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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, earnings and hours, July 1995**
Employees received on average \$570.88 per week in July, down slightly from the previous month, but only 0.3% higher than the previous year. Businesses employed 10,703,000 employees in July, up slightly from June.
- **Senior families, 1993**
Senior couples in which at least one spouse was aged 55 or over became even more dependent on pension income in 1993 as their income from investments declined.

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Senior families

1993

Data on "senior families" (a family where one spouse is aged 55 or over) are now available. Close to 5.6 million Canadians are aged 55 and over, and this segment of the population continues to grow. Today's release of demographic and financial data on senior families will be of particular interest to researchers and social policy planners. For example, the data indicate that in 1993, as in 1992, senior husband-wife families saw decreases in average investment income.

Small area data on senior families are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, and are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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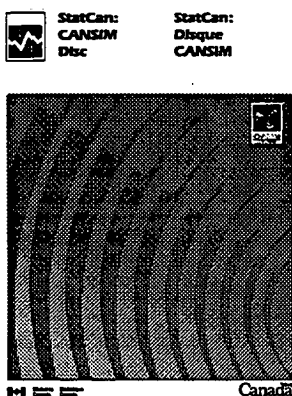
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MAJOR RELEASES

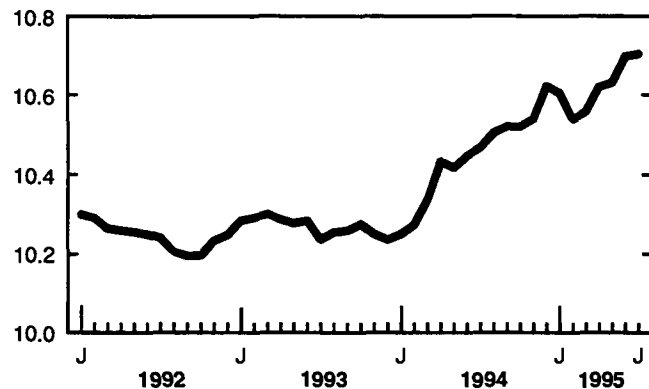
Employment, earnings and hours

July 1995 (preliminary)

Businesses employed 10,703,000 employees in July, up slightly from June. Moderate gains by businesses in finance, insurance and real estate; health and social services; and business services were partly offset by fewer employees in wholesale trade and public administration.

Employment growth continued its upward trend in July

millions of employees

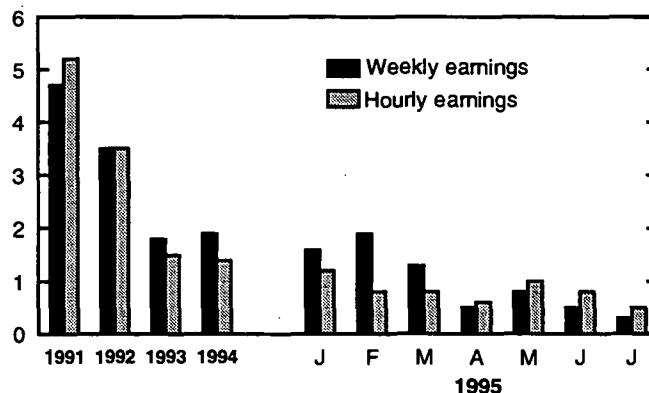


Employment edged up a fifth consecutive month for a total gain of 164,000 since February 1995. During this period, employment growth was concentrated in Ontario and to a lesser extent in British Columbia. Nearly one-third of the employment gain in Ontario was in business services, while gains in British Columbia were widespread across most industries.

Employees received on average \$570.88 per week in July, down slightly from the previous month, but only 0.3% higher than the previous year. This was the fourth consecutive month when employees' weekly earnings rose by less than 1% compared with the previous year.

Weekly earnings have grown only 0.3% since July 1994

year-over-year % change



The dampening of earnings growth was due partly to government-related industries; employees in health and social services received 1.8% less in weekly earnings, while employees in education and related services and in public administration saw almost no change in earnings. Employees in retail trade also received lower earnings in July, down 1.6% from July 1994.

Employees paid by the hour worked fewer hours in July at 30.6 hours per week, the lowest level in more than a year.

