



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 8, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Labour Force Survey, July 1997** 2
The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 9.0% in July — its lowest level since October 1990.

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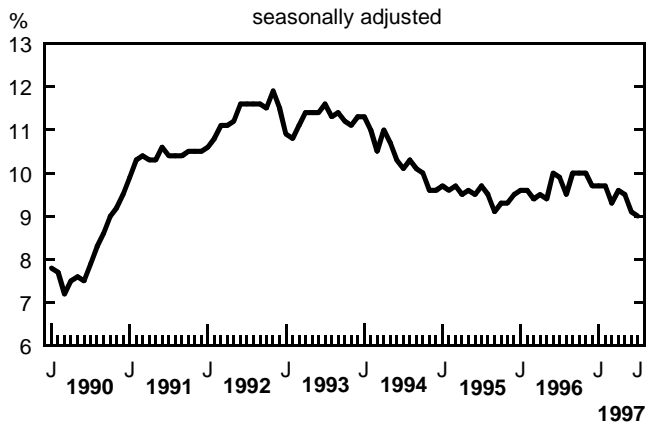
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

July 1997

In July, employment edged up slightly by an estimated 15,000. Combined with strong growth over the previous four months, this brings gains since February to 222,000 (+1.6%). The unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points in July to 9.0%. Since February, the rate has dropped 0.7 percentage points and is now at its lowest level since October 1990.

Unemployment rate



Youths gain jobs for second consecutive month

Youth employment rose for the second consecutive month, up 19,000 (+0.9%) in June and 22,000 (+1.1%) in July. While this growth has pushed the youth employment rate up by a full percentage point in the last two months to 51.1%, it remains 0.3 percentage points lower than a year ago.

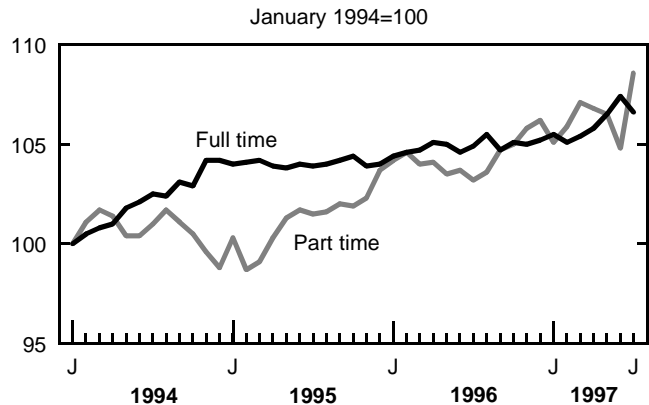
While adult women aged 25 and over experienced little overall employment change in June and July, they have gained 94,000 (+1.8%) jobs since February — split between full- and part-time work.

Among adult men, employment declined 21,000 in July. Despite the decrease, job gains since early this year total 134,000 (+2.1%) with most of the growth in full-time employment.

The increase in full-time employment (+94,000) in June was partly offset by a decline (-79,000) in July, leaving full-time employment up 157,000 since February. The loss of part-time employment (-42,000) in June was erased by an increase (+94,000) in

July, bringing part-time employment up 66,000 since February.

Index of full- and part-time employment



Summer jobs remain scarce for students

For students aged 15 to 24 who plan to return to school in the fall, labour market conditions have not improved from the previous summer. Compared with July 1996, the proportion of employed students fell 0.9 percentage points to 51.2% and their unemployment rate rose 1.0 percentage points to 19.4%.

Private sector employment on an upward trend

Employment in the private sector was little changed in July, leaving gains since February at 152,000 for paid employees and 75,000 for the self-employed.

The decline of 25,000 public sector employees in June was offset by an estimated gain of 21,000 in July, leaving employment little changed since February. Persons employed in public administration accounted for about two-thirds of the July increase in the public sector.

More people working in retail trade

Job gains in July were in the service sector, led by an increase of 32,000 in retail trade. While employment in this industry has been edging up in recent months, the growth in July is the only large increase since last November.

Recent gains in manufacturing employment hold

Despite a small loss in July, manufacturing employment has increased by an estimated 76,000 since February, consistent with recent growth in manufacturing shipments.

In July, employment in utilities rose by 6,000, bringing gains over the past two months to 9,000. Job losses observed earlier in the year leave year-to-date employment in this industry little changed.

