



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 6, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, July 2004** 2
Employment was little changed in July (+9,000), following three consecutive monthly gains. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points in July to reach 7.2% as fewer people entered the labour market in search of work.

NEW PRODUCTS

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RELEASE DATES: August 9 to August 13 9



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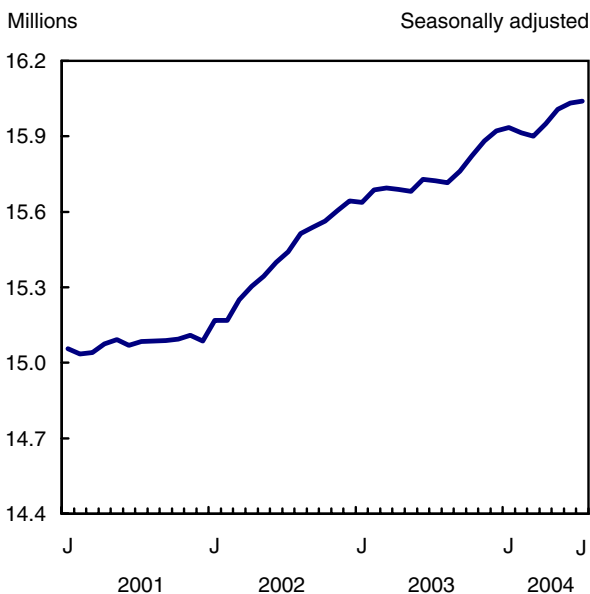
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

July 2004

Employment was little changed in July (+9,000), following three consecutive monthly gains. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points in July to 7.2% as fewer people entered the labour market in search of work. Despite a pause during the first quarter of the year, employment has shown strength over the past 11 months with growth of 2.1% (+325,000) since August 2003 when the recent upward trend began.

Employment



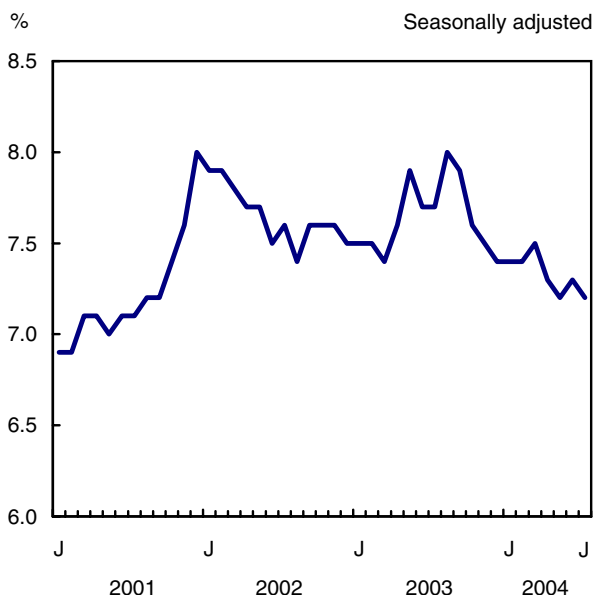
Part-time employment up in July

In July, an increase of 48,000 part-time jobs was mostly offset by full-time losses of 39,000. The gain in part-time employment is the first significant increase so far this year and leaves the number of persons working part time down 0.7% (-22,000) since the start of the year. The decline in full-time employment in July follows a string of 10 consecutive monthly gains totalling 342,000 (+2.7%) since last August.

Employment among adult men rose by 32,000 in July with gains in full- and part-time jobs. This pushed the unemployment rate among this group down 0.3 percentage points to 5.9%, the lowest since

February 2001. The increase in employment in July brings overall gains so far this year for adult men to 66,000 (+0.9%), all full time.

Unemployment rate



For the second consecutive month, employment among adult women was little changed. However, full-time losses of 57,000 over the last two months leave overall employment growth so far this year up just 35,000 (+0.6%).

Employment among youths edged down in July as a decline of 29,000 full-time jobs was partly offset by a slight increase in part-time work (+15,000). The slight decline in July follows gains totalling 68,000 (+2.8%) over the period of April, May and June. Over this same period, the gains were concentrated in full-time work.

The summer job market improved for students aged 20 to 24 (those who had been attending school full time and who plan to return in the fall). In July, the employment rate for 20 to 24 year-old students rose by 1.9 percentage points to 77.0% compared with July 2003. Over the same period, the unemployment rate among this group of students edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.7%.

