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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 4, 2003
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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

RELEASE DATES: April 7 to 11

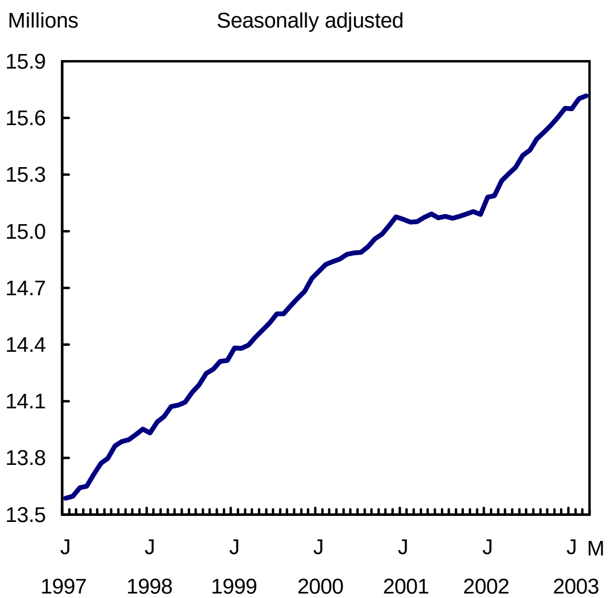
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

March 2003

Employment edged up 14,000 in March and the unemployment rate dipped 0.1 percentage points to 7.3%. Although the employment rate (62.5%) and the participation rate (67.5%) remained at all-time highs, the pace of employment growth has slowed. The modest increase in employment in March brings gains for the first three months of the year to 67,000, the smallest quarterly increase since the end of 2001.

Employment

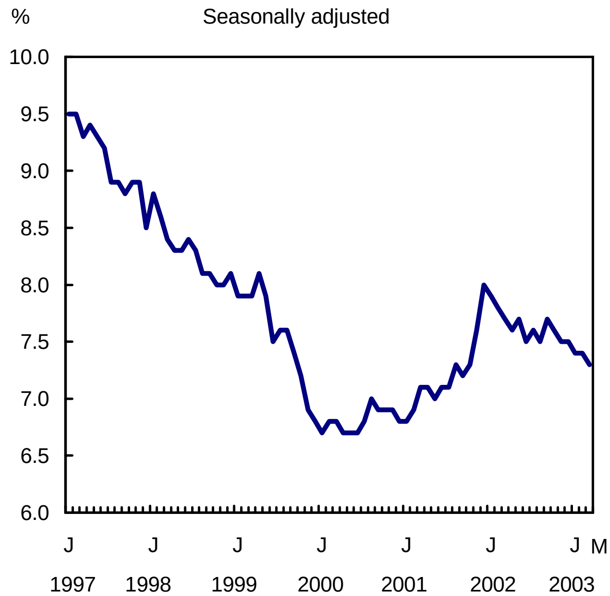


Large drop in manufacturing

Much of the slower employment growth in the first quarter can be traced to a weaker manufacturing sector. Factory jobs have declined in five of the last seven months, including a large drop of 37,000 in March. The manufacturing losses in March were in automotive and plastics, as well as food and wood products. At 2.3 million, employment in manufacturing is now at the same level as a year ago.

The drop in manufacturing employment in March affected youth and adult men. However, because of offsetting gains in other industries, employment increased slightly for these two groups. Employment among adult women was unchanged in March.

Unemployment rate



Over the first quarter, there was no increase in employment among adult women, but gains were made among adult men (+46,000) and youth (+25,000). This represents a continuation of the growth during 2002 for adult men and youth, but a slowdown for adult women.

Mostly as a result of a drop in labour force participation, the youth unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points in March to 12.7%. At 6.4%, the unemployment rate among adult men was unchanged, but the rate for adult women edged up 0.1 points to 6.2%.

Jump in restaurant services

Offsetting the manufacturing decline in March were gains in accommodation and food services, construction, natural resources and "other" services employment. Of these, the largest increase was in accommodation and food, where employment increased by 33,000, concentrated in full-service restaurants. According to the Monthly Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Survey, cash receipts in full-service restaurants were up 5.3% from January 2002 to January 2003.