Construction employment fell slightly (-12,000) in July, offsetting the gain observed in June. Despite recent monthly fluctuations, employment in the industry remains 34,000 above the level of a year ago.

Provincial employment trends

Employment grew by an estimated 22,000 (+1.2%) in British Columbia, the strongest of four consecutive monthly increases. This follows losses earlier in the year, and resumes the growth trend that has predominated since 1991.

In July, employment in Alberta rose slightly (+8,000), the sixth consecutive monthly increase, bringing gains since January to 30,000 (+2.1%). This continues an upward employment trend that began four years ago. Employment held steady for the second consecutive month in Saskatchewan, leaving gains at 2.9% since the beginning of the year. In Manitoba, employment declined by 5,000 (-1.0%) in July and is down 8,000 over the last five months. These recent declines follow consecutive monthly gains totalling 22,000 from June 1996 to February 1997.

Employment in Ontario and Quebec remained virtually unchanged in July. In Ontario, employment

has increased 124,000 (+2.3%) since February. This employment growth has been accompanied by a downward trend in the unemployment rate, falling from 9.1% in February to 8.2% in July. Job gains in Quebec total 66,000 (+2.1%) since November, the start of the current employment upswing in the province. Over this period, the unemployment rate has trended down from 12.7% to 11.3%.

Employment in New Brunswick was virtually unchanged in July following an increase of 6,000 in June. Job growth for the province since December 1996 totals 10,000 (+3.2%). Both Newfoundland and Nova Scotia experienced little change in employment in July. In Newfoundland, small declines since February offset a gain at the start of the year. In Nova Scotia, employment is up 5,000 (+1.3%) since December 1996. In July, employment in Prince Edward Island was up 1,000 (+1.7%). Small offsetting movements leave employment in the province little changed since last December.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at <http://www.statcan.ca> on the "Latest news from Statistics Canada" button.

For a summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending July 19, 1997, (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is now available, as is a facsimile version (71-001-PFB, \$300 annually). The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on September 5, 1997.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 1997	July 1997	June to July 1997	June 1997	July 1997	June to July 1997
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,343.6	15,346.2	0.0	64.8	64.7	-0.1
Newfoundland	232.7	232.5	-0.1	51.7	51.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	71.0	72.0	1.4	66.2	67.1	0.9
Nova Scotia	445.7	442.4	-0.7	60.1	59.6	-0.5
New Brunswick	363.5	362.0	-0.4	60.3	60.0	-0.3
Quebec	3,687.5	3,672.4	-0.4	62.2	61.9	-0.3
Ontario	5,922.3	5,911.9	-0.2	66.0	65.8	-0.2
Manitoba	577.9	572.0	-1.0	67.1	66.3	-0.8
Saskatchewan	505.4	505.9	0.1	66.5	66.5	0.0
Alberta	1,536.2	1,548.0	0.8	71.2	71.7	0.5
British Columbia	2,001.5	2,027.1	1.3	64.6	65.3	0.7
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	13,947.1	13,962.4	0.1	58.9	58.9	0.0
Newfoundland	188.9	187.5	-0.7	41.9	41.7	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	60.4	61.4	1.7	56.3	57.2	0.9
Nova Scotia	391.0	391.5	0.1	52.7	52.8	0.1
New Brunswick	316.9	317.4	0.2	52.5	52.6	0.1
Quebec	3,274.8	3,258.9	-0.5	55.3	55.0	-0.3
Ontario	5,420.3	5,425.6	0.1	60.4	60.4	0.0
Manitoba	538.5	533.2	-1.0	62.5	61.8	-0.7
Saskatchewan	475.3	476.4	0.2	62.5	62.7	0.2
Alberta	1,449.7	1,457.3	0.5	67.2	67.5	0.3
British Columbia	1,831.4	1,853.2	1.2	59.1	59.7	0.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,396.5	1,383.8	-0.9	9.1	9.0	-0.1
Newfoundland	43.8	45.0	2.7	18.8	19.4	0.6
Prince Edward Island	10.6	10.6	0.0	14.9	14.7	-0.2
Nova Scotia	54.7	50.9	-6.9	12.3	11.5	-0.8
New Brunswick	46.6	44.5	-4.5	12.8	12.3	-0.5
Quebec	412.7	413.5	0.2	11.2	11.3	0.1
Ontario	501.9	486.4	-3.1	8.5	8.2	-0.3
Manitoba	39.4	38.8	-1.5	6.8	6.8	0.0
Saskatchewan	30.1	29.5	-2.0	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Alberta	86.6	90.7	4.7	5.6	5.9	0.3
British Columbia	170.1	173.9	2.2	8.5	8.6	0.1

