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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Childcare services industry

1999

The childcare services industry has been transformed over the past two decades, expanding to accommodate higher demand resulting from changes in society and the labour force.

In 1999, the domestic consumer market for childcare services surpassed $3.5 billion. More than two-thirds of this household spending on childcare services was in Ontario and Quebec.

At the national level, about 13% of households, or about one in eight, paid for childcare services at some point in 1999. The average client household spent $2,428, 16% more in real terms than in 1986.

Several factors have boosted demand during the past two decades — foremost is the increased participation of women in the paid labour force. From 1979 to 1999, the proportion of mothers who were employed and had children under the age of 16 more than doubled to a record 69%.

Women employed during pregnancy are also likely to return to work soon after giving birth. In the years 1993 to 1996, about 60% of women returned to paid work within six months of childbirth, according to data from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Almost 90% returned within one year.

Although some fathers remain at home with their children, their numbers are relatively low. As well, single-parent families have become more prevalent, accounting for 14% of all Canadian families in 1996.

Note to readers

This release is based on an analytical article in the quarterly publication Services indicators, *available today.*

This article examines the childcare services industry in Canada, and is divided into three parts. The first analyses the demand for childcare services, including the $3.5 billion that households spent on these services. Part two examines the financial characteristics of the industry and the roles played by the non-profit sector and government fee-subsidy and grant programs. The final section looks at characteristics of the childcare workforce.

Data came from a variety of sources, including the Survey of Household Spending and the Labour Force Survey.

Childcare services spending as a proportion of household budgets

Childcare expenses accounted for 4.6% of the overall budget of those households that did spend on childcare in 1999, up from 3.5% in 1986. Daycare centres were by far the most expensive childcare category. They cost households $2,515 on average in 1999, almost twice the average of $1,306 spent on childcare in the home.

Ontario households that bought childcare services in 1999 paid an average annual household bill of $3,110, the highest in the country. This is partly because Ontario had the highest median monthly fees for full-time, centre-based care.

After adjusting for inflation, total childcare expenditures by client households rose 15.7% from 1986 to 1999. The highest growth was recorded in the latter part of the period, likely for two reasons.

First, demand for formal childcare services, which is generally more expensive than informal childcare provided by friends and relatives, fell during the recession of the early 1990s, when the participation rate for women in the paid labour force declined. Second, during the late 1990s households increasingly relied on formal childcare as women returned to the labour force, driving up the demand for formal services.

Fees for full-time daycare increased throughout the 1990s. From 1991 to 1998, for example, the average cost rose 12.5% for infant care, 20.3% for toddler care and 18.9% for pre-schooler care.

Revenues and expenses

In 1999, formal childcare services providers earned revenues of about $1.8 billion. Of this amount, just over $1.7 billion went to paying expenses, leaving almost $96 million in profits. The industry's profit margin, a measure of profits against earned revenues, was 5.3%.

Salaries, wages and benefits to employees were the largest expense incurred by the industry in 1999, accounting for about 69% of all expenses. This was largely because children, especially the youngest ones, have many physical, educational, and emotional needs, and must be under constant supervision.

Non-labour operating expenses totalled $534 million in 1999. These accounted for 31% of the industry's total expenses and include depreciation, rents and mortgages, advertising, utilities, supplies, and other operating expenses.

Women predominate in workforce

Despite gains in the late 1990s, the average childcare services employee earned $20,600 in 2000, well below the $34,000 average in the rest of the economy.

Although it is difficult to pinpoint the exact size of the childcare services workforce, almost all the workforce is made up of women. According to the 1996 Census, 226,680 individuals — 10,160 men and 216,520 women — were employed in childcare services.

However, this total likely excludes many people who informally provide childcare. As well, some services are offered for free, especially by relatives or friends.

The 1988 National Child Care Survey found that almost one-third of all children had sitters that provided their services for free. About two in five children in sitter care were looked after by a relative, frequently a grandparent. Since some childcare arrangements are informal, official employment estimates are dampened.

For example, after including informal childcare providers, Human Resources Development Canada estimated the number of caregivers at closer to 333,000 in 1994/95.

