



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, October 12, 2000

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour force update: New hirings and permanent separations, 1999** 2  
Atlantic Canadians flowed into and out of jobs or businesses at a higher rate than those in other regions of the country in 1999, according to new data from the Labour Force Survey. Ontario and British Columbia recorded the lowest rates among the provinces.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour force update: New hirings and permanent separations

1999

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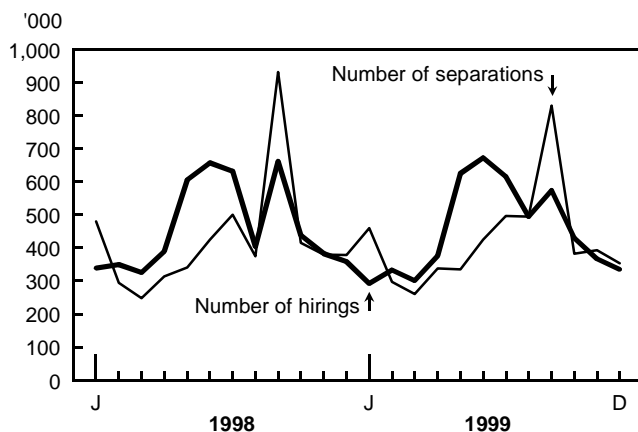
In addition to location, the degree to which people move into and out of jobs or businesses also varied with age and education, and from industry to industry.

Young people seem to set the tone for a dynamic labour market. The pace at which youths (those aged 15 to 24) moved into or out of jobs or businesses was much greater than that for adults 25 to 54 or older workers (55 and over).

Further, better-educated workers tend to change jobs somewhat less frequently. People with university degrees were less likely to be laid off than those with a high school education or less. On an industry basis, job stability was relatively low in the accommodation and food industry, in retail trade, and in construction.

Even the time of year has an impact, mainly because of turnover among young people. The most dynamic month is September, when students leave their summer jobs and some seasonal jobs come to an end. Hirings outnumber separations, however, at the beginning of summer.

Hiring goes up in summer months, separations are much higher in September



#### Note to readers

This release is based on articles in the third quarter issue of the publication Labour force update, available today. These articles present an overview of new hirings and permanent separations data available from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) and allow a better understanding of the degree to which people flow into and out of jobs or businesses.

Questions used to determine the level of new hirings and permanent separations across Canada have been included in the LFS since January 1998.

Each month the LFS determines the labour force status of each person during the survey reference week (usually the week containing the 15th day of the month). New hirings include those who started a new job or business between the end of the previous LFS reference week and the end of the current reference week.

Permanent separations include people who left a job or their business between the start of the previous reference week and the start of the current reference week. It is possible for a person to be identified as both a hiring and a separation in the same reference period.

As Labour force update will merge into Perspectives on labour and income (75-001-XIE, 75-001-XPE), this will be the last issue of Labour force update.

Just over 5.4 million hirings occurred in 1999, accounting for 28% of the total number of jobs held and businesses owned throughout the year (excluding second jobs or businesses).

In addition, there were an estimated 5.1 million permanent separations, that is, these individuals either quit or were permanently laid off. They represented 26% of the total number of jobs held or businesses owned throughout the year. Of these separations, 55% were the result of someone quitting.

#### Frequency of job changes varies from province to province

The frequency at which people flow into and out of jobs or businesses varies widely from province to province. Rates of hiring and separation are relatively high in some provinces and lower in others.

In 1999, the largest turnover in the labour force occurred in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, where 45% of jobs were occupied by someone newly hired to the position or who had recently started their business. Prince Edward Island also had the highest separation rate, also 45%, followed by Newfoundland at 41%.

In contrast, the Ontario and British Columbia work forces were far more stable. Ontario saw 1.8 million new

hirings last year, but this comprised only 25% of all jobs held or businesses owned during the year. This rate was lowest among the provinces, and nearly half that of Newfoundland. There were an estimated 1.7 million separations in Ontario, for a rate of 23%, also the lowest in the country.

In British Columbia, there were 638,000 new hirings, for a rate of 25%, and 609,000 permanent separations, for a rate of 24%.

To some degree, the high rates of hiring and separation in the four Atlantic provinces may reflect the uncertain nature of work in these provinces. Because employment in this region tends to be more temporary in nature, workers appear to compensate by changing jobs more frequently.

