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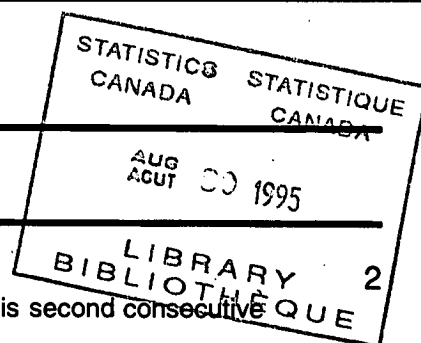
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MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

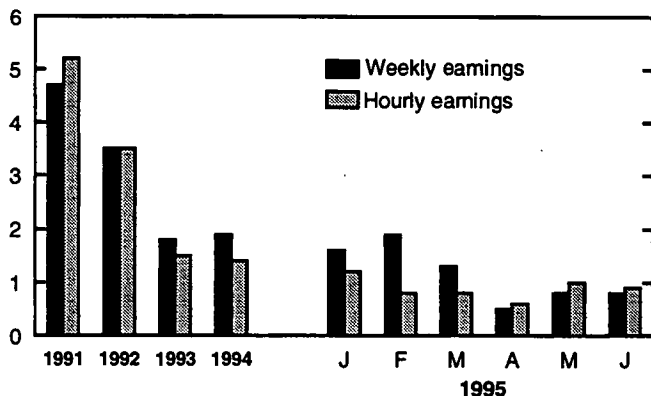
June 1995 (preliminary)

Employees' average weekly earnings rose 0.6% to \$573.72 in June. This second consecutive monthly gain offset the drop in earnings in March and April. The most substantial earnings growth was for employees in mining, quarrying and oil wells; business services; and construction. Employees in logging and forestry saw their earnings decline for a third consecutive month in June.

Earnings rose for employees paid by the hour (+0.7%) and salaried employees (+0.6%), but were unchanged for commissioned agents and working owners.

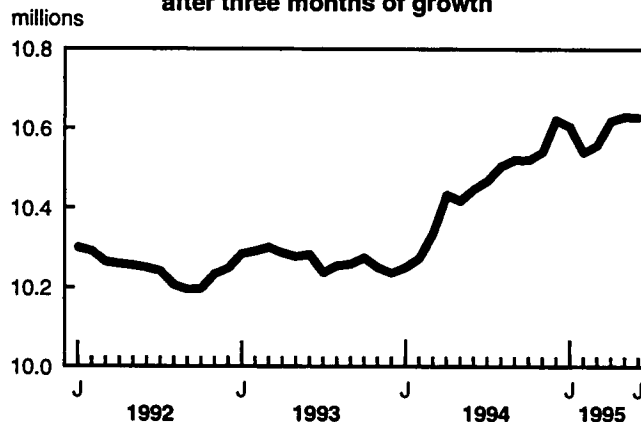
Weekly and hourly earnings continued to rise slowly in June

year-over-year % change



Following three months of employment gains totalling 93,000, businesses employed 10,629,000 employees in June, almost unchanged from May. Despite the monthly fluctuations in employment since the start of the year, the number of employees in June was 7,000 higher than in December 1994 because the recent gains more than offset declines in January and February.

Employment remained stable in June after three months of growth



Businesses in Ontario registered employment gains of 34,000 in June, but those in Quebec posted a second consecutive monthly decline. In the other provinces, businesses registered small declines or little change. An increased number of employees in education was offset by widespread declines in numerous other industries.

Manufacturing employment slowed, while construction held its ground

After three consecutive monthly increases, manufacturers reduced their payrolls by 4,000 employees in June. The slowdown since the start of this year has limited employment growth in manufacturing to only 7,000 jobs since January. The decline in June occurred mainly among manufacturers of textile products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, and transportation equipment. The decline was felt by manufacturers in most provinces, with the most substantial reductions concentrated in British Columbia and Quebec. The employment decline in June coincided with a drop in manufacturing shipments during the month.

Although average weekly hours rose slightly for manufacturing employees in June, the trend for the past year has been one of gradual decline. This has been particularly evident for employees in the automotive industry, where average hours per week have fallen from 43.1 to 40.4 hours, due partly to a drop in overtime.

