



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 7, 2002

Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, May 2002** 2
 Employment increased for the fifth consecutive month, with gains of 31,000 in May. Since the labour market rebound began in January, employment has increased 237,000 (+1.6%), the largest five-month gain since 1994.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, April 2002 8
 - Production of poultry and eggs, April 2002 8
 - Canadian Vehicle Survey, 2001 8
-

NEW PRODUCTS 9

RELEASE DATES: June 10 to 14 11



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

May 2002

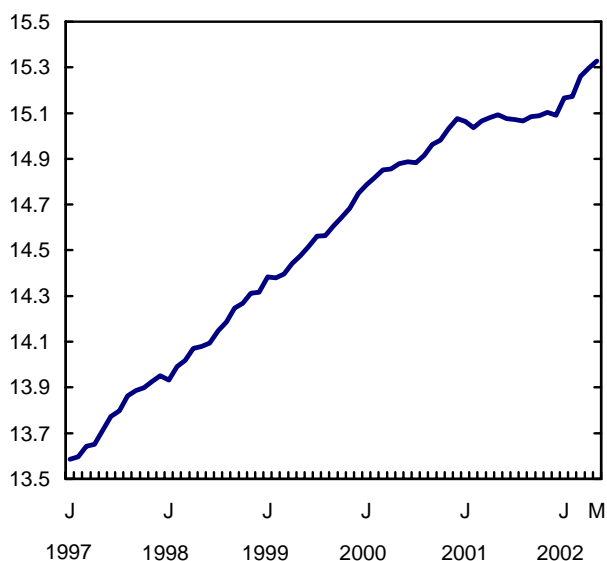
Employment increased for the fifth consecutive month, with gains of 31,000 in May. Since the labour market rebound began in January, employment has increased 237,000 (+1.6%), the largest five-month gain since 1994.

Even with added employment in May, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 7.7%. All of the unemployment increase occurred among youths. Although more 15- to 24-year-olds entered the labour market in search of work, youth employment edged down in retail and wholesale trade and food service. As a result, the youth unemployment rate leapt 0.9 percentage points to 14.2%.

Employment continues to increase in May

Millions

Seasonally adjusted



While employment among youths fell 13,000 in May, young people have reaped relatively larger gains from the rebounding economy compared with adults. Since the start of 2002, youth employment is up 1.9% (making up for all the losses in 2001), while gains for adult men and women (25 years and older) stand at 1.7% and 1.3%, respectively.

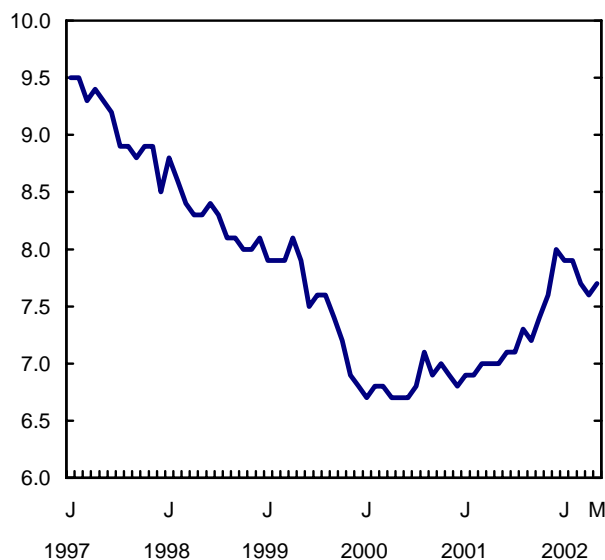
There were more summer jobs for 20- to 24-year-old students in May (+28,000) compared with May 2001.

However, competition for those jobs was stiffer — the number of older summer students was up 66,000. As a result, the proportion of older students with a summer job in May was 59.6%, down 1.9 percentage points from May 2001.

Unemployment rate falling this year

%

Seasonally adjusted



Adult men and women gain work

In May, employment among adult men increased 25,000, mostly the result of added jobs in construction, transportation equipment manufacturing and computer services. Employment also increased for adult women in May (+19,000), because of added work in the education sector.

Slightly more than half of the increase in employment in May came in the form of part-time work (+18,000). While a large number of part-time jobs have been created this year (+98,000), full-time growth has been strong as well (+139,000).

