



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, May 11, 2001
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, April 2001** 2
Employment edged up an estimated 25,000 in April. After a pause in January and a slight decline in February, employment has now increased for two consecutive months. The unemployment rate was unchanged in April at 7.0%.

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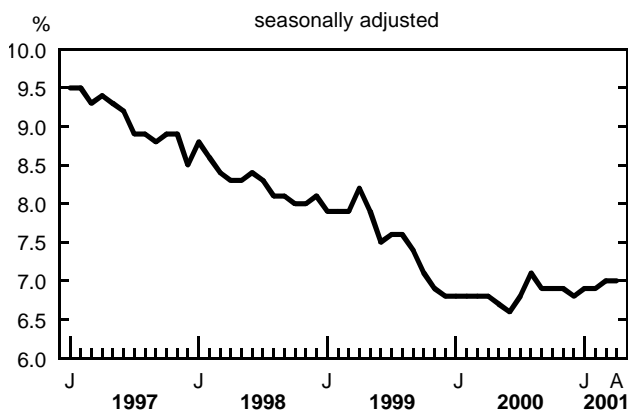
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

April 2001

Employment edged up an estimated 25,000 in April. After a pause in January and a slight decline in February, employment has now increased for two consecutive months. The unemployment rate was unchanged in April at 7.0%.

Unemployment rate



Gains were all in full-time employment

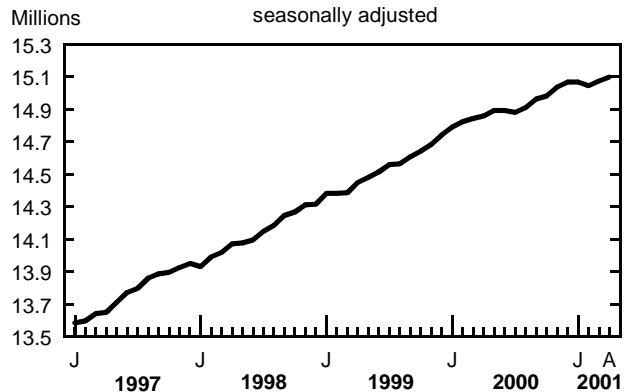
April's gains were all in full-time employment. After a decline in January and little change in February, full-time employment gains totalled 41 000 over March and April.

Among youths, employment edged up 12,000 in April; all the gain was in full-time jobs (+14,000). Full-time employment among youths has been trending upward for four years.

Because of an increase in labour force participation in April, the youth unemployment rate declined only 0.1 percentage point to 12.7%.

Among adult men and women (25 and over), employment was little changed in April. So far this year, job gains among adult men total 22,000, and for adult women 19,000.

Employment



Private sector employees source of growth

Almost two-thirds of the overall job growth in April was among private sector employees, continuing the long-term upward trend in this sector.

The number of public sector employees was little changed in April, leaving gains at 47,000 compared with April 2000.

With little change in April, the number of self-employed workers remains 70,000 below that of April 2000.

Industry focus

Employment in public administration rose by an estimated 16,000 in April. Despite this gain, employment was down slightly compared with April 2000.

In April, employment increased by 11,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, bringing job growth since April 2000 to 20,000. The increase over this period occurred mostly in the finance and insurance sector.

Employment declined by 11,000 in management, administrative and other support services in April. This was the fourth decrease in five months, bringing employment in this sector back to the same level in April 2000.

With declines in Quebec and British Columbia, employment in natural resources fell by 8,000 in April. This followed growth of 11,000 in March, most of which occurred in Alberta.

Provincial focus

Employment in Ontario rose by 24,000 in April; two-thirds of the increase was concentrated in trade. Employment gains in March and April totalled 39,000, and offset February's loss of 38,000. Ontario's unemployment rate in April fell 0.2 percentage points from March to 5.9%.

In Alberta, employment rose by 11,000 in April, offsetting March's decrease (-9,000). This was the eighth increase in nine months, leaving employment up 55,000 since July 2000. In April, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.8%.

