



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 6, 1995

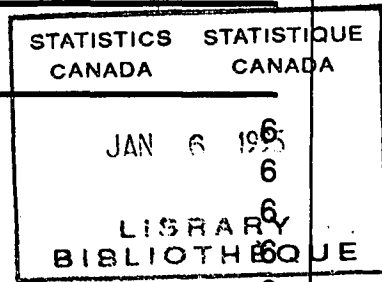
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Labour force survey, December 1994** 2
 Employment closed the year up 362,000 (+ 2.9%) from December 1993, the most jobs created by the economy in a year since 1987. The unemployment rate stood at 9.6%.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms, week ending December 31, 1994 Dry pasta products industry, 1993 annual survey of manufactures Hand tool and implement industry, 1993 annual survey of manufactures Rubber hose and belting industry, 1993 annual survey of manufactures Sugar and chocolate confectionery industry, 1993 annual survey of manufactures Tea and coffee industry, 1993 annual survey of manufactures Tire and tube industry, 1993 annual survey of manufactures	6 6 6 6 6 7
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MAJOR RELEASE

Labour force survey

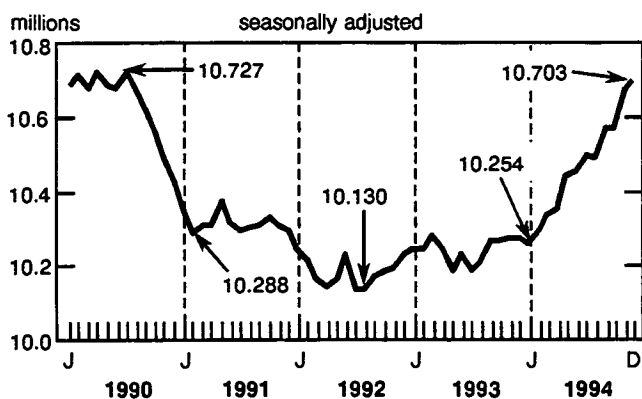
December 1994

In December, employment was virtually unchanged at 12,820,000 and the unemployment rate stood at 9.6%. Employment closed the year up 362,000 (+2.9%) from December 1993, the most jobs created by the economy in a year since 1987. All the growth was in full-time employment (+431,000). Employment gains in 1994 were spread among all regions of the country and in both the goods- and service-producing sectors.

Full-time employment continues to climb

Full-time employment grew by 27,000 in December while part-time employment fell by 28,000. Employment rose 21,000 among adults, offset by a decline of 22,000 in youth employment. The growth in adult employment is characteristic of the trend observed over the year. From December 1993 to December 1994, adult employment increased steeply, climbing 362,000. Despite monthly fluctuations, youth employment was little changed in 1994 and remains 341,000 below its pre-recession level of March 1990.

Full-time employment



During 1994 full-time employment rose 431,000 (+4.2%), the most full-time jobs created by the economy since 1987. These gains, coupled with smaller gains during 1993, have returned full-time employment to within 23,000 of the pre-recession level.

Note to users

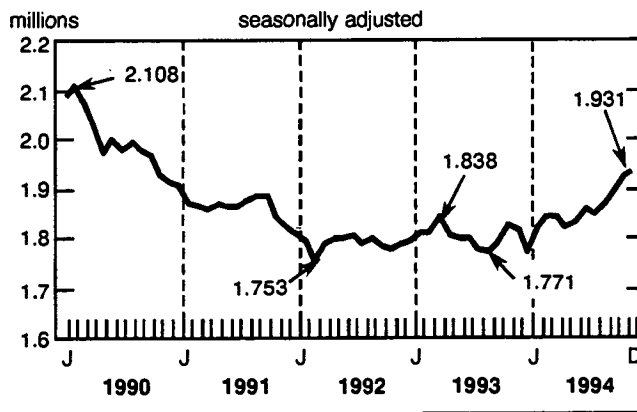
A number of changes to the labour force survey will be introduced for the January 1995 survey to be released on February 10th, 1995. A feature article describing these changes will appear in the December 1994 issue of The labour force (71-001). The changes include rebasing of survey estimates to results of the 1991 Census, inclusion of non-permanent residents in the target population for the survey, and adoption of new subprovincial regions.

The labour force survey undergoes a sample redesign every ten years following the decennial Census. An article describing the significant features of the new design appeared in the October 1994 issue of The labour force (71-001).

Employment gains in manufacturing continue

The slight increase in manufacturing employment in December 1994 (+11,000) brings gains since December 1993 to 116,000 (+6.4%). Hours worked in manufacturing over this period increased 6.9%. These gains are consistent with growth during the year in exports, manufacturing shipments and the backlog of unfilled orders by manufacturers.