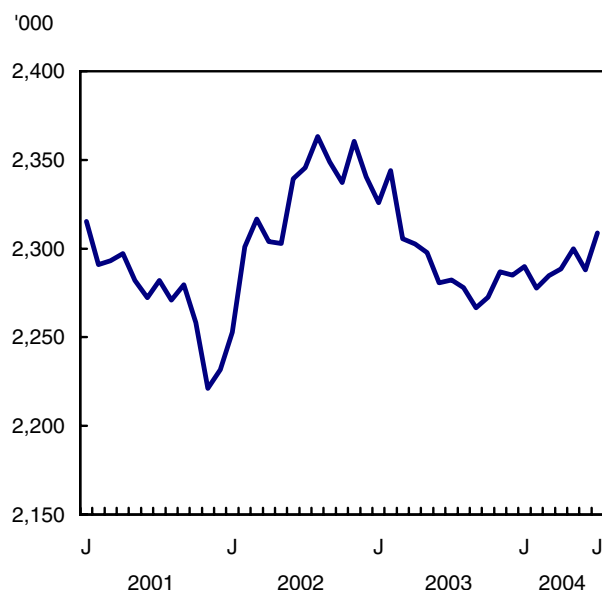
For younger students aged 15 to 19, the summer job market did not improve. The proportion of teenage students with a job edged down from 51.6% in July 2003 to 51.0% in July 2004. Compared with a

year ago, the unemployment rate for 15- to 19-year-old students rose slightly by 0.8 percentage points in July 2004 to reach 20.9%.

More factory jobs

Employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 21,000 in July, the first significant increase in more than a year. The increase in July was mostly in Ontario with gains in the province spread across a number of industries. The increase in factory jobs at the national level for July follows a period of little change that began during the fall of 2003. Added manufacturing employment in July coincides with recent strength in shipments and continued accumulation of inventories. Furthermore, the most recent Business Conditions Survey for July indicates an improvement in manufacturer's employment prospects. Despite more factory jobs in July, employment in manufacturing has not fully recovered from the losses incurred between November 2002 and September 2003.

Employment in manufacturing



Employment in construction increased by 19,000 in July, building on the gains observed over the previous four months. Following a pause earlier in the year, employment in this sector was up 61,000 (+6.5%) since March, resuming the upward trend that began about three years ago. The employment gain in July was concentrated in Quebec.

The number of persons employed in professional, scientific and technical services was up 18,000 in July bringing gains so far this year to 48,000 (+4.9%). The

largest increases in July were in management, scientific and technical services.

Employment in health care and social assistance declined by an estimated 24,000, mostly in hospitals. The overall decrease in July offsets gains observed during the second quarter of the year. Despite this decline, employment in the sector was up 2.7% (+46,000) from 12 months ago.

Employment in July decreased by 20,000 in educational services with the decline spread across most educational groups. The decrease in July was observed in Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan. At the national level, there has been weakness in this sector over the first seven months of the year and the decline in July leaves employment at about the same level as a year ago.

Agricultural employment declined by 9,000 in July, mostly in crop production in Ontario. This leaves employment in the sector just slightly below the level of July 2003.

Private sector employment up in July

Job gains in July for the private sector totalled 39,000 while employment in the public sector declined by 30,000. The employment increase in the private sector was concentrated among employees as there was little change in the number of self-employed. Job losses in the public sector were mainly in educational services and health care and social assistance.

Despite the decline in July, employment among public sector employees was up 1.5% (+45,000) over the first seven months of the year, while the number of private sector employees had increased at a much slower pace of 0.3% over the same period (+36,000). Year-to-date employment gains among the self-employed were up 1.6% (+39,000).

Provincial focus

Employment increased by 5,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, bringing total gains since the start of the year to 11,000 (+5.1%). Several sectors contributed to the increase in July. Over the first seven months of the year, the largest gains have been in retail and wholesale trade, construction and manufacturing. The unemployment rate in July fell 1.6 percentage points to 15.0%.

Employment increased by 1,500 in Prince Edward Island, spread across a number of industries. This pushed the unemployment rate down 0.8 percentage points to 11.2%. July's gain partly offsets small monthly losses observed earlier in the year and leaves employment in the province at about the same level as at the start of the year.

In July, employment in Ontario was little changed (+9,000) as an increase of 45,000 part-time jobs was partly offset by losses of 37,000 in full-time jobs. Following weakness in the first quarter of the year, employment in the province was up 71,000 (+1.1%) since last March. The unemployment rate in the province edged down 0.2 percentage points in July to 6.8%.

In Quebec, employment continued to show little change (+10,000) in July. Gains in construction, business, building and other support services, as well as in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing were partly offset by losses in public administration and health care and social assistance. Over the first seven months of 2004, employment in the province was up only 0.6% (+21,000). In July, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.2%.

