



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 9, 1999

For release at 8:30 a.m.

---

## MAJOR RELEASES

---

- **Labour Force Survey, March 1999** 2  
Employment edged down slightly in March and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.8%.
- 

## OTHER RELEASES

---

Legal aid expenditures and caseload statistics, 1997/98	7
Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending March 21, 1999	8
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, February 1999	8

---

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

---

<b>RELEASE DATES:</b> April 12-16	11
-----------------------------------	----

---



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

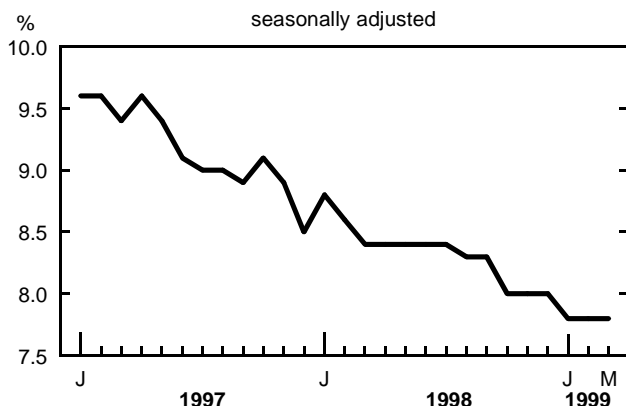
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

March 1999

Employment edged down by an estimated 29,000 in March, following a strong upward trend over the previous eight months. The loss in employment, all in part time and concentrated among 15 to 24 year-olds, was matched by a decline in the number of people in the labour force. The unemployment rate was stable at 7.8%.

Unemployment rate



### Youth employment slips

Youth employment fell by an estimated 22,000 in March. This drop, coupled with February's loss of 25,000, erases January's large increase. Since the start of the year, however, a loss of 40,000 part-time jobs has been offset by a gain of 36,000 full-time positions among youths. In March, youth job losses were accompanied by a retreat from the labour market; as a result, their unemployment rate edged up only slightly to 14.3%.

Employment was unchanged among adults in March. Over the first quarter of 1999, employment among adult men increased 55,000, while employment among adult women increased by 20,000. Full-time employment gains among adults total 124,000 since December 1998, partially offset by a decline of 49,000 part-time jobs.

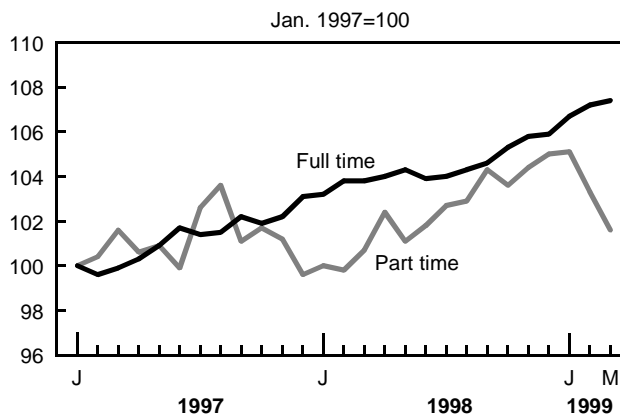
#### Note to readers

Three important changes have affected the Labour Force Survey estimates. First, the coding of industry estimates is no longer based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification. Instead the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was used. Second, the coding of occupation estimates has changed from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) to the 1991 SOC. Lastly, there were modifications to the definition of the public sector. Data resulting from these three changes are not comparable to previously published estimates. Therefore, revised historical data have been made available on CANSIM, and on the 1998 Labour Force Historical Review CD-ROM. A list of new CANSIM databank numbers can be accessed on the Statistics Canada web site ([www.statcan.ca/](http://www.statcan.ca/)).

In addition, with the release of January data, the former economic region 470 in Quebec has been split into two new regions, ER 433 (Centre-du-Québec) and ER 470 (Mauricie). Historical data for this change are also available on CANSIM.

