



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 7, 1999
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, April 1999** 2
Despite little change in employment in April, higher labour force participation led to a sharp jump in the number of people looking for work, pushing the unemployment rate up half a percentage point to 8.3%.

OTHER RELEASES

- Production and disposition of tobacco products, March 1999 7
- Asphalt roofing, March 1999 7
- Egg production, March 1999 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

RELEASE DATES: May 10 to 14 10



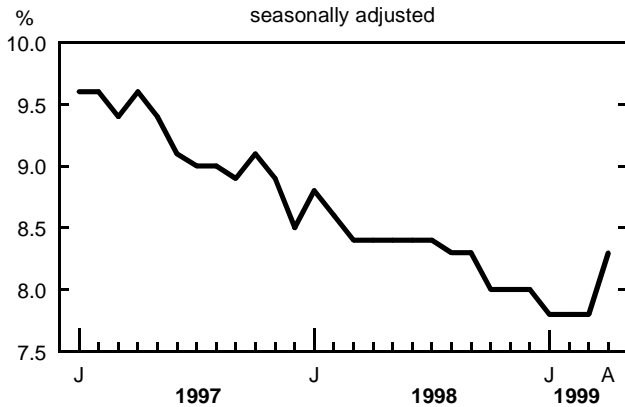
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

April 1999

After rising sharply in the last half of 1998, employment has levelled off since January and remained unchanged in April. A sharp jump in the number of people looking for work, most pronounced amongst youths, pushed the unemployment rate up half a percentage point to 8.3%. This increase in labour market activity caused the participation rate to rise to 66.0%, the highest since June 1993.

Unemployment rate



Large increase in the number of youths looking for work

Youth employment was unchanged in April. However, the youth unemployment rate jumped 1.4 percentage points to 15.7%. An increase of 42,000 in youth unemployment, closely split between teenagers and older youth, came as a large number of students began to look for work. This increase in labour force activity largely offsets declines in the previous two months.

The youth participation rate has been on an upward trend since June 1998, rising 3 percentage points to 64.1%. This increase recoups about one-third of the drop experienced during the previous nine years.

For the second month in a row, employment among adults was little changed. In the eight months prior to March, employment among adults had been following a strong upward trend with all of the increase in full-time work.

Notes to readers

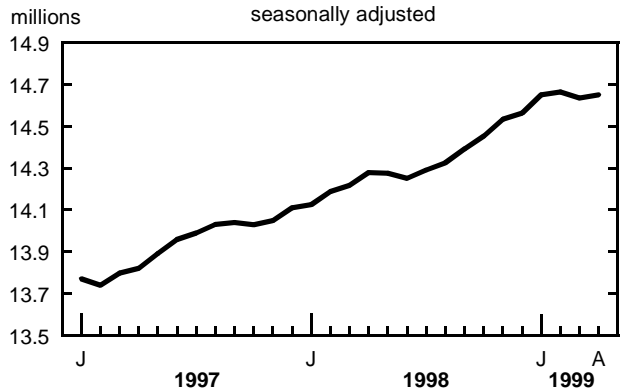
Three important changes have affected the Labour Force Survey estimates. First, the coding of industry estimates is no longer based on the 1980 Standard Industry Classification. Instead, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used. Second, the coding of occupation estimates has 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 at www.statcan.ca.

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 at www.statcan.ca under Concepts, definitions and methods or contact Marc Lévesque at 613-951-2793.

Employment



Despite little change in employment in April, unemployment among adults increased due to higher labour force activity. An estimated 39,000 more adults were looking for work in April, almost equally split between men and women. As a result, the unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 6.9% for adult men and 0.3 percentage points to 6.8% for adult women.

Full-time trend up and part-time is down

While the overall level of employment was little changed in April, the number of full-time workers continued to advance, increasing by 29,000. On a year-over-year basis, full-time employment is up 3.5% while part-time has declined 1.2%. As a result, the proportion of part-time jobs has edged down over the same period from 18.8% to 18.1%.

Employment up slightly in the service sector, down in goods

The estimated number of people working in the service sector rose 39,000 in April, mostly in accommodation and food services and health and social services. These increases were offset by 24,000 fewer workers in the goods-producing sector with small losses in both manufacturing and construction. After strong growth in 1998, construction employment has edged down in recent months. Despite a small loss in April, recent job growth leaves employment in manufacturing 80,000 higher than at the start of the year.