Employment declined by 13,000 in Alberta and the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 4.7%. The decrease in employment was in educational services, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, as well as in retail and wholesale trade. The decline in July offsets small monthly gains earlier in the year and leaves employment in the province at about the same level as at the start of the year.

In July, employment fell by 5,000 in Manitoba after several months of little change, leaving employment in the province at about the same level as at the start of the year. Job losses were spread across a number of sectors in July. Despite the decline in employment, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 5.6% as fewer people were participating in the labour force.

Employment declined by 3,000 in Saskatchewan with losses in educational services and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. These losses were partly offset by a gain in health care and social assistance. Despite the overall decline in employment, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.2%, the result of a decrease in labour force participation.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 am online. 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 now available for the week ending July 17 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our website.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, September 10.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 2004	July 2004	June to July 2004	June 2004	July 2004	June to July 2004
seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	17,286.1	17,275.7	-0.1	67.5	67.4	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	265.2	266.4	0.5	60.3	60.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	77.3	78.3	1.3	67.4	68.3	0.9
Nova Scotia	491.6	490.4	-0.2	64.3	64.1	-0.2
New Brunswick	390.9	393.4	0.6	63.8	64.2	0.4
Quebec	4,021.2	4,033.1	0.3	65.4	65.6	0.2
Ontario	6,820.9	6,822.0	0.0	68.6	68.5	-0.1
Manitoba	609.9	604.5	-0.9	69.5	68.9	-0.6
Saskatchewan	516.6	513.6	-0.6	68.2	67.8	-0.4
Alberta	1,843.1	1,829.3	-0.7	73.2	72.6	-0.6
British Columbia	2,249.4	2,244.9	-0.2	65.9	65.6	-0.3
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	16,031.5	16,040.2	0.1	62.6	62.6	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	221.2	226.5	2.4	50.3	51.5	1.2
Prince Edward Island	68.0	69.5	2.2	59.3	60.6	1.3
Nova Scotia	448.1	449.2	0.2	58.6	58.7	0.1
New Brunswick	351.8	354.1	0.7	57.4	57.8	0.4
Quebec	3,692.9	3,702.5	0.3	60.1	60.2	0.1
Ontario	6,346.6	6,355.2	0.1	63.8	63.8	0.0
Manitoba	575.4	570.8	-0.8	65.6	65.0	-0.6
Saskatchewan	489.8	486.8	-0.6	64.6	64.2	-0.4
Alberta	1,757.5	1,744.2	-0.8	69.8	69.2	-0.6
British Columbia	2,080.3	2,081.5	0.1	60.9	60.9	0.0
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	%	change		
Canada	1,254.6	1,235.5	-1.5	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.1	39.9	-9.5	16.6	15.0	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	9.3	8.8	-5.4	12.0	11.2	-0.8
Nova Scotia	43.5	41.3	-5.1	8.8	8.4	-0.4
New Brunswick	39.1	39.3	0.5	10.0	10.0	0.0
Quebec	328.4	330.6	0.7	8.2	8.2	0.0
Ontario	474.3	466.9	-1.6	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Manitoba	34.5	33.7	-2.3	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	26.8	26.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	0.0
Alberta	85.5	85.1	-0.5	4.6	4.7	0.1
British Columbia	169.1	163.3	-3.4	7.5	7.3	-0.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 2003	July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	July 2003	July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,465.9	17,695.8	1.3	69.1	69.1	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	282.3	290.0	2.7	64.4	66.0	1.6
Prince Edward Island	83.0	83.6	0.7	73.2	72.9	-0.3
Nova Scotia	497.6	508.5	2.2	65.5	66.5	1.0
New Brunswick	404.6	412.6	2.0	66.4	67.3	0.9
Quebec	4,116.3	4,142.7	0.6	67.7	67.3	-0.4
Ontario	6,841.7	6,971.9	1.9	69.9	70.0	0.1
Manitoba	610.8	613.6	0.5	70.3	69.9	-0.4
Saskatchewan	530.6	528.9	-0.3	70.2	69.8	-0.4
Alberta	1,847.6	1,860.0	0.7	74.6	73.8	-0.8
British Columbia	2,251.4	2,284.0	1.4	66.9	66.8	-0.1
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,090.4	16,407.3	2.0	63.7	64.0	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	242.4	253.4	4.5	55.3	57.7	2.4
Prince Edward Island	75.7	75.9	0.3	66.8	66.2	-0.6
Nova Scotia	451.1	466.2	3.3	59.3	61.0	1.7