There is a close connection between the degree of temporary work and the degree of hiring and separation in Atlantic Canada. In Newfoundland, where hiring and separation are high, an estimated 28% of employees are employed only temporarily.

### Rates and number of hirings and separations by province 1999

	Hiring rate	Separation rate	Number of hirings	Number of separations
	%		'000	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>5,412.1</b>	<b>5,061.1</b>
Newfoundland	45.5	41.0	160.1	144.3
Prince Edward Island	44.5	44.7	45.3	45.3
Nova Scotia	34.8	31.5	212.7	192.4
New Brunswick	35.7	37.3	177.5	185.5
Quebec	28.1	24.9	1,291.2	1,143.4
Ontario	24.6	23.2	1,818.5	1,711.2
Manitoba	26.9	25.6	197.4	187.5
Saskatchewan	29.7	26.9	200.0	181.0
Alberta	30.6	30.1	672.1	661.5
British Columbia	25.5	24.3	637.5	608.9

### Youths set tone for dynamic labour market

Young people flow in and out of jobs at a relatively high rate.

In 1999, about 2.6 million hirings of young people aged 15 to 24 occurred, resulting in a hiring rate of 55%. This rate was almost twice the national average of 28% for hirings.

Similarly, there were 2.2 million permanent separations for youths in 1999, for a rate of 47%, again nearly twice the national average of 26%.

In contrast, the hiring rate among core-age workers, those 25 to 54, was about 20% in 1999, while the separation rate was only 19%. The rates were even lower for older workers (55 and over).

In general, individuals in each age group are at different stages in their career. Typically, young people change jobs more often, since they are just entering the labour market. Those in the core age group tend to keep a job or business over a longer period.

Among older workers (55 and over), the largest flow is into retirement, although some in this age group might opt for semi-retirement and then start a new job or business.

### Rates and number of hirings and separations by age and sex 1999

	Hiring rate	Separation rate	Number of hirings	Number of separations
	%		'000	
<b>Both sexes</b>				
15+	27.6	25.8	5,412.1	5,061.1
15-24	55.0	46.7	2,558.1	2,173.5
25-54	19.8	19.0	2,642.1	2,542.4
55+	13.0	21.2	211.9	345.1
<b>Men</b>				
15+	27.8	26.0	2,937.1	2,742.6
15-24	57.0	48.6	1,387.4	1,183.2
25-54	19.8	18.9	1,413.6	1,353.3
55+	13.8	20.9	136.0	206.1
<b>Women</b>				
15+	27.3	25.6	2,475.0	2,318.5
15-24	52.8	44.7	1,170.7	990.4
25-54	19.8	19.1	1,228.5	1,189.1
55+	11.8	21.6	75.9	139.0

### Largest number of hirings in trade and manufacturing

In 1999, the largest number of hirings occurred in retail and wholesale trade, and in manufacturing. Those two industries, plus the accommodation and food services industry, accounted for 40% of new hirings in Canada last year.

Hiring rates in food and accommodation reached 42% in 1999, well above the average of 28% for all industries. Hiring in this industry tends to peak in the summer months as restaurants, hotels and motels gear up to meet the demands of vacationers.

Hiring rates of 38% in construction and 30% in retail trade were also above average. However, the hiring rate in manufacturing last year was 24%, below average.

The arts, entertainment and recreation industry had the highest hiring rate last year, 47%. Most of the added hiring in this industry occurs at summer camps, swimming pools, golf courses and other sporting facilities where employment picks up dramatically in summer, especially for young people.

**Rates and number of hirings by industry  
1999**

	Hiring rate	Number of hirings
	%	'000
<b>All industries</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>5,412.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	35.6	273.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	23.9	54.9
Utilities	12.6	17.1
Construction	37.8	451.1
Manufacturing	23.9	664.5
Wholesale trade	23.1	134.2
Retail trade	29.6	754.3
Transportation and warehousing	23.1	214.7
Information and cultural industries	22.5	110.9
Finance and insurance	15.5	109.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	20.4	65.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	21.7	244.1
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	44.2	363.2
Educational services	20.1	249.3
Health care and social assistance	18.2	324.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	46.5	197.2
Accommodation and food services	41.7	647.7
Other services	32.3	339.7
Public administration	20.6	194.8

*Labour force update: New hirings and permanent separations (71-005-XPB, \$29/\$96) is now available. See *How to order products*.*

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325; fax 613-951-2869), Labour Statistics Division. ■

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### The waste management industry 1998

*The Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and government sectors, 1998* is now available. This report presents information on the quantities of waste disposed of in landfills and incinerators managed by governments and businesses, as well as the amount of waste generated and diverted from disposal. It also includes statistics on the preparation of materials for recycling or re-use, the operation of disposal facilities such as landfills and incinerators, as well as financial and employment characteristics of local governments and businesses that provided waste management services.