More jobs in the public sector in April

In April, employment rose 39,000 in the public sector, while falling slightly in the private sector (-24,000). In the last twelve months, the number of public sector jobs has increased 105,000 (+4.1%), while employment in the private sector has increased 267,000 (+2.3%). During this time, public sector employment has risen in health and social services as well as education, offset somewhat by a drop in public administration.

Increased participation pushes unemployment up in Ontario and Quebec

For the second month in a row, there was little change in employment in Ontario. However, strong job growth in the six months prior to March leaves employment up 172,000 (+3.1%) compared with a year ago. Despite little change in employment in April, higher labour force participation drove unemployment up 52,000, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.8 percentage points to 7.2%. Youths accounted for half of the increase in unemployment in Ontario.

In Quebec, employment was little changed while increased labour market activity pushed unemployment up 21,000. This caused the unemployment rate to rise half a percentage point to 10.4%. In the last year, employment in Quebec has risen 1.8% (+58,000).

Employment in Alberta increased by 9,000 in April, continuing the upward trend in that province. Despite a loss in the natural resources sector in Alberta, employment has increased 39,000 (+2.5%) in the last twelve months. Over this period, gains were made in several service-producing industries as well as in manufacturing and construction. In April, the unemployment rate in Alberta remained at 5.9%.

In Nova Scotia, the estimated level of employment jumped by 8,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 1.1 percentage points to 9.2%. The gain in April was concentrated in construction and some service industries.

The number of people in British Columbia with a job or a business fell 12,000 in April. Employment in this province grew through most of 1998 and into the beginning of this year, before falling in the last two months. Compared with a year ago, a drop in the number of construction and natural resources jobs has been more than offset by a rise in the service sector, leaving employment up 58,000 (+3.1%). In April, the unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points to 8.8%.

Employment and unemployment were little changed in the other provinces.

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

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at www.statcan.ca under *Daily news*.

For a summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending April 17, 1999 (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday June 4.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Nathalie Caron (613-951-4168), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. to Apr. 1999	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. to Apr. 1999
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,877.1	15,973.5	0.6	65.6	66.0	0.4
Newfoundland	248.9	249.2	0.1	56.0	56.1	0.1
Prince Edward Island	73.1	73.8	1.0	68.0	68.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	455.4	458.9	0.8	60.8	61.3	0.5
New Brunswick	375.0	376.8	0.5	61.8	62.0	0.2
Quebec	3,729.2	3,761.9	0.9	62.1	62.6	0.5
Ontario	6,160.0	6,206.0	0.7	66.9	67.3	0.4
Manitoba	584.5	587.9	0.6	67.5	67.8	0.3
Saskatchewan	510.0	513.7	0.7	66.4	66.9	0.5
Alberta	1,646.7	1,655.8	0.6	72.6	72.9	0.3
British Columbia	2,094.1	2,089.5	-0.2	66.0	65.8	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,634.8	14,650.1	0.1	60.5	60.5	0.0
Newfoundland	204.9	203.0	-0.9	46.1	45.7	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	62.2	62.9	1.1	57.9	58.5	0.6
Nova Scotia	408.5	416.5	2.0	54.5	55.6	1.1
New Brunswick	335.8	337.1	0.4	55.3	55.5	0.2
Québec	3,359.7	3,371.6	0.4	56.0	56.1	0.1
Ontario	5,766.0	5,760.1	-0.1	62.6	62.5	-0.1
Manitoba	552.9	554.9	0.4	63.8	64.0	0.2
Saskatchewan	477.8	480.7	0.6	62.2	62.6	0.4
Alberta	1,549.1	1,557.6	0.5	68.3	68.5	0.2
British Columbia	1,917.9	1,905.7	-0.6	60.5	60.0	-0.5
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,242.3	1,323.4	6.5	7.8	8.3	0.5
Newfoundland	43.9	46.2	5.2	17.6	18.5	0.9
Prince Edward Island	10.9	10.9	0.0	14.9	14.8	-0.1
Nova Scotia	46.9	42.4	-9.6	10.3	9.2	-1.1
New Brunswick	39.2	39.7	1.3	10.5	10.5	0.0
Québec	369.5	390.3	5.6	9.9	10.4	0.5
Ontario	394.1	445.9	13.1	6.4	7.2	0.8
Manitoba	31.6	33.0	4.4	5.4	5.6	0.2
Saskatchewan	32.2	33.0	2.5	6.3	6.4	0.1
Alberta	97.7	98.2	0.5	5.9	5.9	0.0
British Columbia	176.2	183.9	4.4	8.4	8.8	0.4

