



The Daily

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Employment surged by 59,000 in August, continuing the upward trend that began at the start of the year. So far in 2002, employment has grown 2.6% (+386,000), the fastest growth in any eight month-period since 1994.

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MAJOR RELEASES

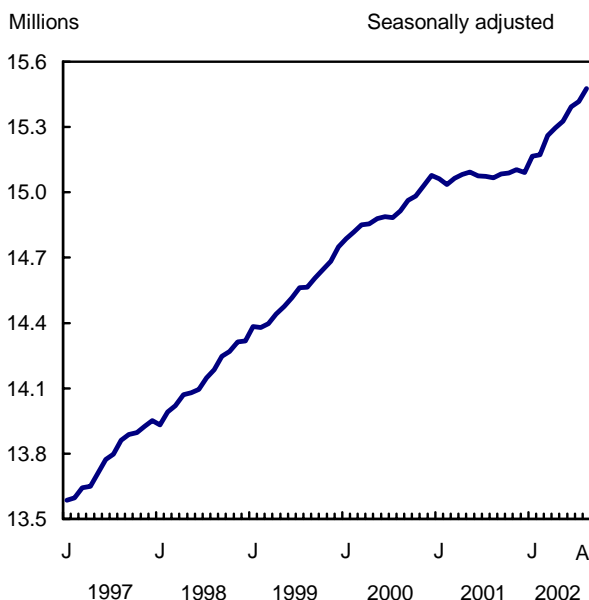
Labour Force Survey

August 2002

Employment surged by 59,000 in August, continuing the upward trend that began at the start of the year. So far in 2002, employment has grown 2.6% (+386,000), the fastest growth in any eight-month period since 1994.

Despite the increase in employment, the unemployment rate edged down only 0.1 percentage points to 7.5% as a large number of people entered the labour market. The participation rate continued to increase, jumping 0.2 percentage points to 67.0%, the highest rate since November 1990.

Employment



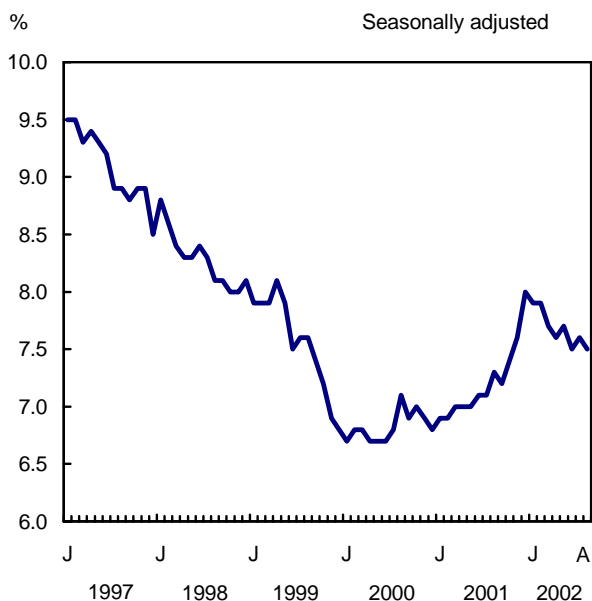
Buoyed by consumer demand, manufacturing and construction employment increase

Economic growth in Canada remained strong in the second quarter, driven by domestic demand and a build-up of inventories by manufacturers, wholesalers and retail outlets. The current account — the country's broadest measure of international trade — and investment in residential construction also remained strong.

In the labour market, this was reflected by strength in manufacturing and construction. There were 21,000 more jobs in manufacturing in August,

and 12,000 more in construction. So far in 2002, manufacturing grew 6.7% (+149,000) and construction increased 5.3% (+45,000).

Unemployment rate



So far in 2002, employment and labour force growth have been very strong in Canada but remained weak in the United States. Much of this divergence can be attributed to the relative strength of manufacturing in Canada. Manufacturing shipments in Canada increased 7.0% since the start of 2002, much stronger than the 1.4% gain in the United States. As a result, manufacturers in Canada have hired workers at a very fast pace, but manufacturing employment in the United States has been flat.

