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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Year-end labour market review
2000

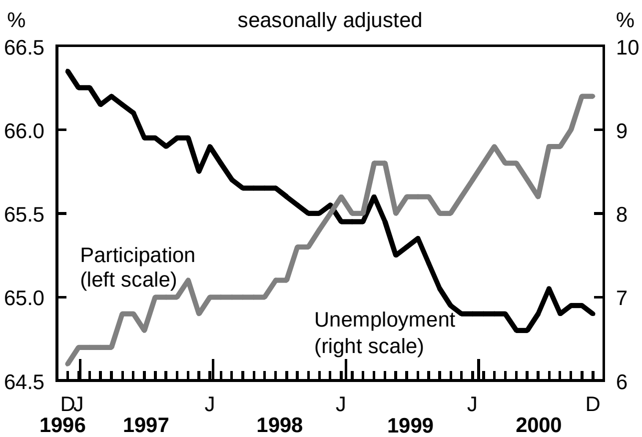
Employment grew at a strong pace for a fourth straight year in 2000. While manufacturers led the hiring in 1999, growth in employment in 2000 shifted from the goods sector to services.

For every additional worker in goods-producing industries in 2000, 10 people joined the service sector.

The number of working Canadians increased by more than 319,000 in 2000, up 2.2% from 1999. While this was strong growth, it was lower than the average increases of the previous three years.

Although growth in employment slowed in 2000, participation in the labour market climbed from 65.6% in December 1999 to 66.2% in December 2000. The unemployment rate fluctuated between 6.6% and 7.1%, ending the year where it began, at 6.8%.

Participation rate continued to climb, holding unemployment rate steady



The employment rate — the percentage of working-age people who were employed — climbed to 61.7% in December 2000, its highest level since the middle of 1990. This was an increase from 61.2% in December 1999.

Note to readers

This release is based on a comprehensive analytical article released today in the online edition of Perspectives on labour and income*. It updates major developments in the 2000 labour market, some of which were reported in the Labour Force Survey release in* The Daily *of January 5, 2001.*

Of the 319,000 new jobs in 2000, the vast majority, 263,000, were in full-time employment; the remaining 56,000 were in part-time. Full-time employment was up 2.2% and part-time 2.1%, whereas in 1999 part-time employment had actually declined.

Most new jobs were in the service sector

While manufacturing dominated employment growth in the labour market in 1999, more than 90% of new jobs in 2000 were in the service sector.

Employment in services grew by almost 293,000 (+2.7%) in 2000, compared with only 27,000 in the goods sector (+0.7%). In manufacturing specifically, employment grew at a more typical rate of 2.7%, just half the 1999 pace of 5.9%.

The surge in employment in services was the result of growth in retail trade and in high-tech service industries and occupations. More work in the service sector led to an increase in part-time work, a sharp reversal from 1999, when part-time work fell. In addition, the new jobs went primarily to women in the core age range of 25 to 54 and to young people, who are more likely than core-age men to work in this sector.

The largest employer in services, the retail and wholesale trade industry, led the sector's employment growth with 83,000 new jobs (+3.6%) in 2000.

It was followed by the information, culture and recreation industries, where employment increased by more than 64,000 (+10.1%). These industries include publishing and companies that provide Internet access services. This group also includes amusement, gambling and recreation, where jobs have doubled since the start of the 1990s to nearly 160,000.

Employment by industry

	Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	
	seasonally adjusted		
	’000	’000	% change
Total	**15,066.7**	**319.2**	**2.2**
Goods sector	**3,891.8**	**26.5**	**0.7**
Agriculture	347.5	-51.6	-12.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	277.7	2.4	0.9
Utilities	117.7	2.3	2.0
Construction	820.6	13.2	1.6
Manufacturing	2,328.4	60.2	2.7
Service sector	**11,174.9**	**292.7**	**2.7**
Trade	2,354.4	82.7	3.6
Transportation and warehousing	787.8	23.6	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	881.9	16.6	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical	988.6	62.1	6.7
Management, administrative and other support	559.2	41.7	8.1
Education	952.1	-49.6	-5.0
Health care and social assistance	1,523.7	51.8	3.5
Information, culture and recreation	700.6	64.4	10.1
Accommodation and food	965.7	15.1	1.6
Other	698.4	-10.5	-1.5
Public administration	762.4	-5.4	-0.7

Growth in services was also strong in professional, scientific and technical services, where employment rose by more than 62,000 (+6.7%). This area of the labour market was driven by computer design services, which employed almost 250,000 people at the end of 2000, only 6% of whom worked part time.

