

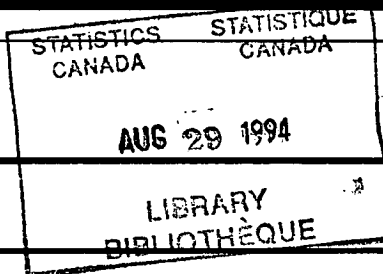


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 29, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASE

- **Employment, earnings and hours, June 1994**

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Payroll employment rose in June, continuing the gradual but steady growth since January 1994.

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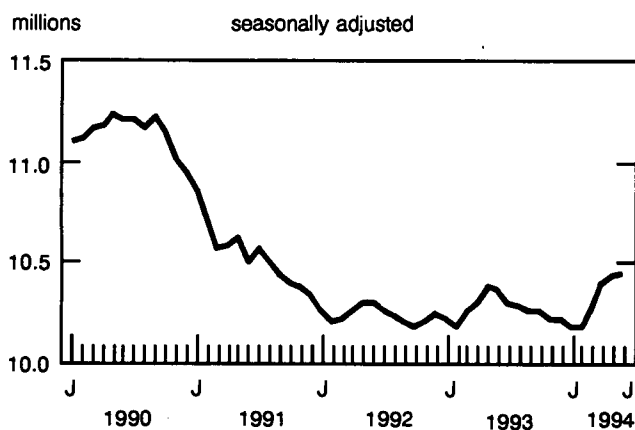
MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, earnings and hours

June 1994 (preliminary)

Payroll employment rose 0.2% to 10,448,000 in June, continuing the gradual but steady growth since January 1994 (+264,000). This upward trend in employment occurred in all provinces and territories, with the largest gains in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Leading indicators such as the help-wanted index and the composite leading indicator suggest this trend will continue.

Employment (Industrial aggregate) from the survey of employment, payrolls and hours



Manufacturers, wholesalers, general and special trade construction contractors, and mining operators continued to boost weekly payrolls and employment in June. Retailers, hoteliers and restaurateurs reduced employment for the second consecutive month. The sizeable employment gain in education and related services (+24,000) was due mainly to the extended school year in Ontario and the end of a strike in June by elementary and secondary school teachers in Newfoundland.

The growth of weekly payrolls in June (+1.1%) was traced to the gain in average weekly earnings (+1.2%) and, to a lesser extent, in payroll employment. The average monthly increase in weekly payrolls for the first five months of this year was 0.4%. Public administration was the only major industry group to record a decline in payrolls in June.

Note to users

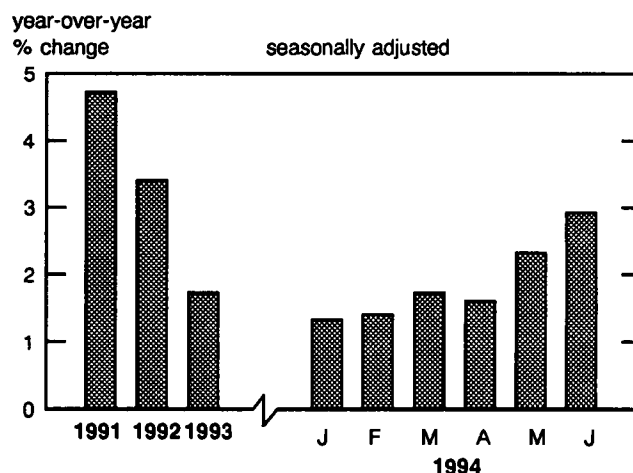
Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.

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

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

The growth in average weekly earnings occurred in those industries with a high concentration of hourly-paid employees. The bulk of these increases was in construction, retail trade, and accommodation, food and beverage services. Employees paid by the hour in Quebec and Ontario had the highest earnings increases in June. Growth in average weekly hours was especially strong in all western provinces.

Average weekly earnings



Average weekly earnings increased 2.9% to \$571.94 from June 1993. More pronounced gains were recorded in British Columbia and Ontario, where building, development, general and trade contractors, and real estate operators and insurance agents had substantial earnings increases in both provinces. Manufacturers also boosted earnings in Ontario.