In New Brunswick, employment increased by an estimated 5,000, following losses totalling 11,000 over February and March. Since April 2000, employment has increased by only 0.5%. The unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points in April to 11.1%.

Employment rose by 3,000 in Newfoundland, bringing gains since April 2000 to 6,000. Despite the job gain, strong growth in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate up 0.7 percentage points in April to 17.3%.

Employment in Quebec was unchanged in April, leaving gains at 35,000 since April 2000. The unemployment rate was unchanged in April at 8.7%.

In British Columbia, after two consecutive months of job growth, employment fell by 10,000 in April. Employment in the province remains 24,000 above what it was in April 2000. The unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points in April to 6.9%.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 4,000 in April, continuing a downward trend that began in March 2000. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 6.0%.

Employment in Prince Edward Island fell by 1,200 in April, and is now at about the same level as twelve months previous. The unemployment rate rose 2.1 percentage points in April to 13.4%.

Employment remained unchanged in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00799999 and 2790001-2790023 and matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3492 and 3503.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

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 April 21 (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 June 8.

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

	March 2001	April 2001	March to April 2001	March 2001	April 2001	March to April 2001
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,216.4	16,237.7	0.1	66.1	66.1	0.0
Newfoundland	250.0	255.7	2.3	56.8	58.1	1.3
Prince Edward Island	75.0	75.4	0.5	68.1	68.4	0.3
Nova Scotia	467.8	466.5	-0.3	62.3	62.1	-0.2
New Brunswick	376.3	376.7	0.1	62.2	62.3	0.1
Quebec	3,801.9	3,801.4	0.0	63.7	63.6	-0.1
Ontario	6,343.3	6,355.3	0.2	67.5	67.5	0.0
Manitoba	586.5	584.7	-0.3	68.1	67.8	-0.3
Saskatchewan	507.9	505.7	-0.4	66.6	66.3	-0.3
Alberta	1,697.3	1,709.7	0.7	72.2	72.6	0.4
British Columbia	2,110.5	2,106.6	-0.2	64.6	64.4	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,073.6	15,098.8	0.2	61.5	61.5	0.0
Newfoundland	208.6	211.4	1.3	47.4	48.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	66.5	65.3	-1.8	60.3	59.2	-1.1
Nova Scotia	419.9	420.1	0.0	55.9	56.0	0.1
New Brunswick	330.1	334.8	1.4	54.6	55.3	0.7
Quebec	3,469.7	3,470.3	0.0	58.1	58.1	0.0
Ontario	5,954.4	5,978.0	0.4	63.4	63.5	0.1
Manitoba	557.3	555.4	-0.3	64.7	64.4	-0.3
Saskatchewan	479.7	475.4	-0.9	62.9	62.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,615.8	1,626.8	0.7	68.7	69.1	0.4
British Columbia	1,971.7	1,961.3	-0.5	60.4	60.0	-0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,142.8	1,138.9	-0.3	7.0	7.0	0.0
Newfoundland	41.4	44.3	7.0	16.6	17.3	0.7
Prince Edward Island	8.5	10.1	18.8	11.3	13.4	2.1
Nova Scotia	47.9	46.3	-3.3	10.2	9.9	-0.3
New Brunswick	46.2	41.9	-9.3	12.3	11.1	-1.2
Quebec	332.3	331.1	-0.4	8.7	8.7	0.0
Ontario	388.9	377.2	-3.0	6.1	5.9	-0.2
Manitoba	29.2	29.3	0.3	5.0	5.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	28.2	30.4	7.8	5.6	6.0	0.4
Alberta	81.5	82.9	1.7	4.8	4.8	0.0
British Columbia	138.8	145.3	4.7	6.6	6.9	0.3