Strong private sector hiring

The increase in the number of employees in the private sector was unusually strong in 2000, jumping 376,000 (+3.9%).

After the recession of the 1990s, hiring in the private sector did not begin in earnest until the latter part of the decade. With the increase in 2000, the proportion of all paid employees in the private sector finally surpassed its 1989 peak. In November 2000, some 65.6% of all employed people worked as private sector employees, the highest proportion since at least 1976.

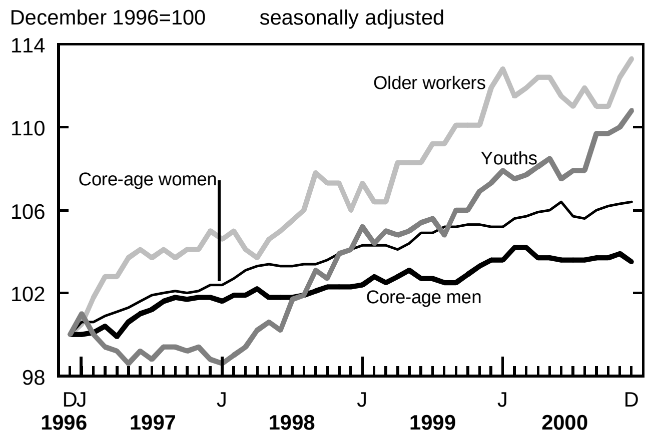
However, self-employment, the other part of the private sector, declined for the first year since 1986. An estimated 146,000 fewer people worked for themselves in 2000, a 5.8% decline. About one-third of the drop can be attributed to reduced farm employment.

For the second consecutive year, more people were working in the public sector. Employment in this sector rose 89,000, following a similar increase in 1999. The source of the advance was health care and social assistance; most of this growth occurred in hospitals, particularly among professional and nursing staff. Employment fell in both public administration and education.

Annual employment growth twice as strong among women

The growth in employment during 2000 was twice as strong among core-age women as it was among their male counterparts.

Employment rate grew most for youths and core-age women



Employment growth among people aged 15 to 24 was particularly strong in the last five months of 2000, bringing gains over the year to 90,000 (+4.0%). The bulk of the increase among youths was in retail trade. The December unemployment rate for this age group was 12.5%, down from 13.1% in 1999.

The type of employment growth often determines who is hired. In 2000, growth in the service sector would certainly appear to have led to more work for core-age women and youths, both of whom are more likely than core-age men to work in service jobs. Over the year, employment among women of core working age increased by 115,000 (+2.3%). This exceeded the population growth among this group, pushing their employment rate up 0.9 percentage points over the year to 74.4%.

The added hospital and retail trade employment was the driving force behind the increase in core-age female employment, although gains were also registered in other industries. More women were employed as sales managers and supervisors as well as nurses and teachers.

Following a gain of 134,000 (+2.3%) in 1999, employment growth among core-age men slowed to 58,000 (+1.0%) in 2000. Smaller manufacturing employment gains, along with a decline in agriculture, contributed to the slowdown. The increase was not enough to keep pace with population growth among this group, leading to a slight drop in their employment rate (at 85.7%, still higher than that of any other group).

Among workers aged 55 and older, the increase in employment of 56,000 (+3.6%) was concentrated among women who obtained work in retail outlets and hospitals. Almost one-quarter of those 55 and over were working in 2000, the highest rate since the start of the 1990s.

The provinces: Ontario steams ahead

Employment grew in every province in 2000, except for Newfoundland (-3.1%) and Saskatchewan (-1.0%).

Employment in 2000

	Annual average	1999 to 2000		Dec. 2000	Dec. 1999 to Dec. 2000	
	seasonally adjusted					
	'000	'000	% change	'000	'000	% change
Canada	**14,909.7**	**378.5**	**2.6**	**15,066.7**	**319.2**	**2.2**
Newfoundland	204.5	-0.4	-0.2	204.7	-6.5	-3.1
Prince Edward Island	64.5	3.2	5.2	65.3	1.6	2.5
Nova Scotia	419.5	10.9	2.7	425.6	11.7	2.8
New Brunswick	334.4	6.0	1.8	338.3	8.9	2.7
Quebec	3,437.7	80.3	2.4	3,451.4	25.8	0.8
Ontario	5,872.1	184.0	3.2	5,960.4	186.4	3.2
Manitoba	554.4	11.7	2.2	556.3	10.3	1.9
Saskatchewan	485.0	4.9	1.0	479.2	-4.7	-1.0
Alberta	1,588.2	34.9	2.2	1,613.0	41.3	2.6
British Columbia	1,949.1	42.7	2.2	1,972.5	44.3	2.3

Ontario accounted for 58% of total employment growth in the country. Employment in the province increased by 186,000 (+3.2%); 4 of every 10 of these jobs were in manufacturing. While manufacturing employment slowed in much of the rest of the country, it grew at a strong pace in Ontario, jumping 78,000 (+7.3%).