Industry summaries

Construction employment continues to climb

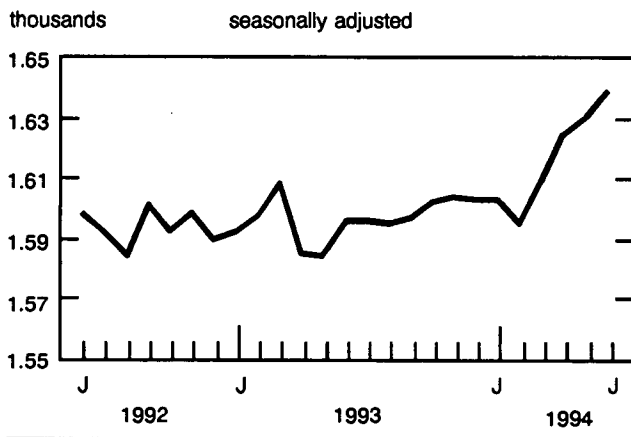
Employment in construction rose for the fourth consecutive month (+0.5%) with Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan registering increases higher than the national average. Gains were greatest in highway and heavy construction, non-residential building construction and trade contractors—industries in which the recently-implemented federal government infrastructure program are concentrated.

Both average hourly earnings (+2.1%) and average weekly hours (+2.9%) increased for hourly-paid workers. This contributed to the robust growth in average weekly earnings (+4.7%).

Manufacturers boost employment

Manufacturers increased employment levels by 9,000 in June, led by gains in the wood products and furniture and fixtures industries. Manufacturers of transportation equipment continued to increase employment from the previous month despite a strike in the aircraft and aircraft parts industry.

Manufacturers are increasing employment



Most of the employment gain in manufacturing was reported by manufacturers in Ontario and British Columbia. While employment levels continued to

increase, the average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour declined for the second consecutive month to 38.5 hours. The drop in average weekly hours was due in part to reduced overtime hours in June.

Mining operators boost weekly payrolls

Weekly payrolls for mining, quarries and oil well operators rose for the fourth consecutive month (+2.3%). The increase in payrolls was due to rising average weekly earnings (+1.9%) and employment (+1.1%). The employment gains, which were concentrated in services incidental to mineral extraction, occurred largely in British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec. Services incidental to mineral extraction represent about 28% of the mining industry. The strength in average weekly earnings was partly due to increases in both average weekly hours (+1.6%) and average hourly earnings (+1.1%) for the 78,000 employees paid by the hour.

Earnings for retail employees continue to surge

Retailers continued to increase average weekly earnings in June (+1.4%) after substantial gains in two of the last three months. Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour have risen 3.1% to \$10.39 since January. The gains in earnings were widespread across most retailing industries and provinces. The earnings growth mirrored the strong retail sales increases registered in June, especially in the automotive and clothing sectors. The increase in average weekly earnings reflected increases in average hourly earnings and average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour.

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

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, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	dollars			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	555.92	565.25	571.94	1.2	2.9
Logging and forestry	718.51	717.36	716.96	-0.1	-0.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	950.66	961.66	979.96	1.9	3.1
Manufacturing	669.45	681.75	689.04	1.1	2.9
Construction	632.00	637.61	667.40	4.7	5.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	704.10	706.10	713.79	1.1	1.4
Trade	410.00	419.68	430.51	2.6	5.0
Wholesale trade	590.27	602.20	617.73	2.6	4.7
Retail trade	331.78	339.63	344.44	1.4	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	622.54	641.03	647.48	1.0	4.0
Business services	588.13	597.86	618.12	3.4	5.1
Education-related services	668.42	675.94	671.10	-0.7	0.4
Health and social services	499.40	503.21	507.83	0.9	1.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	219.24	224.22	227.63	1.5	3.8
Public administration	743.69	746.00	739.00	-0.9	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	520.84	516.79	536.07	3.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	453.59	454.08	455.77	0.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	494.77	491.19	499.89	1.8	1.0
New Brunswick	496.77	491.01	498.96	1.6	0.4
Quebec	538.48	536.64	550.91	2.7	2.3
Ontario	588.54	604.10	609.85	1.0	3.6
Manitoba	489.99	496.47	503.85	1.5	2.8
Saskatchewan	471.02	480.81	485.61	1.0	3.1
Alberta	550.79	552.31	556.31	0.7	1.0
British Columbia	557.39	576.17	581.12	0.9	4.3
Yukon	660.49	680.46	670.28	-1.5	1.5
Northwest Territories	701.16	709.39	710.53	0.2	1.3