The number of workers employed by construction companies was unchanged in June as the increases

in April and May were maintained. The number of employees working in this industry in June was slightly higher than in January 1995. However, the most recent indicators (building permits and new housing starts) suggest a declining trend in the coming months.

First decline in wholesale trade employment in more than a year

Employers in wholesale trade reduced employment by 4,000 in June after a substantial 11,000 gain in May. It was the first monthly employment decline in this industry since February 1994. In June, wholesale establishments in Quebec and Saskatchewan cut employment; Ontario wholesalers increased employment slightly. The decline was concentrated among wholesalers of electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; other wholesale products; other machinery equipment and supplies; and food products. Wholesale trade volumes increased slightly in June, but were down 2.3% compared with the peak in February 1995.

Weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees rose for a second consecutive month in June and more than offset the decreases of the three previous months. Employees in wholesale trade received \$627.66 per week in June, an increase of \$7.56. This growth was due mainly to higher earnings for salaried employees, while employees paid by the hour reported slight increases in weekly hours and hourly earnings.

Employment in retail trade declined, except at automobile dealerships

Similar to wholesale trade, employers in retail trade reduced employment by 4,000 in June. Despite large monthly fluctuations in employment, retail trade establishments employed 28,000 more workers than in June 1994. The employment decline this June was concentrated in Quebec and to a lesser extent in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Small declines were registered by businesses in almost all retail industries. The notable exception was automobile dealers, where employment increased by 2,000. This mirrored the pattern of growth in retail sales in June, which was dominated by automobile sales.

Employees' weekly earnings rose for the second consecutive month, gaining \$5.77 in June. This rise did not completely offset the substantial decline in April, however, and left weekly earnings in retail trade below the peak of June 1994. Employees paid by the hour

saw slight increases in both hourly earnings and weekly hours.

Increased employment in education

The number of employees in educational and related services grew by 12,000 in June. This employment gain and a drop in average weekly earnings were caused by a greater number of supply teachers, who earn less than full-time teachers.

Continued decline in public administration

The number of employees in public administration continued to drop (the number has fallen slightly in each of the past five months). During this period, federal, provincial and local government administrations employed 16,000 fewer employees. In June, the three levels of government reported a combined reduction of 3,000 employees. After reaching a peak in June 1992, employment in this industry has followed a gradual declining trend.

Earnings rose in business services

Average weekly earnings for employees in business services rose 1.9% in June, more than offsetting the declines of the previous two months. June's growth was concentrated in Ontario and British Columbia.

The number of employees in the business services industry increased for a fourth consecutive month, bringing the cumulative gain since February 1995 to 12,000 employees. Despite two consecutive monthly declines in January and February 1995, the increasing trend that began three years earlier continued.

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

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$31/\$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings¹

Industry group (1980 SIC)	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	568.47	570.42	573.72	0.6	0.9
Logging and forestry	711.84	727.49	715.99	-1.6	0.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	975.35	994.38	1,011.72	1.7	3.7
Manufacturing	684.54	686.28	690.79	0.7	0.9
Construction	656.60	676.43	687.42	1.6	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	717.72	734.12	738.52	0.6	2.9
Wholesale trade	609.02	620.10	627.66	1.2	3.1
Retail trade	346.66	338.87	344.64	1.7	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	638.90	641.41	649.96	1.3	1.7
Business services	605.97	615.98	627.52	1.9	3.6
Education-related services	671.31	669.66	665.29	-0.7	-0.9
Health and social services	507.50	503.04	503.78	0.1	-0.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	227.35	224.31	232.10	3.5	2.1
Public administration	750.42	753.19	750.23	-0.4	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	534.72	539.30	532.34	-1.3	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	453.81	460.09	476.60	3.6	5.0
Nova Scotia	498.98	481.42	494.15	2.6	-1.0
New Brunswick	495.34	506.11	511.25	1.0	3.2
Quebec	547.05	539.00	552.02	2.4	0.9
Ontario	605.37	604.36	607.83	0.6	0.4
Manitoba	501.33	502.87	506.97	0.8	1.1
Saskatchewan	488.96	486.82	491.07	0.9	0.4
Alberta	554.88	558.61	557.27	-0.2	0.4
British Columbia	578.65	593.91	598.13	0.7	3.4
Yukon	667.81	638.73	646.01	1.1	-3.3
Northwest Territories	712.01	702.51	712.82	1.5	0.1

¹ For all employees.