Governments and businesses disposed of 20.8 million tonnes of wastes in 1998, the equivalent of about 690 kilograms of waste for each Canadian. The 1998 total was equal to the 1996 level but down by more than 5% from 1994.

More than 29 million tonnes of waste was generated by all sources in 1998, representing 980 kilograms per capita; 30% of it was diverted from disposal. Generation from residential sources amounted to 330 kilograms per Canadian, of which 100 kilograms, or 30%, was diverted from landfills or incinerators.

Operating expenditures of surveyed municipalities and other government bodies providing waste management services totalled \$1.3 billion in 1998. Of this amount, about 59% represented payments to contracted waste management firms. The governments covered by the survey employed 6,890 people in waste management service activities.

The businesses in the waste management industry posted operating revenues of \$2.9 billion in 1998, while their operating expenditures reached almost \$2.5 billion. In addition, these firms invested more than \$319 million in capital expenditures, and employed more than 20,000 people.

*The Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and government sectors, 1998* (16F0023XIE, free), is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). On the *Products and services* page, choose *Downloadable publications (free)*. Paper versions of these publications are also available for a fee.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Information Officer and ask for the person responsible for the 1998 Waste Management Industry Survey (613-951-0297; fax: 613-951-0634), Environment Accounts and Statistics Division. ■

### Oils and fats August 2000

Production of all types of deodorized oils in August totalled 97 330 tonnes, an increase of 13.5% from 85 758 tonnes in July. Year-to-date production to the end of August was 748 522 tonnes, up 5.4% compared with 710 383 tonnes for the same period in 1999.

Domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 9 811 tonnes; deodorized shortening oil sales were 24 759 tonnes; and deodorized salad oil sales were 30 810 tonnes in August.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.**

The August 2000 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

### North American transportation in figures

A new report, *North American transportation in figures*, has been published by Statistics Canada in partnership with statistical agencies and departments in the United States, Mexico and Canada. The report was completed under the framework of the North American Transportation Statistics Interchange, a forum for improving transportation-related statistics.

Transportation is a critical link between Canada and the United States, its largest trading partner, and growing trade corridors link those countries with Mexico. This report provides a comprehensive set of statistical indicators of the use, performance and impact of transportation in North America. It includes more than 90 different data tables, supported by figures, maps and extensive technical documentation describing data categories and definitions relating to each country. The report covers a wide variety of transportation subjects across the three countries, including: transportation and the economy, safety, merchandise trade, freight activity, passenger travel, infrastructure, and energy and the environment.

This report is viewed as a best practice partnership for efforts to improve the comparability of transportation statistics among the three North American Free Trade Agreement partners. The document includes valuable information on the transportation sector and

transportation-related industries to help public and private decision-makers in North America.

Statistics Canada was one of several partner agencies helping develop the report, which was co-ordinated by the U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Other partner agencies included Transport Canada, the Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, the Instituto Mexicano del Transporte, and the Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática from México and the United States Census Bureau.

*North American transportation in figures* (50-501-XIE, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)) as well as those of the participating agencies listed above. Paper copies (50-501-XPE, free) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517; [paregil@statcan.ca](mailto:paregil@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and government sectors, 1998**  
Catalogue number 16F0023XIE  
(Free).

**Oils and fats, August 2000**  
Catalogue number 32-006-XIB (\$5/\$47).

**North American transportation in figures,**  
Catalogue number 50-501-XIE  
(Free).

**Labour force update: New hirings and permanent separations, Vol. 4, no. 3**  
Catalogue number 71-005-XPB (\$29/\$96).

**Employment, earnings and hours, July 2000**  
Catalogue number 72-002-XPB (\$32/\$320).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCD are electronic versions on compact disc.

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**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 9, 1997  
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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 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** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak, despite the rapid accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
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