Finance, insurance and real estate companies and business services expanded employment

After five consecutive monthly declines, the number of employees in finance, insurance and real estate increased significantly in June and July, offsetting earlier declines and returning employment to December 1994 levels. July's employment increase was widespread and was concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. While employment has expanded, employees' weekly earnings have remained almost unchanged for three months (May, June and July).

Business services companies increased employment for a fifth consecutive month for a total increase of 27,000 since February 1995. During that period, the largest growth was by providers of architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services in Ontario and British Columbia. Providers of computer and related services and management consultants also reported substantial

increases. After starting the year with two monthly declines, the industry has resumed a trend of increasing employment.

In addition, weekly earnings for business services employees rose for a second month and were 2.8% higher than in July 1994. Increased hours for employees paid by the hour, as well as higher earnings for salaried employees, working owners and commissioned agents, all contributed to the growth.

Employment in health and social services continued to grow

The number of employees in health and social services increased in every month of the year to July, and was 66,000 higher than in July 1994. The most significant increases were in Ontario and Quebec, and the remaining provinces registered little change in employment. Employment continued to shift toward industries providing services outside of hospitals, while the growth was concentrated in other institutional health and social services—such as residential care facilities (+34,000), non-institutional health services including ambulance services and clinics (+10,000), offices of physicians, surgeons and dentists (+8,000) and offices of other health practitioners (+11,000). During the same period hospitals reduced staffing by 10,000.

Weekly earnings for employees in health and social services dropped for a fifth consecutive month. Employees received on average \$496.75 per week, a 1.8% drop from July 1994. The decline was due in part to fewer average hours of work for employees paid by the hour, as the number of weekly hours declined for a fourth consecutive month. In addition, the drop in earnings resulted from employment growth in non-hospital industries, where employees are paid less than in hospitals on average.

Earnings were unchanged for public administration employees

The number of employees in public administration declined slightly in each of the six months to July, bringing the total loss over that period to 21,000. Federal, provincial and local governments all recorded declines in July, with the most substantial drop in Ontario. Employees in public administration earned an average \$750.38 per week in July, almost unchanged from July 1994. The weekly earnings of employees in this industry have decreased or remained unchanged for every month in 1995.

Growth in wholesale trade stalled

Employers in wholesale trade had fewer employees on payroll in July, and those employees worked fewer hours. The number of employees in wholesale trade fell by 7,000 in July. The decline was concentrated among wholesalers of machinery and equipment and among wholesalers of metals, hardware and building material. This was the second consecutive monthly decline following a long period of growth in this industry that began in February 1994. This turning point for employment mirrored the drop in wholesale trade activity: wholesale trade volumes have declined from their February 1995 peak and inventories have been growing.

Weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees fell \$5.59 in July, eliminating a similar increase in June. Earnings dropped mainly because employees paid by the hour worked fewer hours in July (34.9 hours per week) than in June (35.7).

Retail earnings declined

Weekly earnings for retail trade employees fell \$7.09 in July to \$339.40, eliminating the increase from the previous month. Despite the unsettled monthly movement, weekly earnings for retail trade employees remained below the June 1994 peak. Earnings dropped because employees paid by the hour worked 26.0 hours per week in July, compared with 26.2 in June.

Manufacturing slowdown

Following three consecutive monthly increases, manufacturers reduced the number of employees on their payrolls by a total of 6,000 in June and July. The reduction coincided with a drop in manufacturers' shipments during the previous two months. The economic slowdown since the start of the year has limited growth in this sector to only 5,000 employees since January. Since the beginning of the year, increased employment by manufacturers in Quebec (+14,000) and Alberta (+7,000) was partially offset by declines in Ontario (-10,000) and British Columbia (-5,000).