The strong job increase was enough to raise the employment rate in Ontario by 0.8 percentage points. But the province's unemployment rate also rose because of a surge in labour force participation. By the end of 2000, the unemployment rate in Ontario was 6.0%, half a percentage point higher than at the start of the year.

In Quebec, employment growth slowed following three years of gains averaging 3.0%. Employment rose by 26,000 (+0.8%) in 2000, just enough to keep pace with population growth. Even though employment growth slowed, unemployment remained at historically low levels for the province. By the end of the year, the unemployment rate had fallen to 8.0%, the lowest since early 1976.

British Columbia, the third most populous province, recorded an increase of 44,000 jobs (+2.3%). This pushed the employment rate up 0.6 percentage points to 60.6%, and reduced the unemployment rate to 7.1% from 7.8% over the year.

Alberta's employment growth has been the steadiest and most prolonged among the provinces. The year 2000 was the eighth consecutive year in which employment increased by more than 2%. By the end of the year, employment was up 41,000 (+2.6%), largely the result of growth in accommodation and food, construction and manufacturing. This pushed the unemployment rate down to 4.8% by December, 0.6 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

The analytical article "The labour market: Year-end review" is published in *Perspectives on labour and income, online edition*, Vol. 2, no. 1, (75-001-XIE, $5/$48), and 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; *bowlgeo@statcan.ca*), Labour Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators

Third quarter 2000

Service sector output grew twice as rapidly as goods sector output in the period from July to September. This was the first quarter in two years in which the services sector grew more rapidly than the goods sector.

Output in services climbed by 1.2% in the third quarter. This growth was primarily driven by private sector service providers, as services output in the business sector rose nearly three times faster than in non-business service industries. Among all services industries, growth in the third quarter was most rapid in computer and related services (+4.3%).

The growth in services was partly owing to higher consumer spending, as personal expenditures on services rose in nominal terms by 1.4% in the third quarter. Consumer spending on services rose fastest for communications services (+3.3%) and restaurants and accommodation services (+2.1).

After rising sharply last quarter, Canada's trade deficit in services fell $131 million to $1.6 billion in the third quarter. Although services exports slipped by 0.4%, imports fell by a more rapid rate of 1.2%. This quarter's overall slowdown in services trade was highly unusual — it was only the second time in 18 quarters that either exports or imports of services declined.

The services sector created 139,000 jobs from July to September, a 1.3% increase from the second quarter. All of this quarter's added services jobs were full-time positions. Third-quarter employment growth was strongest in those industries that benefit the most from summer weather and increased vacation travel: heritage institutions (+38.6%); amusement parks, arcades and other recreation services (+23.4%); and accommodation services (+13.3%). Conversely, with schools closed for the summer, educational services employment fell 11.9%.

Services output rose 4.4% in real terms in the third quarter of 2000 compared with the third quarter of 1999, matching the growth rate posted in the goods sector. The computer and related services industry led the way among services industries, expanding 14.2% year-over-year. In the same period, the telecommunication carriers and other telecommunication services industry's gross domestic product rose by 11.9%, owing in part to greater demand for wireless telecommunications, call feature services and data communications.

Since last year, the service sector has added 302,900 jobs — generating nearly 9 in every 10 new jobs in Canada. In addition, some 91% of these added services jobs were full-time positions. In absolute terms, job gains were highest in health care and social assistance (+80,800) and retail trade (+68,900). The most rapid rates of services job growth were in advertising and related services (+29.5%), information services and data processing services (+23.0%) and the gambling industries (+15.8%).

Services indicators also includes the feature article "Canada's funeral services industry in the 1990s." This article examines the funeral services industry's performance, cost structure, trends and some characteristics of its work force.

The third quarter 2000 edition of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, $26/$87; 63-016-XPB, $35/$116) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information about "Canada's funeral services industry in the 1990s," contact Michelle Rotermann (613-951-4558; *rotemic@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division. For more information about *Services indicators*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; *littdon@statcan.ca*), Services Industries Division. ■

Steel primary forms

November 2000

Steel primary forms production for November totalled 1 306 010 metric tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from 1 311 974 tonnes in November 1999.