Manufacturing flat in May, but up for the year

Much of the source of this year's gain has been in manufacturing, where employment has increased 83,000 (+3.7%). In May, however, manufacturing employment was unchanged.

Transportation equipment manufacturers added employees, but this was offset by tumbling high-tech manufacturing employment and fewer wood product manufacturing jobs.

While employment in manufacturing was unchanged in May, employment in construction, education, professional, scientific and technical services and agriculture was up. Employment was down in natural resources as well as in information, culture and recreation.

Home building boosts construction

With soaring home building, construction employment increased 8,000 in May, bringing gains so far this year to 20,000 (+2.3%). The unemployment rate in construction was 9.0%, where it has hovered for the last two years. At the peak of the 1980s business cycle, the construction unemployment rate was in the 10% to 11% range. The hourly wage paid to construction workers has increased 3.1% in the last year, well in excess of the increase of 2.4% (not adjusted for inflation) for all employees.

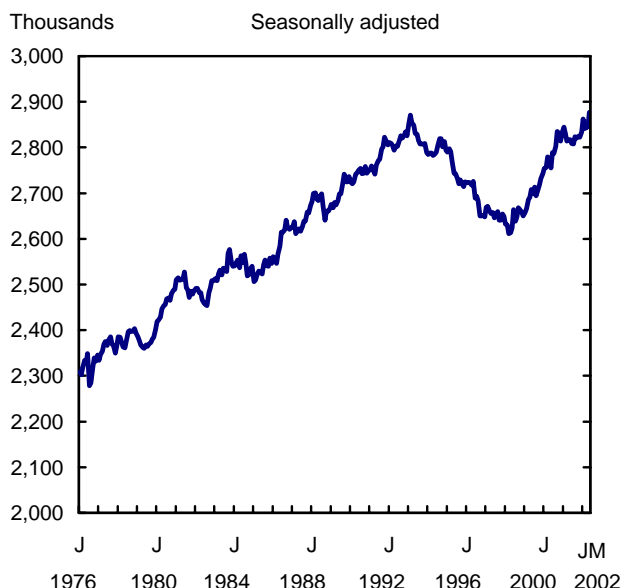
Although unchanged in May, trade employment is now in the fifth year of a strong upward trend. In the last year, as consumers spent, retailers increased their staff. Employment gains have been particularly strong in general merchandise stores, furniture stores and retailers of building supplies.

For the second time this year, there was a large increase in education employment (+27,000). After falling for two years, employment in education began an upward trend about a year ago. From January to May, education employment has risen 49,000 (+5.1%). Ontario and Nova Scotia accounted for some of the growth in education in May, but employment gains in primary and secondary schools in Quebec were the main source of the increase.

Number employed in public sector returns to 1993 peak

The added education employment in May led to the largest increase in public sector employment (+30,000) since August 2000. With recent gains in education and continued strength in health care and social assistance, the number of public sector employees has recovered from the sharp losses of the 1993 to 1998 period. However, the share of the workforce employed in the public sector was 18.8% in May, a far cry from the 22% share in 1993.

Public sector employment in May back to 1993 high



Quebec drives employment growth so far in 2002

Employment in Quebec rose 23,000, adding to the strong gains made in the province this year (+120,000 or 3.5%). The percentage of Quebecers who were employed hit 59.8% in May (+0.3), the highest employment rate for that province on record (but still lower than the national average of 61.5% in May). The unemployment rate, meanwhile, fell 0.3 points to 8.3%.

Employment was up 12,000 in Ontario, but the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.0%. Small gains were made in education, transportation equipment manufacturing and computer systems design services. Since the beginning of 2002, employment growth in Ontario (+0.9%) has been less than the national average, although all the gains have been in full-time work.

High tech services up in May

Professional, scientific and technical services employment increased in May (+15,000). Much of the gains in this sector can be attributed to an expansion of the computer systems design services industry in Ontario. This industry includes companies that provide, among other services, Internet page design, custom programming and computer systems design services.

Natural resources hit on all fronts

Natural resource employment was hit on all fronts in May, falling 14,000. Less fishing employment in Newfoundland and Labrador, reduced logging in Quebec and British Columbia and fewer oil and gas jobs in Alberta accounted for the decline.

