



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 6, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, July 1999** 2
 Employment increased by 40,000 in July following little change in the previous five months. The unemployment rate edge up 0.1 percentage points to 7.7%.

OTHER RELEASES

Survey of the Oil and Gas Contract Drilling Industry, 1997	8
Steel primary forms, week ending July 31, 1999	8
Ontario Adult Literacy Survey, 1998	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

RELEASE DATES: August 9 to 13	11
--------------------------------------	----



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

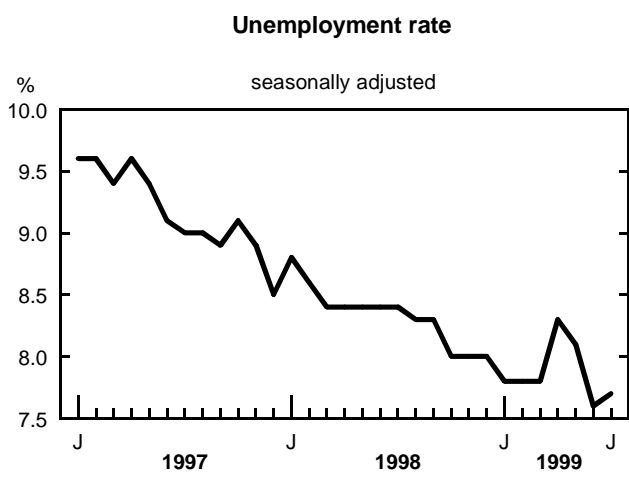
Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

July 1999

Employment rose by an estimated 40,000 in July following little change in the previous five months and strong growth over most of 1998. In July, an increase in the number of persons looking for work, mostly among youths, caused the unemployment rate to edge up 0.1 percentage points to 7.7%.



More full-time jobs and more women employed

July's employment increase was all in full time (+51,000), bringing gains in full-time jobs over the past 12 months to 397,000 (+3.4%). In contrast, part-time employment was down slightly from its level of a year ago.

Hours worked continued to grow in July, bringing the increase over the last 12 months to 4.2%, much stronger than employment growth of 2.7% over the same period.

In July, overall employment gains were concentrated among women aged 25 and over (+24,000) as a decline in the number of adult women working part time (-34,000) was more than offset by adult women gaining full-time-jobs (+58,000).

July's employment increase among adult women brings gains over the last 12 months to 164,000 (+3.0%), much stronger than the 122,000 (+1.8%) gain for adult men over the same period.

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) was 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 with 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 (www.statcan.ca).

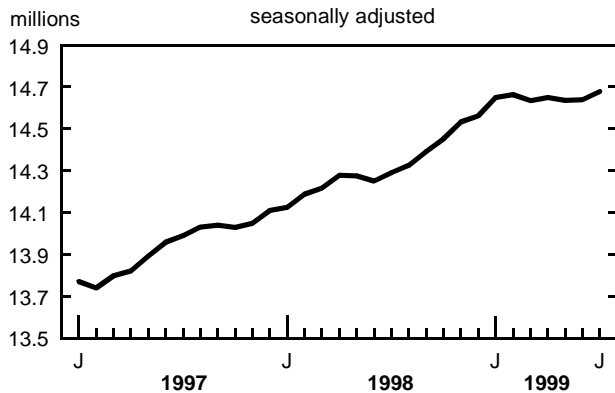
In addition, with the release of January data, the former economic region 470 in Quebec has been split into two new regions, ER 433 (Centre-du-Québec) and ER 470 (Mauricie). Historical data for this change are also available on CANSIM.

For more information on the classification changes, consult the Statistics Canada web site (www.statcan.ca) or contact Marc Lévesque at (613- 951-2793).

Employment among youths aged 15 to 24 increased slightly in July (+12,000). This brings total gains for this group to 103,000 (+4.9%) from a year ago, mostly on the strength of increases from June 1998 to January 1999.

In July, the youth labour force increased by 32,000, and the youth unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 14.1%. This partly offsets large declines in June, when fewer youths than usual entered the labour market in search of work. In recent months, the youth participation rate and unemployment rate have been volatile, probably reflecting changes in some of the factors that influence the timing of their labour market activity (for example, length of school year, semester programs).

