



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 9, 2002

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, July 2002** 2
Employment rose 23,000 in July. However, more people entered the labour market in search of work, causing the unemployment rate to edge up 0.1 percentage points to 7.6%.
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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

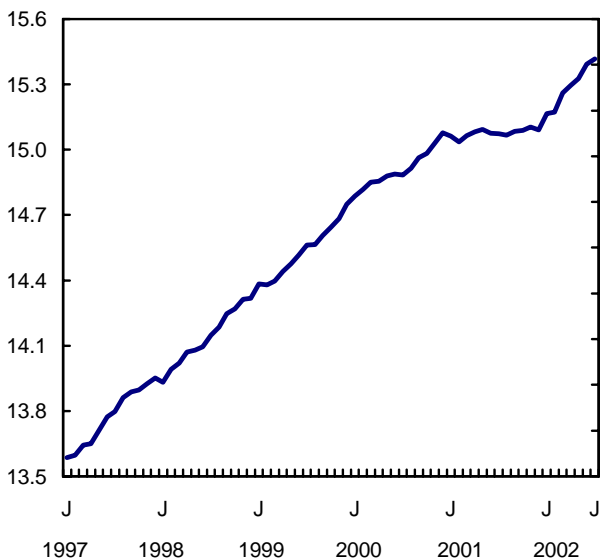
July 2002

Employment rose 23,000 in July. However, more people entered the labour market in search of work, causing the unemployment rate to edge up 0.1 percentage points to 7.6%. All of July's employment increase was in full-time work.

Since the labour market turned around in January, employment has surged 326,000 (+2.2%) for an average monthly gain of 47,000. This is in sharp contrast to employment in the United States, which has been flat for the last five months.

Employment

Millions Seasonally adjusted



Since October 2001, the proportion of the population that was active in the labour market in Canada (the participation rate) has jumped a full percentage point to 66.8%, the largest 10-month increase since 1984. In contrast, the US participation rate has fallen and is now lower than the Canadian rate for the first time in over ten years.

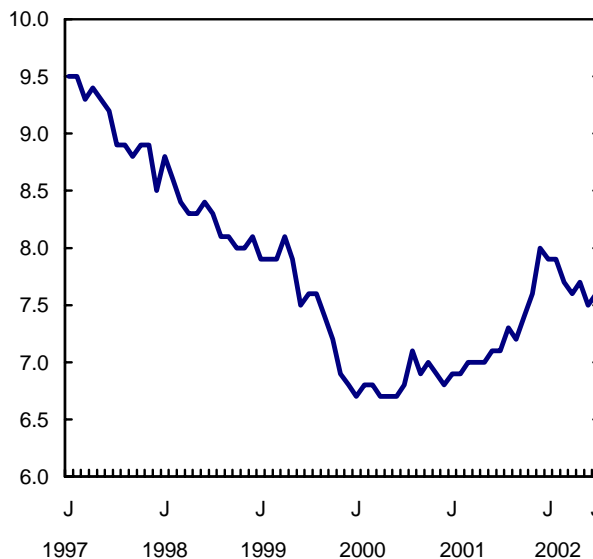
For the second consecutive month, Alberta and British Columbia led employment growth, with respective increases of 26,000 and 16,000 in July.

Health care employment continued to build on gains in recent months, with an increase of 35,000.

Since March, employment in health care has grown by 69,000, mostly in hospitals. Added health care and social assistance and education employment has led to an upturn in public sector employment so far in 2002.

Unemployment rate

% Seasonally adjusted



More jobs continued to be added in manufacturing, which was up 14,000 in July and up 128,000 (+5.8%) in the first seven months of 2002.

More full-time work in July

The increase in employment in July was in full-time jobs, up 36,000, whereas part-time jobs edged down from June. So far in 2002, full-time employment gains totalled 235,000 (+1.9%) and part-time jobs were up 91,000 (+3.3%).

Employment gains were spread among adult men, adult women and youths. A large gain in full-time employment among adult men (+33,000) was partly offset by a decline in part-time jobs (-23,000).

Summer job opportunities for students in July were better than a year ago. Compared to July 2001, 31,000 more students were working, with most of this increase going to 20- to 24-year-olds. The proportion of students with a summer job

rose 1.1 percentage points to 58.4%, the highest employment rate in ten years.