The article "A profile of the childcare services industry" is now available in the fourth quarter 2001 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016-XIB, $26/$87; 63-016-XPB, $35/$116). See *How to order products*.

For more information about this article, contact Janine Stafford (613-951-7243; *janine.stafford@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

For more information on *Services indicators*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; *don.little@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

February 2002 (preliminary)

Average weekly earnings for all employees increased $2.19 in February to $674.50. Average weekly earnings were up 2.1% from February 2001.

Accommodation and food services (+6.7%) had the strongest year-over-year weekly earnings growth rate of all industries in February, mostly due to hourly earnings gains for hourly paid employees. Other industries reporting strong year-over-year earnings gains included arts, recreation and leisure (+4.8%) and health and social services (+4.6%). Employees in the finance and insurance industry had a slight earnings decline (-0.9%), due mostly to reduced special payments.

Average hourly earnings for hourly paid employees were $17.04 in February, down slightly from January but up 3.3% from February 2001. Average weekly hours and average overtime hours were virtually unchanged from January.

In February, the number of employees on payrolls rose 18,000 (+0.1%). Employment gains were led by manufacturing (+5,000), wholesale trade (+5,000) and retail trade (+4,000). Professional, scientific and technical services also rose (+3,000). Among the provinces, Alberta (+8,000) and Ontario (+7,000) posted the strongest employment gains. Alberta had widespread gains in services-producing industries; in Ontario, manufacturing led employment growth by industry.

Available on CANSIM: tables 281-0023 to 281-0046.

Detailed industry data, data by enterprise size of employment and other labour market indicators will be available in May standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002-XIB, $24/$240). See *How to order products*. Annual averages for 2001 are now available on CANSIM and by custom tabulations from Labour Statistics Division.

For general information or to order data contact the Client Services Unit (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-2869; *labour@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Robert Frindt (613-951-4069) or Jean Leduc (613-951-4061), Labour Statistics Division. □

Average weekly earnings for all employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	February 2001	January 2002[r]	February 2002[p]	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**660.50**	**672.31**	**674.50**	**0.3**	**2.1**
Forestry, logging and support	815.41	849.20	849.53	0.0	4.2
Mining and oil and gas	1,147.33	1,162.46	1,163.69	0.1	1.4
Utilities	998.21	1,011.02	1,014.59	0.4	1.6
Construction	805.89	805.64	806.53	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	798.54	816.67	819.54	0.4	2.6
Wholesale trade	757.14	777.27	775.30	-0.3	2.4
Retail trade	431.69	433.09	433.96	0.2	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	736.96	753.72	756.93	0.4	2.7
Information and cultural industries	797.20	816.64	820.48	0.5	2.9
Finance and insurance	847.70	838.34	840.05	0.2	-0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	614.77	625.81	631.74	0.9	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	879.62	900.96	908.87	0.9	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises	839.89	841.50	842.50	0.1	0.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	534.51	536.95	535.59	-0.3	0.2
Educational Services	683.91	702.26	706.35	0.6	3.3
Health care and social assistance	573.78	597.35	600.19	0.5	4.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	475.52	495.39	498.51	0.6	4.8
Accommodation and food services	281.84	297.84	300.80	1.0	6.7
Other services (excluding public administration)	515.35	532.55	535.34	0.5	3.9
Public administration	750.92	762.72	764.50	0.2	1.8
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	599.47	616.74	619.90	0.5	3.4
Prince Edward Island	519.03	532.71	533.46	0.1	2.8
Nova Scotia	568.71	582.97	585.09	0.4	2.9
New Brunswick	589.34	597.49	598.47	0.2	1.5
Quebec	620.85	635.08	636.88	0.3	2.6
Ontario	704.42	715.81	718.18	0.3	2.0
Manitoba	585.19	597.55	602.16	0.8	2.9
Saskatchewan	596.44	605.58	606.95	0.2	1.8
Alberta	677.53	695.13	697.92	0.4	3.0
British Columbia	666.26	666.58	670.71	0.6	0.7
Yukon	745.20	767.04	769.90	0.4	3.3
Northwest Territories[1]	854.59	870.99	882.5	1.3	3.3
Nunavut[1]	779.03	785.93	788.51	0.3	1.2