For more information on the classification changes, consult the Statistics Canada web site ([www.statcan.ca/](http://www.statcan.ca/)) or contact Marc Lévesque (613-951-2793).

Index of full- and part-time employment



### Private-sector employment declines

Job losses in March were confined to the private sector and occurred almost entirely among employees (-37,000). In contrast, the number of jobs in the public sector edged up slightly, by an estimated 16,000. Despite these movements, there are now 190,000 more employees in the private sector, and 70,000 more in the public sector, than there were one year ago.

The number of self-employed was virtually unchanged in March, leaving gains over the last year at 157,000.

#### **Job losses in service sector; goods sector little changed overall**

In March, small job losses in the service sector were concentrated in accommodation and food services, and in information, culture, and recreation, while employment in the goods-producing sector was unchanged overall. Sizeable gains in manufacturing (+35,000) were matched by declines in the resource-based industries (-20,000) and construction (-17,000). Employment in the service sector was virtually unchanged over the first quarter of the year while the goods-producing sector added 71,000 jobs. Strong growth in manufacturing (+96,000) has been responsible for all the new jobs in the goods-producing sector.

#### **Provincial summary**

After trending upwards over the last year, employment in British Columbia dipped slightly (-16,000) in March. Women accounted for all the job losses. The unemployment rate rose three tenths of a percentage point to 8.4%.

In Newfoundland, employment edged down (-4,000), partly erasing February's gains. Still, employment in Newfoundland has increased by 10,000 (+5.1%) over the past year, with 5,000 jobs added in the past three months.

In New Brunswick, a decrease in the labour force (-4,000) and little change in employment

lowered the March unemployment rate to 10.5% (-0.8 percentage points). Employment in New Brunswick is 20,000 (+6.5%) higher than it was a year ago, but is unchanged over the first three months of the year.

Employment in Ontario was unchanged. The number of people looking for work slipped, however, causing the unemployment rate to fall from 6.6% to 6.4%, its lowest point since July 1990.

In March, employment in Quebec was virtually unchanged while the labour force declined slightly, lowering the unemployment rate to 9.9% (-0.1 percentage points). Since the start of the year, Quebec has lost 38,000 jobs, mainly among women (-29,000).

Employment was little changed in other provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.**

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) under "Daily News".

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending March 20, 1999* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today. See *How to order publications*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday May 7, 1999.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. □

## Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Feb. 1999 to Mar. 1999	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Feb. 1999 to Mar. 1999
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,912.8</b>	<b>15,877.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Newfoundland	247.3	248.9	0.6	55.7	56.0	0.3
Prince Edward Island	73.0	73.1	0.1	68.0	68.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	457.2	455.4	-0.4	61.1	60.8	-0.3
New Brunswick	378.9	375.0	-1.0	62.4	61.8	-0.6
Quebec	3,739.7	3,729.2	-0.3	62.4	62.1	-0.3
Ontario	6,171.2	6,160.0	-0.2	67.1	66.9	-0.2
Manitoba	584.4	584.5	0.0	67.5	67.5	0.0
Saskatchewan	511.7	510.0	-0.3	66.7	66.4	-0.3
Alberta	1,645.8	1,646.7	0.1	72.7	72.6	-0.1
British Columbia	2,103.6	2,094.1	-0.5	66.4	66.0	-0.4
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,664.0</b>	<b>14,634.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Newfoundland	209.1	204.9	-2.0	47.1	46.1	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	62.1	62.2	0.2	57.8	57.9	0.1
Nova Scotia	409.1	408.5	-0.1	54.7	54.5	-0.2
New Brunswick	336.2	335.8	-0.1	55.4	55.3	-0.1
Quebec	3,366.7	3,359.7	-0.2	56.1	56.0	-0.1
Ontario	5,767.0	5,766.0	0.0	62.7	62.6	-0.1
Manitoba	551.9	552.9	0.2	63.8	63.8	0.0
Saskatchewan	477.8	477.8	0.0	62.3	62.2	-0.1
Alberta	1,550.5	1,549.1	-0.1	68.4	68.3	-0.1
British Columbia	1,933.7	1,917.9	-0.8	61.0	60.5	-0.5
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,248.9</b>	<b>1,242.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	38.3	43.9	14.6	15.5	17.6	2.1
Prince Edward Island	10.9	10.9	0.0	14.9	14.9	0.0
Nova Scotia	48.1	46.9	-2.5	10.5	10.3	-0.2
New Brunswick	42.7	39.2	-8.2	11.3	10.5	-0.8
Quebec	373.0	369.5	-0.9	10.0	9.9	-0.1
Ontario	404.3	394.1	-2.5	6.6	6.4	-0.2
Manitoba	32.5	31.6	-2.8	5.6	5.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	33.9	32.2	-5.0	6.6	6.3	-0.3
Alberta	95.3	97.7	2.5	5.8	5.9	0.1
British Columbia	169.9	176.2	3.7	8.1	8.4	0.3