Self-employment rekindles

The number of self-employed edged up 14,000, bringing gains since March to 69,000. This recent strength follows a period of steady declines that began in February 2000 totalling 240,000.

An increase of 35,000 in public sector employment brings gains since the start of the year to 103,000 (+3.6%) with strength in health care and social assistance as well as education. Although the number of private sector employees fell slightly in July (-26,000), gains so far in 2002 total 148,000 (+1.5%).

More jobs in health care

Jobs in health care and social assistance continued to rise, with an increase of 35,000 in July. This brings gains since March to 69,000 (+4.5%), mostly in hospitals. July's increase was mainly in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta.

Transportation and warehousing added 20,000 jobs in July, bringing gains since March to 38,000 (+5.2%). These recent increases, mainly in sightseeing and air transportation, brought employment in the industry to slightly below the level of July 2001. Before the recent strength, transportation and warehousing had been on a downward trend from August 2001 to March 2002, losing 53,000 jobs (-6.8%). Gains this July were spread in Ontario (+11,000), Quebec (+6,000) and British Columbia (+5,000).

Manufacturing employment edged up 14,000 in July. Since the start of the year, factory employment has increased by 128,000 (+5.8%), accounting for over a third of the total employment increase. The gain in July was in Ontario, with growth in computer and electronic products, plastics and rubber products as well as food manufacturing.

Although unchanged in July, construction employment was up 33,000 (+3.9%) so far in 2002, consistent with robust demand for new housing. Since the start of the year, strength in construction employment has been concentrated in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

Employment in the retail and wholesale trade industry fell 23,000, bringing losses since April to 47,000 (-1.9%). Recent declines have been concentrated in Quebec.

Provincial labour markets

In Alberta, employment rose 26,000, continuing a long-term upward trend. So far this year, job gains total 47,000 (+2.9%). The increase in July was spread

among a number of industries, with the largest gains in health care and social assistance, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, as well as natural resources. The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 5.0%.

Employment in British Columbia rose 16,000, with the largest gain in transportation and warehousing (+5,000). So far this year, employment in the province was up 72,000 (+3.8%), with sizeable gains in manufacturing and construction. In July, the unemployment rate fell to 8.2%, a decline of 0.5 percentage points.

In Ontario, employment was little changed, as an increase of 28,000 full-time jobs was partly offset by a decline of 21,000 part-time jobs. However, manufacturing employment continued to increase (+19,000), bringing total gains since the start of the year to 72,000 (+6.8%). Since the beginning of the year, employment in Ontario has been on an upward trend (+1.2%), although the pace of growth has been less than the national average (+2.2%). All of the gains in the first seven months of the year have been in full-time jobs.

Employment declined slightly in Quebec (-15,000), after six consecutive monthly increases totalling 128,000. Losses in July were mainly in the retail and wholesale trade industry and among youths. The unemployment rate rose by 0.5 percentage points to 8.7%. Despite the decrease in July, employment in the province was up 3.2 % so far this year.

Employment also declined in Nova Scotia (-5,000), pushing the unemployment rate up 0.6 percentage points to 10.0%. Employment in the province was down 0.9% since the start of the year.

There was little change in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: 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*, is available today for the week ending July 20 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103). See *How to order products*.

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

To order data, or for general information, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or 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