In construction, employment jumped 12,000 in March. Although this was the first gain in the industry since December, construction employment is now 59,000 (+6.8%) higher than in March 2002. With mortgage rates still very low, housing construction in Canada has continued at a robust pace. In February, housing starts were 28% higher than in February 2002. At 12.4%, the unemployment rate in construction was very close to the all-time low of 11.7%.

Natural resource employment also rose in March, increasing 11,000. Most of the gains were in mining and oil and gas extraction in Alberta and British Columbia. With cold weather and ongoing concerns about supply, prices are high, spurring drilling activity. Compared with January 2002, crude oil production in January 2003 was up 4.5%, while natural gas production increased 2.0%. In the first quarter of 2003, natural resources employment was up 21,000, one of the fastest growing sectors in the country.

The only other industry where employment increased in March was "other" services, where there was a gain of 12,000. Most of this increase was in automotive repair and maintenance.

Full-time up, part-time down

Strength in food service, natural resources and construction nudged full-time employment up 23,000 in March. For the quarter, full-time is up almost 85,000, on par with the quarterly gains in 2002. Part-time employment growth, however, has weakened. By the end of the first quarter, there were 17,000 fewer people working part-time. In 2002, part-time increased by an average of 53,000 per quarter.

Job growth continues in Ontario

Despite a reduction in manufacturing, employment in Ontario continued to trend upward. A gain of 17,000 in March helped push the unemployment rate down 0.2 points to 6.5%. Although automotive and plastics manufacturing fell in Ontario, this was more than offset by greater employment in health and social assistance, as well as in accommodation and food. In the first quarter, employment increased 71,000 in the province, up from the average quarterly gain of 49,000 in 2002.

In British Columbia, employment increased by 18,000, all in full-time. As a result of the job growth, the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 7.7%. Employment growth has picked up in the first quarter in British Columbia, the result of strength in the goods-producing sector.

Following two months of little change, employment in Quebec fell 21,000 in March, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.3 points to 8.9%. Mainly as a result of declines in wood products, clothing and aerospace, manufacturing employment in the province fell by 21,000. Agriculture also fell, but construction employment increased, as did accommodation and food. The recent weakness in overall employment follows strong growth in 2002.

There was little change in employment for the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0095.

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

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Statistics Canada’s website (*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 March 15 (71-001-XIE, $8/$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, May 9.

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

	February 2003	March 2003	February to March 2003	February 2003	March 2003	February to March 2003
	Seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,960.6**	**16,963.7**	**0.0**	**67.5**	**67.5**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	265.0	263.7	-0.5	60.3	60.0	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	76.5	77.2	0.9	67.9	68.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	478.0	480.8	0.6	63.0	63.4	0.4
New Brunswick	392.2	389.7	-0.6	64.5	64.0	-0.5
Quebec	3,998.5	3,989.8	-0.2	66.0	65.8	-0.2
Ontario	6,664.9	6,672.8	0.1	68.6	68.6	0.0
Manitoba	597.2	596.0	-0.2	69.1	68.9	-0.2
Saskatchewan	518.6	516.3	-0.4	68.5	68.2	-0.3
Alberta	1,789.7	1,789.9	0.0	73.0	72.9	-0.1
British Columbia	2,180.1	2,187.6	0.3	65.1	65.3	0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**15,702.8**	**15,717.0**	**0.1**	**62.5**	**62.5**	**0.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.6	218.7	0.0	49.8	49.8	0.0
Prince Edward Island	67.8	67.2	-0.9	60.2	59.6	-0.6
Nova Scotia	435.4	436.3	0.2	57.4	57.5	0.1
New Brunswick	350.2	351.4	0.3	57.6	57.7	0.1
Quebec	3,655.3	3,634.5	-0.6	60.3	59.9	-0.4
Ontario	6,219.9	6,237.0	0.3	64.0	64.1	0.1
Manitoba	566.7	567.2	0.1	65.5	65.5	0.0
Saskatchewan	487.6	487.4	0.0	64.4	64.4	0.0
Alberta	1,699.3	1,697.6	-0.1	69.3	69.1	-0.2
British Columbia	2,002.0	2,019.7	0.9	59.8	60.3	0.5
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,257.9**	**1,246.7**	**-0.9**	**7.4**	**7.3**	**-0.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	46.4	45.0	-3.0	17.5	17.1	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	8.8	9.9	12.5	11.5	12.8	1.3
Nova Scotia	42.6	44.5	4.5	8.9	9.3	0.4
New Brunswick	41.9	38.3	-8.6	10.7	9.8	-0.9
Quebec	343.2	355.3	3.5	8.6	8.9	0.3
Ontario	445.0	435.8	-2.1	6.7	6.5	-0.2
Manitoba	30.5	28.8	-5.6	5.1	4.8	-0.3
Saskatchewan	31.0	28.9	-6.8	6.0	5.6	-0.4
Alberta	90.4	92.3	2.1	5.1	5.2	0.1
British Columbia	178.1	167.9	-5.7	8.2	7.7	-0.5

Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	March 2002	March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003	March 2002	March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003
	Unadjusted					
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**16,334.3**	**16,743.3**	**2.5**	**65.8**	**66.6**	**0.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	244.5	250.0	2.2	55.6	56.9	1.3
Prince Edward Island	72.5	74.0	2.1	65.1	65.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	460.8	469.3	1.8	61.1	61.9	0.8
New Brunswick	372.9	375.0	0.6	61.5	61.6	0.1
Quebec	3,849.1	3,938.6	2.3	64.0	64.9	0.9
Ontario	6,399.8	6,594.1	3.0	66.9	67.8	0.9
Manitoba	592.3	590.5	-0.3	68.6	68.2	-0.4
Saskatchewan	496.6	506.8	2.1	65.3	67.0	1.7
Alberta	1,728.6	1,776.0	2.7	71.9	72.3	0.4
British Columbia	2,117.3	2,169.0	2.4	63.9	64.7	0.8
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**14,980.1**	**15,424.0**	**3.0**	**60.3**	**61.3**	**1.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	198.8	202.6	1.9	45.2	46.1	0.9
Prince Edward Island	61.5	62.3	1.3	55.2	55.2	0.0
Nova Scotia	410.1	419.9	2.4	54.4	55.4	1.0
New Brunswick	326.8	331.4	1.4	53.9	54.5	0.6
Quebec	3,483.6	3,557.9	2.1	57.9	58.7	0.8
Ontario	5,914.1	6,134.7	3.7	61.8	63.0	1.2
Manitoba	559.6	559.7	0.0	64.8	64.7	-0.1
Saskatchewan	465.7	477.1	2.4	61.3	63.1	1.8
Alberta	1,639.3	1,680.2	2.5	68.2	68.4	0.2
British Columbia	1,920.6	1,998.2	4.0	58.0	59.6	1.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	**1,354.2**	**1,319.3**	**-2.6**	**8.3**	**7.9**	**-0.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.7	47.4	3.7	18.7	19.0	0.3
Prince Edward Island	11.0	11.8	7.3	15.2	15.9	0.7
Nova Scotia	50.6	49.4	-2.4	11.0	10.5	-0.5
New Brunswick	46.1	43.6	-5.4	12.4	11.6	-0.8
Quebec	365.5	380.7	4.2	9.5	9.7	0.2
Ontario	485.7	459.4	-5.4	7.6	7.0	-0.6
Manitoba	32.7	30.8	-5.8	5.5	5.2	-0.3
Saskatchewan	30.9	29.7	-3.9	6.2	5.9	-0.3
Alberta	89.3	95.8	7.3	5.2	5.4	0.2
British Columbia	196.8	170.7	-13.3	9.3	7.9	-1.4

Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

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

	February 2003	March 2003	February to March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003	February to March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003
	Seasonally adjusted					
	'000				%	
All industries	**15,702.8**	**15,717.0**	**14.2**	**448.9**	**0.1**	**2.9**
Goods-producing sector	**4,006.6**	**3,989.2**	**-17.4**	**90.9**	**-0.4**	**2.3**
Agriculture	347.8	340.1	-7.7	26.0	-2.2	8.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	279.9	290.8	10.9	6.9	3.9	2.4
Utilities	127.1	131.5	4.4	5.4	3.5	4.3
Construction	903.1	915.2	12.1	58.5	1.3	6.8
Manufacturing	2,348.7	2,311.5	-37.2	-6.0	-1.6	-0.3
Services-producing sector	**11,696.2**	**11,727.8**	**31.6**	**358.0**	**0.3**	**3.1**
Trade	2,448.7	2,447.0	-1.7	9.7	-0.1	0.4
Transportation and warehousing	763.4	766.3	2.9	33.2	0.4	4.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	934.3	929.3	-5.0	46.5	-0.5	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,008.6	1,006.3	-2.3	30.3	-0.2	3.1
Management, administrative and other support	612.5	610.4	-2.1	15.5	-0.3	2.6
Educational services	1,051.5	1,054.3	2.8	68.8	0.3	7.0
Health care and social assistance	1,670.7	1,669.8	-0.9	111.1	-0.1	7.1
Information, culture and recreation	685.8	685.7	-0.1	-23.8	0.0	-3.4
Accommodation and food services	1,013.0	1,045.6	32.6	40.6	3.2	4.0
Other services	711.1	723.1	12.0	26.1	1.7	3.7
Public administration	796.5	790.1	-6.4	0.3	-0.8	0.0
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,983.5	2,977.6	-5.9	125.8	-0.2	4.4
Private sector	12,719.3	12,739.4	20.1	323.1	0.2	2.6
Private employees	10,340.0	10,347.4	7.4	224.6	0.1	2.2
Self-employed	2,379.3	2,392.0	12.7	98.5	0.5	4.3

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

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	March 2003	February to March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003	March 2003	February to March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003	March 2003	February to March 2003	March 2002 to March 2003
	Seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	**15,717.0**	**14.2**	**448.9**	**8,422.2**	**17.7**	**222.3**	**7,294.8**	**-3.5**	**226.6**
Full-time	12,758.0	22.7	324.9	7,501.9	8.5	183.2	5,256.2	14.4	141.8
Part-time	2,959.0	-8.5	124.0	920.4	9.3	39.2	2,038.6	-17.8	84.8
15 to 24	2,429.3	6.8	73.5	1,240.6	7.7	29.1	1,188.6	-1.0	44.3
25 and over	13,287.7	7.4	375.4	7,181.6	10.0	193.1	6,106.1	-2.6	182.2
25 to 54	11,361.3	-10.9	162.8	6,054.8	-4.4	95.5	5,306.5	-6.5	67.3
55 and over	1,926.4	18.3	212.5	1,126.8	14.4	97.6	799.6	3.9	114.9

Note: *Related CANSIM table 282-0087.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Farming operating revenues and expenses

2001 (final estimates)

Operating margins for Canadian farms edged up in 2001 as revenues increased at a slightly faster pace than expenses, according to data from income tax records.

Average operating revenues per farm increased 5.8% from 2000 to $193,329; average operating expenses rose at a slightly slower pace of 4.8% to $164,331.

As a consequence, operating margins went from 14.2 cents for every dollar of revenue to 15.0 cents.

Starting in 2001, the Taxation Data Program adopted the North American Industry Classification System, which includes poultry hatcheries within poultry and egg farms. This addition makes year-over-year comparisons difficult for this particular farm type and the overall Canadian level.

The inclusion of poultry hatcheries had a fairly substantial impact on the data. If poultry hatcheries were excluded, average operating revenues would have increased 4.7% in 2001 to $191,352 per farm, and average operating expenses would have risen 3.7% to $162,504.

