



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, September 2001**
 Employment rose slightly (+20,000) in September after three consecutive months of small declines totalling 35,000. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.2%.

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- **September estimates of production of principal field crops, 2001**
 Drought conditions throughout most of Canada during July and August have significantly reduced yields on all crops compared with 2000. Production estimates for 2001 are also down sharply from the July report on production of principal field crops.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

September 2001

Employment rose slightly (+20,000) in September after three consecutive months of small declines totalling 35,000. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.2%.



More women worked in September while youth employment continued to weaken

Among adult women (25 and over), employment increased by 30,000, as full-time job gains (+53,000) more than offset a decline in part-time (-23,000). Their unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.0%. Despite the job gain in September, employment among adult women was up only 34,000 (+0.6%) since the start of 2001.

Employment among youths (15 to 24) edged down 13,000 in September, the third decline in four months, bringing losses since May to 40,000. In September, their unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 13.1%.

Employment among adult men was little changed in September. In the first nine months of 2001, employment grew by 39,000 (+0.6%). In September, their unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 6.0%.

In September, full-time employment rose by 52,000, adding to the strong gain in August. The gains in August and September followed almost a year of little change in full-time employment.

Note to readers

The terrorist attacks that took place in New York and Washington on September 11 occurred during the reference week (September 9 to 15) of the Labour Force Survey.

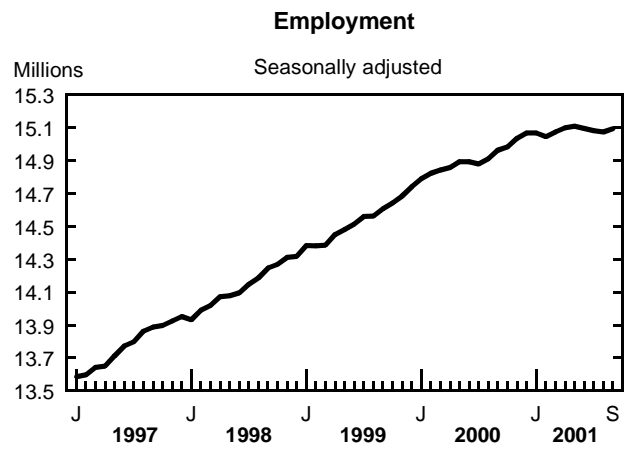
The Labour Force Survey considers people who worked at any time during the reference week to be employed, even if they were laid off at some point during the week. So, during the week of the 11th, those who worked early in the week but who were told not to come into work following the attacks would all be considered employed. As a result, most of the impact of the attacks on employment and unemployment is not reflected in the September estimates.

The effect of the terrorist activities was more evident in a sharp increase in days lost, particularly in certain industries. During the week of the 11th, more than 136,000 people missed part of the work week for "other" reasons, about 83,000 more than average. The industries where the most time was lost tended to be concentrated in downtown locations (e.g., banking) or near airports (air transportation).

Even though hours were lost in many industries, some workers put in longer hours than usual. As well, full-time job gains were made in other parts of the economy, resulting in a slight increase in total actual hours worked during the week of the 11th (+0.4% seasonally adjusted).

For more information on how the terrorist attacks affected the labour market the week of the 11th, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325; geoff.bowlby@statcan.ca).

Part-time employment fell by 32,000 in September, the fourth consecutive decline; this brought losses since May to 98,000.



Industry summary

In September, employment increased by 16,000 in trade, all in Ontario. Following weakness in the first quarter, employment in trade rose in five of the previous six months (+47,000).

Employment also rose in "other services" (+26,000). Despite September's increase, employment in "other services" was about the same as at the end of 2000.

Employment in September also edged up in professional, scientific and technical services (+13,000), education services (+11,000) and construction (+8,000).

The slight employment advance in professional, scientific and technical services in September followed losses of 53,000 in the previous four months.