While the weekly earnings of manufacturing employees were unchanged, the average number of hours worked per week declined slightly in July, offsetting the increase of the previous month. Since the start of the year, both average earnings and hours for employees paid by the hour have shown a declining trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-3452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$31/\$310) and in the historical publication

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.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	May 1995	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,631	10,697	10,703	0.6	0.1
Logging and forestry	61	66	68	8.2	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	130	131	-2.3	0.8
Manufacturing	1,670	1,665	1,664	-0.3	-0.1
Construction	438	441	440	0.7	-0.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	839	844	842	0.6	-0.2
Wholesale trade	651	649	642	-0.3	-1.1
Retail trade	1,378	1,383	1,383	0.4	0.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	630	639	647	1.4	1.3
Business services	592	603	608	1.9	0.8
Education-related services	937	947	941	1.1	-0.6
Health and social services	1,188	1,194	1,201	0.5	0.6
Accommodation, food and beverage services	756	764	764	1.1	0.0
Public administration	690	686	683	-0.6	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	149	147	145	-1.3	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	42	44	43	4.8	-2.3
Nova Scotia	301	301	297	0.0	-1.3
New Brunswick	234	239	239	2.1	0.0
Quebec	2,569	2,578	2,573	0.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,139	4,183	4,212	1.1	0.7
Manitoba	403	404	404	0.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	313	315	315	0.6	0.0
Alberta	1,041	1,046	1,032	0.5	-1.3
British Columbia	1,391	1,401	1,401	0.7	0.0
Yukon	13	12	12	-7.7	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Average weekly earnings¹

Industry group (1980 SIC)	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	569.15	571.60	570.88	-0.1	0.3
Logging and forestry	724.09	723.80	724.19	0.1	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	976.24	1,010.74	1,001.14	-0.9	2.6
Manufacturing	685.74	690.05	690.03	0.0	0.6
Construction	665.72	688.03	678.07	-1.4	1.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	716.08	734.67	733.06	-0.2	2.4
Wholesale trade	605.89	624.89	619.30	-0.9	2.2
Retail trade	345.05	346.49	339.40	-2.0	-1.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	632.20	642.43	642.30	0.0	1.6
Business services	615.54	624.41	632.61	1.3	2.8
Education-related services	672.78	666.54	672.07	0.8	-0.1
Health and social services	505.68	500.78	496.75	-0.8	-1.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	232.84	232.09	232.58	0.2	-0.1
Public administration	750.09	749.67	750.38	0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	534.37	531.23	528.30	-0.6	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	452.77	471.25	465.03	-1.3	2.7
Nova Scotia	498.55	493.43	489.94	-0.7	-1.7
New Brunswick	508.46	511.00	512.33	0.3	0.8
Quebec	547.39	548.61	543.13	-1.0	-0.8
Ontario	604.98	606.42	605.76	-0.1	0.1
Manitoba	499.65	504.26	505.60	0.3	1.2
Saskatchewan	491.13	489.26	497.55	1.7	1.3
Alberta	553.38	554.56	554.54	0.0	0.2
British Columbia	582.50	597.58	598.00	0.1	2.7
Yukon	670.64	645.31	666.89	3.3	-0.6
Northwest Territories	700.60	710.26	724.68	2.0	3.4

¹ For all employees.

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Senior families

1993

Senior couples in which at least one spouse was aged 55 or over became even more dependent on pension income in 1993 as their income from investments declined.

Pensions (Old-Age Security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan and private pensions) represented about a third (31.2%) of total income for all seniors families in 1993, a marginal increase from the previous year.

By comparison, investment income, (including interest and dividends) dropped for a second straight year for all senior families, from 13.1% of their total income in 1992 to 11.0% in 1993.

Average pension income for senior families who filed income tax returns for the 1993 tax year rose 4.3% to \$9,421. At the same time, average investment income fell 9.0% to \$7,799.

Median total income of senior husband-wife families was \$38,700 in 1993, a 1.0% increase from the previous year. However, after adjusting for inflation (1993=100) their median total income decreased 1.5% from 1992.

Oldest seniors hit hardest by decline in investment income

The drop in investment income was steepest for seniors aged 75 and over, who are more dependent on investment income than seniors in other age groups. Average investment income in the 75 and over age group fell 10.6% from 1992, the second straight year of double-digit declines. By comparison, senior husband-wife families aged 55 to 64 encountered the smallest drop in average investment income (-8.8%).

Note to readers

The source of the data produced by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is the T1 tax form from Revenue Canada. Income of a non-filing spouse is calculated from information on the filing spouse's T1.

A senior is a person aged 55 and over.