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

Number of employees

Industry group (North American Industry Classification System)	December 2001	January 2002[r]	February 2002[p]	December 2001 to January 2002	January to February 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	**12,806**	**12,833**	**12,851**	**0.2**	**0.1**
Forestry, logging and support	72	71	70	-1.4	-1.4
Mining and oil and gas	140	138	137	-1.4	-0.7
Utilities	113	113	114	0.0	0.9
Construction	602	598	598	-0.7	0.0
Manufacturing	2,012	2,023	2,028	0.5	0.2
Wholesale trade	711	709	714	-0.3	0.7
Retail trade	1,501	1,511	1,515	0.7	0.3
Transportation and warehousing	611	611	611	0.0	0.0
Information and cultural industries	351	351	350	0.0	-0.3
Finance and insurance	561	560	561	-0.2	0.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	216	216	216	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	632	628	631	-0.6	0.5
Management of companies and enterprises	87	87	87	0.0	0.0
Admininistrative and support, waste management and remediation services	535	538	539	0.6	0.2
Educational Services	943	944	942	0.1	-0.2
Health care and social assistance	1,284	1,284	1,285	0.0	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	228	230	232	0.9	0.9
Accommodation and food services	948	952	953	0.4	0.1
Other services (excluding public administration)	484	487	486	0.6	-0.2
Public administration	720	723	723	0.4	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	182	183	183	0.5	0.0
Prince Edward Island	58	58	59	0.0	1.7
Nova Scotia	359	358	359	-0.3	0.3
New Brunswick	297	298	297	0.3	-0.3
Quebec	3,019	3,024	3,019	0.2	-0.2
Ontario	4,995	5,002	5,009	0.1	0.1
Manitoba	507	507	509	0.0	0.4
Saskatchewan	374	373	374	-0.3	0.3
Alberta	1,380	1,390	1,398	0.7	0.6
British Columbia	1,593	1,600	1,602	0.4	0.1
Yukon	15	16	16	6.7	0.0
Northwest Territories[1]	19	19	20	0.0	5.3
Nunavut[1]	10	10	10	0.0	0.0

r *Revised estimates.*
p *Preliminary estimates.*
1 *Data not seasonally adjusted.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

February 2002

Prices farmers received for their agricultural commodities were up 4.6% in February from February 2001, according to data from the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI). This follows a year-over-year increase of 5.4% in January and continues the year-over-year increases posted each month since September 2000.

Crop prices rose 10.7% from February 2001, extending the year-over-year increases that began in October 2000. Prices farmers received for all livestock and animal products climbed 0.9% from February 2001. The livestock and animal products index started its year-to-year rises in September 1999; November and December 2001 saw the only break in the pattern.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 104.1 in February, up 2.6% from January. This was the second consecutive month-over-month increase after three consecutive month-over-month drops.

February's livestock index was up 3.4% from January, the second consecutive monthly increase, reversing the downward trend that started in September 2001. All livestock sub-indexes rose except dairy, which was unchanged.

Farm Product Price Index

(1997=100)

	Feb. 2001	Jan. 2002[r]	Feb. 2002[p]	Feb. 2001 to Feb. 2002	Jan. to Feb. 2002
				%	
Total crops	**86.9**	**94.6**	**96.2**	**10.7**	**1.7**
Grains	88.2	85.2	87.4	-0.9	2.6
Oilseeds	66.2	82.3	86.0	29.9	4.5
Specialty crops	80.6	127.6	135.1	67.6	5.9
Fruit	97.3	93.6	94.8	-2.6	1.3
Vegetables	101.8	108.4	108.2	6.3	-0.2
Potatoes	107.8	161.5	157.0	45.6	-2.8
Total livestock and animal products	**111.3**	**108.6**	**112.3**	**0.9**	**3.4**
Cattle and calves	134.6	124.5	129.9	-3.5	4.3
Hogs	84.3	82.9	90.9	7.8	9.7
Poultry	92.5	96.6	96.7	4.5	0.1
Eggs	101.5	101.6	101.7	0.2	0.1
Dairy	110.5	113.8	113.8	3.0	0.0
Total product price index	**99.5**	**101.5**	**104.1**	**4.6**	**2.6**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

The hog index stood at 90.9 in February, up 9.7% from January and rising for the second time since month-over-month decreases started in July 2001. On a year-over-year basis, the hog index was up 7.8%. Hog prices have seen year-over-year increases each month since August 1999, except in February and December 2001.