Employment in accommodation and food services fell by 31,000 in September, almost exclusively in the restaurant sector. This sharp drop more than offset the increase of 26,000 seen over the previous nine months.

In September, employment in information, culture and recreation fell by 20,000, mostly in the recreation sector. The drop in September offset gains in the previous two months, and left employment in the industry at about the same level as the start of the year.

Employment also declined in transportation and warehousing (-14,000) in September. With air and truck transportation employment unchanged, ground passenger transportation was the main source of employment decline in the industry.

Employment in agriculture continued its downward trend (-5,000), bringing losses so far in 2001 to 26,000 (-7.4%).

Employment in manufacturing was little changed for the third consecutive month, following losses of 53,000 jobs in the first half of 2001.

Slightly more private sector employees

The number of private sector employees edged up 17,000 in September. This followed declines totalling 36,000 in the previous three months. In the first nine months of 2001, the number of private sector employees rose by 96,000 (+1.0%).

The number of self-employed was unchanged in September, leaving losses in the first nine months of the year at 55,000 (-2.3%).

The number of public sector employees was little changed in September, down 14,000 (-0.5%) since the start of 2001.

Provincial summary

Following six months of little overall change, employment in Quebec rose by 24,000 in September.

The largest employment increases were in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+13,000) and in health care and social assistance (+7,000). The unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.4%, as job growth was accompanied by a similar increase in labour force participation.

Employment edged down slightly in Ontario (-9,000) in September. Declines were concentrated in information, culture and recreation (-16,000), transportation and warehousing (-13,000) and accommodation and food services (-11,000). From May, when the recent weakness in the province became evident, to September, overall employment fell by 26,000. In September, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.6%.

Employment advanced by 6,000 in Manitoba in September, bringing employment in the province to about the same level as at the start of the year. An increase in labour force participation left the unemployment rate at 5.3%, up 0.1 percentage points.

Employment rose slightly in Alberta (+5,000), bringing gains so far in 2001 to 26,000. The oil and gas sector accounted for most of the employment increase this year. The unemployment rate fell to 4.0% (-0.3 percentage points), the lowest since 1981.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 8,000 in September, primarily in agriculture. This employment loss offsets gains of the previous three months and brought employment in the province 10,000 below the level at the start of 2001. The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 5.8%.

Employment was little changed in the other provinces in September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 2790001-2790023.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest LFS*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending September 15 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, November 2.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). For analytical information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2001	September 2001	August to September 2001	August 2001	September 2001	August to September 2001
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,246.8	16,256.7	0.1	65.9	65.8	-0.1
Newfoundland	253.4	250.6	-1.1	57.7	57.1	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	74.6	74.8	0.3	67.4	67.6	0.2
Nova Scotia	468.9	470.6	0.4	62.4	62.6	0.2
New Brunswick	375.1	376.5	0.4	61.9	62.1	0.2
Quebec	3,792.4	3,817.4	0.7	63.3	63.7	0.4
Ontario	6,388.3	6,377.7	-0.2	67.4	67.2	-0.2
Manitoba	583.3	589.8	1.1	67.6	68.3	0.7
Saskatchewan	502.9	497.9	-1.0	66.1	65.4	-0.7
Alberta	1,707.5	1,706.6	-0.1	72.0	71.8	-0.2
British Columbia	2,100.4	2,094.9	-0.3	63.9	63.7	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,074.0	15,093.6	0.1	61.1	61.1	0.0
Newfoundland	213.2	212.0	-0.6	48.6	48.3	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	65.5	66.0	0.8	59.2	59.6	0.4
Nova Scotia	423.0	425.6	0.6	56.3	56.6	0.3
New Brunswick	333.1	333.8	0.2	55.0	55.0	0.0
Quebec	3,473.2	3,497.1	0.7	58.0	58.3	0.3
Ontario	5,967.5	5,958.6	-0.1	62.9	62.7	-0.2
Manitoba	553.0	558.7	1.0	64.1	64.7	0.6
Saskatchewan	476.9	468.9	-1.7	62.7	61.6	-1.1
Alberta	1,633.6	1,638.9	0.3	68.8	68.9	0.1
British Columbia	1,935.0	1,934.1	0.0	58.9	58.8	-0.1
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,172.9	1,163.2	-0.8	7.2	7.2	0.0
Newfoundland	40.2	38.7	-3.7	15.9	15.4	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	9.0	8.8	-2.2	12.1	11.8	-0.3
Nova Scotia	45.9	45.0	-2.0	9.8	9.6	-0.2
New Brunswick	42.0	42.6	1.4	11.2	11.3	0.1
Quebec	319.2	320.3	0.3	8.4	8.4	0.0
Ontario	420.8	419.1	-0.4	6.6	6.6	0.0
Manitoba	30.3	31.1	2.6	5.2	5.3	0.1
Saskatchewan	26.1	28.9	10.7	5.2	5.8	0.6
Alberta	73.9	67.7	-8.4	4.3	4.0	-0.3
British Columbia	165.4	160.9	-2.7	7.9	7.7	-0.2