Year-to-date production reached 15 390 091 tonnes, up 4.2% from 14 774 007 tonnes in the same period of 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; *Houlejm@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

November 2000

Rolled steel shipments totalled 1 307 628 metric tonnes in November, up 6.1% from 1 232 707 tonnes in October but down 0.8% from 1 318 778 tonnes in November 1999.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of November were 13 925 630 tonnes, up 0.9% from 13 799 762 tonnes in the same period of 1999.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jean-Marie Houle (613-951-4925; *houlejm@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

October 2000

The freight loaded by railways in Canada during October totalled 21.9 million metric tonnes, excluding intermodal traffic, an increase of 0.3% from October 1999. The intermodal tonnage, made up of containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, was up 6.6% compared with the October 1999 to 2.3 million metric tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1430.

The October issue of *Railway carloadings (monthly)* (52-001-XIE, $8/$77) 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 J.R. Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; *laroque@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

Mental health statistics

1996/97 and 1997/98

The rate at which patients were discharged for mental disorders from general and psychiatric hospitals in Canada continued to decline in 1997/98, down 1% from the previous year and 6% from 1994/95. In 1997/98, the discharge rate was 680 per 100,000 population. A total of 204,425 mental disorder discharges were reported in 1997/98; general hospitals accounted for 86% of these discharges.

The total number of days that patients stayed in hospital for mental disorders declined to 11.2 million days in 1997/98. This represents a drop of 9% from the 12.3 million days reported in 1996/97. A reduction in the number of days spent in general hospitals was responsible for the entire decline.

The overall average length of stay for a mental disorder in 1997/98 fell to 55.0 days, down from 59.5 the previous year. Psychiatric hospitals had a significantly higher length of stay, 254.5 days, compared with 22.9 days in general hospitals. Psychiatric hospitals are more likely to treat patients with more serious mental disorders that often require longer periods of care. The average length of stay for a mental disorder is considerably higher than the 8.9-day average stay for all hospitalizations (e.g., cancer, respiratory and circulatory disorders).

The Canadian Institute for Health Information has been responsible for the collection of mental health data since fiscal 1994/95. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Karen McCarthy (613-241-7860, ext. 4026: fax: 613-241-8120) at CIHI. For historical information, contact the Client Custom Services Unit (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. ■

Internet by cable

1999

The second issue of the Connectedness series (56F0004MIE01002, free), *Internet by cable*, is now available. This paper elaborates on an article published on the subject of Internet by cable in the Daily on August 25, 2000. It contains indicators that describe the deployment of the necessary cable infrastructure, and the degree to which Canadians use Internet by cable. The paper also looks at market penetration, industry concentration, growth prospects and the planned provision of such services.

Internet by cable can be downloaded from Statistics Canada’s Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Products and services page*, choose *Research papers (free)*, then *Communications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; *daniel.april@statcan.ca*), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Rental and leasing services industries

1998

Data on Automotive equipment rental and leasing (NAICS 5321), Consumer goods rental (NAICS 5322, 5323) and Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing (NAICS 5324) are now available for 1998.

The statistics will be available on CANSIM II at a later date. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Horsley (613-951-0440), Services Industries Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Primary iron and steel, November 2000
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB ($5/$47).

Railway carloadings (monthly), October 2000
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE ($8/$77).

Internet by cable, 1999
Catalogue number 56F0004MIE01002
(Free).

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, Fourth quarter 1999
Catalogue number 57-003-XPB ($43/$141).

Consumer Price Index, December 2000
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB ($11/$103).
Available at 7 am Thursday, January 18.

New motor vehicle sales, November 2000
Catalogue number 63-007-XIB ($13/$124).

Services indicators, Third quarter 2000
Catalogue number 63-016-XIB ($26/$87).

Services indicators, Third quarter 2000
Catalogue number 63-016-XPB ($35/$116).

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

Perspectives on labour and income, online edition, January 2001, Vol. 2, no. 1
Catalogue number 75-001-XIE ($5/$48).

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

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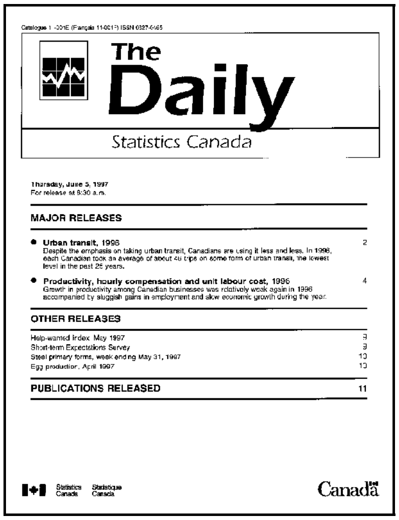
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **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.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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