

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 8, 1994

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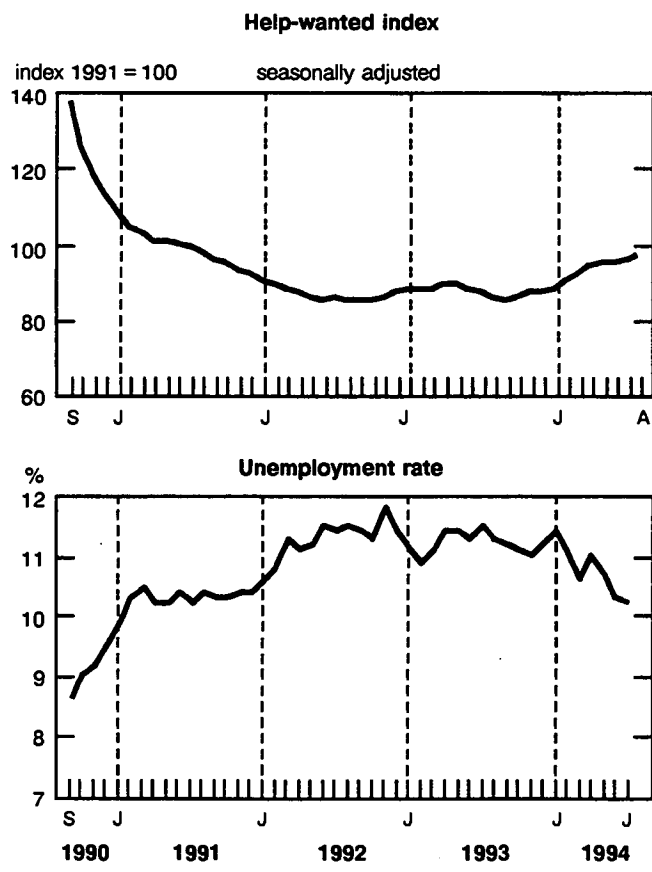
Canada

Help-wanted index

August 1994

The outlook for Canadians seeking jobs kept improving in August. The help-wanted index, an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour, reached 97, up one point from July.

The demand for labour continues to improve



The seasonally adjusted help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100) has increased every month this year, except for June when it remained unchanged. Since October 1993, it has advanced 14%, indicating an improved job market.

Most gains in eastern and central Canada

The increased demand for workers between July and August occurred in eastern and central Canada, according to the index, which monitors employers' ads in newspapers in 20 cities.

The index rose 2% in both Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. In Quebec, it went up 1%, regaining some of the ground lost in May and June.

British Columbia suffered a decline for the third straight month, with the index falling 2% between July and August. It was unchanged in the Prairie provinces.

So far this year, the help-wanted index registered its best performance in Ontario where it advanced 15% since January, the strongest performance of any region.

The index reached a pre-recession peak of 215 in March 1989, then declined until August 1992 when it bottomed out at 85. It remained practically unchanged throughout most of 1993.

Increases in the index are usually followed by drops in the unemployment rate. In 1994, the index steadily improved while the unemployment rate declined from 11.4% in January to 10.2% in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).

Help-wanted indices for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	August 1993	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	86	95	96	97	13	1
Atlantic Provinces	86	92	93	95	10	2
Quebec	92	96	98	99	8	1
Ontario	84	97	98	100	19	2
Prairies Provinces	83	92	94	94	13	0
British Columbia	83	88	87	85	2	-2

Business Week • August 1, 1988 • (Publication 1300)

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1988

For issues 1-100 1-800-491-1111

MAJOR RELEASES

- 1 Letter Prices Survey, August 1988
The unemployment rate fell to 13.3 in August 1988. 2
- 2 Export Product Price Index, July 1988
The Export Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The price index rose in 10 of 15 major export groups in August 1988. 4
- 3 Agricultural Investment and Subsidies, 1983-84
Since 1983-84, according to estimates, the government has made more than \$50.2 billion in agricultural investment in 1983-84. The 1983-84 period has the smallest investment in 6 years. 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Estimates of labour income, mid-year review

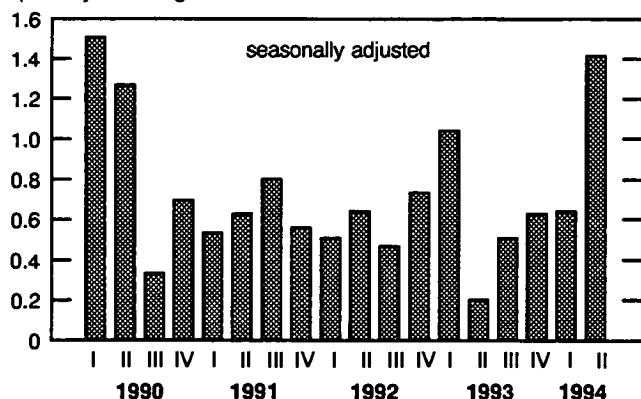
June 1994 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries grew 1.2% in June 1994, contributing to the strongest quarterly growth in labour income since the onset of the recession in April 1990. June's monthly increase was the largest since June 1989.

