a record for Air Canada and CAIL.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for May 1995 will be published in the August 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

May 1995

Rollled steel shipments for May totalled 1 157 526 tonnes, up 9.7% from 1 055 110 tonnes in April 1995 and up 1.6% from 1 139 547 tonnes in May 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1995 totalled 5 720 064 tonnes, up 3.3% from 5 537 894 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 (except level 2, series 3) and 122 series 22-25).

The May 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Potato production

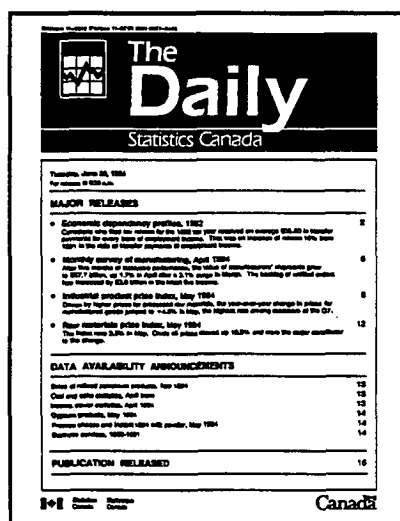
1995(preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1995 on the area planted in potatoes are now available. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are now available in *Canadian potato production* (\$21/year). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Mark Elward (613-951-7438), Agriculture Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, May 1995

Catalogue number 32-006

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

Steel wire and specified wire products, May 1995

Catalogue number 41-006

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

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 1995

Catalogue number 67-001

(Canada: \$36/\$120; United States: US\$44/US\$144; other countries: US\$51/US\$168).

Focus on culture, summer 1995

Catalogue number 87-004

(Canada: \$8/\$26; United States: US\$10/US\$32; other countries: US\$12/US\$37).

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The Daily, July 14, 1995

RELEASE DATES

Week of July 17 — 21
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1995
17	Composite index	June 1995
18	Canadian international trade	May 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1995
19	Consumer price index	June 1995
19	Canada's international transactions in services	1993-94
20	Retail trade	May 1995
20	Culture labour force survey	1993-94
21	Wholesale trade	May 1995
21	Film distribution	1993-94