



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 9, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, June 1999** 2
In June, employment remained little changed for the fifth consecutive month and the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to a nine-year low of 7.6%.

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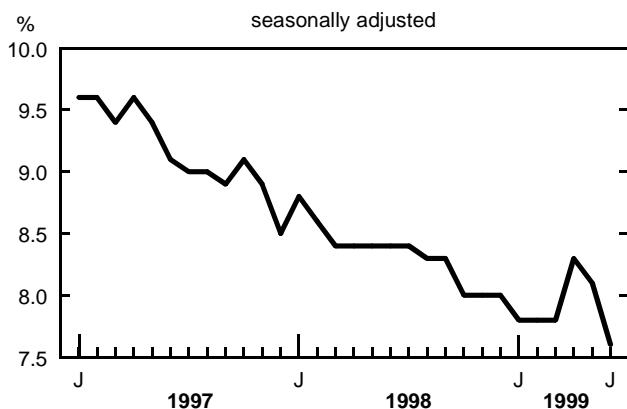
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

June 1999

In June, employment remained little changed for the fifth consecutive month following strong growth in the second half of 1998. The number of people in the labour force fell sharply (-81,000), with youths aged 15 to 24 accounting for most of the decline. As a result, unemployment fell by an estimated 84,000, pushing the unemployment rate down to a nine-year low of 7.6% (-0.5 percentage points).

Unemployment rate



Hours worked continue to grow

Recent strength in the economy is reflected in both employment and output indicators. From August 1998 to April 1999, employment growth matched GDP growth at 2.3%. Over the same period, actual weekly hours worked increased at an even faster pace (+3.1%). While there has been little overall change in the level of employment over the preceding five months, the strong upward trend in actual weekly hours worked has continued.

Notes to readers

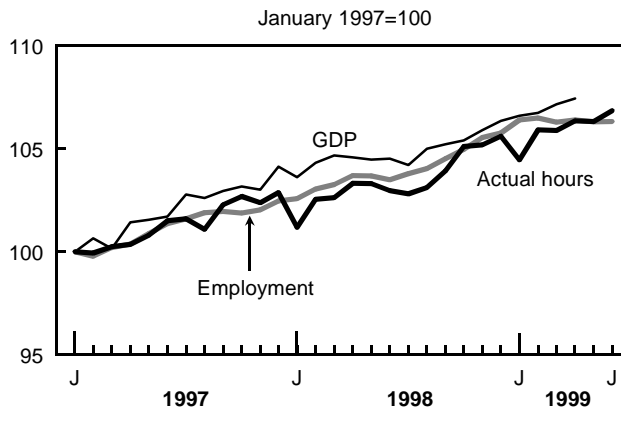
Three important changes have affected the Labour Force Survey estimates. First, the coding of industry estimates is no longer based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification. Instead the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is being used. Second, the coding of occupation estimates has changed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to the 1991 SOC. Lastly, there were modifications to the definition of the public sector.

Data resulting from these three changes are not comparable to previously published estimates. Therefore, revised historical data have been made available on CANSIM and on the 1998 Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM. A list of new CANSIM databank numbers can be accessed on the Statistics Canada Web site at www.statcan.ca.

In addition, with the release of January data, the former economic region 470 in Quebec has been split into two new regions, ER 433 (Centre-du-Québec) and ER 470 (Mauricie). Historical data for this change are also available on CANSIM.

For more information on the classification changes, consult the Statistics Canada Web site (www.statcan.ca) under Concepts, definitions and methods or contact Marc Lévesque at 613-951-2793.

Employment, hours worked and GDP Index



Little change for adults and youths

In June, there was little change in employment among adults and youths. A drop in full-time (-39,000) was offset by an increase in part-time work (+42,000), mostly among adult women. Overall adult employment has varied little over the last four months after growing sharply from June 1998 to February 1999 (+274,000).

After strong growth from June 1998 to January 1999, youth employment edged down slightly

over the last few months and was unchanged in June. Despite recent weakness, the earlier job gains leave the youth labour market greatly improved compared with a year ago (+121,000 or +5.9%).