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	April 1995	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,619	10,631	10,629	0.1	-0.0
Logging and forestry	64	61	65	-4.7	6.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	129	133	129	3.1	-3.0
Manufacturing	1,667	1,670	1,666	0.2	-0.2
Construction	434	438	438	0.9	0.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	841	839	839	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale trade	640	651	646	1.7	-0.8
Retail trade	1,376	1,378	1,374	0.1	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	634	630	632	-0.6	0.3
Business services	589	592	594	0.5	0.3
Education-related services	934	937	949	0.3	1.3
Health and social services	1,184	1,188	1,190	0.3	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	769	756	754	-1.7	-0.3
Public administration	696	690	687	-0.9	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	148	149	146	0.7	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	41	42	42	2.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	299	301	298	0.7	-1.0
New Brunswick	235	234	236	-0.4	0.9
Quebec	2,587	2,569	2,555	-0.7	-0.5
Ontario	4,131	4,139	4,173	0.2	0.8
Manitoba	404	403	401	-0.2	-0.5
Saskatchewan	312	313	311	0.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,039	1,041	1,038	0.2	-0.3
British Columbia	1,382	1,391	1,392	0.7	0.1
Yukon	12	13	12	8.3	-7.7
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Unemployment insurance

June 1995 (preliminary)

During the first half of 1995, Canadians were paid \$7.8 billion (unadjusted) in unemployment insurance benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 15.0% from the first half of 1994. This was the lowest amount paid in the January-to-June period since 1990.

Reasons for the decline include a drop in the average number of beneficiaries (-16.5%) and a reduction in the benefit rate (as of July 1994) from 57% to 55% of insurable earnings for most new claimants (except those with low earnings and one or more dependants).

In June, Canadians collected \$951.8 million in benefits, down 19.4% from June 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since June 1990, when \$918.9 million was paid.

Number of UI beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	716,080	0.5
Newfoundland	36,660	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	9,990	0.2
Nova Scotia	37,180	-0.7
New Brunswick	40,540	-2.0
Quebec	248,380	0.5
Ontario	181,180	2.5
Manitoba	19,470	-0.1
Saskatchewan	14,590	-0.9
Alberta	49,960	-0.4
British Columbia	75,870	0.0
Yukon	1,270	6.4
Northwest Territories	1,240	2.1

Number of beneficiaries increased slightly

Between May and June, the number of Canadians receiving regular benefits rose 0.5% to 716,000. This was the first advance since October 1992.

Note to readers

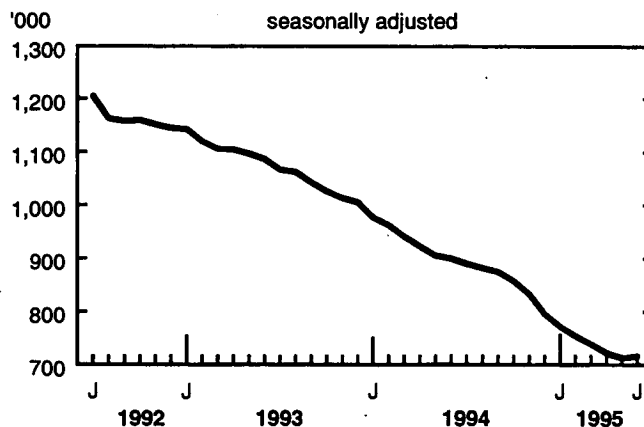
Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (75.7% in June). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

The number of beneficiaries* increased slightly in June



* Receiving regular benefits.

The increased number of beneficiaries corresponds with the trend for claims, which has edged upward since mid-1994. These observations are in agreement with measures indicating an economic slowdown. For example, between April and June, the composite leading indicator decreased 0.6% and the unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point.