The strong 1.4% increase in the second quarter of 1994 followed growth of 0.6% in the first quarter. Higher wages and salaries in Ontario and British Columbia contributed most to the second quarter growth. Manufacturing, mining, and construction also recorded significant growth in wages and salaries.

Second quarter growth in labour income strongest since onset of recession

quarterly % change



Ontario, British Columbia lead growth in wages and salaries

Wages and salaries in Ontario grew 1.5% in the second quarter of 1994, breaking for the first time the quarterly growth pattern over the past 18 quarters of -0.3% to +0.7%. Employment gains in manufacturing over the last three months contributed most to Ontario's growth in wages and salaries.

British Columbia's wages and salaries continue to rise, registering a second quarter growth of 1.9%—the eighth quarter of continuous growth of 1.0% or more. Over the last three months, British Columbia

Note to users

Labour income consists of wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Unless specifically noted in the text, all figures in this release have been adjusted for seasonal variations to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.

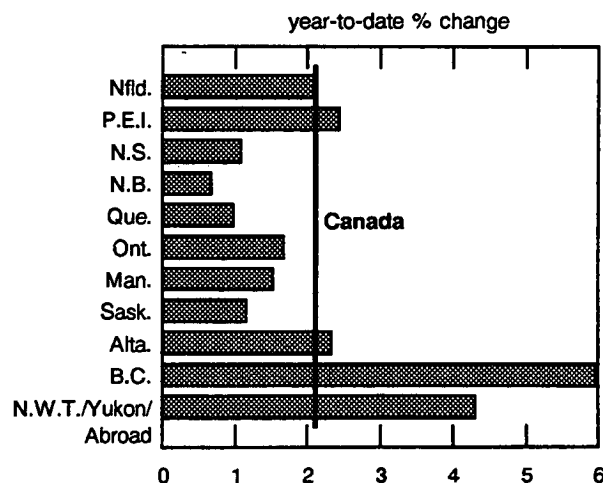
has reported employment growth in almost all industries.

Alberta posted a second quarter growth of 1.6%, following a strong first quarter increase (+1.7%). This is the second time Alberta has registered growth in wages and salaries since the beginning of 1993.

Similarly, Manitoba registered strong growth in the first two quarters of 1994 (+1.9% and +1.2%). This was the third consecutive quarter in which Manitoba posted growth in wages and salaries, turning around a pattern of declines experienced in mid-1993.

Slow growth continues in Quebec, which had a second quarter increase of 0.6% in wages and salaries. This is the second increase in wages and salaries since the last quarter of 1993, when Quebec posted no growth.

Growth in British Columbia wages and salaries exceeds the national average



Manufacturing sets pattern of growth

The upward trend in manufacturing continues as wages and salaries rose 2.1% in the second quarter of 1994, after a strong 1.4% growth in the first quarter. Employment in manufacturing has risen noticeably over the last three months, especially in Ontario and British Columbia. The year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries in manufacturing has already attained 3.8%, compared to the 1993 annual growth of 2.5%.

Mining and construction show strong second quarter growth

Wages and salaries increased a significant 6.6% in mining and 4.1% in construction in the second quarter of 1994.

Employment and average weekly earnings have grown recently in the mining industry, especially in services incidental to mining. Mining in Alberta posted the strongest year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries (+10.5%) compared to the 1993 annual growth of 1.3%, probably due to increased oil and gas exploration.

Similarly, increased employment and higher average weekly earnings contributed to rising wages and salaries in construction in the second quarter. Residential construction showed renewed strength in housing starts, and non-residential construction grew in part due to federal government infrastructure programs. As a result, construction posted a year-to-date decline of only -0.5%, up from the -4.1% annual decline recorded in 1993.

Wages and salaries also increased in trade (+2.9%), commercial services (+2.4%), and education and related services (+1.2%) in the second quarter.