	June 2002	July 2002	June to July 2002	June 2002	July 2002	June to July 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	16,646.2	16,685.5	0.2	66.8	66.8	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	259.3	255.0	-1.7	59.1	58.1	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	75.8	75.8	0.0	67.9	67.7	-0.2
Nova Scotia	472.9	470.5	-0.5	62.6	62.2	-0.4
New Brunswick	381.3	383.5	0.6	62.8	63.1	0.3
Quebec	3,935.7	3,941.3	0.1	65.2	65.3	0.1
Ontario	6,494.7	6,511.4	0.3	67.5	67.6	0.1
Manitoba	596.9	598.3	0.2	69.0	69.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	508.5	506.2	-0.5	66.9	66.7	-0.2
Alberta	1,763.6	1,781.2	1.0	72.9	73.5	0.6
British Columbia	2,157.5	2,162.3	0.2	64.9	65.0	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,393.6	15,416.6	0.1	61.7	61.8	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.5	216.7	-0.8	49.8	49.4	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	66.6	66.4	-0.3	59.6	59.3	-0.3
Nova Scotia	428.7	423.6	-1.2	56.8	56.0	-0.8
New Brunswick	344.7	343.4	-0.4	56.8	56.5	-0.3
Quebec	3,614.6	3,599.6	-0.4	59.9	59.6	-0.3
Ontario	6,036.7	6,043.2	0.1	62.7	62.7	0.0
Manitoba	567.9	568.4	0.1	65.7	65.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	481.7	479.4	-0.5	63.4	63.1	-0.3
Alberta	1,665.3	1,691.3	1.6	68.9	69.8	0.9
British Columbia	1,968.9	1,984.8	0.8	59.2	59.6	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,252.6	1,268.8	1.3	7.5	7.6	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.8	38.3	-6.1	15.7	15.0	-0.7
Prince Edward Island	9.2	9.4	2.2	12.1	12.4	0.3
Nova Scotia	44.3	47.0	6.1	9.4	10.0	0.6
New Brunswick	36.6	40.1	9.6	9.6	10.5	0.9
Quebec	321.1	341.8	6.4	8.2	8.7	0.5
Ontario	457.9	468.2	2.2	7.1	7.2	0.1
Manitoba	29.0	30.0	3.4	4.9	5.0	0.1
Saskatchewan	26.8	26.8	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0
Alberta	98.3	89.9	-8.5	5.6	5.0	-0.6
British Columbia	188.7	177.5	-5.9	8.7	8.2	-0.5

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2001	July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002	July 2001	July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
Unadjusted						
Labour Force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,661.2	17,131.8	2.8	67.6	68.6	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	274.7	279.2	1.6	62.6	63.6	1.0
Prince Edward Island	79.8	80.8	1.3	72.2	72.2	0.0
Nova Scotia	491.3	490.6	-0.1	65.4	64.9	-0.5
New Brunswick	394.3	402.5	2.1	65.1	66.2	1.1
Québec	3,897.7	4,060.2	4.2	65.1	67.3	2.2
Ontario	6,519.1	6,660.5	2.2	68.9	69.1	0.2
Manitoba	596.6	609.4	2.1	69.1	70.5	1.4
Saskatchewan	519.4	523.9	0.9	68.2	69.0	0.8
Alberta	1,745.3	1,819.6	4.3	73.7	75.1	1.4
British Columbia	2,143.0	2,205.1	2.9	65.3	66.3	1.0
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,455.8	15,810.9	2.3	62.7	63.3	0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	233.2	240.7	3.2	53.1	54.9	1.8
Prince Edward Island	72.2	72.3	0.1	65.3	64.6	-0.7
Nova Scotia	444.9	442.5	-0.5	59.2	58.5	-0.7
New Brunswick	353.0	364.2	3.2	58.3	59.9	1.6
Québec	3,588.9	3,724.1	3.8	59.9	61.7	1.8
Ontario	6,072.9	6,154.5	1.3	64.1	63.9	-0.2
Manitoba	562.7	576.9	2.5	65.2	66.7	1.5
Saskatchewan	487.1	494.2	1.5	64.0	65.1	1.1
Alberta	1,659.6	1,718.7	3.6	70.1	70.9	0.8
British Columbia	1,981.3	2,023.0	2.1	60.4	60.8	0.4
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,205.4	1,320.9	9.6	7.2	7.7	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.5	38.6	-7.0	15.1	13.8	-1.3
Prince Edward Island	7.6	8.5	11.8	9.5	10.5	1.0
Nova Scotia	46.4	48.1	3.7	9.4	9.8	0.4
New Brunswick	41.3	38.3	-7.3	10.5	9.5	-1.0
Québec	308.8	336.2	8.9	7.9	8.3	0.4
Ontario	446.2	505.9	13.4	6.8	7.6	0.8
Manitoba	33.9	32.6	-3.8	5.7	5.3	-0.4
Saskatchewan	32.3	29.7	-8.0	6.2	5.7	-0.5
Alberta	85.7	100.9	17.7	4.9	5.5	0.6
British Columbia	161.7	182.1	12.6	7.5	8.3	0.8