The rise in the number of beneficiaries being paid regular benefits at the national level was due to increases in five provinces and territories, the largest occurring in the Yukon (+6.4%), Ontario (+2.5%) and the Northwest Territories (+2.1%). Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories, ranging from -10.9% in the Northwest Territories to -29.6% in Newfoundland.

In June, 265,000 people filed claims for unemployment insurance benefits, up 2.1% from May. On an unadjusted basis, in the first half of 1995, 1,412,000 people submitted claims, 1.8% higher than during the first half of 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The June 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for April, May and June. It will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of UI beneficiaries¹

	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	8,840	-12.4
Halifax	9,520	-23.9
Saint John	4,750	-8.7
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7,270	-12.4
Québec	23,600	-13.6
Sherbrooke	4,650	-14.7
Trois-Rivières	5,190	-18.0
Montréal	105,090	-16.5
Hull	7,710	-10.5
Ottawa	13,340	-13.1
Oshawa	5,150	-19.3
Toronto	92,190	-16.9
Hamilton	11,190	-26.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,630	-31.1
Kitchener	6,480	-28.5
London	7,210	-17.0
Windsor	8,900	39.1
Sudbury	3,680	-23.2
Thunder Bay	3,060	-24.6
Winnipeg	14,100	-18.8
Regina	2,790	-21.4
Saskatoon	3,990	-23.1
Calgary	19,140	-15.3
Edmonton	22,270	-20.7
Vancouver	40,670	-20.2
Victoria	6,240	-10.6

¹ Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		June 1994	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted						
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	901	722 ^r	712 ^p	716 ^p	0.5
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,001,765	841,199	817,020	781,474	-4.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	3,971	3,308	3,219	3,068	-4.7
Claims received	'000	245	253	260	265	2.1
unadjusted						
		June 1994	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,006	1,090 ^r	904 ^p	814 ^p	-19.2
Regular beneficiaries	'000	807	852 ^r	691 ^p	615 ^p	-23.8
Male	'000	449	539 ^r	412 ^p	347 ^p	-22.7
Female	'000	358	313 ^r	279 ^p	268 ^p	-25.1
Claims received	'000	211	190	214	230	8.7
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,181,395	1,253,544	1,251,309	951,844	-19.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,585	4,362	4,702	3,592	-21.7
Average weekly benefit	\$	251.96	264.19	261.43	255.49	1.4
Year-to-date (January to June)						
		1994		1995		1994 to 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,269		1,060 ^p		-16.5
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,034		828 ^p		-19.9
Claims received	'000	1,387		1,412		1.8
Amount paid	\$ '000	9,187,580		7,813,738		-15.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	33,888		28,345		-16.4
Average weekly benefit	\$	261.35		262.85		0.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Note: All beneficiaries* includes all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

International travel account

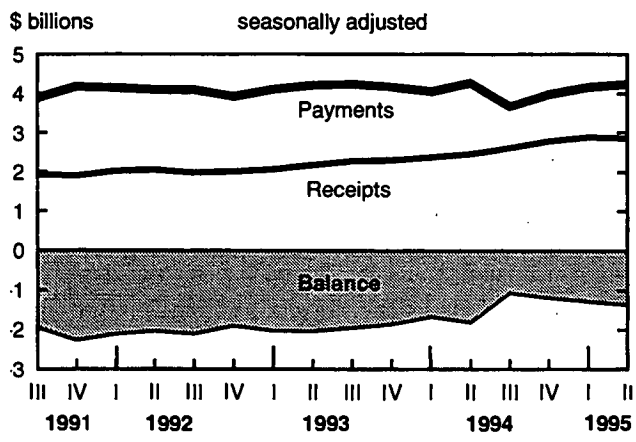
Second quarter 1995 (preliminary)

The deficit in the international travel account increased 6.4% in the second quarter of 1995 despite continued record spending in Canada by visitors from overseas. Canadians travelling outside the country spent \$1.4 billion more than foreign visitors spent in Canada. Even with this increase, however, the travel account deficit remained substantially lower than the \$2.3 billion reached in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Canadians spent \$4.2 billion travelling outside the country, up 1.7% compared with the first quarter. It was the highest spending level since the second quarter of 1994, when Canadians spent a record \$4.3 billion.