In recent months, the youth participation rate has been volatile. These fluctuations may reflect changes in some of the factors that influence the timing of labour market activity for youths (e.g., length of school year or semester programs). A sharp rise in their labour force participation in April resulted in an increase in youth unemployment and contributed to that month's increase in the overall unemployment rate to 8.3% (up 0.5 percentage points from March). In June, a large decline in the number of youths looking for work (-63,000) brought the youth unemployment rate down 2.1 percentage points to 13.5%; this largely accounts for the drop in the overall unemployment rate from 8.1% in May to 7.6% in June.

More summer jobs for students compared with last June

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects data about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and intend to return to school full-time in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted, therefore comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In June, 47.2% of students aged 15 to 24 were employed, a substantial increase from the 44.1% employed in June 1998. Summer employment increased for both younger and older students with most of the gains in part-time employment. As a result, the proportion of working students with part-time jobs rose 1.5 percentage points to 64.2%.

The increase in the number of employed students pushed down the unemployment rate of students to 15.2%, a decrease of 2.9 percentage points from June 1998.

Increase in public sector employment

In June, gains in public sector employment (+58,000) were offset by a decline in the number of private sector employees (-52,000). The number of self-employed was virtually unchanged from the May level.

In the last 12 months, public sector employment has grown by 122,000 (+4.6%) while the private sector (employees and the self-employed) has increased by 268,000 (+2.3%). The gains over the past year in the public sector have come from health and social services as well as education.

Manufacturing employment remains strong

Employment was little changed in the goods sector in June, as gains in manufacturing (+16,000) offset declines in construction (-20,000).

The increase in manufacturing employment brings total gains in this industry since the beginning of the year to 108,000 (+5.1%). Strength over the last year has been most notable in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing as well as computer and electronic parts.

Following strong growth in 1998, employment in construction has weakened over the past four months but still remains 32,000 (+4.4%) above its level of a year ago.

Employment in the service sector was also little changed in June as changes in several industries largely offset each other. Gains were in transportation and warehousing (+16,000), trade (+17,000), and professional, scientific and technical services (+16,000). Declines were concentrated in accommodation and food services (-25,000) as well as other services (-15,000).

Provincial summary

To a large extent, the plateau in employment observed over the preceding five months at the national level reflects the lack of job growth in Ontario and Quebec.

In June, employment fell 29,000 in Ontario, mostly among youths. Since February, employment in this province has shown little overall change. However, employment over the last 12 months is up 160,000 (+2.9%) on the strength of gains made from August 1998 to February 1999. A sharp drop in the number of persons looking for work (-47,000), primarily among youths, pushed the unemployment rate down 0.7 percentage points to 6.3%.

In Quebec, employment levels have varied little since February. This follows the strong employment growth in the second half of 1998 and leaves employment up 68,000 (+2.1%) over the past 12 months. The unemployment rate in June dipped 0.3 percentage points to 9.6%.

Employment in Newfoundland declined by 5,000 following an increase of 12,000 in May. Despite fluctuations, employment has been following an upward trend in the province, with gains totalling 9,000 (+4.2%) since June 1998.

In New Brunswick, employment fell 4,000, following little change in recent months. Despite this decline, employment in the province is up 10,000 (+3.2%) compared with June 1998. A decrease in the number

of people looking for work, mostly youths, caused the unemployment rate to fall 1.3 percentage points to 8.9% in June.

Most of the Western provinces showed significant employment gains in June. Employment rose by 4,000 in Manitoba after slight gains in each of the preceding three months. Since June 1998, employment in the province has increased by 21,000 (+3.8%).

In Saskatchewan, employment increased by 6,000 after a decline of 4,000 in May. As a result of the increase in June, employment in the province is up 8,000 (+1.8%) from a year ago.

Employment in Alberta rose by 14,000, more than offsetting the decline in May. Over the past 12 months, employment in the province has increased by 55,000 (+3.7%). The employment gain in June pushed the unemployment rate down to 5.6% (-0.7 percentage points).

Employment in June was little changed in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

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

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Daily news*.

