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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

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MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey: Manufacturing industries

January 2000

According to the January Business Conditions Survey, manufacturers are quite optimistic about production prospects in the coming quarter. Nearly 9 in 10 manufacturers stated that they planned to increase or maintain production in the coming three months. This result is in line with the most recent monthly Survey of Manufacturing results, in which manufacturers' shipments rose 9.3% between November 1998 and November 1999.

Manufacturers also indicated that they remained satisfied with the level of new orders received and that they were not overly concerned with the level of finished product inventories on hand.

Manufacturers still quite optimistic about production prospects

In January, two out of every five manufacturers stated that they planned to increase production in the coming quarter. The proportion stating that they would decrease production fell from 20% in October to 14% in January, leaving the balance of opinion at +25, up 11 points. Manufacturers in the transportation equipment, primary metal and paper and allied products industries were the most optimistic on this score.

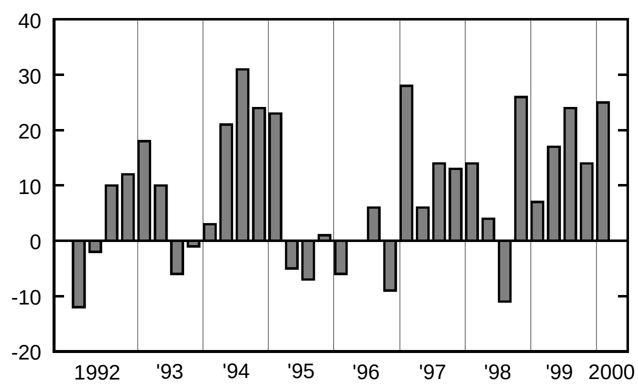
The balance of opinion (+25) was determined by subtracting the 14% of manufacturers who stated that production prospects for the coming three months would be "lower" than the preceding three months from the 39% who said that prospects would be "higher".

Note to users

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Balance of opinion for expected volume of production (next three months vs. last three months)



Manufacturers remained satisfied with the level of orders received

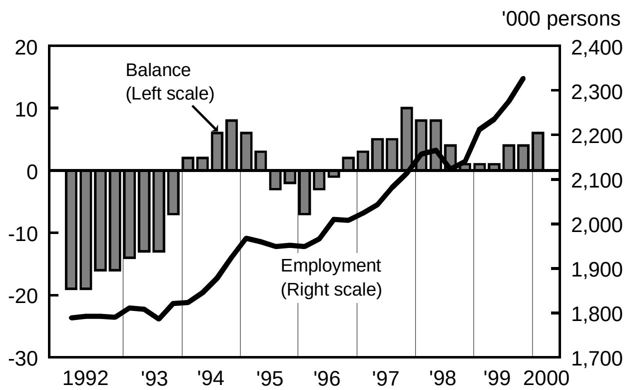
Manufacturers' balance of opinion concerning the current level of orders received remained practically the same at +20 in January, and some 91% of manufacturers stated that new orders would either remain at the current level or increase. Although the increase in satisfaction was observed in a number of industries, it was greatest in the transportation equipment and primary metal industries.

Manufacturers anticipated little change in employment levels

Some 72% of manufacturers stated that their workforce would be little changed in the coming three months, up slightly from the 68% recorded in the October survey. January's balance of opinion for employment prospects in the coming three months stood at +6, a slight increase of 2 points compared with the October survey.

The proportion of manufacturers stating that they would reduce their workforce was 11%, while the proportion of those stating that they would increase it was 17%. According to the Labour Force Survey, employment in manufacturing increased by more than 183,000 (+8.5%) in 1999.

Balance of opinion on employment prospects during the next three months; manufacturing employment (LFS)



The level of finished product inventories not a major concern for manufacturers

In the January survey, some 84% of manufacturers indicated that the current level of finished product inventories was about right. With 10% of manufacturers stating that inventories were too high and 6% stating that inventories were too low, the current balance of opinion stood at -4, up 3 points from the October survey.