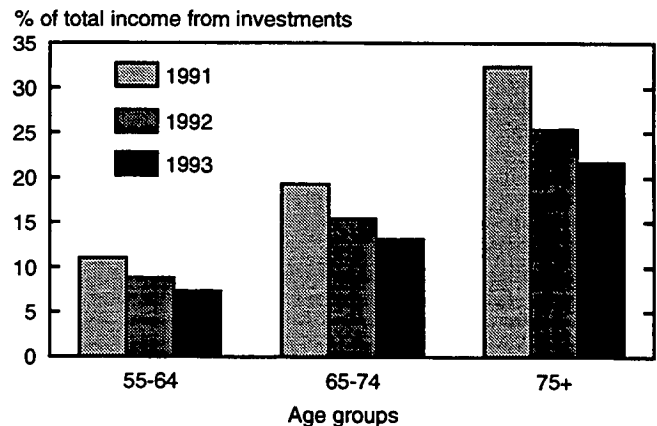
A senior husband-wife family is a family headed by a married or common-law couple with at least one spouse aged 55 or older. Families are classified by the age of the older spouse.

Investment income is the sum of dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations, interest, and other reported investment income.

Average investment income is calculated by dividing the total amount of investment dollars by the total number of families reporting investment income.

Median total income is the amount at which half the families have a higher total income and half have a lower total income.

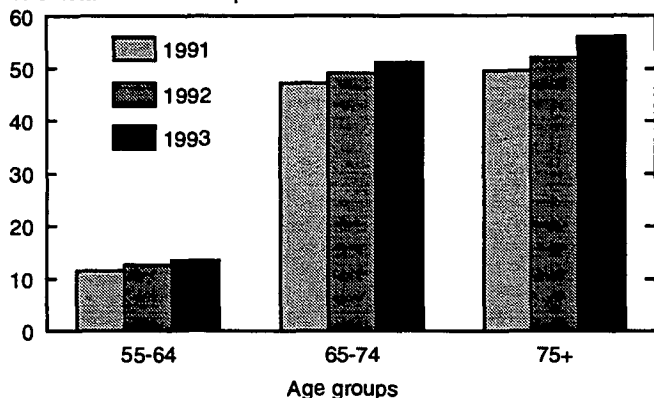
Investment income of senior husband-wife families



Pensions are becoming more important as a source of income for seniors aged 75 and over. Their average pension income rose 5.9% in 1993 to \$8,238. Pension income represented more than half (56.2%) of their total income.

Pension income of senior husband-wife families

% of total income from pensions



Median total income rose for all senior age groups

For all three age groups of senior families, median total income rose marginally in 1993 (before adjusting for inflation). Median income of senior families in the 75 and over age group increased the most (+1.1% to \$27,700). Senior husband-wife families aged 55 to 64 drew most of their income from employment (68.7%). These families had the highest median total income at \$48,900.

The Yukon had the highest median total income for senior husband-wife families at \$49,800, followed by Ontario at \$43,100, and both the Northwest Territories and British Columbia at \$40,000. Among the provinces and territories, Newfoundland had the lowest median total income at \$28,300, followed by New Brunswick (\$33,200) and Saskatchewan (\$34,200).

The census metropolitan areas with the highest median total incomes for senior husband-wife families in the 55-to-64 age bracket were Ottawa-Hull, Ontario part (\$68,600), Thunder Bay (\$60,400) and Windsor (\$59,600).

Median total income of senior husband-wife families 1993

	Age group		
	55-64	65-74	75 and over
	\$		
Canada	48,900	34,800	27,700
Newfoundland	36,200	24,800	20,500
Prince Edward Island	43,400	31,900	23,700
Nova Scotia	42,700	32,000	25,300
New Brunswick	41,800	30,900	23,900
Quebec	43,300	30,700	24,500
Ontario	54,600	38,200	30,800
Manitoba	46,200	33,900	26,200
Saskatchewan	43,200	33,300	25,200
Alberta	50,300	35,500	27,000
British Columbia	51,400	36,200	29,300
Yukon	56,700	41,800	29,100
Northwest territories	53,100	28,300	23,900
Census metropolitan areas			
St. John's	47,700	33,200	25,200
Halifax	52,100	40,300	32,300
Saint John	48,500	35,200	28,400
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	43,300	32,100	26,000
Québec	49,900	34,700	28,400
Sherbrooke	43,500	29,700	24,100
Trois-Rivières	41,200	30,300	23,700
Montréal	48,100	34,500	27,800
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec part)	49,000	34,700	25,700
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	68,600	53,000	44,300
Oshawa	59,400	37,600	30,900
Toronto	58,900	41,100	32,300
Hamilton	58,000	38,400	30,900
St. Catharines-Niagara	52,500	36,400	29,800
Kitchener	55,100	37,300	30,100
London	55,900	40,400	33,500
Windsor	59,600	38,400	31,300
Sudbury	53,500	35,400	28,600
Thunder Bay	60,400	40,000	29,300
Winnipeg	52,100	37,700	29,600
Regina	55,000	39,900	30,200
Saskatoon	52,300	38,000	28,800
Calgary	55,900	39,800	30,300
Edmonton	55,700	38,600	28,500
Vancouver	56,200	39,100	31,100
Victoria	56,500	43,700	36,400