Average operating revenues and expenses per farm and operating margins

2001 (final estimates)

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margins[1]
	Dollars		Cents
All farms	**193,329**	**164,331**	**15.0**
Poultry and eggs	733,133	652,817	11.0
Hogs and pigs	718,761	622,608	13.4
Greenhouse, nursery and floriculture	632,348	589,607	6.8
Potato	542,408	453,513	16.4
Dairy and milk production	286,049	216,758	24.2
Other vegetable and melons	263,605	223,918	15.1
Beef cattle and feedlots	173,753	158,825	8.6
Fruit and tree nut	135,017	120,499	10.8
Other animal	131,673	122,067	7.3
Grain and oilseed	123,614	95,375	22.8
Other crop	94,405	78,184	17.2

1 *Defined as one dollar less operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.*

Livestock revenues increased 6.2% from 2000, explaining in part the overall rise in average operating revenues. Excluding hatcheries, livestock revenues rose 4.2%. In particular, revenue from poultry and egg sales rose 18.5%, mostly because of the addition of hatcheries. A 12.9% increase in revenues from hogs also contributed to the overall gain.

Total crop revenues fell 2.3%, mainly because of a decline in grain and oilseed revenues. Average program payments and insurance proceeds per farm rose 41.1%, but accounted for only about 7% of average operating revenues.

Average operating expenses climbed in 2001 mainly because of a 5.8% increase in livestock expenses (excluding hatcheries, this increase would have been 3.7%). Feed costs rose 10.8%; utilities went up 10.3%, net interest expense, 5.4% and salaries, 4.2%.

Eight of the 11 major farm types reported higher average operating revenues in 2001. Poultry and egg farms had average operating revenues of $733,133, the highest among farm types. Without hatcheries, this level was $635,916. Hog farms followed with an average of $718,761.

Eight of the 11 major farm types also reported higher average operating expenses. Poultry and egg farms had the highest average operating expenses, at $652,817 (excluding hatcheries, this was $562,801). Again, hog farms followed at $622,608.

Six of the 11 major farm types posted higher operating margins. Dairy farms had the highest average, 24.2 cents per dollar of revenue, down 1.2 cents from 2000. Grain and oilseed farms ranked second at 22.8 cents, and also posted the largest increase (+3.3 cents).

Farms with operating revenues of between $100,000 and $249,999 had the highest operating margins, an estimated 21.6 cents, up 1.2 cents from 2000. All sales classes reported increases. Farms with sales of more than $500,000 accounted for just over one-half of farm sales in 2001.

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of $10,000 and over, and corporations with total farm sales of $25,000 and over for which 50% or more of sales come from agricultural activities. Estimates in this release include communal organizations. Operating margin is defined as one dollar minus operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Michaud (613-951-0701), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm product prices
February 2003

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

The price of oats in Quebec for February was $186.29 per metric tonne, down 1% from January but up 6% from the February 2002 price of $176.36.

The feeder cattle price in Alberta for February, at $109.72 per hundredweight, was down 10% from January and down 7% from the February 2002 price of $118.08.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-3122; *gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, April 4, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, April 4, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

General Social Survey cycle 15: Family history — Public use microdata file documentation and user's guide, 2001
Catalogue number 12M0015GPE ($75).

General Social Survey cycle 15: Family history — Public use microdata file, 2001
Catalogue number 12M0015XCB ($2,000).

2001 Census Results Teacher's Kit
Catalogue number 92F0192XIE
(free).

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

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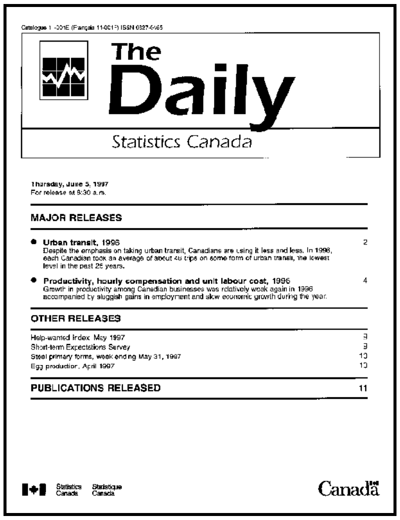

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The Daily

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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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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RELEASE DATES: APRIL 7 TO 11

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	**Title**	**Reference period**
7	**Building permits**	February 2003
9	**Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey**	Fourth quarter 2002
10	**Canadian international merchandise trade**	February 2003
10	**New Housing Price Index**	February 2003
10	**Investment in non-residential construction**	First quarter 2003
11	**Operating revenues of retail stores**	2001