Most manufacturers satisfied with current level of unfilled orders

Some 81% of manufacturers indicated that the current level of unfilled orders was about normal in January, up 6 points from October. Some 11% of manufacturers stated that the current level of unfilled orders was higher than normal and 8% stated that it was lower than normal, leaving the balance of opinion at +3. While lower than in the previous quarter, this level of satisfaction toward unfilled orders remains quite high. The Monthly Survey of Manufacturing revealed that manufacturers had $53.9 billion in unfilled orders in November.

Few impediments likely to slow production

In January, 88% of manufacturers reported an absence of production impediments, up 4 points compared with October. A shortage of skilled labour continued to be a concern for 6% of manufacturers. Two percent of manufacturers stated that a lack of working capital was a production impediment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-7092; *kuncrai@statcan.ca*), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Business Conditions Survey, manufacturing Industries
January 2000

	January 1999	April 1999	July 1999	October 1999	January 2000
	seasonally adjusted				
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	73	53	52	46	47
Higher	17	32	36	34	39
Lower	10	15	12	20	14
Balance	7	17	24	14	25
Orders received are:					
About the same	75	73	60	69	62
Rising	12	17	30	25	29
Declining	13	10	10	6	9
Balance	-1	7	20	19	20
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	81	78	74	75	81
Higher than Normal	7	9	13	17	11
Lower than Normal	12	13	13	8	8
Balance	-5	-4	0	9	3
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right	79	79	82	85	84
Too low	4	3	3	4	6
Too high[1]	17	18	15	11	10
Balance	-13	-15	-12	-7	-4
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little	73	69	70	68	72
Increase	14	16	17	18	17
Decrease	13	15	13	14	11
Balance	1	1	4	4	6
	unadjusted				
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	3	2	4	2	2
Skilled labour shortage	5	8	7	8	6
Unskilled labour shortage	0	1	0	2	1
Raw material shortage	2	1	3	3	2
Other difficulties	3	2	4	3	1
No difficulties	86	85	81	84	88

1 *No evident seasonality.*

■

Labour force update: An overview of the 1999 labour market

1999

Employment grew at a healthy pace for a third straight year in 1999, led by hiring in the manufacturing sector, particularly in the computer and electronic parts industries.

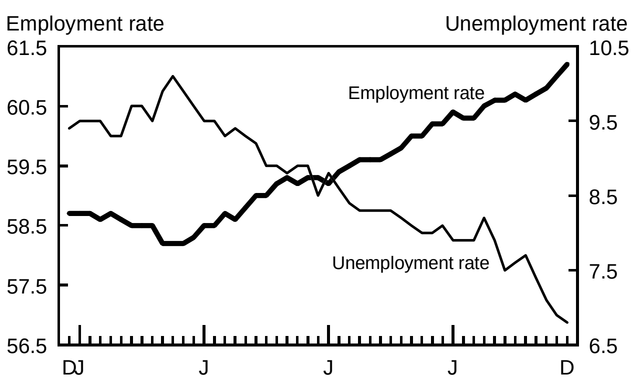
The number of Canadians who were working increased by 427,000 in 1999, up 3.0% from the previous year, according to a review of the 1999 labour market released today.

Much of this new employment was in manufacturing, where employment surged by 127,000, or 5.9%. Employment also grew strongly in a number of other industries.

Overall, by December, there were 14.7 million people working in Canada, 61% of the working-age population.

With the job gains came a drop in unemployment. By the end of the year, there were 191,000 fewer jobless people hunting for work, a decline of almost 15%. This drove the unemployment rate down from 8.1% at the start of the year to 6.8% in December, its lowest level since April 1976.

