



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 7, 2000

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Labour Force Survey, June 2000** 2
 Employment was little changed in June and the unemployment rate remained at 6.6%. Over April, May and June, the average growth in employment was 11,000 per month, slower than the average monthly growth of 44,000 in the preceding six months.
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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

June 2000

Employment was little changed in June and the unemployment rate remained at 6.6%. Over April, May and June, the average growth in employment was 11,000 per month, slower than the average monthly growth of 44,000 in the preceding six months.



Full-time employment fell by 25,000 in June, mostly among adult men (-17,000). Over April, May and June, full-time employment growth slowed compared with the growth in late 1999 and early 2000.

Over the last 12 months, almost all of the 380,000 (+2.6%) increase in employment has been in full-time jobs. As a result, the proportion of workers employed part-time has fallen to 18.2%, compared with 18.7% in June 1999.

Employment drops among adult men and youths, while adult women continue to gain

After strong increases in the latter half of 1999 and into early 2000, employment among adult men (aged 25 and over) levelled off over April, May and June. Still, employment among adult men was 152,000, or 2.3% higher, in June than in June 1999.

The drop in employment among adult men was in part attributable to declines in industries where a large proportion of workers are men, most notably manufacturing, construction and transportation and warehousing.

Notes to readers

Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) will begin using new regions for the Employment Insurance program on July 9. The unemployment rates in the newly defined regions are outlined in Table 18 of Labour force information (71-001-PPB or 71-001-PIB). For more information on the changes to the Employment Insurance regions, please consult this page on the HRDC Web site: www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/common/news/insur/00-46.shtml.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has undergone extensive revisions to reflect two important changes to the way in which labour market data are produced. As a result, all LFS estimates have been revised back to January 1976. For more information on these revisions, please see "Improvements in 2000 to the LFS" at Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the Concepts, definitions and methods page, go to Documents on methodology.

The new revised data, which are now available on CANSIM, must be used to make historical comparisons of LFS estimates. Before obtaining any data from CANSIM, please read the "Revised Historical Labour Force Survey Data" communiqué at Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca).

To harmonize with other Statistics Canada data sources, the LFS recently introduced a new definition of the public and private sectors. As a result, the estimates of public employment that are not seasonally adjusted are somewhat underestimated prior to May 1999. To better reflect real changes in public and private sector employment and to avoid a break in the series, the historical seasonally adjusted series have been modified. In addition, the annual averages available on CANSIM have been calculated using the "modified" seasonally adjusted data instead of the unadjusted data.

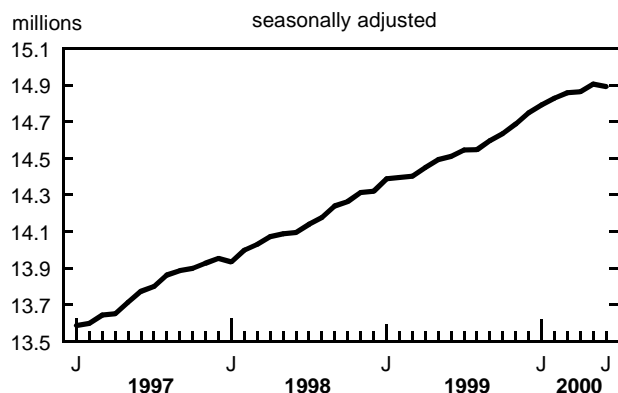
Harmonization with Census occupation concepts from January to June 1999 has affected the comparability of LFS occupation data through time. The management group was most affected; a portion of those formerly classified as managers are now most likely classified in business, finance and administrative, or sales and service occupations.

However, for adult women employment continued to grow. In June, it increased by 21,000, pushing year-over-year growth to 167,000, or 3.0%. Adult women's unemployment rate was 5.4%, slightly lower than the rate for adult men (5.8%).

Employment among youths (aged 15 to 24) dropped by 22,000 in June. Despite this drop, youth employment was 61,000 higher than in June 1999, an increase of 2.8%. The percentage of young people with a job was 55.7%, 1.1 percentage points higher than in June 1999. The year-over-year increase in the youth employment rate was larger than the increase in the employment rate for adult women (+0.8 percentage points) and adult men (+0.5 points).

While the adult participation rate was unchanged in June at 66.2%, the youth rate dropped 1.2 percentage points to 63.1%. With the large decline in youth participation, their unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points in June to 11.8%.

