



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, April 6, 2001
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, March 2001** 2
Employment increased by an estimated 30,000 in March, after a slight decline in February and no change in January. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%, as more people entered the labour force in search of work.

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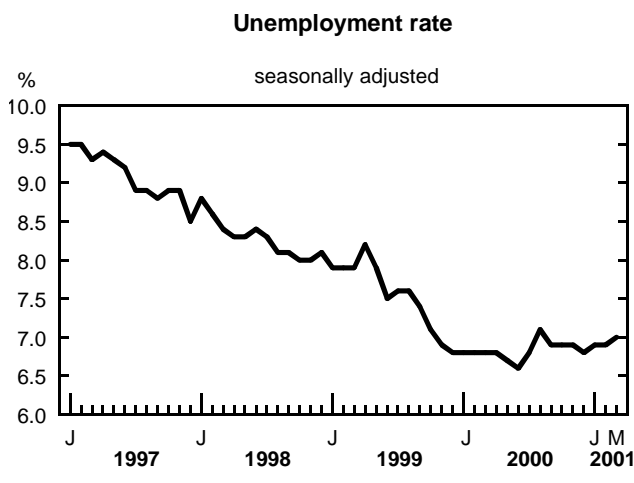
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

March 2001

Employment increased by an estimated 30,000 in March, after a slight decline in February and no change in January. This follows steady employment growth totalling 187,000 over the last five months of 2000. (All data are seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise noted.)

In March, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 7.0%, as more people entered the labour force in search of work.



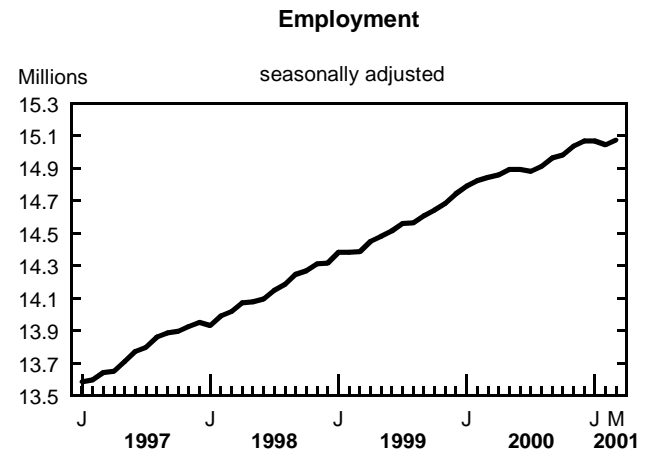
Employment gains among adult women

The overall employment increase of 30,000 was evenly distributed in both full- and part-time employment.

Employment increased by 19,000 among adult women (25 and over) after little change in both January and February, bringing gains since July 2000 to 96,000 (+1.7%). Adult women's unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points in March to 5.7%, as employment gains were accompanied by greater labour force participation.

Among adult men, employment was virtually unchanged for the third time in four months. Since July 2000, job gains for adult men total only 54,000 (+0.8%), about half the rate of growth for adult women over the same period. Despite no change in employment levels in March, adult men's unemployment rate rose by 0.2 percentage points to 6.1%, as more entered the labour force looking for work.

Employment among youths (15 to 24) was up slightly (+9,000) in March, after declining substantially in February. Prior to this recent weakness, job growth had been almost steady since early 1998. In March, the youth unemployment rate edged down to 12.8% (-0.1 percentage points).



More jobs in the private sector

The estimated number of private sector employees increased by 31,000 in March, offsetting the decline in February and bringing gains since March 2000 to 345,000 (+3.6%).

The number of self-employed rose by 20,000, the first increase since May 2000. From March 2000 to March 2001, the number of self-employed has dropped by 155,000 (-6.2%).

Public sector employment fell by 21,000 in March, with no clear trend since September; it is up just 1.5% since March 2000.