For a summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) for the week ending June 19, 1999, is available today. See *How to order publications*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, August 6.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Nathalie Caron (613-951-4168), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 1999	June 1999	May to June 1999	May 1999	June 1999	May to June 1999
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,924.6	15,843.4	-0.5	65.7	65.3	-0.4
Newfoundland	258.8	252.5	-2.4	58.3	57.0	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	71.4	71.4	0.0	66.2	66.2	0.0
Nova Scotia	459.1	458.8	-0.1	61.2	61.2	0.0
New Brunswick	372.8	362.6	-2.7	61.4	59.6	-1.8
Quebec	3,727.9	3,723.4	-0.1	62.0	61.9	-0.1
Ontario	6,218.1	6,142.7	-1.2	67.3	66.4	-0.9
Manitoba	588.7	592.7	0.7	67.9	68.3	0.4
Saskatchewan	513.4	511.0	-0.5	66.9	66.6	-0.3
Alberta	1,651.9	1,654.9	0.2	72.5	72.5	0.0
British Columbia	2,062.4	2,073.4	0.5	64.9	65.2	0.3
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,636.6	14,639.8	0.0	60.4	60.3	-0.1
Newfoundland	214.7	209.8	-2.3	48.4	47.3	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	60.9	61.6	1.1	56.5	57.1	0.6
Nova Scotia	414.6	416.6	0.5	55.3	55.5	0.2
New Brunswick	334.7	330.5	-1.3	55.1	54.4	-0.7
Quebec	3,359.1	3,366.0	0.2	55.9	56.0	0.1
Ontario	5,782.8	5,754.0	-0.5	62.6	62.2	-0.4
Manitoba	557.2	561.1	0.7	64.3	64.7	0.4
Saskatchewan	476.3	482.5	1.3	62.1	62.9	0.8
Alberta	1,547.7	1,562.0	0.9	68.0	68.4	0.4
British Columbia	1,888.6	1,895.7	0.4	59.5	59.7	0.2
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,288.0	1,203.7	-6.5	8.1	7.6	-0.5
Newfoundland	44.1	42.7	-3.2	17.0	16.9	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	10.5	9.8	-6.7	14.7	13.7	-1.0
Nova Scotia	44.5	42.2	-5.2	9.7	9.2	-0.5
New Brunswick	38.2	32.1	-16.0	10.2	8.9	-1.3
Quebec	368.8	357.4	-3.1	9.9	9.6	-0.3
Ontario	435.3	388.7	-10.7	7.0	6.3	-0.7
Manitoba	31.5	31.6	0.3	5.4	5.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	37.0	28.5	-23.0	7.2	5.6	-1.6
Alberta	104.3	92.9	-10.9	6.3	5.6	-0.7
British Columbia	173.7	177.7	2.3	8.4	8.6	0.2

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 1998	June 1999	June 1998 to June 1999	June 1998	June 1999	June 1998 to June 1999
Unadjusted						
Labour Force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	15,919.4	16,191.6	1.7	66.4	66.7	0.3
Newfoundland	257.3	266.1	3.4	57.7	60.0	2.3
Prince Edward Island	75.3	75.2	-0.1	70.4	69.7	-0.7
Nova Scotia	464.5	472.6	1.7	62.3	63.0	0.7
New Brunswick	388.9	383.6	-1.4	64.2	63.1	-1.1
Quebec	3,792.9	3,828.9	0.9	63.6	63.7	0.1
Ontario	6,143.1	6,252.4	1.8	67.4	67.6	0.2
Manitoba	581.9	602.9	3.6	67.5	69.5	2.0
Saskatchewan	517.5	523.8	1.2	67.8	68.2	0.4
Alberta	1,621.1	1,679.8	3.6	72.9	73.6	0.7
British Columbia	2,076.8	2,106.3	1.4	65.9	66.3	0.4
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	14,639.3	15,020.3	2.6	61.0	61.9	0.9
Newfoundland	212.6	221.1	4.0	47.7	49.9	2.2
Prince Edward Island	68.4	68.1	-0.4	63.9	63.1	-0.8
Nova Scotia	418.2	432.0	3.3	56.1	57.6	1.5
New Brunswick	343.9	352.3	2.4	56.8	58.0	1.2
Quebec	3,415.6	3,482.6	2.0	57.2	57.9	0.7
Ontario	5,708.6	5,864.4	2.7	62.6	63.4	0.8
Manitoba	551.4	573.2	4.0	63.9	66.1	2.2
Saskatchewan	489.1	498.1	1.8	64.1	64.9	0.8
Alberta	1,538.9	1,595.7	3.7	69.2	69.9	0.7
British Columbia	1,892.7	1,932.8	2.1	60.1	60.8	0.7
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	1,280.1	1,171.3	-8.5	8.0	7.2	-0.8
Newfoundland	44.7	45.0	0.7	17.4	16.9	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	6.9	7.1	2.9	9.2	9.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	46.4	40.6	-12.5	10.0	8.6	-1.4
New Brunswick	45.0	31.3	-30.4	11.6	8.2	-3.4
Quebec	377.3	346.3	-8.2	9.9	9.0	-0.9
Ontario	434.6	388.0	-10.7	7.1	6.2	-0.9
Manitoba	30.4	29.8	-2.0	5.2	4.9	-0.3
Saskatchewan	28.4	25.7	-9.5	5.5	4.9	-0.6
Alberta	82.2	84.1	2.3	5.1	5.0	-0.1
British Columbia	184.2	173.5	-5.8	8.9	8.2	-0.7