New Brunswick	365.7	374.1	2.3	60.0	61.1	1.1
Quebec	3,755.4	3,817.2	1.6	61.7	62.1	0.4
Ontario	6,309.0	6,453.1	2.3	64.4	64.8	0.4
Manitoba	579.1	578.6	-0.1	66.7	65.9	-0.8
Saskatchewan	500.3	499.9	-0.1	66.2	65.9	-0.3
Alberta	1,756.0	1,772.0	0.9	70.9	70.3	-0.6
British Columbia	2,055.8	2,116.9	3.0	61.0	61.9	0.9
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,375.4	1,288.5	-6.3	7.9	7.3	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.9	36.6	-8.3	14.1	12.6	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	7.3	7.7	5.5	8.8	9.2	0.4
Nova Scotia	46.5	42.3	-9.0	9.3	8.3	-1.0
New Brunswick	38.8	38.5	-0.8	9.6	9.3	-0.3
Quebec	360.9	325.5	-9.8	8.8	7.9	-0.9
Ontario	532.7	518.8	-2.6	7.8	7.4	-0.4
Manitoba	31.7	35.1	10.7	5.2	5.7	0.5
Saskatchewan	30.3	29.0	-4.3	5.7	5.5	-0.2
Alberta	91.6	88.0	-3.9	5.0	4.7	-0.3
British Columbia	195.7	167.0	-14.7	8.7	7.3	-1.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	July 2004	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	July 2004	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	July 2004	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,040.2	8.7	316.5	8,538.0	28.9	151.2	7,502.2	-20.2	165.3
Full-time	13,059.3	-38.9	295.2	7,623.2	14.1	151.3	5,436.1	-53.1	143.8
Part-time	2,980.9	47.7	21.4	914.8	14.8	-0.2	2,066.1	32.8	21.5
15 to 24 years old	2,436.9	-13.7	43.5	1,224.6	-3.1	12.0	1,212.3	-10.6	31.5
25 years and older	13,603.3	22.4	273.0	7,313.4	32.0	139.2	6,289.8	-9.8	133.8
25 to 54 years old	11,530.2	-6.7	162.6	6,108.5	16.0	85.3	5,421.7	-22.7	77.4
55 years and older	2,073.0	29.0	110.3	1,204.9	16.1	53.9	868.1	12.9	56.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	June 2004	July 2004	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	June to July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				%	
All industries	16,031.5	16,040.2	8.7	316.5	0.1	2.0
Goods-producing sector	4,045.1	4,067.0	21.9	91.5	0.5	2.3
Agriculture	340.0	330.8	-9.2	-3.8	-2.7	-1.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	298.7	293.4	-5.3	2.2	-1.8	0.8
Utilities	137.4	134.1	-3.3	2.0	-2.4	1.5
Construction	980.8	999.9	19.1	64.6	1.9	6.9
Manufacturing	2,288.1	2,308.8	20.7	26.5	0.9	1.2
Services-producing sector	11,986.4	11,973.1	-13.3	224.9	-0.1	1.9
Trade	2,491.7	2,496.7	5.0	43.9	0.2	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	819.5	811.4	-8.1	49.4	-1.0	6.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	977.0	972.3	-4.7	40.5	-0.5	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,014.4	1,032.5	18.1	28.0	1.8	2.8
Business, building and other support services	622.3	628.7	6.4	16.1	1.0	2.6
Educational services	1,061.1	1,040.9	-20.2	5.5	-1.9	0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,757.1	1,733.6	-23.5	45.8	-1.3	2.7
Information, culture and recreation	723.3	719.6	-3.7	6.9	-0.5	1.0
Accommodation and food services	1,014.9	1,018.3	3.4	1.2	0.3	0.1
Other services	690.0	695.9	5.9	-17.9	0.9	-2.5
Public administration	815.2	823.2	8.0	5.6	1.0	0.7
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,134.3	3,104.5	-29.8	128.1	-1.0	4.3
Private sector	12,897.2	12,935.7	38.5	188.4	0.3	1.5
Private employees	10,431.0	10,459.2	28.2	131.7	0.3	1.3
Self-employed	2,466.2	2,476.5	10.3	56.7	0.4	2.3

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Economic Analysis Methodology Paper Series:
National Accounts – Productivity: The Evolution of
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Catalogue number 11F0026MIE2004002
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Catalogue number 57-601-XCB (\$54/\$161).

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Catalogue number 57-601-XIE (\$38/\$107).

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Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$9/\$84).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 9, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 4.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
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.

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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, August 6, 2004

RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 9 TO AUGUST 13

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Building Permits	June 2004
10	New Housing Price Index	June 2004
13	Canadian International Merchandise Trade	June 2004
13	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2004