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 1996	July 1997	July 1996 to July 1997	July 1996	July 1997	July 1996 to July 1997
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,637.7	15,849.7	1.4	66.9	66.9	0.0
Newfoundland	266.8	260.1	-2.5	59.0	57.8	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	74.4	76.5	2.8	69.9	71.3	1.4
Nova Scotia	460.2	466.0	1.3	62.6	62.8	0.2
New Brunswick	383.6	387.9	1.1	63.9	64.3	0.4
Quebec	3,737.5	3,789.9	1.4	63.6	63.9	0.3
Ontario	6,019.5	6,083.0	1.1	68.0	67.7	-0.3
Manitoba	582.9	583.6	0.1	68.1	67.7	-0.4
Saskatchewan	513.5	525.7	2.4	68.2	69.1	0.9
Alberta	1,567.2	1,592.5	1.6	74.3	73.7	-0.6
British Columbia	2,032.1	2,084.6	2.6	67.1	67.2	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,097.7	14,418.5	2.3	60.3	60.8	0.5
Newfoundland	218.5	212.2	-2.9	48.3	47.2	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	65.0	67.1	3.2	61.1	62.5	1.4
Nova Scotia	403.4	412.8	2.3	54.9	55.6	0.7
New Brunswick	340.9	343.6	0.8	56.8	56.9	0.1
Quebec	3,301.8	3,392.5	2.7	56.2	57.2	1.0
Ontario	5,438.5	5,555.9	2.2	61.4	61.8	0.4
Manitoba	537.2	545.4	1.5	62.8	63.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	476.9	493.8	3.5	63.4	64.9	1.5
Alberta	1,448.4	1,489.4	2.8	68.7	68.9	0.2
British Columbia	1,867.3	1,906.0	2.1	61.6	61.4	-0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,539.9	1,431.2	-7.1	9.8	9.0	-0.8
Newfoundland	48.3	47.9	-0.8	18.1	18.4	0.3
Prince Edward Island	9.5	9.4	-1.1	12.8	12.3	-0.5
Nova Scotia	56.8	53.2	-6.3	12.3	11.4	-0.9
New Brunswick	42.7	44.4	4.0	11.1	11.4	0.3
Quebec	435.7	397.4	-8.8	11.7	10.5	-1.2
Ontario	581.0	527.1	-9.3	9.7	8.7	-1.0
Manitoba	45.7	38.2	-16.4	7.8	6.5	-1.3
Saskatchewan	36.6	31.9	-12.8	7.1	6.1	-1.0
Alberta	118.7	103.1	-13.1	7.6	6.5	-1.1
British Columbia	164.8	178.7	8.4	8.1	8.6	0.5

■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 2, 1997 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 2, 1997, totalled 295 264 tonnes, up 0.5% from the week-earlier 293 678 tonnes and up 17.4% from the year-earlier 251 418 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 914 139 tonnes, a 3.5% increase compared with 8 610 331 tonnes for the same period in 1996.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; Internet: shinand@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

June 1997

Chemical firms produced 173 817 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June, a 5.7% decrease from 184 369 tonnes in June 1996.

January-to-June production totalled 1 067 936 metric tonnes, down 1.3% from 1 082 145 metric tonnes a year earlier.

Production data are also available for 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1997 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3528; Internet: desrosi@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

June 1997

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 73 416 tonnes in June, up 7.8% from 68 075 tonnes in June 1996. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1997 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3509; Internet: presbri@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Civil aviation financial statistics

Second quarter 1997

In the second quarter of 1997, Air Canada reported its highest basic income (a seasonally adjusted value of \$103 million) since deregulation in 1988. In the last 10 years, the only quarters which were close to this level of profitability were the fourth quarter of 1988 (\$69 million) and the third quarter of 1996 (\$53 million). Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAI) reported a basic loss of \$50 million for the second quarter of 1997. Basic income or loss is measured by combining the operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and tax), with interest expenses and interest income. Air Canada cited mainly international operations, but also improvements in its domestic performance, for the good financial results.