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	September 2000	September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001	September 2000	September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,057.8	16,236.5	1.1	65.9	65.8	-0.1
Newfoundland	250.7	253.9	1.3	57.0	57.9	0.9
Prince Edward Island	74.7	75.7	1.3	67.9	68.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	461.7	470.3	1.9	61.6	62.5	0.9
New Brunswick	378.7	380.0	0.3	62.6	62.7	0.1
Quebec	3,763.5	3,823.2	1.6	63.3	63.8	0.5
Ontario	6,241.5	6,344.3	1.6	67.0	66.8	-0.2
Manitoba	585.4	591.6	1.1	68.0	68.6	0.6
Saskatchewan	511.4	499.6	-2.3	66.9	65.7	-1.2
Alberta	1,672.1	1,703.4	1.9	71.9	71.6	-0.3
British Columbia	2,118.2	2,094.6	-1.1	65.3	63.7	-1.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,047.0	15,167.2	0.8	61.8	61.4	-0.4
Newfoundland	214.0	219.7	2.7	48.7	50.1	1.4
Prince Edward Island	68.4	69.0	0.9	62.2	62.3	0.1
Nova Scotia	422.0	429.7	1.8	56.3	57.1	0.8
New Brunswick	348.8	345.6	-0.9	57.7	57.0	-0.7
Quebec	3,477.3	3,528.6	1.5	58.5	58.9	0.4
Ontario	5,901.5	5,950.3	0.8	63.4	62.7	-0.7
Manitoba	561.9	563.8	0.3	65.3	65.3	0.0
Saskatchewan	487.0	474.2	-2.6	63.8	62.3	-1.5
Alberta	1,597.6	1,642.3	2.8	68.7	69.1	0.4
British Columbia	1,968.5	1,944.1	-1.2	60.7	59.1	-1.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,010.8	1,069.3	5.8	6.3	6.6	0.3
Newfoundland	36.7	34.2	-6.8	14.6	13.5	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	6.3	6.7	6.3	8.4	8.9	0.5
Nova Scotia	39.6	40.7	2.8	8.6	8.7	0.1
New Brunswick	29.9	34.4	15.1	7.9	9.1	1.2
Quebec	286.2	294.6	2.9	7.6	7.7	0.1
Ontario	340.0	394.1	15.9	5.4	6.2	0.8
Manitoba	23.5	27.8	18.3	4.0	4.7	0.7
Saskatchewan	24.4	25.4	4.1	4.8	5.1	0.3
Alberta	74.5	61.1	-18.0	4.5	3.6	-0.9
British Columbia	149.7	150.5	0.5	7.1	7.2	0.1