Strong employment growth in 1999 pushed up the employment rate and drove down the unemployment rate



On an annual average basis, employment rose 2.8% in 1999, much faster than the 1.8% forecasted in 1998 by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

In addition, for the third consecutive year, job growth was faster in Canada than in the United States. As a result, the gap between the American and Canadian unemployment rates has shrunk. After accounting for differences in measurement, on average, Canada's rate was 2.6 percentage points higher than the American rate in 1999. This compares with a difference of 3.1 percentage points in 1998.

Note to readers

This release is based on an analytical article containing a comprehensive report on the 1999 labour market which will be published in the Winter 2000 edition of Labour force update*, available shortly. This report updates major developments in the 1999 labour market, some of which were reported in the Labour Force Survey release in* The Daily *of January 7, 2000.*

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has undergone extensive revisions to reflect two important changes to the way in which labour market data are produced. As a result, all LFS estimates have been revised back to January 1976. This report uses these revised data. For more information on these revisions, visit Statistics Canada's Web site at www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/method.htm. Revised data are now available on CANSIM. Please read the CANSIM communiqué (www.statcan.ca/english/CANSIM/communique.htm) for more information on the impact of these changes.

Added manufacturing activity pushes up transportation and warehousing employment

With manufacturing activity increasing dramatically over the year, there was greater need for people who could ship products out of the factories and to the consumer. Because of an increase in truck transport employment, employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 50,000, a jump of 6.9%.

Construction employment also increased in 1999, up 44,000 (+5.8%) to build on strength the year before. However, because construction employment was hit hard during the recession of the early 1990s, the number of people working in this area is still below the peak of the late 1980s.

Between December 1998 and December 1999, retail and wholesale trade employment was up 72,000 or 3.3%. Wholesale trade merchants recorded steady increases throughout 1999.

Other areas of growth in 1999 include education (+45,000 or +4.7%), construction (+44,000 or +5.8%), professional, scientific and technical services (+37,000 or +4.2%), the management of companies, administrative and other support services (+36,000 or +7.5%) and accommodation and food services (+32,000 or +3.4%).

Growth concentrated among private sector employees

The number of employees in the private sector increased by an estimated 290,000 in 1999, the third consecutive year with gains in the range of 3.2%.

Self-employment, the other part of the private sector, increased by 46,000 or 1.9% in 1999, one of the smallest increases of the decade.

Added public sector hiring left the number of public employees up 91,000 (+3.4%). After falling for much of the 1990s, public sector employment has been climbing steadily since the middle of 1998.

Growth concentrated in full-time jobs

More than 97% of manufacturing jobs are full time. During a year of strong hiring in the manufacturing sector, it is no surprise that growth would be concentrated in full-time jobs.

In 1999, the number of people working full time increased by 511,000 or 4.4%. This was offset somewhat by a decline of 84,000 part-time jobs (-3.1%).

In contrast, in 1998, the increase in part-time jobs (+5.1%) outpaced the gain in full-time jobs (+2.1%).

The creation of full-time jobs can be seen as a sign of economic health since full-time jobs tend to be more secure, have higher pay and greater benefits. The average full-time wage rate in 1999 was $17.16, compared with $11.44 for part-time workers. Full-time wages were up 2.6% on average from the year earlier, more than double the increase in 1998.

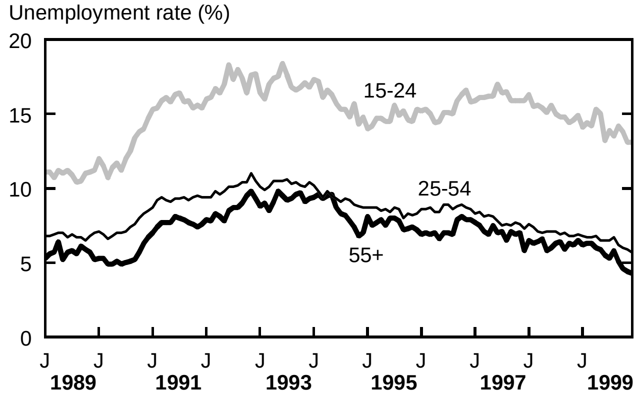
Employment increased among all major age groups

Employment increased among all major age groups in 1999. The largest increase in terms of absolute numbers occurred among men in the core working group aged 25 to 54, where employment rose by 134,000, up 2.3% from 1998. In 1999, the employment rate among core-age men increased for the third year in a row.