**Note:** Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

## Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1999	Mar. 1998 to Mar. 1999	Mar. 1998	Mar. 1999	Mar. 1998 to Mar. 1999
unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000	% change	% change			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,289.3</b>	<b>15,618.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Newfoundland	222.8	235.5	5.7	49.7	53.0	3.3
Prince Edward Island	66.2	69.0	4.2	61.8	64.2	2.4
Nova Scotia	438.7	446.2	1.7	58.8	59.6	0.8
New Brunswick	345.7	355.6	2.9	57.1	58.6	1.5
Quebec	3,637.5	3,667.5	0.8	61.1	61.1	0.0
Ontario	5,936.0	6,080.8	2.4	65.4	66.0	0.6
Manitoba	566.4	576.3	1.7	65.8	66.5	0.7
Saskatchewan	497.9	500.9	0.6	65.3	65.3	0.0
Alberta	1,559.6	1,624.6	4.2	70.8	71.6	0.8
British Columbia	2,018.4	2,062.1	2.2	64.2	65.0	0.8
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000	% change	% change			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,890.1</b>	<b>14,295.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Newfoundland	180.5	190.2	5.4	40.3	42.8	2.5
Prince Edward Island	54.7	56.0	2.4	51.0	52.1	1.1
Nova Scotia	388.1	393.3	1.3	52.0	52.5	0.5
New Brunswick	295.3	312.7	5.9	48.8	51.5	2.7
Quebec	3,244.0	3,287.4	1.3	54.5	54.8	0.3
Ontario	5,452.8	5,649.7	3.6	60.1	61.3	1.2
Manitoba	534.2	542.6	1.6	62.0	62.7	0.7
Saskatchewan	466.6	464.5	-0.5	61.2	60.5	-0.7
Alberta	1,466.5	1,523.3	3.9	66.6	67.1	0.5
British Columbia	1,807.6	1,876.2	3.8	57.5	59.2	1.7
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000	% change	% change			
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,399.1</b>	<b>1,322.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Newfoundland	42.3	45.3	7.1	19.0	19.2	0.2
Prince Edward Island	11.6	13.0	12.1	17.5	18.8	1.3
Nova Scotia	50.5	52.9	4.8	11.5	11.9	0.4
New Brunswick	50.5	42.9	-15.0	14.6	12.1	-2.5
Quebec	393.5	380.1	-3.4	10.8	10.4	-0.4
Ontario	483.3	431.1	-10.8	8.1	7.1	-1.0
Manitoba	32.2	33.7	4.7	5.7	5.8	0.1
Saskatchewan	31.3	36.4	16.3	6.3	7.3	1.0
Alberta	93.2	101.3	8.7	6.0	6.2	0.2
British Columbia	210.8	185.9	-11.8	10.4	9.0	-1.4