Most of the job growth in manufacturing in August was in Ontario (+18,000) and was concentrated in motor vehicles and parts as well as in computer and electronic products. So far in 2002, manufacturing employment in Ontario has grown 8.6% (+91,000).

Manufacturing employment has also advanced strongly so far in 2002 in Quebec (+25,000), British Columbia (+20,000) and Alberta (+12,000).

Strong construction employment growth so far in 2002 has been concentrated in Quebec (+25,000), British Columbia (+18,000) and Alberta (+11,000).

Educational services continued to grow in August with a gain of 18,000 jobs. Since the start of 2002,

employment advanced by 61,000 (+6.3%) in this industry.

Transportation and warehousing employment declined by 11,000 in August, after rising 20,000 in July. Employment also fell in health care and social assistance (-16,000). Despite this loss, employment in this sector was up 46,000 since the start of the year, with hospitals accounting for the increase.

More jobs in the private sector

Job growth was concentrated among private sector employees (+51,000), while the public sector rose slightly (+11,000). The number of employees in the private sector rose 2.0% (+199,000) since the start of the year and public sector employment increased 4.0% (+113,000). The number of self-employed workers remained unchanged in August, leaving gains at 3.2% (+73,000) so far in 2002.

Of the 59,000 jobs added in August, 25,000 were full-time and 34,000 were part-time. The employment gain was equally distributed between youths (+20,000), adult women (+20,000) and adult men (+19,000). All three groups benefited from the rebound in employment since the start of 2002, with gains of 3.6% for youths (+82,000), 2.4% for adult men (+169,000) and 2.3% for adult women (+135,000).

Best summer job market in 10 years

The 2002 summer job market for students was the best in the last decade. For June, July and August, the employment rate averaged 55.0%, up 1.4 percentage points from the same period of 2001.

Pace of growth picks up in Ontario

Propelled by a gain of 18,000 manufacturing jobs in August, employment in Ontario rose by 44,000, much stronger than the average monthly gains of 10,000 from January to July. Trade (+11,000), as well as finance, insurance and real estate (+10,000), also posted gains in August. A substantial increase in labour force participation kept the unemployment rate unchanged at 7.2%.

In British Columbia, employment increased by 16,000 in August. After falling by 61,000 from December 2000 to December 2001, employment

jumped 4.6% (+88,000) so far in 2002. The information, culture and recreation, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate industries showed the largest gains in August and an upward trend since the start of 2002. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 7.8%.

Employment declined slightly in Quebec (-6,000). Losses for July and August, totalling 21,000 jobs, followed a period of strong growth in the first six months of the year, leaving employment up 107,000 (+3.1%) so far in 2002. The health care and social assistance industry lost 12,000 jobs, all in social assistance. Employment in construction continued to expand, with a gain of 8,000, bringing growth since the start of the year to 25,000 (+17.9%). As labour market participation fell more than employment, the unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 8.5%.

Employment jumped by 6,000 in Nova Scotia, almost entirely offsetting the losses in June and July. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 9.7%.

In Prince Edward Island, employment grew by 1,000 with gains concentrated in manufacturing. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 12.4%.

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

Information on methods and data quality: survey number 3701 in the Integrated Meta Data Base.

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 August 17 (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, October 11.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (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

