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# The Daily

## Statistics Canada

**Monday, October 28, 2002**
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

## MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

## OTHER RELEASES



*(continued on page 2)*


### Services indicators

Second quarter 2002

*Services indicators* is a quarterly publication that profiles the services industries. Each issue carries updated tables and charts based on output, finances, employment and remuneration data for various services industries over the most recent eight quarters.

This issue includes the feature article "Consumer demand for entertainment services". For more information on this article, contact Janine Stafford (613-951-7243), Service Industries Division.

The second quarter 2002 edition of *Services indicators*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (63-016-XIB, $26/$87; 63-016-XPB, $35/$116) is now available. See *How to order products*. For more information on this publication, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; *littdon@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

# OTHER RELEASES

## Employment, earnings and hours

August 2002 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees in August were estimated at $679.08, up a slight 0.3% from July. Most industries and all provinces recorded small earnings increases in August.

Compared with August 2001, average weekly earnings were up 1.6%. The strongest gains were in health and social services (+4.0%), education (+3.7%), and transport and warehousing (+3.1%).

Average earnings for hourly employees stood at $17.19 per hour in August, up slightly (+0.2%) from July and 1.2% higher than in August 2001. Average weekly hours for hourly employees were unchanged at 31.7 hours per week.

August recorded another strong month of payroll employment growth with a gain of 53,500 employees (+0.4%). This follows an equally strong gain of 54,600 in July. Employment has increased for nine months in a row, growing by 365,200 (+2.9%) since December 2001.

Payroll employment growth in August was widespread by industry. The strongest gains were in manufacturing (+7,600), retail trade (+8,300) and wholesale trade (+6,500). Other industries with substantial gains were administration and support services, construction and education. The only industry losing employment in August was logging and forestry (-800).

Employment grew in all provinces in August, notably in Ontario (+23,600) and Quebec (+18,300).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.**

Detailed industry data, data by size of enterprise based on employment by industry, and other labour market indicators will be available in November standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, $24/$240). Annual averages for 2001 are now available through CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069), Labour Statistics Division. □

## Average weekly earnings for all employees

| Industry group (North American Industry Classification System) | August 2001 | July 2002[r] | August 2002[p] | July to August 2002 | August 2001 to August 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | $ | | | % change | |
| **Industrial aggregate** | **668.14** | **677.15** | **679.08** | **0.3** | **1.6** |
| Forestry, logging and support | 836.04 | 847.04 | 850.00 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Mining and oil and gas | 1,156.64 | 1,176.06 | 1,174.02 | -0.2 | 1.5 |
| Utilities | 1,008.29 | 1,023.38 | 1,023.83 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Construction | 795.80 | 798.05 | 806.05 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Manufacturing | 815.15 | 831.68 | 835.44 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| Wholesale trade | 776.32 | 775.63 | 778.81 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Retail trade | 429.78 | 432.67 | 433.59 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 743.49 | 764.57 | 766.30 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| Information and cultural industries | 800.42 | 815.16 | 814.47 | -0.1 | 1.8 |
| Finance and insurance | 853.52 | 834.49 | 836.87 | 0.3 | -2.0 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 604.54 | 601.72 | 598.19 | -0.6 | -1.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 892.80 | 892.74 | 897.01 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 839.32 | 846.43 | 848.09 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 532.14 | 537.31 | 538.72 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Educational services | 705.46 | 727.19 | 731.52 | 0.6 | 3.7 |
| Health care and social assistance | 583.45 | 606.70 | 606.83 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 483.26 | 483.77 | 478.74 | -1.0 | -0.9 |
| Accommodation and food services | 287.67 | 291.51 | 290.48 | -0.4 | 1.0 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 523.19 | 529.02 | 531.47 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Public administration | 758.88 | 781.85 | 783.62 | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| **Provinces and territories** | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 604.59 | 615.50 | 619.62 | 0.7 | 2.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 528.64 | 537.67 | 539.28 | 0.3 | 2.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 569.59 | 583.21 | 586.54 | 0.6 | 3.0 |
| New Brunswick | 595.24 | 606.95 | 609.71 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Quebec | 624.96 | 638.63 | 641.91 | 0.5 | 2.7 |
| Ontario | 715.65 | 722.92 | 725.09 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Manitoba | 599.11 | 605.02 | 605.44 | 0.1 | 1.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 601.69 | 606.53 | 609.53 | 0.5 | 1.3 |
| Alberta | 688.55 | 699.90 | 700.77 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| British Columbia | 666.83 | 669.82 | 671.04 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Yukon | 759.28 | 757.25 | 754.24 | -0.4 | -0.7 |
| Northwest Territories[1] | 860.64 | 879.45 | 892.89 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| Nunavut[1] | 782.08 | 813.94 | 812.06 | -0.2 | 3.8 |