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

	August 2001	September 2001	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,074.0	15,093.6	19.6	130.6	0.1	0.9
Goods-producing sector	3,880.7	3,881.2	0.5	28.2	0.0	0.7
Agriculture	326.8	321.7	-5.1	-37.2	-1.6	-10.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	300.9	303.2	2.3	18.6	0.8	6.5
Utilities	128.7	123.4	-5.3	6.7	-4.1	5.7
Construction	839.5	847.7	8.2	25.7	1.0	3.1
Manufacturing	2,284.7	2,285.2	0.5	14.3	0.0	0.6
Services-producing sector	11,193.2	11,212.4	19.2	102.4	0.2	0.9
Trade	2,369.7	2,385.4	15.7	40.7	0.7	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	786.9	772.8	-14.1	4.7	-1.8	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	870.0	876.5	6.5	13.2	0.7	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	956.3	969.6	13.3	8.3	1.4	0.9
Management, administrative and other support	562.4	566.6	4.2	4.4	0.7	0.8
Educational services	958.0	968.8	10.8	-4.3	1.1	-0.4
Health care and social assistance	1,543.6	1,553.0	9.4	17.1	0.6	1.1
Information, culture and recreation	725.6	705.3	-20.3	26.2	-2.8	3.9
Accommodation and food services	982.3	951.4	-30.9	-9.3	-3.1	-1.0
Other services	673.2	699.2	26.0	3.4	3.9	0.5
Public administration	765.3	763.8	-1.5	-2.0	-0.2	-0.3
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,818.9	2,821.1	2.2	-13.8	0.1	-0.5
Private sector	12,255.0	12,272.5	17.5	144.3	0.1	1.2
Private employees	9,946.2	9,963.2	17.0	219.6	0.2	2.3
Self-employed	2,308.8	2,309.3	0.5	-75.3	0.0	-3.2

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	September 2001	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001	September 2001	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001	September 2001	August to September 2001	September 2000 to September 2001
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,093.6	19.6	130.6	8,118.4	-3.2	54.0	6,975.2	22.8	76.6
Full-time	12,417.2	51.8	192.3	7,278.5	-5.0	57.7	5,138.7	56.8	134.6
Part-time	2,676.4	-32.1	-61.7	840.0	1.9	-3.6	1,836.4	-34.1	-58.1
15-24	2,298.4	-13.0	-17.9	1,177.1	-5.6	-6.6	1,121.3	-7.4	-11.3
25+	12,795.2	32.6	148.6	6,941.3	2.4	60.6	5,853.9	30.3	87.9
25-54	11,163.5	15.9	73.4	5,971.3	5.4	22.4	5,192.2	10.5	51.0
55+	1,631.7	16.8	75.2	970.0	-3.0	38.2	661.7	19.8	36.9

September estimates of production of principal field crops 2001

Drought conditions throughout most of Canada during July and August have significantly reduced yields on all crops compared with 2000. Production estimates for 2001 are also down sharply from the July report on production of principal field crops.

September estimates of production

Crop	2000	2001	2000 to 2001
	Millions of tonnes		% change
Total wheat	26.8	20.7	-23
Spring wheat	19.4	16.2	-16
Barley	13.5	11.1	-18
Grain corn ¹	6.5	7.6	17
Canola	7.1	4.8	-32
Durum wheat	5.6	2.9	-48
Oats	3.4	2.8	-18
Field peas	2.9	2.2	-24
Soybeans ¹	2.7	2.0	-26
Flaxseed	0.7	0.7	0
Rye	0.3	0.2	-33

¹ Quebec and Ontario only.

Western Canada was hit hard this summer with high temperatures and very low precipitation. Southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta suffered the most severe weather conditions this summer, resulting in significantly lower production. There were small areas that escaped these conditions in northern Saskatchewan and the Peace River region of Alberta. Manitoba saw unusual conditions—excessive moisture reduced yields in the southeastern part of the province and dry conditions affected production in the southwest.