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	April 2000	April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001	April 2000	April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,753.2	16,059.3	1.9	65.1	65.4	0.3
Newfoundland	236.9	248.0	4.7	53.8	56.4	2.6
Prince Edward Island	72.0	73.9	2.6	66.0	67.0	1.0
Nova Scotia	453.2	460.7	1.7	60.7	61.4	0.7
New Brunswick	362.9	368.7	1.6	60.2	60.9	0.7
Quebec	3,712.0	3,760.3	1.3	62.6	62.9	0.3
Ontario	6,115.6	6,289.3	2.8	66.2	66.8	0.6
Manitoba	581.5	581.0	-0.1	67.8	67.4	-0.4
Saskatchewan	505.5	498.2	-1.4	66.2	65.3	-0.9
Alberta	1,648.2	1,691.5	2.6	71.5	71.8	0.3
British Columbia	2,065.4	2,087.8	1.1	64.0	63.8	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	14,628.8	14,865.5	1.6	60.4	60.6	0.2
Newfoundland	192.5	198.3	3.0	43.7	45.1	1.4
Prince Edward Island	60.9	60.7	-0.3	55.8	55.0	-0.8
Nova Scotia	409.7	408.0	-0.4	54.9	54.3	-0.6
New Brunswick	316.4	318.0	0.5	52.5	52.6	0.1
Quebec	3,373.2	3,409.4	1.1	56.9	57.1	0.2
Ontario	5,768.1	5,913.6	2.5	62.5	62.8	0.3
Manitoba	550.6	549.1	-0.3	64.2	63.7	-0.5
Saskatchewan	478.0	465.4	-2.6	62.6	61.0	-1.6
Alberta	1,563.1	1,606.8	2.8	67.8	68.2	0.4
British Columbia	1,916.3	1,936.1	1.0	59.4	59.2	-0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,124.4	1,193.7	6.2	7.1	7.4	0.3
Newfoundland	44.3	49.7	12.2	18.7	20.0	1.3
Prince Edward Island	11.1	13.2	18.9	15.4	17.9	2.5
Nova Scotia	43.5	52.7	21.1	9.6	11.4	1.8
New Brunswick	46.5	50.7	9.0	12.8	13.8	1.0
Quebec	338.8	350.9	3.6	9.1	9.3	0.2
Ontario	347.5	375.7	8.1	5.7	6.0	0.3
Manitoba	30.9	31.8	2.9	5.3	5.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	27.5	32.8	19.3	5.4	6.6	1.2
Alberta	85.1	84.7	-0.5	5.2	5.0	-0.2
British Columbia	149.1	151.7	1.7	7.2	7.3	0.1

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

	March 2001	April 2001	March to April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001	March to April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				% change	
All industries	15,073.6	15,098.8	25.2	240.4	0.2	1.6
Goods-producing sector	3,893.3	3,897.2	3.9	15.3	0.1	0.4
Agriculture	337.6	340.9	3.3	-42.8	1.0	-11.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	295.1	287.1	-8.0	2.1	-2.7	0.7
Utilities	117.7	120.2	2.5	4.8	2.1	4.2
Construction	844.1	849.9	5.8	33.0	0.7	4.0
Manufacturing	2,298.8	2,299.1	0.3	18.1	0.0	0.8
Services-producing sector	11,180.3	11,201.6	21.3	225.1	0.2	2.1
Trade	2,338.0	2,345.7	7.7	49.7	0.3	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	782.9	783.2	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	869.7	880.9	11.2	20.3	1.3	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,013.3	1,022.2	8.9	102.5	0.9	11.1
Management, administrative and other support	549.9	539.1	-10.8	0.3	-2.0	0.1
Educational services	962.9	966.0	3.1	-15.7	0.3	-1.6
Health care and social assistance	1,547.0	1,534.1	-12.9	4.4	-0.8	0.3
Information, culture and recreation	707.0	706.2	-0.8	66.6	-0.1	10.4
Accommodation and food services	977.8	975.5	-2.3	9.3	-0.2	1.0
Other services	680.3	681.3	1.0	-3.0	0.1	-0.4
Public administration	751.5	767.4	15.9	-10.3	2.1	-1.3
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,817.9	2,824.4	6.5	47.0	0.2	1.7
Private sector	12,255.7	12,274.5	18.8	193.5	0.2	1.6
Employees	9,924.0	9,940.2	16.2	263.8	0.2	2.7
Self-employed	2,331.7	2,334.3	2.6	-70.3	0.1	-2.9