The cattle and calves index climbed 4.3% in February to 129.9, its highest level since June 2001. This was the third consecutive monthly increase after a downward trend that began in April 2001. However, on a year-over-year basis, the index fell 3.5%, only the fifth month of year-over-year decline since December 1996.

On a month-to-month basis, the crop index rose 1.7% in February from January, up for the third consecutive month. All the crop sub-indexes posted gains except those for potatoes and vegetables.

The specialty crops index was up 5.9% in February, influenced mainly by higher prices for canary seed. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 67.6% from February 2001. This was the ninth consecutive month in which the specialty crop index was above year-earlier levels.

In February, the oilseed index was up 4.5% from January to 86.0, the highest since February 1999. On a year-over-year basis, the oilseed index rose 29.9%. The oilseed index started its year-to-year rises in February 2001.

Although the potato index decreased 2.8% in February on a month-to-month basis, it was up 45.6% from February 2001. Tightened supplies resulted in year-over-year price rises for the sixth consecutive month.

Available on CANSIM: table 002-0021.

The February 2002 issue of *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 2, no. 2 (21-007-XIB, free) is available on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications,* then *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, call 1-800-465-1991. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Paul Murray (613-951-0065; fax: 613-951-3868; *paul.murray@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Services indicators

Fourth quarter 2001

The services industries generated an unprecedented 68.8% share of Canada's economic output in the fourth quarter, up from 67.2% just five quarters ago, and 65.0% 20 years ago. This proportion has recently risen because goods output, which is very sensitive to business cycle fluctuations, fell in the last five quarters, or since the third quarter of 2000, but services output continued to expand.

Real quarterly gross domestic product growth rates

	Services	Goods
	%	
Fourth quarter 2000	0.5	-0.5
First quarter 2001	0.7	-1.0
Second quarter 2001	0.5	-0.2
Third quarter 2001	0.4	-1.8
Fourth quarter 2001	1.0	-1.3

During these last five quarters, services production rose 3.1% in real terms, but goods output fell 4.6%. About one-half of the $19.6 billion worth of services output added since the third quarter of 2000 was generated by the information and cultural services and real estate services industries.

In the fourth quarter of 2001, the services industries expanded 1.0%, following four quarters of relatively mild growth. In contrast, goods output declined 1.3%. Retail trade industries, real estate services and the information and cultural services industries generated nearly two-thirds of the $6.2 billion in additional services output in the fourth quarter.

Retail trade gross domestic product rose 3.2% in the fourth quarter, after dipping 0.6% in the third. Retail trade expanded in part because low-interest financing fuelled strong sales of new motor vehicles, and partly because a housing boom led to more purchases of furniture and household appliances. The real estate services industry expanded primarily because real estate agent and broker activities increased with the rise in home sales; some of the growth in home sales was prompted by lower interest rates.

Output in information and cultural industries grew 2.8%, due mostly to telecommunications services expansion. Although output for communications equipment manufacturers declined 51% in the fourth quarter from the fourth quarter of 2000, the telecommunications services industry continued to expand rapidly — 3.9% in the fourth quarter alone. This was the fourteenth consecutive quarter of rapid telecommunications services growth. Since the second quarter of 1998, the telecommunications services industry's output has expanded 78% in real terms, more than six times the 12% growth rate for the economy as a whole. This was due in large part to higher demand for cellphones and wireless devices.

On the negative side, output in the transportation and warehousing industry declined 1.5% in the fourth quarter. More than one-half of this drop was caused by declines in air and truck transportation. Air travel dropped further following the events of September 11, and the demand for truck transportation fell due to a retrenchment in goods production.