Over the last two years, Air Canada has averaged \$29 million basic income per quarter, while CAI has averaged \$54 million basic loss per quarter. In the two years prior to that, the financial performance of the two carriers was virtually identical, with Air Canada and CAI averaging basic quarterly losses of \$16 million and \$17 million respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Civil aviation financial data for the second quarter 1997 will be published in the August issue of *Aviation: Service bulletin* (51-004-XPB, \$11/\$109). See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

First quarter 1997 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 61.1 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo during the first quarter of 1997, up 2.4% from the same period in 1996.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

Preliminary statistics for January to March 1997 will be published in the *Surface and marine transport: Service bulletin*, Vol. 13, no. 6 (50-002-XPB, \$13/\$83). See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0579; Internet: laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Registered nurses management data 1996

Registered nurses management data for 1996 (83F0005XPB, \$25) are now available.

To order tables, or for further information, contact Cyril Nair (613-951-8387) Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, or Jill Strachan, Canadian Institute for Health Information (613-241-7860). ■

National Apprenticed Trades Survey 1994/95

Individuals who completed an apprenticeship program in 1992 were doing considerably better two years later than those who discontinued the same type of program in 1992.

The National Apprenticed Trades Survey (NATS), sponsored by Human Resources Development Canada, was conducted by Statistics Canada between November 1994 and January 1995. This survey examines different issues related to the period preceding, during and following participation in an apprenticeship program. The survey examines factors which influence the successful completion or non-

completion of a program and compares other types of education programs (i.e., college or university) with apprenticeship programs.

The average annual employment income of those who completed an apprenticeship was just over \$35,000 in 1994 — 29% more than the income of those who discontinued a program (\$27,000). During the same time period, 32% of those who completed an apprenticeship declared an employment income of \$35,000 or more, compared with only 15% of those who did not complete a program.

In addition to income differentials, those who completed an apprenticeship registered higher levels of satisfaction than those who did not complete the program on a number of job-related factors including: activities and duties, job security, health and safety conditions, working relationship with other individuals and earnings.

The main activity of those who left an apprenticeship is also an indication of the program's effectiveness. Two years after leaving an apprenticeship program, nearly 92% of those who completed the program worked at a job or business, compared with less than 78% of those who did not complete the program.

A document entitled "The National Apprenticed Trades Survey: An overview of the apprenticeship experience" is now available. A copy can be obtained by faxing a request to Linda Barnhardt (fax: 613-953-8700), Standards, Planning and Analysis Division, Human Resources Development Canada.

For further information on this release, contact Raynald Lortie at (613-951-1525). To obtain tables or make general inquiries, contact Daniel Perrier at (613-951-7474), Centre for Education Statistics.

Average annual employment income by trade group, year ending between November 1994 and January 1995

	Completed apprenticeship	Did not complete apprenticeship
	\$	
Building construction trades	31,072	25,531
Electrical, electronic and related trades	38,036	27,952
Personal service trades	23,356	22,417
Industrial and mechanical related trades	43,528	32,750
Metal fabricating and piping trades	37,026	27,599
Motor vehicle transportation equipment trades	34,599	28,864
Miscellaneous, non-construction trades	34,090	25,101
Total all apprenticed trades	35,054	27,151

Main activity of those enrolled in an apprenticeship program two years after leaving the program

	Completed apprenticeship	Did not complete apprenticeship
	%	
Working at a job or business (including self-employed)	91.8	77.6
Taking another apprenticeship	0.4	1.3
Looking for work	4.9	10.1
Going to school	1.6	6.7
Household responsibilities	0.6	1.6
Accident, disabled, long-term disability, compensation	0.6	2.3
Other	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat — A weekly review, week ending August 8, 1997

Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Gross domestic product by industry, May 1997

Catalogue number 15-001-XPB
(Canada: \$15/\$145; outside Canada: US\$15/US\$145).

Labour force information, for the week ending July 19, 1997

Catalogue number 71-001-PPB
(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

All prices exclude sales tax.

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 <p>The Daily Statistics Canada</p>	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 68% of Canadians took the average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years. 	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
OTHER RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help-wanted Index, May 1997 Short-term Expectations Survey Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 Egg production, April 1997 	3 3 12 13
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Editor: Duncan Currie (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088)

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RELEASE DATES

August 11 to 15
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New Housing Price Index	June 1997
13	New motor vehicle sales	June 1997
14	Trends in business taxes	1988 to 1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1997
15	Composite Index	July 1997