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

## Number of employees

| Industry group (North American Industry Classification System) | June 2002 | July 2002[r] | August 2002[p] | June to July 2002 | July to August 2002 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally adjusted | | | | |
| | '000 | | | % change | |
| **Industrial aggregate** | **13,063.1** | **13,117.7** | **13,171.2** | **0.4** | **0.4** |
| Forestry, logging and support | 62.5 | 60.3 | 59.5 | -3.5 | -1.3 |
| Mining and oil and gas | 137.9 | 138.6 | 140.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Utilities | 112.5 | 112.2 | 112.5 | -0.3 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 600.8 | 609.3 | 613.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Manufacturing | 2,051.3 | 2,066.1 | 2,073.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 737.8 | 738.4 | 744.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Retail trade | 1,547.8 | 1,556.4 | 1,564.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 608.3 | 610.6 | 611.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Information and cultural industries | 350.0 | 352.2 | 353.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 569.3 | 569.0 | 572.0 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 231.9 | 231.2 | 231.7 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 657.4 | 654.4 | 658.1 | -0.5 | 0.6 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 89.0 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Admininistrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 563.9 | 568.7 | 573.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Educational services | 951.8 | 954.2 | 958.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,306.3 | 1,315.9 | 1,319.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 230.7 | 230.9 | 232.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Accommodation and food services | 958.4 | 956.0 | 956.6 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 485.6 | 485.9 | 487.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Public administration | 723.3 | 726.7 | 727.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| **Provinces and territories** | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 183.7 | 183.3 | 185.1 | -0.2 | 1.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 57.5 | 58.0 | 58.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 366.1 | 368.6 | 371.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| New Brunswick | 296.3 | 296.1 | 298.1 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Quebec | 3,081.2 | 3,098.1 | 3,116.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Ontario | 5,110.7 | 5,132.5 | 5,156.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Manitoba | 513.7 | 514.3 | 517.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 376.2 | 376.9 | 377.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Alberta | 1,416.7 | 1,420.5 | 1,422.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| British Columbia | 1,606.2 | 1,611.5 | 1,614.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Yukon | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Northwest Territories[1] | 20.6 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 1.0 | 3.4 |
| Nunavut[1] | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 | -1.0 | 3.9 |

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

## Services indicators
Second quarter 2002

The services industries continued to steadily expand in the second quarter, increasing their gross domestic product (GDP) 0.9% in real terms from the first quarter.

However, output in the goods industries rose nearly twice as rapidly (+1.7%) in the wake of strong gains by manufacturers.

Despite the surge in goods output, more than half of the $11 billion in GDP that the Canadian economy added in the second quarter came from services. Of the $6 billion in additional services output, wholesalers generated 24%, and another 16% came from the transportation and warehousing industries. Some of this expansion was likely a by-product of increased goods production in 2002.

### Real quarterly gross domestic product growth rates

| | Services | Goods |
|---|---|---|
| | % | |
| Third quarter 2001 | 0.5 | -1.7 |
| Fourth quarter 2001 | 1.0 | -0.8 |
| First quarter 2002 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Second quarter 2002 | 0.9 | 1.7 |

The 6.2% growth in arts, entertainment and recreation services was this sector's largest quarterly GDP expansion in over 11 years. This resulted primarily from a 10.7% increase in performing arts, spectator sports and heritage institutions, which was, in part, the

result of the success of Canadian teams in the National Hockey League playoffs. As well, output in gambling industries rose 5.4%, as larger-than-usual jackpots boosted lottery ticket sales.

In contrast, public administration output declined 0.4%, mainly because of a strike by 45,000 Ontario government employees. GDP declines were also recorded for real estate agents and brokers, and in legal, accounting, tax preparation and bookkeeping services.

The food services and drinking places industry expanded only 0.2%, following a 1.6% decline in the previous three quarters. The Monthly Survey of Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns also showed that second quarter industry receipts were only 2.2% higher in nominal terms than in the second quarter of 2001, even though consumer price indexes for most of the industry's services rose over 3% in the past year.

As they normally do, the services industries replenished their workforce in spring after shedding workers in winter. They created 313,600 jobs — all full-time — in the second quarter after two consecutive quarters of job losses.

Of these added jobs, 59,100 were in retail trade. Sizeable employment gains were also recorded in administrative and support services (+42,400), transportation services (+39,700) and health care and social assistance (+33,800).

The arts, entertainment and recreation services sector created 33,500 jobs, all full-time. This was not unusual second quarter growth for this sector, which benefits from greater demand in warmer weather.

Finance and insurance employment continued to rebound following downsizing in the latter half of 2001. Over two-thirds of the sector's 26,200 new jobs were in depository credit intermediation, which consists largely of banks.