Employment



More teenage students get summer jobs compared with last year

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 (for example, July 1999 compared with July 1998).

In July 1999, 55.0% of students aged 15 to 24 were employed, up from 53.0% a year ago. The unemployment rate fell from 17.3% in July 1998 to 16.6% in July 1999. All of the student job gains were in part-time employment, pushing the proportion of working students with part-time jobs up 1.6 percentage points to 51.1%.

Older teenagers aged 17 to 19 accounted for all the student summer employment gains this July. The employment rate for 17 to 19 year old students was 63.6%, up 4.3 points from a year ago while their unemployment rate fell to 15.9% (-2.3 points).

Employment was little changed compared with a year ago among younger students aged 15 to 16 and older students aged 20 to 24. The percentage of students aged 15 to 16 with summer jobs edged up to 33.9% (+0.6 points), while for older students aged 20 to 24, the employment rate rose slightly to 70.5% (+1.3 points).

An increase in the number of younger students aged 15 to 16 in search of work caused their unemployment rate to rise to 27.6% (+1.8 points) while for older students aged 20 to 24, a decline in their labour force participation pushed their unemployment rate down to 8.7% (-0.9 points).

Growth in private and public sector employees

In July, the number of private sector employees grew by 66,000, more than offsetting the 52,000 decline in June. The number of self-employed fell by 54,000, bringing total losses since February to 88,000. Over the past 12 months, almost all of the growth in the private sector has come from job gains among employees (+207,000 or +2.3%), while the number of self-employed has grown by only 18,000 (+0.7%).

The number of public sector employees continued to grow in July (+27,000), bringing gains over the past 12 months to 163,000 (+6.3%). Most of the public sector employment increase over the past year has been in health and social services, education, and transportation and warehousing while there has been a decline in public administration.

Continued job growth in manufacturing

The goods-producing sector was up slightly in July (+20,000) as gains in manufacturing were partly offset by declines in agriculture.

Manufacturing employment continued to increase (+30,000), with gains since the start of the year totalling 138,000 (+6.4%). Much of the strength over the past year has come from motor vehicle and parts manufacturing as well as computer and electronic parts.

Agricultural employment declined by an estimated 9,000 in July, leaving employment in the industry down 11,000 compared with July 1998.

Employment in the service-producing sector rose slightly in July. Job gains in the management of businesses, administrative and other support services (+20,000) as well as increases in transportation and warehousing (+20,000) were partly offset by declines in "other services" (-29,000). The employment increase in transportation and warehousing continues the strong upward momentum for the industry with gains over the past 12 months totalling an estimated 103,000.

Provincial summary

Quebec accounted for most of the employment increase in Canada in July. Employment increased by an estimated 34,000 after little change in the previous four months. July's increase, combined with solid growth in the second half of 1998 leaves employment in the province up 84,000 compared with July 1998. This represents growth of 2.5%, almost the same as the 2.7% national increase. Job gains this July were concentrated in manufacturing. The unemployment rate

declined to a nine year low of 9.4% (-0.2 percentage points).

In Ontario, employment was up only slightly (+14,000). Since February, employment in the province has remained essentially unchanged. However, compared with July 1998, employment is up 169,000 (+3.0%). This July, an increase in the number of persons looking for work pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 6.6%.

Employment in New Brunswick increased by 4,000, partly offsetting the declines over the previous two months. Despite little overall change so far this year, employment is up 15,000 (+4.8%) compared with July 1998. This July, an increase in the number of persons in the labour force caused the unemployment rate to increase 0.8 percentage points to 9.7%.

Employment declined by 4,000 in Manitoba, offsetting an increase in June. Despite little employment change so far this year, employment in the province was up 10,000 (+1.8%) compared with July 1998.

In British Columbia, employment fell by 15,000 mostly in the goods-producing sector. Since February, job losses in the province totalled an estimated 53,000. However, employment was

up slightly compared with a year ago (+ 22,000 or +1.2%). The decline in employment this July was accompanied by a similar decrease in the number of people in the labour force, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged at 8.6%.