Since peaking at 112,000 in September 2001, oil and gas employment in Alberta has tumbled 21,000 (-19%), including a drop of 5,000 in May. Even though mineral fuel prices have steadily increased since bottoming out in December 2001, oil and natural gas producers in the province have delayed the hiring of new staff. This is not unusual — in 1999, the last time oil and gas prices began to rise as they have in recent months, employment in the oil patch did not begin to trend upward for another ten months.

Falling oil patch jobs kept employment in Alberta unchanged in May and rising labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate up 0.6 points to 5.9%.

Aside from natural resources, the only other industry in Canada with a large drop in employment was information, culture and recreation (-12,000). Within this sector, employment fell in both the performing arts and gambling industries.

Saskatchewan agriculture shows strength

In May, agricultural employment in Saskatchewan was up 3,000, close to half the national gain in that industry (+7,000). Even with the increases in March and May, agricultural employment nationwide remains 9,000 (-2.9%) below where it was in May 2001.

The unemployment rate in Saskatchewan was 5.9% in May, unchanged from April, as a large gain in employment (+6,000) was held in check by added labour force participation. Employment in Saskatchewan is up 13,000 (+2.7%) since the start of 2002, a big change from the downward trend during 2000 and 2001.

Employment rate back to all-time high in Nova Scotia

With an increase of 4,000 in employment, the percentage of Nova Scotians who were employed

hit 57.1%, a peak attained only once before, in late 2001. With added labour force participation, the unemployment rate held steady at 9.8%. Three-quarters of the gain in employment in May was in full-time work.

Employment falls in British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island

Although employment in British Columbia fell 11,000 in May, it remains up 29,000 (+1.5%) from the start of the year. The drop in employment in May was concentrated in manufacturing and accommodation, and was enough to cause the unemployment rate to jump 0.8 percentage points to 9.5%. Wood product manufacturing fell slightly and only accounted for a small part of overall decline in that industry.

Reduced fishery and manufacturing jobs caused employment in Newfoundland and Labrador to fall 3,000 in May, driving the unemployment rate up 1.5 percentage points to 16.8%.

Employment in Prince Edward Island fell 1,200 in May. This coincided with a drop in labour force participation, causing the unemployment rate (11.4%) to increase only 0.2 percentage points.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0094.

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from the Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, for the week ending May 18 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, July 5.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	April 2002	May 2002	April to May 2002	April 2002	May 2002	April to May 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	16,559.1	16,611.0	0.3	66.6	66.7	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.4	257.8	0.2	58.6	58.7	0.1
Prince Edward Island	76.5	75.3	-1.6	68.6	67.5	-1.1
Nova Scotia	473.5	477.7	0.9	62.8	63.3	0.5
New Brunswick	386.4	383.8	-0.7	63.7	63.2	-0.5
Quebec	3,920.6	3,932.9	0.3	65.1	65.2	0.1
Ontario	6,463.9	6,477.7	0.2	67.4	67.4	0.0
Manitoba	595.7	594.7	-0.2	68.9	68.8	-0.1
Saskatchewan	502.8	509.0	1.2	66.2	67.0	0.8
Alberta	1,743.2	1,757.2	0.8	72.3	72.8	0.5
British Columbia	2,139.2	2,145.0	0.3	64.5	64.6	0.1
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,296.7	15,327.2	0.2	61.5	61.5	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.9	214.6	-1.5	49.6	48.9	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	67.9	66.7	-1.8	60.9	59.8	-1.1
Nova Scotia	427.4	431.1	0.9	56.7	57.1	0.4
New Brunswick	347.2	346.0	-0.3	57.2	57.0	-0.2
Quebec	3,584.3	3,606.8	0.6	59.5	59.8	0.3
Ontario	6,012.6	6,024.7	0.2	62.7	62.7	0.0
Manitoba	563.0	562.7	-0.1	65.2	65.1	-0.1
Saskatchewan	473.0	478.8	1.2	62.2	63.0	0.8
Alberta	1,650.7	1,654.1	0.2	68.5	68.5	0.0
British Columbia	1,952.7	1,941.7	-0.6	58.9	58.5	-0.4
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,262.5	1,283.7	1.7	7.6	7.7	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.4	43.2	9.6	15.3	16.8	1.5
Prince Edward Island	8.6	8.6	0.0	11.2	11.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	46.2	46.6	0.9	9.8	9.8	0.0
New Brunswick	39.2	37.8	-3.6	10.1	9.8	-0.3
Quebec	336.3	326.1	-3.0	8.6	8.3	-0.3
Ontario	451.3	452.9	0.4	7.0	7.0	0.0
Manitoba	32.7	32.0	-2.1	5.5	5.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	29.8	30.2	1.3	5.9	5.9	0.0
Alberta	92.5	103.0	11.4	5.3	5.9	0.6
British Columbia	186.5	203.3	9.0	8.7	9.5	0.8