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

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Apr. 1998	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998 to Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998	Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998 to Apr. 1999
unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,360.0	15,747.2	2.5	64.2	65.0	0.8
Newfoundland	229.8	238.9	4.0	51.3	53.8	2.5
Prince Edward Island	68.5	70.8	3.4	64.0	65.9	1.9
Nova Scotia	444.7	450.2	1.2	59.6	60.1	0.5
New Brunswick	359.8	363.1	0.9	59.4	59.8	0.4
Québec	3,641.4	3,702.8	1.7	61.1	61.7	0.6
Ontario	5,945.8	6,133.4	3.2	65.4	66.5	1.1
Manitoba	570.6	581.8	2.0	66.2	67.1	0.9
Saskatchewan	501.8	508.2	1.3	65.8	66.2	0.4
Alberta	1,578.7	1,630.7	3.3	71.5	71.8	0.3
British Columbia	2,018.9	2,067.2	2.4	64.2	65.1	0.9
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,031.4	14,386.3	2.5	58.6	59.4	0.8
Newfoundland	185.3	189.9	2.5	41.4	42.8	1.4
Prince Edward Island	55.1	56.9	3.3	51.4	52.9	1.5
Nova Scotia	388.2	400.9	3.3	52.0	53.5	1.5
New Brunswick	303.2	316.1	4.3	50.1	52.1	2.0
Québec	3,252.9	3,309.3	1.7	54.6	55.1	0.5
Ontario	5,517.2	5,685.2	3.0	60.7	61.6	0.9
Manitoba	536.5	546.6	1.9	62.3	63.1	0.8
Saskatchewan	468.7	470.7	0.4	61.4	61.3	-0.1
Alberta	1,494.1	1,530.9	2.5	67.7	67.4	-0.3
British Columbia	1,830.2	1,879.9	2.7	58.2	59.2	1.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,328.6	1,361.0	2.4	8.6	8.6	0.0
Newfoundland	44.4	49.1	10.6	19.3	20.6	1.3
Prince Edward Island	13.5	13.9	3.0	19.7	19.6	-0.1
Nova Scotia	56.5	49.3	-12.7	12.7	11.0	-1.7
New Brunswick	56.7	47.0	-17.1	15.8	12.9	-2.9
Québec	388.4	393.6	1.3	10.7	10.6	-0.1
Ontario	428.7	448.2	4.5	7.2	7.3	0.1
Manitoba	34.1	35.2	3.2	6.0	6.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	33.1	37.5	13.3	6.6	7.4	0.8
Alberta	84.6	99.8	18.0	5.4	6.1	0.7
British Columbia	188.7	187.4	-0.7	9.3	9.1	-0.2