Employment gain fuelled by natural resources and construction; manufacturing remained weak

Employment in natural resource industries rose by 11,000; slightly more than half of the gain was in Alberta. Compared with March 2000, overall employment in natural resource industries was up 17,000, with gains in mining as well as oil and gas extraction.

Construction employment also was up 11,000 in March, bringing gains since October 2000 to 40,000.

This increase is consistent with recent strength in building permits and housing starts.

Manufacturing employment was little changed in March after declining by 32,000 over January and February. Prior to these losses, employment rose by 73,000 over the last five months of 2000. The weakness in manufacturing employment is in line with the recent levelling off of manufacturing shipments, and is concentrated in transportation equipment.

Health care and social assistance employment saw a slight gain of 12,000 in March. Employment in this industry is up 25,000 from March 2000, with gains mainly in hospitals as well as nursing and residential care facilities.

Employment in information, culture and recreation rose by 18,000 in March, offsetting February's decline. From March 2000 to March 2001, employment in the industry advanced 67,000 (+10.5%); most of the gains were in broadcasting and telecommunications as well as amusement, gambling and recreation.

Provincial focus

Employment in Ontario edged up (+16,000) in March, all in part-time jobs and in service-producing industries. This gain partly offsets the substantial decline of 38,000 in February, following four years of steady upward growth. Manufacturing employment continued to decline (-11,000), bringing losses since the start of 2001 to 46,000. An increase in labour force participation accompanied the slight employment gain in March, and so the unemployment rate remained 6.1%.

In British Columbia employment climbed 22,000, bringing total gains over February and March to 29,000. This offsets January's decline of 30,000. March's advance was split between full- and part-time jobs, and was concentrated in health care and social

assistance and construction. The unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage points to 6.6%.

Although employment was little changed in Quebec, the number of people in search of work increased, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 8.7%. Despite the pause in March, employment in the province is up 43,000 since October 2000.

Employment in New Brunswick declined by 3,000, for a loss of 11,000 over February and March. These recent declines follow seven months of almost constant growth. In March, the unemployment rate rose 0.7 percentage points to 12.3%.

In Alberta, employment fell by 9,000, all in accommodation and food services and trade. March's loss follows seven consecutive monthly increases totalling 53,000. The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points in March to 4.8%.

There was little employment change in other provinces in March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492, 3503 and table 00799999.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca) on the *Daily news* page.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending March 17 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on May 11.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Martin Tabi (613-951-5269), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	February 2001	March 2001	February to March 2001	February 2001	March 2001	February to March 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,166.9	16,216.4	0.3	66.0	66.1	0.1
Newfoundland	246.9	250.0	1.3	56.1	56.8	0.7
Prince Edward Island	74.6	75.0	0.5	67.8	68.1	0.3
Nova Scotia	463.6	467.8	0.9	61.7	62.3	0.6
New Brunswick	377.0	376.3	-0.2	62.3	62.2	-0.1
Quebec	3,787.9	3,801.9	0.4	63.5	63.7	0.2
Ontario	6,321.6	6,343.3	0.3	67.4	67.5	0.1
Manitoba	583.6	586.5	0.5	67.8	68.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	506.2	507.9	0.3	66.4	66.6	0.2
Alberta	1,703.2	1,697.3	-0.3	72.6	72.2	-0.4
British Columbia	2,102.3	2,110.5	0.4	64.5	64.6	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,043.9	15,073.6	0.2	61.4	61.5	0.1
Newfoundland	206.4	208.6	1.1	46.9	47.4	0.5
Prince Edward Island	66.0	66.5	0.8	59.9	60.3	0.4
Nova Scotia	422.8	419.9	-0.7	56.3	55.9	-0.4
New Brunswick	333.4	330.1	-1.0	55.1	54.6	-0.5
Quebec	3,468.0	3,469.7	0.0	58.1	58.1	0.0
Ontario	5,938.7	5,954.4	0.3	63.3	63.4	0.1
Manitoba	557.4	557.3	0.0	64.7	64.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	477.2	479.7	0.5	62.6	62.9	0.3
Alberta	1,624.6	1,615.8	-0.5	69.2	68.7	-0.5
British Columbia	1,949.4	1,971.7	1.1	59.8	60.4	0.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,123.0	1,142.8	1.8	6.9	7.0	0.1
Newfoundland	40.5	41.4	2.2	16.4	16.6	0.2
Prince Edward Island	8.7	8.5	-2.3	11.7	11.3	-0.4
Nova Scotia	40.8	47.9	17.4	8.8	10.2	1.4
New Brunswick	43.6	46.2	6.0	11.6	12.3	0.7
Quebec	319.9	332.3	3.9	8.4	8.7	0.3
Ontario	382.9	388.9	1.6	6.1	6.1	0.0
Manitoba	26.1	29.2	11.9	4.5	5.0	0.5
Saskatchewan	29.0	28.2	-2.8	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Alberta	78.6	81.5	3.7	4.6	4.8	0.2
British Columbia	152.8	138.8	-9.2	7.3	6.6	-0.7