Employment in July was little changed in the other provinces.

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

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet (www.statcan.ca) on the "Latest news from Statistics Canada" button.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending July 17, 1999* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today. See *How to order publications*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday September 10, 1999.

For further 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

	June 1999	July 1999	June to July 1999	June 1999	July 1999	June to July 1999
seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	15,843.4	15,902.1	0.4	65.3	65.4	0.1
Newfoundland	252.5	253.5	0.4	57.0	57.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	71.4	71.1	-0.4	66.2	65.8	-0.4
Nova Scotia	458.8	457.2	-0.3	61.2	60.9	-0.3
New Brunswick	362.6	370.8	2.3	59.6	61.0	1.4
Quebec	3,723.4	3,751.4	0.8	61.9	62.3	0.4
Ontario	6,142.7	6,173.3	0.5	66.4	66.6	0.2
Manitoba	592.7	590.3	-0.4	68.3	68.0	-0.3
Saskatchewan	511.0	512.5	0.3	66.6	66.8	0.2
Alberta	1,654.9	1,663.6	0.5	72.5	72.7	0.2
British Columbia	2,073.4	2,058.4	-0.7	65.2	64.7	-0.5
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	14,639.8	14,679.3	0.3	60.3	60.4	0.1
Newfoundland	209.8	211.5	0.8	47.3	47.7	0.4
Prince Edward Island	61.6	61.2	-0.6	57.1	56.6	-0.5
Nova Scotia	416.6	416.8	0.0	55.5	55.5	0.0
New Brunswick	330.5	334.9	1.3	54.4	55.1	0.7
Quebec	3,366.0	3,399.6	1.0	56.0	56.5	0.5
Ontario	5,754.0	5,767.8	0.2	62.2	62.3	0.1
Manitoba	561.1	557.2	-0.7	64.7	64.2	-0.5
Saskatchewan	482.5	482.8	0.1	62.9	62.9	0.0
Alberta	1,562.0	1,567.0	0.3	68.4	68.5	0.1
British Columbia	1,895.7	1,880.5	-0.8	59.7	59.1	-0.6
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	1,203.7	1,222.9	1.6	7.6	7.7	0.1
Newfoundland	42.7	42.0	-1.6	16.9	16.6	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	9.8	9.8	0.0	13.7	13.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	42.2	40.5	-4.0	9.2	8.9	-0.3
New Brunswick	32.1	35.9	11.8	8.9	9.7	0.8
Quebec	357.4	351.8	-1.6	9.6	9.4	-0.2
Ontario	388.7	405.5	4.3	6.3	6.6	0.3
Manitoba	31.6	33.2	5.1	5.3	5.6	0.3
Saskatchewan	28.5	29.7	4.2	5.6	5.8	0.2
Alberta	92.9	96.6	4.0	5.6	5.8	0.2
British Columbia	177.7	177.8	0.1	8.6	8.6	0.0