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

	Mar. 1999	Apr. 1999	Mar. to Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998 to Apr. 1999	Mar. to Apr. 1999	Apr. 1998 to Apr. 1999
seasonally adjusted						
	'000		change ('000)		% change	
All industries	14,634.8	14,650.1	15.3	371.9	0.1	2.6
Goods-producing sector	3,833.4	3,809.5	-23.9	47.2	-0.6	1.3
Agriculture	411.7	414.2	2.5	-21.4	0.6	-4.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	264.0	262.3	-1.7	-49.6	-0.6	-15.9
Utilities	123.6	124.5	0.9	3.5	0.7	2.9
Construction	796.8	787.0	-9.8	54.6	-1.2	7.5
Manufacturing	2,237.2	2,221.5	-15.7	60.2	-0.7	2.8
Services-producing sector	10,801.4	10,840.5	39.1	324.6	0.4	3.1
Trade	2,275.2	2,286.7	11.5	101.5	0.5	4.6
Transportation and warehousing	744.3	745.8	1.5	42.1	0.2	6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	899.5	893.8	-5.7	67.1	-0.6	8.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	923.1	925.4	2.3	50.2	0.2	5.7
Management, administrative and other support	511.8	515.3	3.5	31.5	0.7	6.5
Educational services	942.4	943.1	0.7	10.5	0.1	1.1
Health care and social assistance	1,434.8	1,449.1	14.3	-7.4	1.0	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	630.2	621.3	-8.9	-3.9	-1.4	-0.6
Accommodation and food services	912.7	932.7	20.0	10.1	2.2	1.1
Other services	746.1	753.0	6.9	48.1	0.9	6.8
Public administration	781.2	774.5	-6.7	-25.1	-0.9	-3.1
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,638.5	2,677.5	39.0	105.0	1.5	4.1
Private sector	11,996.3	11,972.5	-23.8	266.8	-0.2	2.3
Private employees	9,381.4	9,371.0	-10.4	141.3	-0.1	1.5
Self-employed	2,614.9	2,601.5	-13.4	125.5	-0.5	5.1

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

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

March 1999

Cigarette production by tobacco product manufacturers stayed at the previous month's level while sales increased substantially in March. Nonetheless, production remained well ahead of shipments and inventories expanded.

During March, 4.4 billion cigarettes were produced, the same volume as in February and down slightly (-1%) from March 1998. Year-to-date production reached 13.1 billion cigarettes, 5% more than the same period in 1998.

Shipments, which had dropped in February from an unusually strong level the month before, grew again in March. They increased 14% to 3.7 billion while remaining 8% below last year's level. Year-to-date shipments were 2% below the level at the end of March 1998.

Inventories expanded for a third consecutive month, growing 23% to 6.2 billion cigarettes at the end of March. This was 15% more than closing inventories of March 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1999 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; zylspet@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

March 1999

Production of asphalt shingles totalled 3 465 967 metric bundles in March, a 5.1% decrease from 3 653 050 metric bundles produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production amounted to 9 081 508 metric bundles, a 3.7% decrease from 9 430 113 metric bundles (revised) produced during the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27).

The March 1999 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998; grantdo@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Egg production

March 1999 (preliminary)

Preliminary egg production estimates for March are now available.

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production of eggs* (23-003-XPB, \$110), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039), Agriculture Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Infomat - A weekly review, May 7, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE
(Canada: \$3/\$109; outside Canada: US\$3/US\$109).

Infomat - A weekly review, May 7, 1999
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
March 1999
Catalogue number 32-022-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

Asphalt roofing, March 1999
Catalogue number 45-001-XIB
(Canada: \$5/\$47; outside Canada: US\$5/US\$47).

Refined petroleum products, January 1999
Catalogue number 45-004-XPB
(Canada: \$21/\$206; outside Canada: US\$21/US\$206).

Retail trade, February 1999
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB
(Canada: \$16/\$155; outside Canada: US\$16/US\$155).

Retail trade, February 1999
Catalogue number 63-005-XPB
(Canada: \$21/\$206; outside Canada: US\$21/US\$206).

New motor vehicle sales, February 1999
Catalogue number 63-007-XIB
(Canada: \$13/\$124; outside Canada: US\$13/US\$124).

Building permits, March 1999
Catalogue number 64-001-XIB
(Canada: \$19/\$106; outside Canada: US\$19/US\$106).

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 or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca), under the headings *Products and services*, *Downloadable publications*.

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

11001E (11-001E) (11001E) (11001E) (11001E)



Thursday, June 3, 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 60 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 noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **High-wire index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 13
- **EGG predictor, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 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. 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)

Head of Official Release: Chantal Prévost (613-951-1088, 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: MAY 10 TO 14

May 10 to 14
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	Quarterly Retail Commodity Survey	Third and fourth quarter 1998 & annual 1998
11	Monthly Survey of Large Retailers	February 1999 & annual 1998
12	New Housing Price Index	March 1999
13	Retirement savings through RPP and and RRSP	1991-1997
13	Deaths	1997
14	New motor vehicle sales	March 1999
14	Composite Index	April 1999