The increase in employment among core-age men exceeded this group's population growth, putting the proportion of men aged 25 to 54 with a job at 85.8%, up from 84.7% the year before. About half of their job gains came in manufacturing, but they also made gains in the wholesale trade and professional, scientific and technical services industries.

The next largest increase in employment occurred among people older than 55. Between December 1998 and December 1999, the number of older workers increased 112,000 (+7.9%), over three times the rate of increase in their population. By the end of 1999, the employment rate for older people was 24.4%, 1.3 points higher than it was a year earlier.

Unemployment rates falling among all major age groups



As with core-age men, 1999 marks the third consecutive year of strong employment growth for people 55 and older. Over the last three years the number of older workers has increased almost 20%, faster than any other age group and double the rate of increase for all workers during this time.

Older men accounted for two-thirds of the overall increase in older workers. The very large gains made by older people in the labour market in 1999 drove their unemployment rate down 2.2 percentage points to 4.3%, a rate last seen in November 1981.

With the increase in the number of women working in the core 25 to 54 age group (+94,000 or +1.9%), this group's unemployment rate fell; by December, the unemployment rate for core-age women was 5.6%, down from 6.5% a year earlier. Despite the fact that 86% of core-age women work in the service sector, much of their gains in 1999 occurred in manufacturing. However, they also made gains in health care and social assistance, a more traditional part of the economy for core-age women.

Two years of strong gains among young people

Employment among young people aged 15 to 24 continued to grow strongly in 1999, rising 87,000 or 4.0%. This came on the heels of a sharp increase of 128,000 (+6.3%) in 1998.

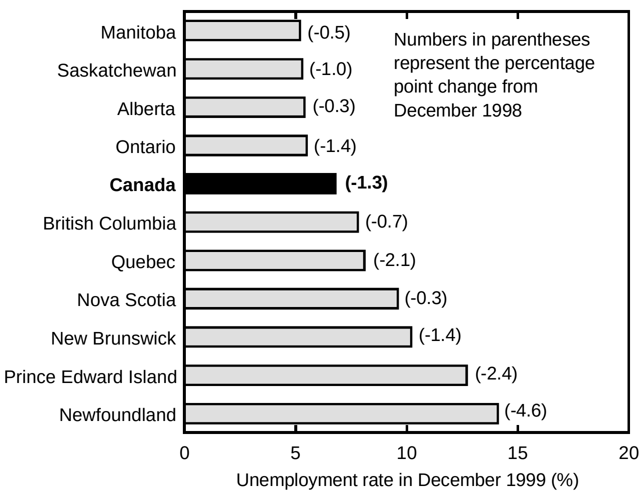
By the end of 1999, the proportion of youths with a job had increased more than any other group, rising from 53.9% to 55.6%. This was a vast improvement on the decade-low of 51.1% set in January 1998.

By far, the largest gain for young people occurred in the accommodation and food services industry. However, youth employment also rose in trade, construction and manufacturing. This growth drove down the youth unemployment rate from 14.9% at the outset of the year to 13.1% by December.

The provinces: Almost half of new employment created in Ontario

Almost half (46%) of the employment gains in Canada in 1999 occurred in Ontario, where employment rose by 198,200 or 3.6%. About 56,000 of these new jobs were in Ontario's manufacturing sector.

Unemployment rates fell in all provinces in 1999



Employment increased by 93,000, or 2.8% in Quebec. Hiring in factories accounted for about one-third of this increase. By the end of the year, the unemployment rate in Quebec was 8.1%, its lowest level since May 1976.