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

	Feb. 1999	Mar. 1999	Feb. to Mar. 1999	Mar. 1998 to Mar. 1999	Feb. to Mar. 1999	Mar. 1998 to Mar. 1999
seasonally adjusted						
	'000		% change			
<b>All industries</b>	<b>14,664.0</b>	<b>14,634.8</b>	<b>-29.2</b>	<b>417.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,828.9</b>	<b>3,833.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Agriculture	408.3	411.7	3.4	-12.5	0.8	-2.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	283.8	264.0	-19.8	-42.7	-7.0	-13.9
Utilities	120.3	123.6	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.8
Construction	814.1	796.8	-17.3	68.4	-2.1	9.4
Manufacturing	2,202.4	2,237.2	34.8	56.5	1.6	2.6
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>10,835.0</b>	<b>10,801.4</b>	<b>-33.6</b>	<b>343.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Trade	2,278.4	2,275.2	-3.2	116.0	-0.1	5.4
Transportation and warehousing	742.9	744.3	1.4	37.6	0.2	5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	890.7	899.5	8.8	69.0	1.0	8.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	931.7	923.1	-8.6	64.8	-0.9	7.5
Management, administrative and other support	505.8	511.8	6.0	28.5	1.2	5.9
Educational services	950.4	942.4	-8.0	15.1	-0.8	1.6
Health care and social assistance	1,440.9	1,434.8	-6.1	-9.5	-0.4	-0.7
Information, culture and recreation	641.8	630.2	-11.6	7.0	-1.8	1.1
Accommodation and food services	927.2	912.7	-14.5	-21.1	-1.6	-2.3
Other services	749.5	746.1	-3.4	45.9	-0.5	6.6
Public administration	775.6	781.2	5.6	-9.5	0.7	-1.2
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,622.9	2,638.5	15.6	69.6	0.6	2.7
Private sector	12,041.1	11,996.3	-44.8	347.4	-0.4	3.0
Private employees	9,418.2	9,381.4	-36.8	190.1	-0.4	2.1
Self-employed	2,622.9	2,614.9	-8.0	157.3	-0.3	6.4

**Note:** The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is not comparable to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC80), which was previously used. Class of worker estimates have also been revised to conform to the standard set by the System of National Accounts. For more information, visit the Statistics Canada website at [www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/](http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/) under Changes to the LFS data for Industry, Occupation and Class of worker.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Legal aid expenditures and caseload statistics 1997/98

Canada's provincial and territorial legal aid plans spent \$454.6 million in 1997/98, down 15.2% from 1996/97. It was the third consecutive year in which legal aid spending declined.

Driving the decline was a 25.3% reduction in Ontario, where spending decreased by \$63.3 million. Ontario accounted for 78% of the overall decline in legal aid spending. Expenditures declined in seven other provinces and territories.

Direct legal service expenditures, which amounted to \$383.9 million, represented the majority of legal aid expenditures (84%). These expenditures included payments made to private law firms and the costs of legal service delivered by legal aid plan staff, including legal advice and representation to clients.

The demand for legal aid in Canada can be measured, in part, by the number of applications

received by the provinces and territories. In 1997/98, they received 801,904 applications for legal aid assistance, down 2.7% from 1996/97.

The number of approved applications declined for the fifth straight year. There were 482,204 applications approved for legal aid in 1997/98, down 5.4% from 1996/97.

The annual report, *Legal aid in Canada: Resource and caseload statistics, 1997/98* (85F0015XIE, \$20) and the new shelf table product *Legal aid in Canada: Resource and caseload data tables, 1997/98* (85F0028XIE, \$24) are now available. These products provide data on revenues, expenditures, caseload and personnel involved in the delivery of legal aid services in Canada. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023 or 1 800 387-2231).