Employment



Summer job market for teenagers improved

From May to August, the Labour Force Survey identifies young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and intended 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.

The proportion of students with a summer job in June was 47.9%, compared with 47.4% in June 1999. Summer employment has improved for teenagers but worsened for older students. As the employment rate among teenage students increased from 39.9% in June 1999 to 41.8% in June 2000, it fell from 67.7% to 64.1% for students in their twenties.

Slowdown in manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing declined 18,000 in June. The strong upward trend that began in mid-1998 has slowed in recent months. In the first six months of 2000, manufacturing employment is up 8,000, compared with a gain of 53,000 in the last half of 1999.

Activity in manufacturing and in the transportation and warehousing sector are related. Over 1999, as manufacturing employment picked up, so too did transportation and warehousing employment, mostly in trucking. While employment growth in transportation and warehousing was strong in 1999, so far in 2000 there

has been little change. In June, employment in this industry fell by 11,000.

Employment also dropped in construction in June (-10,000), the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. Even with the recent decline, construction employment is up 36,000, or 4.7% compared with June 1999.

Agricultural employment fell by 10,000 in June. Throughout 1999, the number of people working in agriculture steadily declined; this trend has continued into 2000. Compared with June 1999, employment in agriculture is down 34,000, or 8.3%.

Offsetting some of the losses in June were gains in some service-producing industries. The largest increase was in the management of companies and administrative support services, where employment increased by 18,000. Over the last year, employment in this industry has increased by 39,000, or 7.6%.

Employment increased by 15,000 in education services in June, erasing the loss in May. Declines earlier this year leave the number of people working in education at about the same level as in June 1999.

Public sector employment up

The number of employees in the public sector increased by 24,000 in June. Over the last 12 months, public sector employment has increased by 86,000. While employment in public administration has fallen over the last year, public sector employment in health care and social assistance as well as education has risen.

There was little change in private sector employment in June. Over the last year, however, employment in the private sector (+3.8%) has grown faster than in the public sector (+3.2%).

Slower growth in Ontario and Quebec

Employment was little changed in Ontario in June. Over the last three months, employment in Ontario has increased by 14,000. In the preceding three months, employment rose by 58,000. With participation in the labour market down slightly in June, the unemployment rate in Ontario slipped to 5.4%.

Employment in Quebec was also little changed. During the first six months of 2000, employment increased by 21,000, much less than the increase of 87,000 in the last half of 1999. With a slight drop in labour force participation in June, Quebec's unemployment rate fell from 8.5% to 8.4%.

Employment was also little changed in all other provinces except Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 4,000 in June, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.6 percentage points to 5.6%. Declines in agriculture and manufacturing led the overall drop.

Employment in Prince Edward Island fell 1,800, leading to a 1-percentage-point rise in the unemployment rate to 11.5%. Despite June's decline, employment was up 2,500, or 4.1% compared with June 1999.

Although employment changed little in Manitoba, the unemployment rate edged down to 4.4%, the lowest rate since August 1976.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492, 3503 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 a.m. on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) on the *Daily news* page.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103; 71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78), for the week ending June 17, 2000 is now available.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday August 4.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jacques Ouellet (613-951-4168) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2000	June 2000	May to June 2000	May 2000	June 2000	May to June 2000
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,961.5	15,942.0	-0.1	65.8	65.7	-0.1
Newfoundland	247.0	243.1	-1.6	56.1	55.3	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	73.3	72.2	-1.5	67.1	66.0	-1.1
Nova Scotia	457.7	458.5	0.2	61.3	61.3	0.0
New Brunswick	369.2	368.8	-0.1	61.2	61.1	-0.1
Quebec	3,775.0	3,762.5	-0.3	63.7	63.4	-0.3
Ontario	6,176.9	6,180.9	0.1	66.8	66.7	-0.1
Manitoba	581.3	581.0	-0.1	67.7	67.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	515.6	514.1	-0.3	67.5	67.3	-0.2
Alberta	1,670.3	1,668.6	-0.1	72.3	72.1	-0.2
British Columbia	2,095.1	2,092.4	-0.1	64.8	64.7	-0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,904.9	14,890.8	-0.1	61.5	61.4	-0.1
Newfoundland	207.3	205.6	-0.8	47.1	46.8	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	65.6	63.8	-2.7	60.0	58.3	-1.7
Nova Scotia	420.3	419.8	-0.1	56.3	56.2	-0.1
New Brunswick	331.4	331.2	-0.1	54.9	54.9	0.0
Quebec	3,452.5	3,446.1	-0.2	58.2	58.1	-0.1
Ontario	5,838.7	5,846.7	0.1	63.1	63.1	0.0
Manitoba	554.5	555.3	0.1	64.6	64.7	0.1
Saskatchewan	489.9	485.5	-0.9	64.1	63.6	-0.5
Alberta	1,591.1	1,585.3	-0.4	68.9	68.5	-0.4
British Columbia	1,953.6	1,951.5	-0.1	60.4	60.3	-0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,056.6	1,051.2	-0.5	6.6	6.6	0.0
Newfoundland	39.7	37.5	-5.5	16.1	15.4	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	7.7	8.3	7.8	10.5	11.5	1.0
Nova Scotia	37.5	38.7	3.2	8.2	8.4	0.2
New Brunswick	37.8	37.6	-0.5	10.2	10.2	0.0
Quebec	322.5	316.4	-1.9	8.5	8.4	-0.1
Ontario	338.2	334.2	-1.2	5.5	5.4	-0.1
Manitoba	26.8	25.8	-3.7	4.6	4.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	25.7	28.6	11.3	5.0	5.6	0.6
Alberta	79.2	83.3	5.2	4.7	5.0	0.3
British Columbia	141.5	140.9	-0.4	6.8	6.7	-0.1