Ontario also saw lower yields on some major crops due to a lack of precipitation throughout the growing season. Soybeans were the hardest hit; production was down 26% from 2000.

Feed grain production and supply has been tight in 2001, forcing the feed and livestock industries to use substitutes and draw grain supplies from greater distances.

The lower overall production of all grains will create a challenging environment for grain companies this year, as they struggle to maintain throughput volumes and market share.

Grain producers, already struggling with lacklustre export demand and depressed commodity prices, will face the additional burden of a low production year.

Barley production drops from drought conditions

Barley production is expected to decline 18% to 11.1 million metric tonnes, down from 13.5 million

Note to readers

The September Crops Survey of 16,900 farm operators was conducted by telephone interviews between September 6 and September 13. Farmers were asked to report their seeded areas, harvested areas, and yields of major grains, oilseeds and specialty crops.

tonnes in 2000 and below the ten-year average of 12.9 million tonnes. Seeded acreage was 12.4 million acres, down 1% from 2000. However drought conditions in Saskatchewan, Alberta and western Manitoba sharply decreased yields and reduced the number of harvested acres. The average yield dropped to 47.2 bushels per acre compared with the ten-year average of 55.5. The low barley production will do little to rebuild the tight stock situation now facing the feed, livestock, and malting industries in Western Canada.

Saskatchewan accounted for most of the reduction; barley production there fell 1.9 million tonnes. The lower production was mainly due to an average yield of 38.2 bushels per acre compared with 51.3 in 2000 and a ten-year average of 50.7.

Canola production plummets

Canola production is estimated at 4.8 million tonnes, down 32% from 7.1 million tonnes in 2000. Seeded acreage was down 18% to 9.9 million acres due to dry conditions, large inventories, and lacklustre demand from export markets as well as domestic crushers. The average yield for canola was 22.3 bushels per acre, compared with 26.4 in 2000 and a ten-year average of 24.4.

Growing conditions were slightly better in the northern areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan—the main canola production areas—which tempered the decline in canola production. Although yields were down, most of the reduction was a result of decreased plantings.

Wheat production is the lowest since the drought of 1988

Total wheat production including durum is estimated at 20.7 million tonnes down 23% from 26.8 million tonnes in 2000. Seeded acreage was up 4% to 28.5 million acres but the average yield was down 23% to 28.0 bushels per acre.

Red spring wheat production suffers from dry conditions

Production of red spring wheat was 13.7 million tonnes, down 16% from 16.3 million tonnes in 2000, despite a 12% increase in seeded acreage. Drought

conditions in Western Canada brought the average yield down to 26.5 bushels per acre, compared with 34.6 in 2000.

Saskatchewan accounted for nearly 1.3 million tonnes of the loss in red spring wheat production. Yields fell to 22.4 bushels per acre compared with 31.7 in 2000. Production dropped to 6.5 million tonnes from 7.8 million tonnes in 2000, despite a 22% increase in seeded acres. Alberta production fell nearly 900,000 tonnes, due to a yield of 31.0 bushels per acre versus 36.2 in 2000.

Field pea production falls despite record seeded area

Field pea production dropped to 2.2 million tonnes from 2.9 million in 2000. Field peas were set to reach another record production year; seeded acreage was a record 3.6 million acres, up from a record 3.1 million in 2000. However, dry weather conditions, especially in Saskatchewan, brought yields down to 23.2 bushels per acre from 34.9 in 2000.

Soybean production is down

Soybean production is expected to decline 2.0 million tonnes, down 26% compared with 2.7 million tonnes in 2000. Dry conditions in Ontario caused yields to fall 25% from 2000 to 28.6 bushels per acre. The ten-year average yield is 38.6 bushels per acre. Ontario production is expected to be 1.7 million tonnes, compared with 2.3 million tonnes in 2000.