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

* For all employees.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1994	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	thousands			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	10,399	10,430	10,448	0.3	0.2
Logging and forestry	62	60	61	-3.2	1.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	130	131	132	0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	1,625	1,631	1,640	0.4	0.6
Construction	425	429	431	0.9	0.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	857	847	849	-1.2	0.2
Trade	1,955	1,949	1,944	-0.3	-0.3
Wholesale trade	602	605	607	0.5	0.3
Retail trade	1,356	1,354	1,345	-0.1	-0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	647	640	640	-1.1	0.0
Business services	554	558	556	0.7	-0.4
Education-related services	925	933	957	0.9	2.6
Health and social services	1,148	1,137	1,139	-1.0	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	729	725	716	-0.5	-1.2
Public administration	707	709	704	0.3	-0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	146	139	146	-4.8	5.0
Prince Edward Island	40	41	40	2.5	-2.4
Nova Scotia	292	291	292	-0.3	0.3
New Brunswick	235	235	234	0.0	-0.4
Quebec	2,525	2,526	2,514	0.0	-0.5
Ontario	4,061	4,072	4,088	0.3	0.4
Manitoba	393	391	393	-0.5	0.5
Saskatchewan	304	303	305	-0.3	0.7
Alberta	1,052	1,042	1,039	-1.0	-0.3
British Columbia	1,319	1,332	1,340	1.0	0.6
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	22	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of refined petroleum products

July 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 968 100 cubic metres in July, up 0.9% from July 1993. The advance was largely due to higher demand for diesel fuel oil (+ 97 500 cubic metres or +6.9%) and motor gasoline (+ 69 600 cubic metres or +2.2%). Partly offsetting these gains were declines in the sales of heavy fuel oil (-54 200 cubic metres or -11.0%) and light fuel oil (-40 500 cubic metres or -22.4%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	6 968.1	0.9
Motor gasoline	3 182.8	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 499.8	6.9
Light fuel oil	140.4	-22.4
Heavy fuel oil	439.3	-11.0
Aviation turbo fuels	452.6	-0.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	345.7	4.0
All other refined products	907.5	-2.4

	January to July 1994	Jan.-July 1993 to Jan.-July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	47 145.0	3.0
Motor gasoline	19 960.0	3.7
Diesel fuel oil	10 090.9	10.4
Light fuel oil	3 758.7	1.9
Heavy fuel oil	3 840.0	-11.3
Aviation turbo fuels	2 689.7	4.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 134.1	-2.3
All other refined products	4 671.6	1.0

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum based chemicals.

Year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 3.0% from the same period in 1993. The advance was broadly based. Five of the seven major

product groups, accounting for 87% of total sales volume, increased sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased usage by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, due to expanded drilling activity, led to a strong 10.4% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 11.3% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and the pulp and paper industry.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial research and development 1994 intentions

Canadian firms will spend nearly twice the amount they did on research and development (R&D) in 1984 if they achieve their spending intentions for 1994. Canadian firms plan to spend \$6 billion on R&D, an increase of 4.3% over 1993. This increase is higher than that of 1993 (+3.3%), and 1992 (+2.5%).

At 0.8% of gross domestic product in 1992, business enterprise expenditures on R&D were similar to those of "middle rank" OECD member countries, but less than those of other member countries such as Sweden (2.2%), Japan (2.1%), the United States (1.8%), and Germany (1.7%).

This bulletin presents R&D spending intentions for 1994, estimates for 1993, and actual expenditures for 1992. Additional information is provided on the top 100 R&D performers and on provincial distribution.

Science statistics, vol. 18, no. 2 (88-001, \$8/\$76), is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Michel Boucher (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

**General social survey microdata file:
cycle 8, personal risk
1993**

The 1993 General social survey (GSS) is now available. The survey, which collected data monthly from February to December 1993, interviewed more than 10,000 Canadians concerning criminal victimization and accidents.

This cycle repeats the content of the 1988 survey, allowing analysis of change over the five-year period. The 1993 survey includes new information on drug and alcohol use.

Analysis of the 1988 survey is published in *Patterns of criminal victimization* (11-612, no. 2, \$40) and *Accidents in Canada* (11-612, no. 3, \$40).

The microdata file for 1993, stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, is supported by a comprehensive user's guide and costs \$1,500.

For further information or to obtain a copy of the file, contact the General Social Survey Project (613-951-2098), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, May 1994.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Gas utilities, May 1994.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Service bulletin—Science statistics,
vol. 18, no. 2.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other
countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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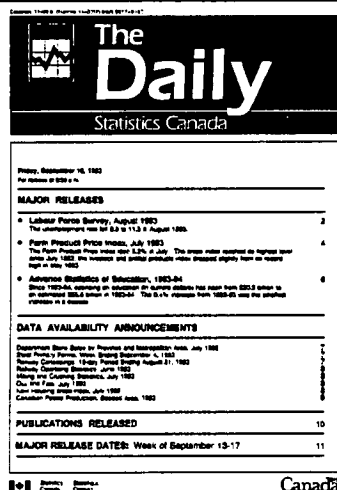
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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

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