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 1998	July 1999	July 1998 to July 1999	July 1998	July 1999	July 1998 to July 1999
unadjusted						
Labour Force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	16,084.2	16,386.7	1.9	67.0	67.4	0.4
Newfoundland	266.0	280.8	5.6	59.7	63.3	3.6
Prince Edward Island	76.0	76.1	0.1	71.0	70.4	-0.6
Nova Scotia	470.5	478.1	1.6	63.1	63.7	0.6
New Brunswick	383.2	393.5	2.7	63.3	64.7	1.4
Quebec	3,841.4	3,880.3	1.0	64.3	64.5	0.2
Ontario	6,193.4	6,331.9	2.2	67.9	68.3	0.4
Manitoba	591.2	603.0	2.0	68.5	69.4	0.9
Saskatchewan	525.5	531.5	1.1	68.8	69.2	0.4
Alberta	1,642.9	1,705.5	3.8	73.7	74.5	0.8
British Columbia	2,094.1	2,106.0	0.6	66.4	66.2	-0.2
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	14,725.0	15,111.9	2.6	61.3	62.2	0.9
Newfoundland	219.8	235.9	7.3	49.4	53.2	3.8
Prince Edward Island	68.3	67.5	-1.2	63.8	62.4	-1.4
Nova Scotia	421.3	436.9	3.7	56.5	58.2	1.7
New Brunswick	344.6	360.2	4.5	56.9	59.2	2.3
Quebec	3,442.8	3,532.9	2.6	57.7	58.7	1.0
Ontario	5,724.7	5,890.8	2.9	62.7	63.6	0.9
Manitoba	559.9	568.8	1.6	64.9	65.5	0.6
Saskatchewan	491.8	499.3	1.5	64.4	65.0	0.6
Alberta	1,545.0	1,597.5	3.4	69.3	69.8	0.5
British Columbia	1,906.8	1,922.2	0.8	60.5	60.4	-0.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	1,359.2	1,274.8	-6.2	8.5	7.8	-0.7
Newfoundland	46.2	45.0	-2.6	17.4	16.0	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	7.7	8.6	11.7	10.1	11.3	1.2
Nova Scotia	49.2	41.2	-16.3	10.5	8.6	-1.9
New Brunswick	38.6	33.2	-14.0	10.1	8.4	-1.7
Quebec	398.5	347.4	-12.8	10.4	9.0	-1.4
Ontario	468.7	441.1	-5.9	7.6	7.0	-0.6
Manitoba	31.3	34.1	8.9	5.3	5.7	0.4
Saskatchewan	33.6	32.2	-4.2	6.4	6.1	-0.3
Alberta	97.9	108.0	10.3	6.0	6.3	0.3
British Columbia	187.3	183.8	-1.9	8.9	8.7	-0.2

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

	June 1999	July 1999	June to July 1999	July 1998 to July 1999	June to July 1999	July 1998 to July 1999
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
All industries	14,639.8	14,679.3	39.5	388.7	0.3	2.7
Goods-producing sector	3,815.5	3,835.4	19.9	103.5	0.5	2.8
Agriculture	408.3	399.4	-8.9	-10.9	-2.2	-2.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	252.7	254.4	1.7	-48.4	0.7	-16.0
Utilities	134.5	136.5	2.0	24.7	1.5	22.1
Construction	770.3	765.4	-4.9	8.0	-0.6	1.1
Manufacturing	2,249.9	2,279.8	29.9	130.2	1.3	6.1
Services-producing sector	10,824.3	10,843.8	19.5	285.1	0.2	2.7
Trade	2,284.2	2,276.4	-7.8	97.8	-0.3	4.5
Transportation and warehousing	762.6	782.5	19.9	103.4	2.6	15.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	892.3	887.3	-5.0	50.8	-0.6	6.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	922.0	913.7	-8.3	12.8	-0.9	1.4
Management, administrative and other support	518.5	538.9	20.4	40.4	3.9	8.1
Educational services	958.2	957.5	-0.7	15.1	-0.1	1.6
Health care and social assistance	1,479.6	1,480.2	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	627.2	642.1	14.9	10.7	2.4	1.7
Accommodation and food services	907.0	917.2	10.2	21.0	1.1	2.3
Other services	718.3	689.0	-29.3	-23.5	-4.1	-3.3
Public administration	754.2	758.9	4.7	-45.6	0.6	-5.7
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,745.1	2,772.5	27.4	163.4	1.0	6.3
Private sector	11,894.8	11,906.7	11.9	225.2	0.1	1.9
Private employees	9,305.0	9,371.3	66.3	206.9	0.7	2.3
Self-employed	2,589.8	2,535.4	-54.4	18.3	-2.1	0.7

Note: The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is not comparable with 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 website at www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/ under Changes to the LFS data for Industry, Occupation and Class of worker.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Survey of the Oil and Gas Contract Drilling Industry 1997

Responding to higher crude oil and natural gas prices and increasing exports to the United States (spurred by the lower Canadian dollar), Canada's oil and gas contract drilling industry reported significant increases in activity and revenue in 1997. The industry reported total earnings of \$2.6 billion, up 63% from 1996 revenues. Alberta drilling activity accounted for 58% (\$1.5 billion) of total revenues earned in Canada. Saskatchewan's share of total operating revenues increased to 28% in 1997 compared with 17% in 1996.