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	March 2000	March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001 unadjusted	March 2000	March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001
Labour force						
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,691.9	15,976.0	1.8	64.9	65.2	0.3
Newfoundland	235.2	236.4	0.5	53.4	53.7	0.3
Prince Edward Island	70.0	71.0	1.4	64.2	64.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	450.8	456.9	1.4	60.5	60.8	0.3
New Brunswick	353.0	362.6	2.7	58.6	59.9	1.3
Quebec	3,676.1	3,734.2	1.6	62.1	62.5	0.4
Ontario	6,100.7	6,266.7	2.7	66.2	66.7	0.5
Manitoba	576.9	579.9	0.5	67.4	67.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	504.3	497.0	-1.4	66.0	65.2	-0.8
Alberta	1,653.0	1,680.0	1.6	71.9	71.5	-0.4
British Columbia	2,071.9	2,091.4	0.9	64.2	64.0	-0.2
Participation rate						
Employment						
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,550.5	14,764.0	1.5	60.2	60.2	0.0
Newfoundland	190.1	193.1	1.6	43.2	43.9	0.7
Prince Edward Island	59.7	61.1	2.3	54.7	55.4	0.7
Nova Scotia	406.1	404.6	-0.4	54.5	53.9	-0.6
New Brunswick	311.2	309.4	-0.6	51.7	51.1	-0.6
Quebec	3,346.8	3,387.0	1.2	56.5	56.7	0.2
Ontario	5,727.9	5,848.8	2.1	62.1	62.2	0.1
Manitoba	543.1	548.2	0.9	63.4	63.6	0.2
Saskatchewan	478.1	466.8	-2.4	62.6	61.2	-1.4
Alberta	1,569.7	1,597.5	1.8	68.2	68.0	-0.2
British Columbia	1,917.8	1,947.6	1.6	59.5	59.6	0.1
Employment rate						
Unemployment						
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,141.3	1,212.0	6.2	7.3	7.6	0.3
Newfoundland	45.1	43.3	-4.0	19.2	18.3	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	10.3	9.9	-3.9	14.7	13.9	-0.8
Nova Scotia	44.6	52.3	17.3	9.9	11.4	1.5
New Brunswick	41.8	53.2	27.3	11.8	14.7	2.9
Quebec	329.4	347.1	5.4	9.0	9.3	0.3
Ontario	372.8	417.9	12.1	6.1	6.7	0.6
Manitoba	33.8	31.6	-6.5	5.9	5.4	-0.5
Saskatchewan	26.2	30.2	15.3	5.2	6.1	0.9
Alberta	83.2	82.6	-0.7	5.0	4.9	-0.1
British Columbia	154.1	143.8	-6.7	7.4	6.9	-0.5
Unemployment rate						