Visitors spent \$2.9 billion in Canada, unchanged from the first quarter's record amount. Receipts from visitors increased from the fourth quarter of 1992 through the first quarter of 1995.

Travel account deficit grew as Canadians spent more abroad in the second quarter of 1995



In 1994, the international travel account deficit represented 25.8% of the current account deficit, down from 27.4% in 1993. That share stood at 31.5% when the international travel account deficit peaked in 1992 at \$8.2 billion.

Note to readers

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

Spending by visitors from overseas hit a record

Spending by visitors from overseas and by Canadians travelling overseas reached unprecedented levels in the second quarter of 1995, with respective increases of 2.4% and 2.1%. Receipts from overseas have reached record levels in the six latest quarters. The upward trends in overseas receipts and payments, which emerged in mid-1991, reflect the growing numbers of travellers between Canada and overseas countries.

Canadians travelling overseas continued to outspend visitors from countries other than the United States, resulting in a deficit of \$381 million in the second quarter.

Deficit with the United States increased

Canada's balance of payments in international travel was still driven primarily by travel to and from the United States. In the second quarter, increased spending by Canadians travelling in the United States and decreased spending by Americans visiting Canada pushed the travel account deficit with the United States up 8.6%. Nevertheless, this deficit (\$987 million) was well below the peak reached in the fourth quarter of 1991 (\$1.9 billion). At that time, the Canadian dollar stood at US88 cents, compared with US73 cents in the second quarter of 1995.

Canadians' spending in the United States increased for the third consecutive quarter (+1.5% to \$2.6 billion). Meanwhile, outlays by Americans travelling in Canada (\$1.6 billion) decreased 2.4% from the first quarter.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995 ^r	Second quarter 1995 ^p
seasonally adjusted ¹						
\$ millions						
United States						
Receipts	1,371	1,363	1,428	1,573	1,643	1,604
Payments	2,581	2,662	2,183	2,398	2,552	2,590
Balance	-1,210	-1,299	-755	-826	-909	-987
All other countries						
Receipts	994	1,085	1,178	1,203	1,230	1,259
Payments	1,460	1,598	1,489	1,578	1,606	1,640
Balance	-467	-513	-310	-375	-377	-381
Total, all countries						
Receipts	2,364	2,448	2,606	2,776	2,873	2,862
Payments	4,041	4,260	3,672	3,976	4,159	4,230
Balance	-1,677	-1,812	-1,065	-1,201	-1,286	-1,368
	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995 ^r	Second quarter 1995 ^p
unadjusted						
\$ millions						
United States						
Receipts	692	1,422	2,586	1,034	843	1,640
Payments	2,778	2,889	2,194	1,963	2,765	2,836
Balance	-2,086	-1,467	392	-929	-1,922	-1,196
All other countries						
Receipts	480	1,142	2,140	698	590	1,325
Payments	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,355	1,704	1,559
Balance	-1,097	-355	444	-657	-1,114	-234
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,732	1,433	2,965
Payments	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,318	4,469	4,395
Balance	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,586	-3,036	-1,430

¹ Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers First quarter 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travelled abroad, as well as data on residents of the

United States and other countries who travelled to Canada, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, May 1995

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-011

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

Telephone statistics, June 1995

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

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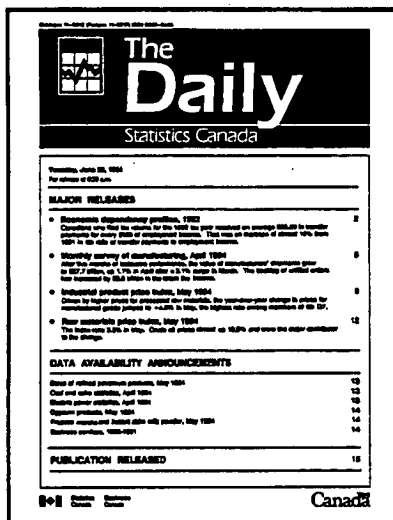
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