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002	May 2001	May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,385.7	16,785.4	2.4	66.7	67.4	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	261.5	265.9	1.7	59.5	60.6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	77.0	77.9	1.2	69.7	69.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	469.3	483.0	2.9	62.5	64.0	1.5
New Brunswick	383.0	390.1	1.9	63.3	64.3	1.0
Quebec	3,825.4	3,963.3	3.6	64.0	65.7	1.7
Ontario	6,418.9	6,548.5	2.0	68.0	68.2	0.2
Manitoba	588.3	598.1	1.7	68.2	69.2	1.0
Saskatchewan	507.3	518.0	2.1	66.6	68.2	1.6
Alberta	1,726.4	1,777.6	3.0	73.2	73.6	0.4
British Columbia	2,128.7	2,163.0	1.6	65.0	65.2	0.2
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,226.4	15,469.0	1.6	62.0	62.1	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.3	216.5	0.1	49.2	49.3	0.1
Prince Edward Island	69.1	70.2	1.6	62.6	62.9	0.3
Nova Scotia	421.8	434.9	3.1	56.2	57.6	1.4
New Brunswick	336.4	349.2	3.8	55.6	57.5	1.9
Quebec	3,481.4	3,634.6	4.4	58.2	60.3	2.1
Ontario	6,029.7	6,076.7	0.8	63.9	63.3	-0.6
Manitoba	561.6	568.9	1.3	65.2	65.8	0.6
Saskatchewan	475.0	486.1	2.3	62.3	64.0	1.7
Alberta	1,648.6	1,670.0	1.3	69.9	69.2	-0.7
British Columbia	1,986.4	1,961.8	-1.2	60.7	59.1	-1.6
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,159.3	1,316.4	13.6	7.1	7.8	0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.1	49.3	9.3	17.2	18.5	1.3
Prince Edward Island	7.9	7.6	-3.8	10.3	9.8	-0.5
Nova Scotia	47.6	48.1	1.1	10.1	10.0	-0.1
New Brunswick	46.5	40.9	-12.0	12.1	10.5	-1.6
Quebec	344.0	328.7	-4.4	9.0	8.3	-0.7
Ontario	389.2	471.8	21.2	6.1	7.2	1.1
Manitoba	26.7	29.2	9.4	4.5	4.9	0.4
Saskatchewan	32.3	31.9	-1.2	6.4	6.2	-0.2
Alberta	77.8	107.5	38.2	4.5	6.0	1.5
British Columbia	142.3	201.2	41.4	6.7	9.3	2.6

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

	April 2002	May 2002	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	15,296.7	15,327.2	30.5	234.7	0.2	1.6
Goods-producing sector	3,877.2	3,886.5	9.3	12.6	0.2	0.3
Agriculture	311.7	318.3	6.6	-9.4	2.1	-2.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	276.6	262.5	-14.1	-30.8	-5.1	-10.5
Utilities	130.1	136.8	6.7	14.9	5.1	12.2
Construction	860.6	868.4	7.8	23.0	0.9	2.7
Manufacturing	2,298.3	2,300.4	2.1	14.7	0.1	0.6
Services-producing sector	11,419.5	11,440.8	21.3	222.2	0.2	2.0
Trade	2,457.6	2,450.4	-7.2	74.2	-0.3	3.1
Transportation and warehousing	741.1	745.9	4.8	-37.0	0.6	-4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	885.6	889.6	4.0	6.3	0.5	0.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	974.9	989.5	14.6	-7.4	1.5	-0.7
Management, administrative and other support	592.0	588.7	-3.3	41.9	-0.6	7.7
Educational services	993.0	1,019.9	26.9	60.6	2.7	6.3
Health care and social assistance	1,581.9	1,577.2	-4.7	48.0	-0.3	3.1
Information, culture and recreation	717.9	705.5	-12.4	-9.4	-1.7	-1.3
Accommodation and food services	1,010.2	1,003.6	-6.6	25.6	-0.7	2.6
Other services	696.4	699.1	2.7	21.8	0.4	3.2
Public administration	769.1	771.4	2.3	-2.4	0.3	-0.3
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,846.4	2,876.8	30.4	59.6	1.1	2.1
Private sector	12,450.3	12,450.4	0.1	175.2	0.0	1.4
Private employees	10,131.9	10,123.1	-8.8	154.4	-0.1	1.5
Self-employed	2,318.4	2,327.3	8.9	20.8	0.4	0.9