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

	February 2001	March 2001	February to March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001	February to March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
All industries	15,043.9	15,073.6	29.7	230.6	0.2	1.6
Goods-producing sector	3,871.9	3,893.3	21.4	19.8	0.6	0.5
Agriculture	334.8	337.6	2.8	-56.4	0.8	-14.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	284.4	295.1	10.7	17.4	3.8	6.3
Utilities	122.5	117.7	-4.8	3.1	-3.9	2.7
Construction	833.3	844.1	10.8	25.3	1.3	3.1
Manufacturing	2,297.1	2,298.8	1.7	30.5	0.1	1.3
Services-producing sector	11,172.0	11,180.3	8.3	210.7	0.1	1.9
Trade	2,346.1	2,338.0	-8.1	30.5	-0.3	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	782.5	782.9	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	879.7	869.7	-10.0	7.2	-1.1	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,006.5	1,013.3	6.8	99.7	0.7	10.9
Management, administrative and other support	557.0	549.9	-7.1	16.7	-1.3	3.1
Educational services	965.8	962.9	-2.9	-27.5	-0.3	-2.8
Health care and social assistance	1,535.3	1,547.0	11.7	25.2	0.8	1.7
Information, culture and recreation	689.4	707.0	17.6	66.9	2.6	10.5
Accommodation and food services	975.3	977.8	2.5	15.1	0.3	1.6
Other services	680.1	680.3	0.2	-9.5	0.0	-1.4
Public administration	754.5	751.5	-3.0	-17.2	-0.4	-2.2
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,838.9	2,817.9	-21.0	41.5	-0.7	1.5
Private sector	12,205.0	12,255.7	50.7	189.1	0.4	1.6
Employees	9,892.8	9,924.0	31.2	344.5	0.3	3.6
Self-employed	2,312.2	2,331.7	19.5	-155.4	0.8	-6.2

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	March 2001	February to March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001	March 2001	February to March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001	March 2001	February to March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,073.6	29.7	230.6	8,111.5	-2.0	75.6	6,962.1	31.7	155.0
Full-time	12,350.3	15.1	183.3	7,274.4	1.6	55.8	5,075.9	13.5	127.5
Part-time	2,723.3	14.5	47.3	837.1	-3.6	19.8	1,886.1	18.1	27.4
15-24	2,323.6	8.9	57.8	1,193.6	-3.4	22.9	1,130.0	12.3	34.9
25+	12,750.0	20.7	172.7	6,917.9	1.4	52.7	5,832.0	19.3	119.9
25-54	11,161.3	-10.2	127.0	5,970.4	-13.1	41.6	5,190.9	2.9	85.4
55+	1,588.7	31.0	45.7	947.5	14.4	11.1	641.1	16.4	34.5

OTHER RELEASES

Farming operating revenues and expenses 1999 (final estimates)

Average operating revenues per farm increased 5.2% in 1999 to \$161,911, according to taxation records. In the same period, average operating expenses rose at a faster rate (+6.8%) to \$139,240. Operating margins were 14 cents per dollar of revenue, down from 15.3 cents in 1998. In current dollars, average operating revenues in 1999 were 13.4% above the five-year average for 1994–98, and average operating expenses were 16.5% above the five-year average, but operating margins were lower by 2.3 cents per dollar of revenue.

Higher revenues from the sale of cattle (+16.8%) and greenhouse and nursery products (+15.7%) largely explained the overall rise in average operating revenues. Lower revenues from grain and oilseed sales (-8.4%), the result of lower market prices, moderated the overall increase.

Average operating expenses climbed, mainly because of higher cattle purchases (+20.8), interest costs (+11.1%) and salaries (+9.0%).

In 1999, the average operating revenues of poultry and egg farms ranked first at \$579,728, followed by those of greenhouse and nursery farms, \$520,870. Average operating revenues of greenhouse and nursery farms rose 22.1% over 1998, marking the largest gain among all farm types. All major farm types saw higher average operating revenues except for grain and oilseed farms (-0.7%).