In British Columbia, 55,000 more people were working by the end of the year (+2.9%). During the second half of 1999, there was a strong recovery in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas and manufacturing, leading to a turnaround in overall jobs growth. As a result, B.C.'s unemployment rate declined from 8.5% at the start of the year to 7.8%.

In percentage terms, Newfoundland recorded the fastest rate of employment growth in Canada in 1999, a 6.8% increase, more than twice the national average of 3.0%. With this strong growth, Newfoundland's unemployment rate fell from 18.7% to 14.1%, although it was still highest among the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3492 and 3503.

The analytical article, "An overview of the 1999 labour market", from the Winter 2000 edition of *Labour force update* is now available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under *In depth*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325; *bowlgeo@statcan.ca*), Labour Force Survey. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

November 1999

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 12 942 500 cubic metres in November, up 3.3% from November 1998. Year-to-date receipts to the end of November 1999 (136 469 165 cubic metres) were down 3.7% over the same period in 1998. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in November (6 931 498 cubic metres) increased 3.3% from November 1998. Year-to-date receipts increased 0.9% to 72 178 668 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 906 068 cubic metres) increased 4.4% from November 1998, and pipeline imports (1 933 795 cubic metres) increased 21.6%.

Year-to-date exports (60 819 477 cubic metres) were down 8.1% from 1998. Year-to-date imports (18 846 215 cubic metres) increased 9.8%.

November deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 606 008 cubic metres, up 0.7% from 1998. November deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 8.8% to 605 167 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of November 1999 totalled 62 339 642 cubic metres, down 0.3% from the same period in 1998.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 181 and 591-595.

The November 1999 issue of *Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products* (55-001-XIB, $9/$86) 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 Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; *hardele@statcan.ca*), Energy Section, Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending January 7, 2000

Non-intermodal traffic loaded during the seven-day period ending January 7, 2000 increased 12.2% to 3.5 million tonnes compared with the same period in 1999. The number of cars loaded increased 14.2%.

Intermodal traffic tonnage totalled 285 000 tonnes, a 22.5% increase from the same period in 1999.

Total traffic increased 12.9% during the period.

Year-to-date figures for 1999 have been revised.

For more 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*), Transportation Division. ■

Economic overview of farm incomes: Poultry and egg farms

1996

The seventh bulletin in the series, *Economic overview of farm incomes*, which is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, is now available.

Economic overview of farm incomes offers farm financial information and analysis based on data from the Taxation Data Program and other agricultural surveys. The seventh bulletin provides a detailed analysis of poultry and egg farms, including information on farm-level revenues, expenses and net operating income before depreciation by revenue class and by province. Information on the concentration and specialization of production as well as on the physical characteristics of poultry and egg farms by revenue class is also included.

Economic overview of farm incomes: Poultry and egg farms (21-005-XIE, vol. 1, no. 7) is now available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) under *Products and services*, then *Downloadable publications (free)*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Lina Di Piétro (613-951-3171 or 1 800 465-1991; fax: 613-951-3868) or the Client Services Unit (613-951-5027), Agriculture Division. ■

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Economic overview of farm incomes: Poultry and egg farms, vol. 1, no. 7
Catalogue number 21-005-XIE
(Free).

Railway carloadings, vol. 76, no. 11
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE
(Canada: $8/$77).

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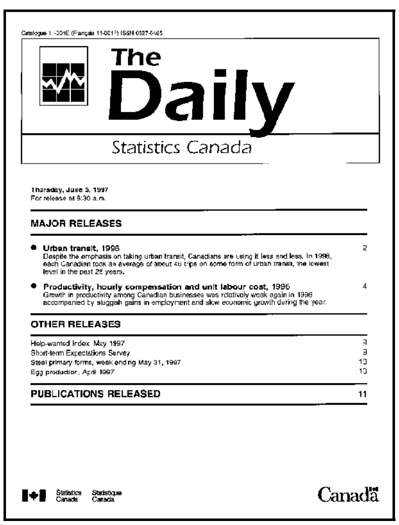
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