



# The Daily

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The help-wanted index fell 2% in September to 93, as employers advertised less for new employees. Decreases in the index occurred in all regions.

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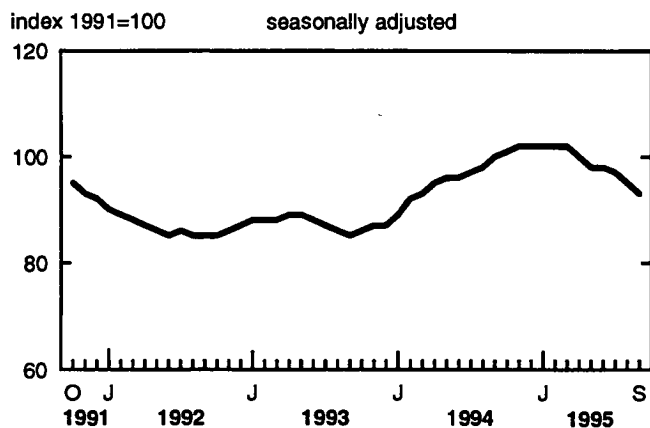
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Help-wanted index

September 1995

In September, the help-wanted index (1991=100) continued to decline, falling to 93. Since March, it has dropped 9%. After following an upward trend throughout 1994, the index stalled at 102 in November 1994. It started to fall in April 1995.

#### The help-wanted index declined 2% in September



The help-wanted index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers, and the decline in the index over the last six months is indicative of a reduction in the demand for labour. This weakness in the labour market is the result of the economic slowdown, as

#### Note to readers

The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. In these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a portion of all hiring.

All help-wanted indices have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.

gauged by measures such as the composite index, which has been on a slow decline since April 1995, and the Labour force survey employment estimates, which have shown little change throughout 1995.

In September, the help-wanted index declined 3% in the Atlantic provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, and 2% in Quebec and the Prairie provinces. All regional indices peaked in early 1995, and by September the index had fallen 12% in British Columbia (from 82 in March) and the Prairie provinces (from 97 in February). In Ontario, the drop was 10% from a peak of 111 in January, and the decrease was 7% in Quebec (from 105 in June) and the Atlantic provinces (from 106 in March).

#### Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9)

Help-wanted indices for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

**Help-wanted index**  
(1991=100)

	September 1994	July 1995	August 1995	September 1995	September 1994 to September 1995	August 1995 to September 1995
seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-2</b>
Atlantic provinces	102	99	102	99	-3	-3
Quebec	101	103	100	98	-3	-2
Ontario	101	105	103	100	-1	-3
Prairie provinces	97	89	87	85	-12	-2
British Columbia	84	76	74	72	-14	-3

## OTHER RELEASES

### Estimates of labour income

July 1995 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries edged down slightly in July (-0.3%), following strong growth of +0.9% in June. Despite the generally weak growth over the first seven months of the year, wages and salaries remained 3.0% higher than last year.

Following two consecutive monthly increases, wages and salaries in manufacturing declined by 0.5%. While the weekly earnings within this industry were unchanged, employment and the average number of hours worked per week declined in July.

Wages and salaries paid to employees continued to fall for most levels of public administration, educational and related services, and health and welfare, as governments continued to downsize in an effort to reduce deficits. In addition, declines occurred in construction and trade due primarily to drops in weekly earnings.

For the fourth consecutive month, strength in wages and salaries was recorded in transportation, storage, communications and other utilities and in commercial and personal services. Increases in both employment levels and weekly earnings in these industries have contributed to their overall strength.

**Note:** Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). 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.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.**

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

### Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	June 1995 <sup>r</sup>	July 1995 <sup>p</sup>	June 1995 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	255.6	244.1	-4.5
Logging and forestry	247.1	255.1	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	630.3	631.7	0.2
Manufacturing	5,465.4	5,436.4	-0.5
Construction	1,708.5	1,694.3	-0.8
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,858.5	2,881.4	0.8
Trade	4,410.0	4,343.5	-1.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,491.7	2,487.0	-0.2
Commercial and personal services	4,403.2	4,468.2	1.5
Educational and related services	2,793.8	2,770.5	-0.8
Health and social services	2,820.7	2,811.3	-0.3
Federal administration and other government services	951.6	959.3	0.8
Provincial administration	718.3	713.1	-0.7
Local administration	692.6	691.6	-0.1
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>	<b>30,451.9</b>	<b>30,375.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Supplementary labour income	4,523.6	4,504.9	-0.4
<b>Labour income</b>	<b>34,975.4</b>	<b>34,880.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary figures.

<sup>r</sup> Revised figures.

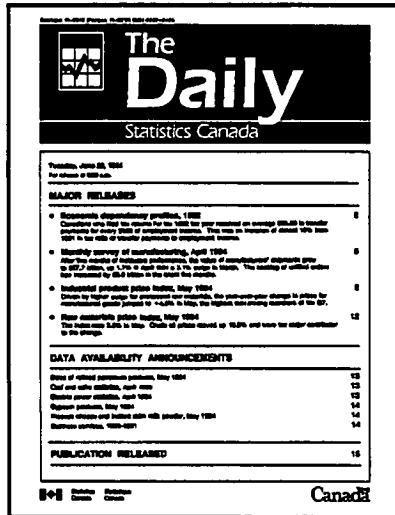
## Steel primary forms

Week ending September 30, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 30, 1995 totalled 276 830 tonnes, up 6.0% from 261 084 tonnes a week earlier and up 10.5% from 250 618 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 926 380 tonnes, a 6.6% increase from 10 245 899 tonnes a year earlier.

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



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### **Gypsum products, August 1995**

#### **Catalogue number 44-003**

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

### **Retail trade, July 1995**

#### **Catalogue number 63-005**

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

### **Labour force information, for the week ending**

September 16, 1995

#### **Catalogue number 71-001P**

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

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