In contrast, second quarter declines in wages and salaries were posted in logging and forestry (-4.5%); finance, insurance and real estate industries (-2.4%); federal administration (-1.9%); and local administration (-1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, \$24/\$96) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	237.9	247.4	246.5	-0.4
Logging and Forestry	224.4	227.3	231.7	2.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	576.7	625.7	627.5	0.3
Manufacturing industries	5,059.3	5,292.7	5,321.8	0.6
Construction industry	1,578.1	1,618.2	1,642.3	1.5
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,777.3	2,801.7	2,851.5	1.8
Trade	4,118.7	4,189.1	4,266.6	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,531.9	2,527.7	2,574.7	1.9
Commercial and personal services	3,985.2	4,163.5	4,240.8	1.9
Educational and related services	2,784.7	2,742.7	2,794.6	1.9
Health and social services	2,756.0	2,744.8	2,768.9	0.9
Federal administration and other government offices	1,017.6	1,003.3	994.3	-0.9
Provincial administration	756.5	739.6	740.0	0.1
Local administration	676.0	696.4	691.4	-0.7
Total wages and salaries	29,038.9	29,650.9	30,015.6	1.2
Supplementary labour income	4,009.1	4,159.7	4,237.6	1.9
Labour income	33,048.0	33,810.6	34,253.2	1.3
	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	281.0	234.6	289.8	3.1
Logging and Forestry	263.7	212.9	272.4	3.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	600.6	618.3	653.5	8.8
Manufacturing industries	5,284.1	5,290.0	5,542.5	4.9
Construction industry	1,722.1	1,636.7	1,786.2	3.7
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,834.9	2,806.1	2,911.3	2.7
Trade	4,194.6	4,218.6	4,352.5	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,586.5	2,545.4	2,631.4	1.7
Commercial and personal services	4,078.7	4,147.8	4,334.0	6.3
Educational and related services	2,905.3	2,856.6	2,925.7	0.7
Health and social services	2,809.5	2,769.7	2,819.5	0.4
Federal administration and other government offices	1,046.5	1,017.0	1,022.0	-2.3
Provincial administration	784.9	739.6	768.4	-2.1
Local administration	698.2	696.2	713.9	2.2
Total wages and salaries	30,090.7	29,789.3	31,023.0	3.1
Supplementary labour income	4,139.7	4,199.0	4,375.7	5.7
Labour income	34,230.4	33,988.3	35,398.7	3.4

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 3, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 3, 1994 totalled 244 190 tonnes, down 13.2% from the week-earlier 281 470 tonnes and down 11.5% from the year-earlier 275 968 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 225 121 tonnes, a 5.0% decrease from 9 710 122 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

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

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

July 1994

In July 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 784 176 cubic metres, down 5.0% from 2 930 352^r (revised) cubic metres in July 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 706 282 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 5 483 317 cubic metres in July 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 364 959 cubic metres, up 5.9% from 8 843 681^r cubic metres in July 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 17.8% to 8 424 079 cubic metres, from 10 247 293^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of July 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 19 157 384 cubic metres, up 2.9% from 18 624 073^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 5.4% to 41 699 665 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 39 573 153 cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (62 599 345 cubic metres) was up 3.7% from 60 394 068^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Canadian civil aviation statistics

June 1994

On a year-over-year basis, domestic scheduled passenger-kilometres flown by the Canadian Level IA air carriers increased for the second consecutive month, the third increase in four months. Except for five months in mid-1992, this was the first time since

1990 that these air carriers have reported any consistent increases in domestic operations. In mid-1992, Air Canada expanded its overall capacity by returning several parked planes to service. Since deregulation in 1988, the major carriers have decreased their domestic operations by shifting routes to their affiliate feeder carriers.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for June 1994 will be published in the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

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

Canadian civil aviation statistics

Second quarter 1994

Operating income for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. increased to \$65 million in the second quarter of 1994, compared to \$15 million for the same quarter of 1993. Combining the operating income with interest expenses (before miscellaneous items and tax, this is referred to as "basic" income or loss) gave a basic loss of \$8 million for the quarter. Since 1988, these carriers have never reported a basic income. The \$8 million loss was one of the better second quarter performances.

In 1993, the \$62 million basic loss in the second quarter was aided by a \$46 million fuel tax rebate. Without this rebate, the basic loss for the second quarter of 1993 would have exceeded \$100 million for the third consecutive year. The \$8 million loss in the second quarter of 1994 represented a substantial improvement compared to second-quarter losses in the last three years. This was the fifth consecutive quarter in which the basic performance has improved over the same quarter of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the second quarter of 1994 are published in the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

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



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The Daily, September 8, 1994

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-024

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

Stocks of food commodities in cold storage and other warehouses, 1993.

Catalogue number 32-217

(Canada: \$36; United States: US\$44; Other Countries: US\$51).

Asphalt roofing, July 1994.

Catalogue number 45-001

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

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, July 1994.

Catalogue number 46-002

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

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; Other Countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Labour force information, August 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

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