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	June 2002	July 2002	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,393.6	15,416.6	23.0	344.0	0.1	2.3
Goods-producing sector	3,927.6	3,957.3	29.7	82.5	0.8	2.1
Agriculture	321.9	328.1	6.2	-3.4	1.9	-1.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	264.6	269.7	5.1	-25.8	1.9	-8.7
Utilities	131.4	132.8	1.4	7.8	1.1	6.2
Construction	878.9	881.6	2.7	43.8	0.3	5.2
Manufacturing	2,330.8	2,345.0	14.2	60.0	0.6	2.6
Services-producing sector	11,466.0	11,459.4	-6.6	261.6	-0.1	2.3
Trade	2,433.5	2,410.6	-22.9	21.6	-0.9	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	748.1	768.1	20.0	-4.8	2.7	-0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	911.4	902.5	-8.9	27.3	-1.0	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	993.7	992.3	-1.4	18.3	-0.1	1.9
Management, administrative and other support	601.1	587.9	-13.2	28.6	-2.2	5.1
Educational services	1,019.6	1,014.2	-5.4	45.0	-0.5	4.6
Health care and social assistance	1,591.3	1,626.5	35.2	97.2	2.2	6.4
Information, culture and recreation	715.3	717.7	2.4	-0.9	0.3	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	991.2	979.8	-11.4	-1.8	-1.2	-0.2
Other services	694.3	686.4	-7.9	11.1	-1.1	1.6
Public administration	766.5	773.5	7.0	20.2	0.9	2.7
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,901.1	2,936.3	35.2	128.6	1.2	4.6
Private sector	12,492.5	12,480.4	-12.1	215.6	-0.1	1.8
Private employees	10,148.1	10,122.5	-25.6	166.6	-0.3	1.7
Self-employed	2,344.4	2,357.9	13.5	49.0	0.6	2.1

Note: Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	July 2002	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002	July 2002	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002	July 2002	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,416.6	23.0	344.0	8,282.3	17.4	166.6	7,134.4	5.7	177.5
Full-time	12,572.2	35.6	249.8	7,404.9	33.5	130.0	5,167.3	2.1	119.8
Part-time	2,844.4	-12.6	94.3	877.4	-16.2	36.6	1,967.1	3.7	57.7
15-24	2,362.3	8.0	46.4	1,208.1	8.0	28.3	1,154.2	0.0	18.1
25 +	13,054.4	15.1	297.7	7,074.1	9.3	138.2	5,980.2	5.8	159.4
25-54	11,292.2	8.0	143.9	6,011.7	3.2	51.1	5,280.5	4.8	92.8
55+	1,762.2	7.2	153.8	1,062.4	6.1	87.1	699.7	1.0	66.6

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel pipe and tubing

June 2002

Steel pipe and tubing production for June totalled 189 722 metric tonnes, down 9.9% from 210 474 tonnes (revised) in June 2001.

Year-to-date production to the end of June totalled 1 143 404 tonnes, down 9.6% from 1 264 424 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

The June 2002 issue of *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 26, no. 6 (41-011-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. ■

Production of eggs and poultry

June 2002 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 47.4 million dozen in June, up 1.1% from June 2001.

Poultry meat production was 93.6 million kilograms, up 1.1% from June 2001.

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

The June 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 Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 3, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 3 totalled 301 206 metric tonnes, up 5.0% from 286 795 tonnes a week earlier and 19.9% from 251 293 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total as of August 3 was 9 658 733 tonnes, up 8.9% from 8 866 601 in the same period of 2001.

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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, August 9, 2002
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, August 9, 2002
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
June 2002, Vol. 26, no. 6
Catalogue number **41-011-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

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.

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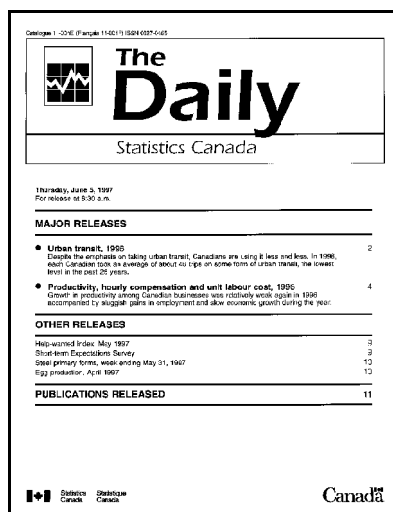
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The Daily, August 9, 2002

RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 12 TO 16

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New Housing Price Index	June 2002
14	New motor vehicle sales	June 2002
16	Composite Index	July 2002