	July 2002	August 2002	July to August 2002	July 2002	August 2002	July to August 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	16,685.5	16,738.0	0.3	66.8	67.0	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	255.0	257.3	0.9	58.1	58.7	0.6
Prince Edward Island	75.8	76.9	1.5	67.7	68.7	1.0
Nova Scotia	470.5	476.3	1.2	62.2	63.0	0.8
New Brunswick	383.5	383.3	-0.1	63.1	63.0	-0.1
Quebec	3,941.3	3,929.2	-0.3	65.3	65.1	-0.2
Ontario	6,511.4	6,558.7	0.7	67.6	68.0	0.4
Manitoba	598.3	596.2	-0.4	69.2	69.0	-0.2
Saskatchewan	506.2	509.0	0.6	66.7	67.1	0.4
Alberta	1,781.2	1,780.3	-0.1	73.5	73.4	-0.1
British Columbia	2,162.3	2,170.9	0.4	65.0	65.2	0.2
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	15,416.6	15,476.0	0.4	61.8	62.0	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.7	217.0	0.1	49.4	49.5	0.1
Prince Edward Island	66.4	67.4	1.5	59.3	60.2	0.9
Nova Scotia	423.6	429.8	1.5	56.0	56.8	0.8
New Brunswick	343.4	343.0	-0.1	56.5	56.4	-0.1
Quebec	3,599.6	3,593.8	-0.2	59.6	59.5	-0.1
Ontario	6,043.2	6,086.9	0.7	62.7	63.1	0.4
Manitoba	568.4	566.1	-0.4	65.7	65.5	-0.2
Saskatchewan	479.4	481.4	0.4	63.1	63.5	0.4
Alberta	1,691.3	1,689.4	-0.1	69.8	69.7	-0.1
British Columbia	1,984.8	2,001.2	0.8	59.6	60.1	0.5
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%		change	
Canada	1,268.8	1,262.0	-0.5	7.6	7.5	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.3	40.3	5.2	15.0	15.7	0.7
Prince Edward Island	9.4	9.5	1.1	12.4	12.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	47.0	46.4	-1.3	10.0	9.7	-0.3
New Brunswick	40.1	40.3	0.5	10.5	10.5	0.0
Quebec	341.8	335.4	-1.9	8.7	8.5	-0.2
Ontario	468.2	471.8	0.8	7.2	7.2	0.0
Manitoba	30.0	30.1	0.3	5.0	5.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	26.8	27.6	3.0	5.3	5.4	0.1
Alberta	89.9	90.9	1.1	5.0	5.1	0.1
British Columbia	177.5	169.7	-4.4	8.2	7.8	-0.4

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2001	August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002	August 2001	August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,665.7	17,179.3	3.1	67.6	68.8	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	269.5	273.8	1.6	61.4	62.5	1.1
Prince Edward Island	79.3	81.8	3.2	71.6	73.0	1.4
Nova Scotia	485.9	492.4	1.3	64.6	65.1	0.5
New Brunswick	395.7	405.4	2.5	65.3	66.7	1.4
Quebec	3,892.9	4,021.0	3.3	65.0	66.6	1.6
Ontario	6,540.6	6,740.1	3.1	69.0	69.9	0.9
Manitoba	597.4	608.2	1.8	69.2	70.3	1.1
Saskatchewan	520.4	527.9	1.4	68.4	69.6	1.2
Alberta	1,740.6	1,815.5	4.3	73.3	74.9	1.6
British Columbia	2,143.4	2,213.2	3.3	65.2	66.5	1.3
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,423.3	15,853.9	2.8	62.5	63.5	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	228.4	233.3	2.1	52.0	53.2	1.2
Prince Edward Island	72.1	74.1	2.8	65.1	66.2	1.1
Nova Scotia	440.8	447.3	1.5	58.6	59.1	0.5
New Brunswick	356.9	367.4	2.9	58.9	60.4	1.5
Quebec	3,566.1	3,686.5	3.4	59.5	61.1	1.6
Ontario	6,086.2	6,223.9	2.3	64.2	64.5	0.3
Manitoba	562.5	573.8	2.0	65.2	66.4	1.2
Saskatchewan	490.5	496.8	1.3	64.5	65.5	1.0
Alberta	1,656.7	1,715.5	3.5	69.8	70.7	0.9
British Columbia	1,962.9	2,035.2	3.7	59.7	61.1	1.4
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,242.3	1,325.4	6.7	7.5	7.7	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.1	40.5	-1.5	15.3	14.8	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	7.2	7.7	6.9	9.1	9.4	0.3
Nova Scotia	45.1	45.1	0.0	9.3	9.2	-0.1
New Brunswick	38.8	38.0	-2.1	9.8	9.4	-0.4
Quebec	326.7	334.4	2.4	8.4	8.3	-0.1
Ontario	454.4	516.1	13.6	6.9	7.7	0.8
Manitoba	34.9	34.4	-1.4	5.8	5.7	-0.1
Saskatchewan	29.9	31.1	4.0	5.7	5.9	0.2
Alberta	83.8	100.1	19.5	4.8	5.5	0.7
British Columbia	180.4	178.0	-1.3	8.4	8.0	-0.4