Manufacturing employment



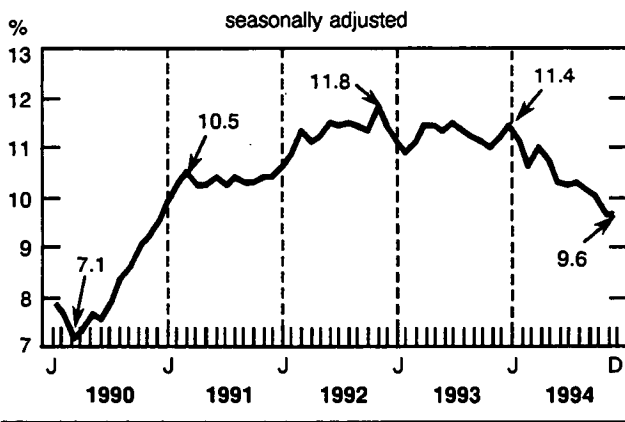
After posting large increases in the first five months of the year (+101,000), employment in construction has fallen back slightly (-25,000). This recent weakness coincides with the slowdown in housing starts and the drop in residential building permits.

During 1994 employment increased by 11,000 (+4.2%) in other primary industries (mostly forestry) and by 166,000 (+3.6%) in community, business and personal services.

Fewer unemployed

Strong growth in full-time employment during the year lowered the jobless total by 212,000 to 1,356,000. The unemployment rate fell 1.6 percentage points, from 11.2% in December 1993 to 9.6% in December 1994.

Unemployment rate



Since December 1993 the unemployment rate among adults declined 1.5 percentage points to 8.4% due to strong employment growth. Over this period the rate declined 1.4 percentage points to 8.7% for adult men and 1.8 percentage points to 8.0% for adult women. For youths, the unemployment rate declined by 1.6 percentage points to 15.7% due to lower labour force participation over the year.

Year-end provincial summary

Labour market conditions improved in the Maritimes in 1994. Compared to the national average, unemployment rates fell further and employment grew faster in all three provinces. New Brunswick had the highest rate of job creation (+6.3%) and the largest increase in participation rate (+1.9 percentage points) among all ten provinces. Conditions also improved in Newfoundland, but at a slower rate—employment rose 1.6% over the year and there was a small decline in the unemployment rate (down 0.6 percentage points).

During 1994 employment in Quebec grew by 86,000, matching the national growth rate of 2.9%. Industries experiencing the largest growth were manufacturing (+52,000) and community, business and personal services (+29,000). Full-time employment grew 107,000 (+4.4%). The unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points, less than in most other provinces due to increased labour force participation over the period.

In Ontario, employment grew 3.0% in 1994 and ended the year 145,000 higher than in December 1993. Full-time employment was up 161,000 (+4.1%). Employment growth was concentrated in manufacturing (+52,000), construction (+34,000) and community, business and personal services (+28,000). Labour force participation fell 0.8 percentage points over the year, the fifth consecutive annual decline. Strong employment growth and declining labour force participation resulted in a sharp decline in the unemployment rate. By December 1994 it stood at 8.4%, down from 10.7% a year earlier.

December employment in Manitoba was little changed from a year earlier. Growth in manufacturing jobs was offset by losses in other industries. Lower labour force participation over the year brought the unemployment rate down 0.9 percentage points. In Saskatchewan, employment rose 2.5% in 1994. With little change in the participation rate, the unemployment rate dropped 2.1 percentage points to 6.1%, the lowest of all provinces.

Over the year, employment growth was above the national average in Alberta (+3.3%). Jobs were created in community, business and personal services (+30,000), manufacturing (+19,000) and agriculture (+11,000). Partially offsetting losses occurred in trade (-15,000) and public administration (-10,000). The participation rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 72.1%, well above the national average. The unemployment rate decreased 1.4 percentage points to 7.6%.

In British Columbia, employment increased by 48,000 (+3.0%) during 1994. Full-time employment grew at a faster pace, increasing by 79,000 (+6.3%). Employment gains were strongest in community, business and personal services. The participation rate fell 1.2 percentage points during the year to 64.9%. Employment growth during 1994, coupled with declining labour force participation, led to a drop of 1.4 percentage points in the unemployment rate, to 8.4%.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Note: For more information on the labour market situation in 1994, *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E) announces the release of its supplement *The labour market: year-end review*. This special supplement will be available at the end of January. It will be provided through a fax service at a cost of \$30, payable by VISA or MasterCard. Name, fax number, credit card number and related information can be sent in advance to Suzanne David (613-951-4628). The regular release date for the spring 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, including *The labour market: year-end review*, is planned for early March 1995.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information for the week ended December 10, 1994* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, \$300). The December issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of January. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for February 10th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division.

Labour force characteristics

	December 1994	November 1994 to December 1994	December 1993 to December 1994
seasonally adjusted			
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,176	-9	150
Employment ('000)	12,820	-1	362
Full-time ('000)	10,703	27	431
Part-time ('000)	2,117	-28	-69
Unemployment ('000)	1,356	-8	-212
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	0.0	-1.6
Participation rate (%)	64.9	-0.1	-0.2
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	0.0	0.9
unadjusted			
	December 1994	December 1993	December 1993 to December 1994
			change
Labour force ('000)	13,977	13,824	152
Employment ('000)	12,670	12,306	364
Full-time ('000)	10,461	10,019	442
Part-time ('000)	2,209	2,287	-78
Unemployment ('000)	1,306	1,518	-212
Unemployment rate (%)	9.3	11.0	-1.7
Participation rate (%)	63.9	64.2	-0.3
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.0	57.1	0.9