Corn production is higher on increased seeded acreage

Corn production for grain rose 17% from 2000 to 7.6 million tonnes as a result of an increase in seeded acreage. Yields were essentially unchanged, from last year's cold and wet season, to just under 100.0 bushels per acre; the ten-year average is 111.2.

Ontario corn yields brought down the national average with a disappointing 96.9 bushels per acre. Ontario production is estimated at 4.8 million tonnes, up 6% from 2000. Quebec yields of 104.5 bushels per acre were below the five- and ten-year average, but production was above both averages at 2.8 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: tables 10004, 10010 and 10017-10020.

*Field crop reporting series: September estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada, Vol. 80, no. 7 (22-002-XIB, \$11/\$66; 22-002-XPB, \$15/\$88) 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 David Burroughs (613-951-5138; dave.burroughs@statcan.ca), Brent Wilson (613-951-0218; brent.wilson@statcan.ca, or David Roeske (613-951-0572; david.roeske@statcan.ca, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Cereals and oilseeds review

July 2001

During August, Winnipeg canola and flaxseed futures prices were pushed down by a struggling Chicago Board of Trade soybean complex (the prices of soybeans and their products—meal and oil), despite estimates of severely reduced Canadian production. In contrast, most feedgrain prices rose because of short supplies and strong demand for livestock feed. Better-than-anticipated yields and quality for the U.S. wheat crop encouraged the Canadian Wheat Board to lower its price forecasts for non-durum wheat. Durum price outlooks rose with poor prairie production and disease in the U.S. crop combined with strong overseas demand. Canary seed prices soared to the highest levels in several years on traders' expectations of a poor harvest.

Data from the July 2001 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* are now available, including that on production, stocks, cash and futures prices, domestic processing, exports, farmers' deliveries and supply-disposition analyses. The August situation report, an overview of current market conditions, both domestic and international, is also included in the July 2001 issue of the *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149), which will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856; karen.gray@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm product prices

August 2001

Monthly farm product prices for August are now available. These are prices that farmers receive when they sell their products. The prices cover all grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Alberta slaughter steer prices in August, at \$96.77 per hundredweight, remained almost the same as in July but were 17% lower than the record of \$116.84 reached in March. August barley prices in Ontario, at \$127.14 per metric tonne, were up 2% from July, but down 13% from their peak in May.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441; fax: 613-951-3868; bernie.rosien@statcan.ca) Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production

August 2001 (preliminary)

Egg production for August is estimated at 48.2 million dozen, up 3.8% from August 2000.

Available on CANSIM: tables 30022, 30038, 30039.

To order the August, 2001 issue of *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 or data quality for this release, contact Sandy Giefeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.giefeldt@statcan.ca) or Robert Plourde (613-951-8716; robert.plourde@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat—A weekly review, October 5, 2001
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

Infomat—A weekly review, October 5, 2001
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Vol. 49,
no. 2, Second quarter 2001
Catalogue number **13-001-XIB** (\$33/\$109).

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Vol. 49,
no. 2, Second quarter 2001
Catalogue number **13-001-XPB** (\$44/\$145).

**Field crop reporting series: September estimates
of production of principal field crops**, Vol. 80, series
no. 7
Catalogue number **22-002-XIB** (\$11/\$66).

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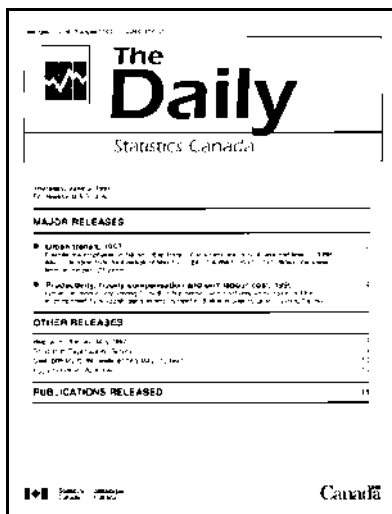
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