Consumer spending played a role in the services industries' fourth quarter expansion. Personal expenditures on services rose 0.6% in nominal terms, even though the Consumer Price Index for services fell 0.2%.

Canada's trade deficit for services narrowed from $1.67 billion to $1.35 billion in the fourth quarter. Although services exports declined 1.6%, imports fell an even sharper 3.5%. Three-quarters of the decline in imports was due to lower payments Canadians made abroad for travel services, due mostly to the events of September 11 and the falling value of the Canadian dollar.

Employment in services fell 45,500. However, this was a relatively small decrease given that some seasonally sensitive services industries shed jobs in the fourth quarter each year. The fourth quarter's decline amounted to only 0.4% of the services workforce, the lowest fourth quarter rate of job loss since 1987. This downsizing was probably milder because the services industries did not markedly expand their workforces in the second and third quarters of 2001.

The fourth quarter 2001 issue of *Services indicators*, Vol. 8, no. 4 (63-016-XIB, $26/$87; 63-016-XPB, $35/$116) is now available. See *How to order products*. This issue includes the feature article "A profile of the childcare services industry." For more information about this article, contact Janine Stafford (613-951-7243; *janine.stafford@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division.

For more information on *Services indicators*, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Don Little (613-951-6739; *don.little@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Placement of chicks and turkey poults
March 2002 (preliminary)

Chick placements were estimated at 59.9 million birds in March, up 4.8% from March 2001. Turkey poult placements decreased 9.0% to 1.8 million birds.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0021.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860; *conrad.ogrodnik@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes
First quarter 2002

Monthly indexes that measure price movements of accommodation services are now available for the first quarter. These indexes reflect changes in room rates, excluding all indirect taxes, for overnight or short stays with no meals or other services provided. The indexes are available for Canada, the provinces and territories, and by major client group.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

For more information on these indexes, contact Prices Division (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality this release, contact Michel Palardy (613-951-7174; *palamic@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries
2001

The greenhouse industry continued to expand in 2001, but at a more subdued pace. Total greenhouse area in Canada advanced 6.4% to cover 4,256 acres under plastic and glass; total sales reached $1.856 billion. Factors that may have contributed to the slower expansion are the jump in energy costs seen by the industry in 2000 and 2001 and the levelling-off of flower sales.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0006.

The 2001 issue of *Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries* (22-202-XIB, $26) is now available. A print-on-demand version is also available for $47. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — A weekly review, April 26, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE ($3/$109).

Infomat — A weekly review, April 26, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE ($4/$145).

Farm Product Price Index, February 2002, Vol. 2, no. 2
Catalogue number 21-007-XIB
(free).

Greenhouse, sod and nursery industries, 2001
Catalogue number 22-202-XIB ($26).

Services indicators, Fourth quarter 2001, Vol. 8, no. 4
Catalogue number 63-016-XIB ($26/$87).

Services indicators, Fourth quarter 2001, Vol. 8, no. 4
Catalogue number 63-016-XPB ($35/$116).

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

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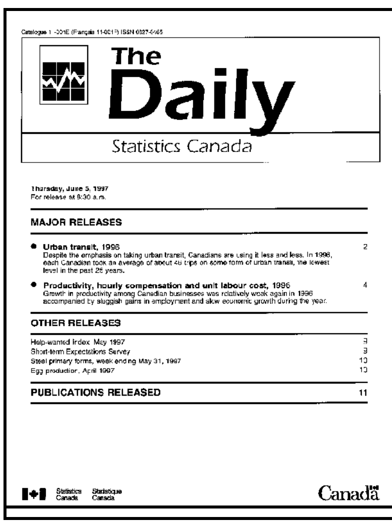
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Thursday, June 5, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **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 45 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.

OTHER RELEASES

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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RELEASE DATES: APRIL 29 TO MAY 3

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
29	**Investment in non-residential construction**	First quarter 2002
30	**Industrial product and raw materials price indexes**	March 2002
30	**Gross domestic product by industry**	February 2002
1	**Wives, mothers and wages: Does timing matter?**	
2	**Business Conditions Survey: Canadian manufacturing industries**	April 2002