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 1999	June 1999	May to June 1999	June 1998 to June 1999	May to June 1999	June 1998 to June 1999
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
All industries	14,636.6	14,639.8	3.2	389.7	0.0	2.7
Goods-producing sector	3,818.3	3,815.5	-2.8	77.1	-0.1	2.1
Agriculture	407.5	408.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	256.2	252.7	-3.5	-52.2	-1.4	-17.1
Utilities	129.7	134.5	4.8	19.0	3.7	16.5
Construction	790.4	770.3	-20.1	32.4	-2.5	4.4
Manufacturing	2,234.4	2,249.9	15.5	78.1	0.7	3.6
Services-producing sector	10,818.4	10,824.3	5.9	312.7	0.1	3.0
Trade	2,267.3	2,284.2	16.9	123.0	0.7	5.7
Transportation and warehousing	746.3	762.6	16.3	80.0	2.2	11.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	896.8	892.3	-4.5	67.7	-0.5	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	906.2	922.0	15.8	10.9	1.7	1.2
Management, administrative and other support	526.4	518.5	-7.9	16.3	-1.5	3.2
Educational services	949.7	958.2	8.5	16.4	0.9	1.7
Health care and social assistance	1,470.2	1,479.6	9.4	13.7	0.6	0.9
Information, culture and recreation	629.9	627.2	-2.7	4.1	-0.4	0.7
Accommodation and food services	932.1	907.0	-25.1	19.8	-2.7	2.2
Other services	733.7	718.3	-15.4	12.6	-2.1	1.8
Public administration	759.8	754.2	-5.6	-52.0	-0.7	-6.5
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,687.4	2,745.1	57.7	121.9	2.1	4.6
Private sector	11,949.3	11,894.8	-54.5	267.9	-0.5	2.3
Private employees	9,356.8	9,305.0	-51.8	171.1	-0.6	1.9
Self-employed	2,592.5	2,589.8	-2.7	96.8	-0.1	3.9

Note: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is not comparable to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC80) previously used. Class-of-worker estimates have also been revised to conform to the standard set by the System of National Accounts. For more information, visit the Statistics Canada Web site at www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/ under Changes to the LFS data for industry, occupation and class of worker.

OTHER RELEASES

Egg production

May 1999 (preliminary)

Egg production estimates for May are now available.

Available on CANSIM: 1145,1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (23-003-XPB; \$110), contact Alain Bertrand (613-951-5027), Agriculture Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, July 9, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, July 9, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

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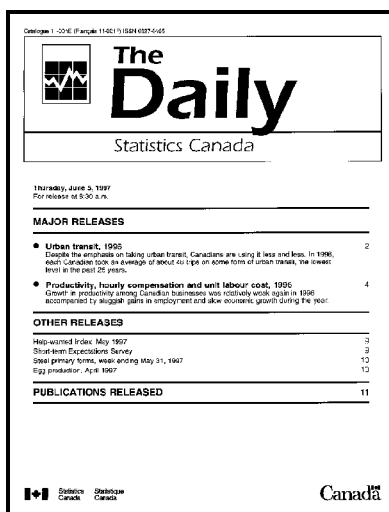
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RELEASE DATES: JULY 12-16, 1999

July 12-16, 1999

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	National tourism indicators	First quarter 1999
12	Employment insurance coverage	1998
12	New Housing Price Index	May 1999
14	New motor vehicle sales	May 1999
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1999
15	Services indicators	First quarter 1999
16	Consumer Price Index	June 1999
16	Composite Index	June 1999