Operating revenue and expenses 1996 and 1997

	Operating revenues		Operating expenses	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
	\$ thousands			
Canada	1,602,092	2,611,467	1,323,084	2,140,531
Saskatchewan	267,629	732,558	197,925	608,321
Alberta	1,134,965	1,524,579	968,495	1,219,237
British Columbia	140,360	220,148	103,650	183,008
Other Canada	59,138	134,182	53,014	129,965

Operating expenditures for the industry in 1997 totalled \$2.1 billion, up 61% from 1996. Wages and salaries totalling \$951 million were the largest single expense item, accounting for 44% of total operating expenditures. Salaries paid to Alberta contract drilling employees accounted for one-quarter of total industry expenditures in Canada. Saskatchewan's increase in 1997 revenues was also reflected in the significant increase in salaries and wages (\$270 million) paid to contract drilling employees in the province.

Industry members spent \$305 million on capital expenditures in 1997, a 30% increase from the 1996 total of \$235 million. Virtually all capital expenditures (99%) were directed towards machinery and equipment.

The number of full-time employees in the contract drilling industry increased by almost 50% in 1997 to 24,191 persons. There was a 41% increase in the number of employees working in Alberta (13,088 persons) and 54% of all employees work in the province. The contract drilling industry in Saskatchewan employed over four times the number

of full-time employees in 1997 (7,823), compared with 1,884 in 1996. Of the 24,191 industry employees in Canada in 1997, 95% worked in the operations end of the industry.

Employment statistics of the oil and gas contract drilling industry 1996 and 1997

	Salaries and wages		Total employees	
	1996	1997	1996	1997
	\$ thousands		Persons	
Canada	588,425	951,615	12,641	24,191
Saskatchewan	88,078	270,706	1,884	7,823
Alberta	433,983	546,338	9,250	13,088
British Columbia	45,798	80,862	1,037	2,366
Other Canada	20,566	53,709	470	914

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567; smalgar@statcan.ca), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 31, 1999 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 31, 1999, totalled 305 845 tonnes, up 8.1% from the week-earlier 282 919 tonnes and up 9.3% from the year-earlier 279 718 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 325 059 tonnes, down 2.5% compared with 9 562 465 tonnes for the same period in 1998.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, or data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613 951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Ontario Adult Literacy Survey 1998

Data from the 1998 Ontario Adult Literacy Survey are now available for special tabulations. The data refer to the literacy skills of Ontario adults, 16 to 69 years of age, and born outside of Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Dissemination and User Support

(613-951-4598 or 1 800 461-9050), Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, August 6, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, August 6, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Coal and coke statistics, May 1999
Catalogue number 45-002-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

Electric power statistics, May 1999
Catalogue number 57-001-XPB
(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

All prices exclude sales tax.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

How to order publications

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* (11-204-XPE, \$16; outside Canada: US\$16).

Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

Order publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

1-800-267-6677

From other countries call:

1-613-951-7277

To fax your order:

1-877-287-4369

Address changes or account inquiries:

1-800-700-1033

To order a publication by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Operations and Integration Division, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 7% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet: write to order@statcan.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under the headings *Products and services*, *Downloadable publications*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

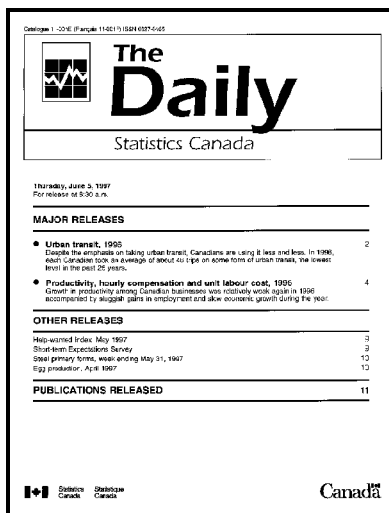
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Dan Smythe (613-951-1103, smytdan@statcan.ca)

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088), prevcha@statcan.ca

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1999. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.



RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 9 TO 13

August 9 to 13
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New Housing Price Index	June 1999
13	Composite Index	July 1999