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 1999	June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000	June 1999	June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,993.1	16,233.2	1.5	66.8	66.9	0.1
Newfoundland	262.8	254.7	-3.1	60.0	57.9	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	74.9	76.4	2.0	69.5	69.8	0.3
Nova Scotia	463.5	470.1	1.4	62.6	62.9	0.3
New Brunswick	376.5	386.5	2.7	62.8	64.1	1.3
Quebec	3,774.6	3,845.5	1.9	64.1	64.8	0.7
Ontario	6,146.5	6,276.5	2.1	67.5	67.7	0.2
Manitoba	586.4	590.1	0.6	68.9	68.7	-0.2
Saskatchewan	521.5	524.6	0.6	68.4	68.7	0.3
Alberta	1,672.3	1,686.7	0.9	73.7	72.9	-0.8
British Columbia	2,114.0	2,122.2	0.4	66.3	65.6	-0.7
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,843.3	15,205.1	2.4	62.0	62.6	0.6
Newfoundland	217.2	215.1	-1.0	49.6	48.9	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	67.9	70.4	3.7	63.0	64.4	1.4
Nova Scotia	424.4	433.2	2.1	57.3	58.0	0.7
New Brunswick	345.5	349.5	1.2	57.6	57.9	0.3
Quebec	3,436.3	3,537.9	3.0	58.3	59.6	1.3
Ontario	5,775.6	5,942.0	2.9	63.4	64.1	0.7
Manitoba	556.4	566.8	1.9	65.3	66.0	0.7
Saskatchewan	494.5	497.3	0.6	64.8	65.1	0.3
Alberta	1,589.8	1,611.0	1.3	70.0	69.6	-0.4
British Columbia	1,935.7	1,981.8	2.4	60.7	61.3	0.6
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,149.7	1,028.2	-10.6	7.2	6.3	-0.9
Newfoundland	45.6	39.6	-13.2	17.4	15.5	-1.9
Prince Edward Island	7.0	6.0	-14.3	9.3	7.9	-1.4
Nova Scotia	39.1	36.9	-5.6	8.4	7.8	-0.6
New Brunswick	31.0	37.0	19.4	8.2	9.6	1.4
Quebec	338.3	307.6	-9.1	9.0	8.0	-1.0
Ontario	370.9	334.5	-9.8	6.0	5.3	-0.7
Manitoba	30.1	23.3	-22.6	5.1	3.9	-1.2
Saskatchewan	27.0	27.3	1.1	5.2	5.2	0.0
Alberta	82.5	75.7	-8.2	4.9	4.5	-0.4
British Columbia	178.3	140.4	-21.3	8.4	6.6	-1.8