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, 15 years and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	14,176	14,185	14,026	13,977	13,824	64.9	65.0	65.1	63.9	64.2
Newfoundland	237	238	235	225	224	53.3	53.4	52.9	50.5	50.5
Prince Edward Island	67	67	65	64	63	65.5	65.4	65.0	62.5	62.6
Nova Scotia	422	420	416	413	412	59.7	59.4	59.2	58.5	58.6
New Brunswick	345	340	331	330	315	60.4	59.5	58.5	57.7	55.7
Quebec	3,478	3,460	3,407	3,420	3,348	62.7	62.4	61.9	61.6	60.8
Ontario	5,412	5,420	5,389	5,356	5,331	65.9	66.1	66.7	65.2	66.0
Manitoba	541	545	546	533	540	66.3	66.8	67.2	65.3	66.4
Saskatchewan	477	479	476	468	465	66.2	66.4	66.3	64.9	64.8
Alberta	1,422	1,423	1,398	1,404	1,381	72.1	72.3	71.8	71.3	70.9
British Columbia	1,790	1,793	1,763	1,764	1,744	64.9	65.1	66.1	63.9	65.4
	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	12,820	12,821	12,458	12,670	12,306	58.7	58.7	57.8	58.0	57.1
Newfoundland	188	188	185	181	180	42.2	42.2	41.7	40.8	40.5
Prince Edward Island	57	57	54	53	50	55.7	55.4	53.5	52.0	49.9
Nova Scotia	370	367	353	363	350	52.3	51.9	50.2	51.4	49.9
New Brunswick	305	300	287	293	274	53.4	52.5	50.7	51.3	48.4
Quebec	3,056	3,064	2,970	3,002	2,922	55.1	55.2	54.0	54.1	53.1
Ontario	4,955	4,951	4,810	4,927	4,778	60.3	60.4	59.5	60.0	59.1
Manitoba	498	501	498	492	492	61.0	61.4	61.3	60.3	60.5
Saskatchewan	448	448	437	439	427	62.1	62.1	60.9	60.9	59.5
Alberta	1,314	1,317	1,272	1,303	1,259	66.7	66.9	65.3	66.1	64.6
British Columbia	1,639	1,632	1,591	1,618	1,574	59.4	59.3	59.6	58.6	59.0
	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993	December 1994	November 1994	December 1993	December 1994	December 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted			seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
Canada	1,356	1,364	1,568	1,306	1,518	9.6	9.6	11.2	9.3	11.0
Newfoundland	49	50	50	43	44	20.7	21.0	21.3	19.3	19.8
Prince Edward Island	10	10	12	11	13	15.0	15.3	17.7	16.8	20.3
Nova Scotia	52	53	63	50	61	12.3	12.6	15.1	12.1	14.9
New Brunswick	40	40	44	37	41	11.6	11.8	13.3	11.1	13.2
Quebec	422	396	437	419	426	12.1	11.4	12.8	12.2	12.7
Ontario	457	469	579	429	553	8.4	8.7	10.7	8.0	10.4
Manitoba	43	44	48	40	48	7.9	8.1	8.8	7.6	8.9
Saskatchewan	29	31	39	29	39	6.1	6.5	8.2	6.2	8.3
Alberta	108	106	126	102	123	7.6	7.4	9.0	7.2	8.9
British Columbia	151	161	172	146	170	8.4	9.0	9.8	8.3	9.7

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending December 31, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 31, 1994 totalled 259 126 tonnes, up 4.6% from the week-earlier 247 674 tonnes and up 17.0% from the year-earlier 221 558 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 13 769 035 tonnes, a 3.7% decrease from 14 296 355 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Dry pasta products industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the dry pasta products industry (SIC 1092) totalled \$180.7 million, down 26.2% from \$244.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5397.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Hand tool and implement industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the hand tool and implement industry (SIC 3063) totalled \$108.2 million, down 14.1% from \$125.9 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5533.

The data for this industry will be released in *Fabricated metal products industries* (41-251, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Rubber hose and belting industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the rubber hose and belting industry (SIC 1521) totalled \$272.3 million, up 46.1% from \$186.3 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5411.

The data for this industry will be released in *Rubber and plastic products industries* (33-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Sugar and chocolate confectionery industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the sugar and chocolate confectionery industry (SIC 1083) totalled \$1,145.3 million, up 6.9% from \$1,071.7 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5395.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tea and coffee industry

1993 annual survey of manufactures

In 1993, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the tea and coffee industry (SIC 1091) totalled \$675.5 million, down 14.3% from \$788.4 million in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5396.

The data for this industry will be released in *Food industries* (32-250, \$38).

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and marine transport service bulletin,
Vol. 10, no. 6.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96;
other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

Farm input price index, third quarter 1994.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96;
other countries: US\$28/US\$112).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
October 1994.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204;
other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

Performing arts, 1992-93.
Catalogue number 87-209
(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries:
US\$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 9-13
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
9	Building permits	November 1994
10	New motor vehicle sales	November 1994
11	New housing price index Estimates of labour income	November 1994 October 1994

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