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	April 2001	March to April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001	April 2001	March to April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001	April 2001	March to April 2001	April 2000 to April 2001
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,098.8	25.2	240.4	8,128.6	17.1	85.4	6,970.2	8.1	155.0
Full-time	12,375.8	25.5	224.3	7,288.9	14.5	87.7	5,086.9	11.0	136.6
Part-time	2,723.0	-0.3	16.0	839.7	2.6	-2.3	1,883.3	-2.8	18.4
15-24	2,335.7	12.1	63.9	1,204.9	11.3	18.0	1,130.8	0.8	45.9
25+	12,763.1	13.1	176.5	6,923.7	5.8	67.4	5,839.4	7.4	109.2
25-54	11,180.7	19.4	143.8	5,973.1	2.7	51.3	5,207.6	16.7	92.6
55+	1,582.4	-6.3	32.7	950.5	3.0	16.0	631.8	-9.3	16.6

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

March 2001

The price of new homes in Canada continues to increase at a strong rate. The New Housing Price Index, an index of contractors' selling prices, rose 2.6% in March compared with March 2000. This was the highest annual increase since May 1990, when the index advanced 3.8%.

New Housing Price Index

(1992=100)

	March 2001	March 2000 to March 2001 % change	Feb. to March 2001
Canada total	105.2	2.6	0.3
House only	107.7	3.4	0.4
Land only	103.3	0.9	-
St. John's	99.5	2.1	-
Halifax	117.7	3.5	-
Charlottetown	107.2	1.9	0.2
Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton	92.9	-1.3	0.2
Québec	104.4	2.1	-
Montréal	112.5	5.2	0.3
Ottawa–Hull	118.5	14.6	0.3
Toronto	108.6	2.4	0.5
Hamilton	106.6	1.1	-
St. Catharines–Niagara	108.4	2.1	0.4
Kitchener–Waterloo	107.9	2.8	0.1
London	103.0	2.2	0.3
Windsor	106.3	-0.2	-0.1
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	97.1	-1.5	0.1
Winnipeg	119.2	2.8	0.8
Regina	133.2	1.5	-
Saskatoon	119.7	3.3	1.7
Calgary	134.0	1.9	0.3
Edmonton	112.5	0.8	-
Vancouver	83.2	-0.2	0.1
Victoria	72.3	0.1	-

- Nil or zero.

From February to March, the index rose 0.3%.

Monthly increases occurred in 13 of the 21 urban centres. The largest increase was registered in the Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Area, where the index was 1.7% higher than in February. Higher prices for land, labour and building materials, such as cement and drywall, were among the reasons for the increase. Notable advances were also seen in Winnipeg, Toronto and St. Catharines–Niagara due, at least in part, to higher prices for building materials and labour.

Windsor registered a slight decrease (-0.1%) and seven urban centres registered no change from February to March.

On an annual basis, Ottawa–Hull posted the largest rise in prices (+14.6%) for new homes, followed by Montréal, Halifax and Saskatoon. Four urban centres registered decreases on a year-over-year basis; the largest drop was in Sudbury–Thunder Bay (-1.5%).

Available on CANSIM: table 3270005 and matrix 9921.

With the release of CANSIM II, users can now obtain the same data as in CANSIM, but in a table format that is easier to use and more clearly presented.

The first quarter 2001 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in June. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Louise Chaîné (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), Prices Division or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; morsus@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

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

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

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.

How to order products

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Ordering 1-2046 (P) article 11502111 9504 0074-010

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in expenditures on taking urban transit; Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of 800 out of 5 ps 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 again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Happiness Index, May 1997** 3
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- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
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Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by E-mail, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

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The Daily, May 11, 2001

RELEASE DATES: MAY 14 TO 18

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
14	New motor vehicle sales	March 2001
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 2001
17	Consumer Price Index	April 2001
17	Travel between Canada and other countries	March 2001
18	Wholesale trade	March 2001
18	Canadian international merchandise trade	March 2001