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

	May 2000	June 2000	May to June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000	May to June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	14,904.9	14,890.8	-14.1	380.1	-0.1	2.6
Goods-producing sector	3,906.2	3,864.8	-41.4	86.2	-1.1	2.3
Agriculture	386.8	377.0	-9.8	-34.1	-2.5	-8.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	290.3	286.6	-3.7	23.8	-1.3	9.1
Utilities	117.0	117.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Construction	818.5	808.5	-10.0	36.3	-1.2	4.7
Manufacturing	2,293.5	2,275.7	-17.8	60.1	-0.8	2.7
Services-producing sector	10,998.6	11,026.0	27.4	293.9	0.2	2.7
Trade	2,308.0	2,303.5	-4.5	57.2	-0.2	2.5
Transportation and warehousing	790.7	780.0	-10.7	36.3	-1.4	4.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	853.8	862.5	8.7	-0.3	1.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	935.2	933.5	-1.7	35.1	-0.2	3.9
Management, administrative and other support	532.6	550.7	18.1	39.0	3.4	7.6
Educational services	966.4	981.2	14.8	2.9	1.5	0.3
Health care and social assistance	1,547.4	1,543.4	-4.0	92.1	-0.3	6.3
Information, culture and recreation	659.2	663.2	4.0	40.2	0.6	6.5
Accommodation and food services	974.0	974.1	0.1	57.4	0.0	6.3
Other services	678.9	689.0	10.1	-35.0	1.5	-4.8
Public administration	752.3	744.8	-7.5	-31.0	-1.0	-4.0
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,758.0	2,782.2	24.2	85.7	0.9	3.2
Private sector	12,146.8	12,108.6	-38.2	294.3	-0.3	2.5
Private employees	9,708.3	9,691.1	-17.2	358.3	-0.2	3.8
Self-employed	2,438.5	2,417.5	-21.0	-64.0	-0.9	-2.6

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	June 2000	May to June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000	June 2000	May to June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000	June 2000	May to June 2000	June 1999 to June 2000
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	14,890.8	-14.1	380.1	8,016.3	-37.3	166.4	6,874.5	23.2	213.7
Full-time	12,174.0	-25.3	376.3	7,191.7	-33.2	155.6	4,982.3	7.9	220.7
Part-time	2,716.8	11.3	3.8	824.7	-4.0	10.9	1,892.2	15.4	-7.0
15–24	2,263.2	-21.8	60.9	1,151.0	-23.9	14.0	1,112.1	1.9	46.9
25+	12,627.6	7.8	319.2	6,865.3	-13.4	152.4	5,762.3	21.2	166.7
25–54	11,080.7	17.2	241.5	5,929.8	-5.2	116.3	5,150.8	22.3	125.0
55+	1,547.0	-9.3	77.8	935.5	-8.2	36.1	611.5	-1.1	41.7

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 1, 2000 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 1 totalled 324 623 tonnes, down 1.9% from 330 891 tonnes a week earlier but up 8.2% from 299 962 tonnes in the same week of 1999. The year-to-date total at the end of the reference week was 8 540 081 tonnes, a 6.0% increase compared with 8 054 077 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; houlejm@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

January to December 1999 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 382.0 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo in 1999, a 1.6% increase from 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145 and 146.

Preliminary statistics for January to December 1999 will be published in *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002-XIB, \$10/\$62). See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Egg production

May 2000 (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 Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505), or Gilles Beaudry (613-951-6480), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — A weekly review, July 7, 2000
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, July 7, 2000
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Production of eggs, May 2000
Catalogue number 23-003-XPB (\$110).

Natural gas transportation and distribution,
March 2000
Catalogue number 55-002-XIB (\$13/\$125).

**Electric power generation, transmission and
distribution**, 1998
Catalogue number 57-202-XPB (\$30).

Building permits, May 2000
Catalogue number 64-001-XIB (\$19/\$186).

Exports by commodity, April 2000
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Exports by commodity, April 2000
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$78/\$773).

Quarterly demographic statistics,
January-March 2000
Catalogue number 91-002-XIB (\$8/\$25).

Quarterly demographic statistics,
January-March 2000
Catalogue number 91-002-XPB (\$10/\$33).

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
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Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 The Daily Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 5, 1997 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban transit, 1995 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are getting it less and less. In 1995, about 10 million took an average of about 10 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, 1995 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year. 	4
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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.

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The Daily, July 7, 2000

RELEASE DATES: JULY 10 TO JULY 14

July 10 to July 14

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	New Housing Price Index	May 2000
13	Consumer Price Index	June 2000
14	New motor vehicle sales	May 2000