Three in ten husband-wife families headed by seniors

Nationally, senior husband-wife families represented 3 in 10 (30.9%) of all husband-wife families. Among the census metropolitan areas, St. Catharines-Niagara had the highest concentration of senior husband-wife families (38.2%), followed by

Victoria (37.6%) and Hamilton (34.3%). The lowest concentration was found in Ottawa-Hull, Quebec part (22.5%), followed by Calgary (24.4%) and St. John's (25.4%).

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax 951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

August 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 633 800 cubic metres in August, up 1.1 % from August 1994. The largest sales increases were for heavy fuel oil (+122 000 cubic metres or +27.4%) and light fuel oil (+22 700 cubic metres or +13.7%). Partly offsetting these, the demand for diesel fuel oil declined (-56 700 cubic metres or -3.2%).

During the first eight months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product rose over the 20-month period ending in August. The decline in heavy fuel oil sales was mainly because of decreased use of the product by electric utilities. Lower-priced natural gas is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity.

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

The August 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

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

Sales of refined petroleum products

	August 1994	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7 550.0	7 633.8	1.1
Motor gasoline	3 295.9	3 312.0	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 745.3	1 688.6	-3.2
Light fuel oil	165.5	188.2	13.7
Heavy fuel oil	444.5	566.5	27.4
Aviation turbo fuels	457.5	464.9	1.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	396.7	410.4	3.5
All other refined products	1 044.6	1 003.2	-4.0

	January- August 1994	January- August 1995	January- August 1994 to January- August 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	54 718.0	55 652.4	1.7
Motor gasoline	23 331.0	23 430.9	0.4
Diesel fuel oil	11 822.4	12 312.7	4.1
Light fuel oil	3 917.9	3 472.1	-11.4
Heavy fuel oil	4 307.3	4 156.2	-3.5
Aviation turbo fuels	3 156.1	3 336.2	5.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 522.0	3 085.6	22.3
All other refined products	5 661.3	5 858.7	3.5

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

Electric lamps

August 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,695,000 light bulbs and tubes in August, a 3.2% increase from 21,013,000 in August 1994.

Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1995 totalled 169,399,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 7.8% decrease from 183,812,000 a year earlier.

The August 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Retirement savings through RPPs and RRSPs

1991-93

Data on persons who either contributed to a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) and/or belonged to a registered pension plan (RPP) from 1991 to 1993 are now available. These data have been produced from information provided by Revenue Canada.

A package of tabulations can be ordered.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Karen Maser (613-951-4033, fax: 613-951-4087), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, July 1995

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166; other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry, 1994

Catalogue number 26-213

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries: US\$40).

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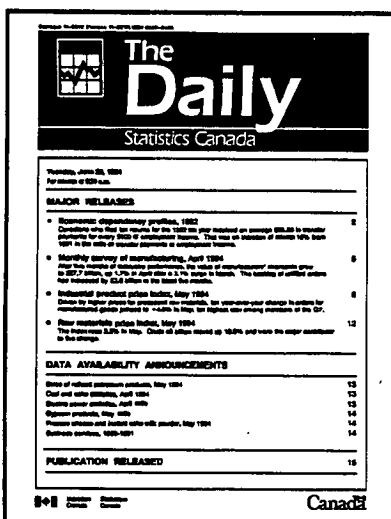
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