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

	July 2002	August 2002	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,416.6	15,476.0	59.4	409.7	0.4	2.7
Goods-producing sector	3,957.3	3,986.6	29.3	109.6	0.7	2.8
Agriculture	328.1	327.0	-1.1	1.3	-0.3	0.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	269.7	268.4	-1.3	-32.7	-0.5	-10.9
Utilities	132.8	131.7	-1.1	2.9	-0.8	2.3
Construction	881.6	893.4	11.8	51.9	1.3	6.2
Manufacturing	2,345.0	2,366.0	21.0	86.2	0.9	3.8
Services-producing sector	11,459.4	11,489.4	30.0	300.0	0.3	2.7
Trade	2,410.6	2,418.2	7.6	51.4	0.3	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	768.1	757.2	-10.9	-25.9	-1.4	-3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	902.5	909.9	7.4	39.9	0.8	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	992.3	997.0	4.7	41.4	0.5	4.3
Management, administrative and other support	587.9	591.8	3.9	29.9	0.7	5.3
Educational services	1,014.2	1,032.1	17.9	72.1	1.8	7.5
Health care and social assistance	1,626.5	1,611.0	-15.5	66.3	-1.0	4.3
Information, culture and recreation	717.7	726.0	8.3	1.9	1.2	0.3
Accommodation and food services	979.8	984.9	5.1	4.8	0.5	0.5
Other services	686.4	689.6	3.2	13.8	0.5	2.0
Public administration	773.5	771.6	-1.9	4.4	-0.2	0.6
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,936.3	2,947.1	10.8	123.7	0.4	4.4
Private sector	12,480.4	12,528.8	48.4	285.8	0.4	2.3
Private employees	10,122.5	10,173.9	51.4	234.6	0.5	2.4
Self-employed	2,357.9	2,354.9	-3.0	51.2	-0.1	2.2

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	August 2002	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002	August 2002	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002	August 2002	July to August 2002	August 2001 to August 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,476.0	59.4	409.7	8,303.8	21.5	190.6	7,172.2	37.8	219.0
Full-time	12,597.4	25.2	234.7	7,404.4	-0.5	127.7	5,192.9	25.6	106.9
Part-time	2,878.6	34.2	175.0	899.4	22.0	63.0	1,979.2	12.1	112.0
15 to 24	2,382.1	19.8	76.1	1,210.4	2.3	32.2	1,171.7	17.5	44.0
25 and up	13,093.9	39.5	333.6	7,093.4	19.3	158.5	6,000.5	20.3	175.1
25 to 54	11,313.4	21.2	171.0	6,027.9	16.2	66.1	5,285.5	5.0	104.9
55 and up	1,780.5	18.3	162.6	1,065.5	3.1	92.3	715.0	15.3	70.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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OTHER RELEASES

Farm product prices

July 2002

Prices received by farmers in July for grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products are now available.

The Ontario barley price in July was down 5% from June to \$121.51 per metric tonne. This was the lowest level since December 2000 when it hit \$117.41, but well above the August 1999 low of \$82.65.

The Alberta cow price in July, at \$49.91 per hundredweight, was down 11% from June, its lowest level since November 1999, when it hit \$48.36.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 31, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 31 totalled 282 549 metric tonnes, down 3.0% from 291 207 tonnes a week earlier, but up 0.9% from 280 129 tonnes in the same week of 2001. The year-to-date total as of August 31 was 10 825 821 tonnes, up 7.4% from 10 075 979 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. ■

Production of poultry and eggs

July 2002 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.2 million dozen in July, up 1.7% from July 2001.

Poultry meat production was 92.4 million kilograms in July, down 0.1% from July 2001.

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

The July 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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, September 6, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, September 6, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

**Analytical paper series — Service Industries
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industry,
Catalogue number 63F0002XIB2002040
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997

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MAJOR RELEASES

• Urban transit, 1995

Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are riding it less and less. In 1995, about Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.

• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995

Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was noticeably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- Help-wanted index, May 1997
- Short-term Expectations Survey
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997
- Egg production, Apr. 1997

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RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 9 TO 13

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	Grain stocks	As of July 31, 2002
11	New Housing Price Index	July 2002
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2002
13	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Second quarter 2002