The accommodations services workforce expanded by 17,700 in the second quarter. However, this followed job losses totalling 60,800 in the two quarters after the events of September 11, which dampened travel and the demand for accommodations. As a result, the accommodations industry employed 3.6% fewer people than it did in the second quarter of 2001.

Although restaurants and other food services providers expanded their workforce by 2.9% in the second quarter, this increase was weak given that this highly seasonal industry averaged second quarter employment growth of 4.5% from 1997 to 2001. Moreover, drinking places, which usually create jobs in the second quarter, reduced employment by 6.0% this quarter. The drinking places workforce was down 11.2% from the second quarter of 2001. Diminished food services and drinking place output over the past year likely prompted these job losses.

The second quarter 2002 issue of *Services Indicators*, Vol. 9, no. 2 (63-016-XIB, $26/$87; 63-016-XPB, $35/$116) is now available. See *How to order products*. This issue includes the feature article "Consumer demand for entertainment services". For more information on this article, contact Janine Stafford (613-951-7243), Service Industries Division.

For more information on *Services Indicators*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; *littdon@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

## Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

September 2002 (preliminary)

Placements of chicks from hatcheries on farms were estimated at 54.3 million birds in September, down 3.4% from September 2001. Turkey poult placements fell 5.2% to 1.7 million birds.

**Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

## Production and disposition of tobacco products

September 2002

Manufacturers of tobacco products sold more cigarettes than they produced in September; consequently, the level of cigarette inventories declined.

Total cigarette sales for September rose 17.0% from August to 3.8 billion cigarettes, largely because of strong domestic sales. This was up 11.0% from total sales in September 2001. Year-to-date sales at the end of September totalled 31.3 billion cigarettes, down 5.0% from the same period of 2001.

Cigarette production for September stood at 3.2 billion cigarettes, down 2.0% from August and down 16.0% from the 3.8 billion cigarettes produced in September 2001. Year-to-date production totalled 31.6 billion cigarettes, down 5.0% from the same period of 2001.

In September, the closing level of inventories declined to 4.4 billion cigarettes, down 14.0% from

August, largely the result of sales outpacing production. Despite the decline, the closing level of inventories was up 4.0% from September 2001.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.**

The September 2002 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products*, Vol. 31, no. 9 (32-022-XIB, $5/$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Cereals and oilseeds review

August 2002

In September, Chicago corn and soybean futures lost upward momentum following the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) mid-month supply–demand forecasts. Prices continued to fall under the weight of harvest pressure. US hard milling wheat futures, however, were more buoyant over the month as the extent of Canadian and Australian production shortfalls were confirmed and US export clearances gained momentum.

Winnipeg canola futures prices were influenced by developments in US soybeans, with the nearby contract losing about $15 a tonne subsequent to the USDA mid-month reports. December feed barley futures stayed above $190 a tonne but lost close to $10 a tonne as US corn prices fell and larger volumes of domestic feed wheat became available.

Data from the August issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available. The information includes data on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply–disposition analyses.

The September situation report, an overview of current domestic and international market conditions, is also included in the August issue of *Cereal and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149), which will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; *les.macartney@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

## Hate crime

A new report, entitled *Hate crime study: Summary results of consultations*, is available today from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The report summarizes consultations that were conducted for the development of a feasibility study and pilot survey on the collection of national police-reported hate crime statistics.

The report *Hate crime study: Summary results of consultations* (85-557-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

# NEW PRODUCTS

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**Catalogue number 21-601-MIE**
(free).

**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, August 2002, Vol. 56, no. 8
**Catalogue number 31-001-XIB** ($15/$147).

**Production and disposition of tobacco products**, September 2002, Vol. 31, no. 9
**Catalogue number 32-022-XIB** ($5/$47).

**Services indicators**, Second quarter 2002, Vol. 9, no. 2
**Catalogue number 63-016-XIB** ($26/$87).

**Services indicators**, Second quarter 2002, Vol. 9, no. 2
**Catalogue number 63-016-XPB** ($35/$116).

**Hate crime study: Summary results of consultations**,
**Catalogue number 85-557-XIE**
(free).

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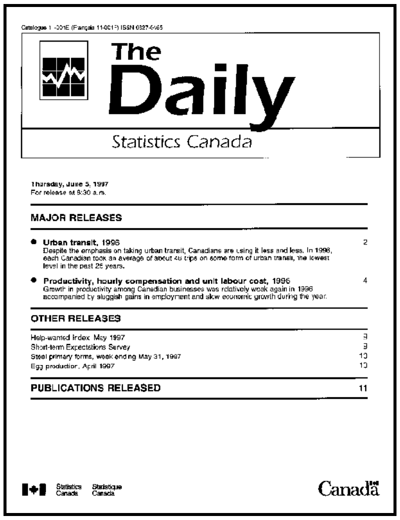

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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