### Legal aid expenditures and approved applications 1997/98

	Expenditures	1996/97 to 1997/98	Approved applications	1996/97 to 1997/98
	\$'000	% change		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>454,627</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>482,204</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Newfoundland	5,524	—	9,838	-9.6
Prince Edward Island	527	-11.1	1,274	5.3
Nova Scotia	10,111	-4.6	15,744	-4.7
New Brunswick <sup>1</sup>	3,551	-1.6	3,932	...
Quebec	108,856	-4.7	214,254	-10.8
Ontario	186,861	-25.3	115,620	3.3
Manitoba	15,747	4.6	17,009	-7.3
Saskatchewan	9,560	7.3	21,980	2.3
Alberta	22,342	-8.6	28,316	1.1
British Columbia	85,270	-12.1	51,871	-7.4
Northwest Territories <sup>2</sup>	5,397	5.3	1,321	...
Yukon Territory <sup>3</sup>	881	-0.7	1,045	...

— Too small to express.

... Figures not appropriate.

<sup>1</sup> Comparable approved application data are not available for New Brunswick.

<sup>2</sup> Comparable approved application data are not available for the Northwest Territories.

<sup>3</sup> Comparable approved application data are not available for Yukon Territory.



## Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending March 21, 1999

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending March 21, 1999, decreased 9.5% to 4.5 million tonnes from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.9%.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 372 000 tonnes, a 5.7% increase from the same period last year. The year-to-date figures are up 10.5%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 8.5% during the seven-day period. This brought the year-to-date total to 53.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.2% from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; [laroque@statcan.ca](mailto:laroque@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

February 1999

Chemical firms produced 183 740 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February, a 1.6% increase from 180 752 tonnes in February 1998.

Year-to-date production totalled 386 501 tonnes, up 2.6% from 376 761 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1999 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XIB, \$5/47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Randall Sheldrick (613-951-7199; [shelran@statcan.ca](mailto:shelran@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■



---

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

---

**Infomat - A weekly review****Catalogue number 11-002-XIE**

(Canada: \$3/\$109; outside Canada: US\$3/US\$109).

**Infomat - A weekly review****Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**

(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

**Sawmills and planing mills, January 1999****Catalogue number 35-003-XPB**

(Canada: \$12/\$114; outside Canada: US\$12/US\$114).

**Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,**

February 1999

**Catalogue number 46-002-XIB**

(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

**Labour force information**, week ending March 20, 1999**Catalogue number 71-001-PPB**

(Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

**Legal aid in Canada: Resource and caseload statistics**, 1997/98**Catalogue number 85F0015XIE**

(Canada: \$20; outside Canada: US\$20).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; and -XPB or -XPE denote a paper version.

---

### How to order publications

---

Simplify your data search with the *Statistics Canada Catalogue* (11-204-XPE, \$16; outside Canada: US\$16).

Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

**Order publications 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:

**1-800-889-9734**

Address changes or account inquiries:




**1-800-700-1033**

**To order a publication by mail write:** Statistics Canada, Circulation Management, Operations and Integration 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](mailto:order@statcan.ca) or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)), under the headings *Products and services*, *Downloadable publications*.

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

---

Catalogue 11-001E (PDF) (English) 11-001E (1) (584) (007) (4) (5)	
 <b>The Daily</b>	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997	
For release at 8:30 a.m.	
<b>MAJOR RELEASES</b>	
• <b>Urban transit, 1995</b> Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995</b> Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	4
<b>OTHER RELEASES</b>	
Help-wanted index, May 1997	3
Short-term Expectations Survey	2
Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997	12
Egg production, April 1997	12
<b>PUBLICATIONS RELEASED</b>	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](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Dan Smythe (613-951-1103, [smytdan@statcan.ca](mailto:smytdan@statcan.ca))

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088, [prevcha@statcan.ca](mailto:prevcha@statcan.ca))

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1999. 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.

---

## RELEASE DATES

---

**April 12-16**

(Release dates are subject to change.)

---

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New Housing Price Index	February 1999
14	Family income	1997
16	New motor vehicle sales	February 1999
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	February 1999

---