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	May 2002	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002	May 2002	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002	May 2002	April to May 2002	May 2001 to May 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes		Men			Women			
	'000								
Employment	15,327.2	30.5	234.7	8,241.3	19.2	128.6	7,085.9	11.3	106.1
Full-time	12,476.4	12.6	146.5	7,354.6	2.1	94.4	5,121.8	10.5	52.1
Part-time	2,850.8	18.0	88.2	886.7	17.1	34.2	1,964.1	0.9	54.0
15–24	2,342.9	-13.3	14.0	1,201.2	-6.0	9.3	1,141.6	-7.4	4.6
25+	12,984.4	43.9	220.8	7,040.1	25.2	119.3	5,944.3	18.7	101.5
25–54	11,239.4	29.5	62.8	5,984.6	16.9	17.7	5,254.9	12.7	45.2
55+	1,745.0	14.4	158.1	1,055.6	8.4	101.8	689.4	6.0	56.3

OTHER RELEASES

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

April 2002

Oriented strandboard production totalled 724 539 cubic metres in April, up 6.2% from 682 436 cubic metres (revised) in April 2001. Particleboard production reached 253 291 cubic metres, down 2.8% from 260 641 cubic metres in April 2001. Fibreboard production totalled 89 960 cubic metres, up 6.7% from 84 312 cubic metres in April 2001.

Year-to-date production of oriented strandboard to the end of April totalled 2 825 261 cubic metres, up 8.1% from 2 613 718 cubic metres (revised) in the same period of 2001. Year-to-date particleboard production reached 958 972 cubic metres, up 0.5% from 954 602 cubic metres in the same period of 2001. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 352 103 cubic metres, up 10.4% from 318 910 cubic metres in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

The April 2002 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 38, no. 4 (36-003-XIB, \$5/\$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3516; simales@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Production of poultry and eggs

April 2002 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 47.1 million dozen in April, up 1.9% from April 2001.

Poultry meat production was 92.2 million kilograms in April, up 5.8% from April 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039

The April 2002 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860; conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

2001

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Vehicles covered in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 310.2 billion kilometres. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms (and not used as a bus) travelled 283.4 billion kilometres, or 91% of the total during the year.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

The 2001 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53-223-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 *Transport and warehousing*.

To obtain data, contact Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; laroque@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Wendy Christoff (613-951-2498; chriwen@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — A weekly review, June 7, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, June 7, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard,
April 2002, Vol. 38, no. 4
Catalogue number 36-003-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Coal and coke statistics, March 2002, Vol. 81, no. 3
Catalogue number 45-002-XIB (\$9/\$85).

Canadian Vehicle Survey, 2001
Catalogue number 53-223-XIE
(free).

Building permits, April 2002, Vol. 46, no. 4
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE (\$14/\$145).

**Population ecumene Census division boundary
file, 2001**
Catalogue number 92F0159XIE
(free).

**Population ecumene Census division boundary
file, 2001**
Catalogue number 92F0159XCE (\$100).

**Population ecumene Census division boundary file,
reference guide, 2001**
Catalogue number 92F0159GIE
(free).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales
tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery
outside Canada.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension
are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are
microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are
electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic
versions on compact disc.

How to order products

Order products 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 product by mail write: Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Dissemination 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* and *Fee publications* (\$).

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

Catalogue 11-001E (F) English 11-001E/11-001E-001E-001E	
 The Daily	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
OTHER RELEASES	
• Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
• Short-term Expectations Survey	2
• Steel primary forms, steel ending May 31, 1997	12
• Egg production, April 1997	13
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	11
 	

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".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2002. 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.

The Daily, June 7, 2002

RELEASE DATES: JUNE 10 TO 14

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New Housing Price Index	April 2002
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	January–March 2002
11	Internet dropouts and infrequent users	Summer 2002
13	New motor vehicle sales	April 2002
14	Consumer Price Index	May 2002
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	January–March 2002