The average operating expenses of poultry and egg farms ranked first in 1999 at \$506,279, followed by those of greenhouse and nursery farms (\$455,770), which also posted the largest increase over 1998, 22.2%.

Dairy farms had the highest operating margins, 25.7 cents per dollar of revenue, up 0.9 cents from 1998. Tobacco farms ranked second at 21.2 cents, down 1.3 cents. Only these two farm types had operating margins higher than 20 cents per dollar of revenue. Four of the 11 major farm types posted higher operating margins in 1999; hog farms showed the highest increase over 1998, 1.1 cents, from 4.5 cents in 1998 to 5.6 cents in 1999.

On a sales-class basis, farms with operating revenues between \$100,000 and \$249,999 had the highest operating margins, estimated at 20 cents, down from 21.2 cents in 1998.

Average operating revenues and expenses per farm and operating margins 1999

	Average operating revenues	Average operating expenses	Operating margin ¹
	dollars		cents
All farms	161,911	139,240	14.0
Poultry and eggs	579,728	506,279	12.7
Greenhouse and nursery	520,870	455,770	12.5
Potato	490,190	410,150	16.3
Hogs	449,551	424,532	5.6
Livestock combination	445,825	359,070	19.5
Dairy	247,152	183,681	25.7
Tobacco	246,032	193,849	21.2
Fruit and vegetable	170,469	144,413	15.3
Cattle	144,632	135,068	6.6
Grain and oilseed	108,413	87,464	19.3
Other farm types	92,078	83,838	8.9

¹ Defined as one dollar minus operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

Note: These estimates cover unincorporated farms with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 and over, and corporations with total farm sales of \$25,000 and over for which 51% or more of their sales come from agricultural activities. Estimates presented in this release also include communal farming organizations. Operating margin is defined as one dollar minus operating expenses (before depreciation) per dollar of revenue.

For custom data requests, contact Client Services (1-800-465-1991; 613-951-5027), Agriculture Division. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Michaud (613-951-0701), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

February 2001

Steel pipe and tubing production totalled 197 002 metric tonnes in February, a 17.8% decrease from 239 704 tonnes in February 2000.

Year-to-date production totalled 414 827 tonnes, down 12.7% from 475 052 tonnes during the same period in 2000.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 2001 issue of *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing* (41-011-XIB, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-7093; milsomg@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Coal mining 1999

The economic downturn in Asia curbed activity in the coal mining industry in 1999 for the third time since 1990. Coal production for the year totalled 72 496 kilotonnes, down 3.5% from 1998. The value of coal production fell 16.6% from 1998 to \$1.5 billion, owing to the lowest prices for Canadian coal in foreign markets since 1977.

In 1999, exports of coal fell 1.9% from 1998 to 33 540 kilotonnes. Japan was the

destination for 47.4% of Canada's coal exports. The rest of Asia accounted for 21.8% of Canadian coal exports, and Europe accounted for 17.5%. Most of the coal exported came from British Columbia, and was shipped from Vancouver.

Employment in coal mines decreased 12.7% to 7,117, while wages and salaries decreased 9.5% to \$425 million in 1999. Employment in mines decreased in all producing provinces. It dropped 11.2% in the export-driven British Columbia mines and 22.1% in the Atlantic provinces, where coal is produced to supply nearby electric power generating stations.

The 1999 issue of *Coal mining* (26-206-XIB, \$19) 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 Serge Grenier (613-951-3566; grenser@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — A weekly review, April 6, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, April 6, 2001
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Gross domestic product by industry, January 2001
Catalogue number 15-001-XIE (\$11/\$110).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
 February 2001
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$5/\$47).

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 3, 1997
 For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Discusses the conditions on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each 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 noticeably 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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The Daily, April 6, 2001

RELEASE DATES: APRIL 9 TO 12

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning	1999
11	New Housing Price Index	February 2001
