

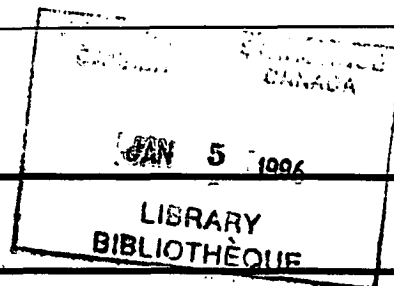


# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 5, 1996

For release at 8:30 a.m.



## MAJOR RELEASES

### ● Labour force survey, December 1995

After a pause in employment growth during the first half of 1995, employment closed the year up 88,000 jobs (+0.7%) compared with December 1994.

2

## OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending December 14, 1995

7

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, October 1995

7

Coal production, 1995

7

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

## RELEASE DATES: January 8-12

9



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour force survey

December 1995

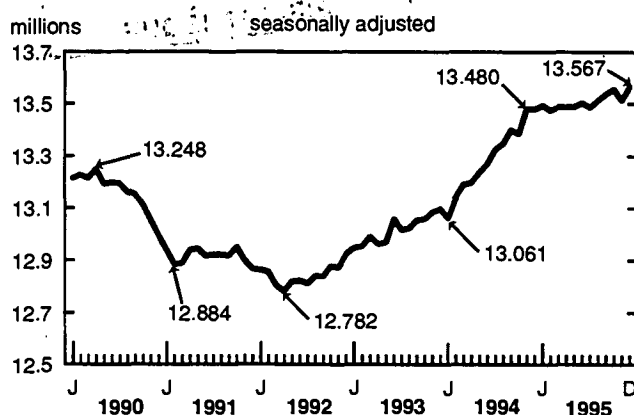
Employment rose by 54,000 in December, offsetting November's decline of 44,000. Counting December's increase, employment closed the year up 88,000 jobs compared with December 1994 (+0.7%)—virtually all of the gains were in the last five months of 1995. This contrasts with stronger growth in 1994, when the job gains were spread throughout the year and totalled 382,000 (+2.9%).

#### Note to readers

After extensive consultation, important changes are being made to the definitions of full-time and part-time employment. These changes will be implemented next month with the release of January 1996 data.

during 1995, closed the year down 32,000 jobs compared with December 1994. Despite lower labour force participation among youths during 1995, their unemployment rate rose to 16.1%, up 0.5 percentage points from a year earlier.

#### Employment



December's employment growth would have brought the unemployment rate down if not for a sharp rise in labour force participation. Consequently, the unemployment rate was unchanged for a third consecutive month at 9.4%, only slightly lower than the 9.6% of a year earlier.

#### More jobs for adults, fewer for youths

December's employment gain was mainly among adults aged 25 and over (+45,000). Adult women found most of these jobs (+33,000). The monthly increase brought total job gains for adults during 1995 to 120,000. Despite this gain, however, the employment rate declined on a year-over-year basis, since the rate of job growth did not keep pace with the growth rate of the population.

Following a sharp decline in November, youth employment was up slightly in December. Youth employment, which showed large monthly fluctuations

#### More part-time jobs

Part-time employment rose in December by 35,000, a second consecutive monthly increase. Full-time employment was up slightly in the month after a sharp decline in November. Almost all of the 88,000 jobs gained during 1995 were part time, whereas the jobs gained in 1994 were all full time.

#### Hours worked

Although employment grew 0.7% during 1995, there was practically no growth in hours worked. In part, this may be because the employment growth occurred in part-time employment. This contrasts with 1994's strong growth of 2.9% in employment and 3.7% in hours worked.

#### Employment by industry

Despite an increase of 22,000 in December, construction employment closed the year down 2.9%.

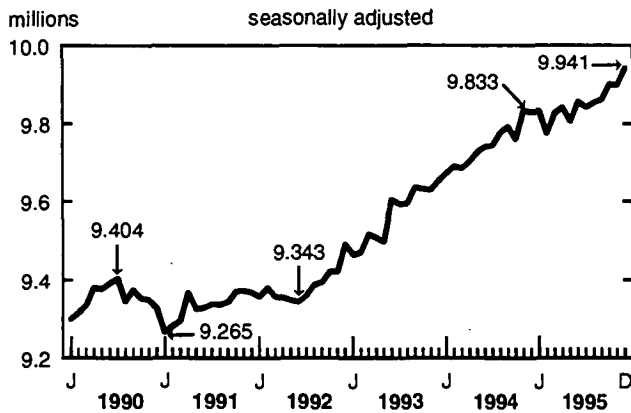
Employment in trade rose by 29,000 in December, following slight declines in the previous two months. Gains since December 1994 totalled 45,000 jobs (+2.0%). Community, business and personal services employment also rose in December (+53,000), which brought the gain for the year to 110,000 (+2.2%). Moreover, the employment gain in this industry was the main reason for the overall increase in part-time employment during 1995.

Despite job losses in December of 30,000 in transportation, communications and other utilities, the year-over-year gain in this industry totalled 34,000 (+3.4%).

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate fell for a second consecutive month in December (-19,000). This decline brought the losses since

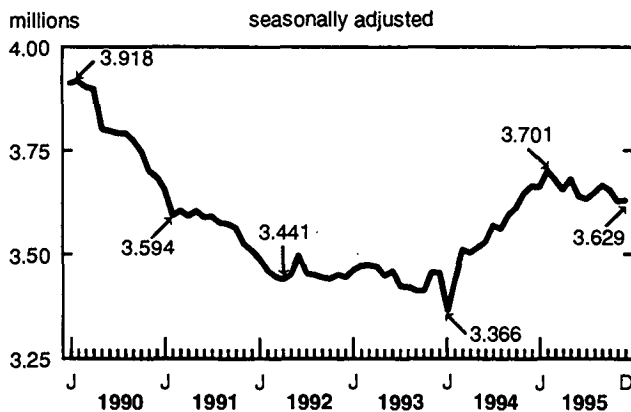
October to 32,000 jobs, and it offset gains earlier in the year.

#### Employment in the services-producing industries



Manufacturing employment was down 18,000 in December, bringing declines since September to 43,000. Employment gains earlier in the year offset these losses, however, leaving employment in manufacturing nearly unchanged from 1994 year-end. In December 1995, the number of hours worked in this industry was about the same as a year earlier. This decline in manufacturing employment coincided with recent weakness in other indicators such as automotive, machinery and equipment exports and manufacturers' shipments.

#### Employment in the goods-producing industries



Agricultural and other primary industrial employment was little changed in December. Agricultural employment closed the year with 9,000 fewer persons employed, while employment in other primary industries was only slightly above its year-earlier level.

After declining in the beginning of 1995, employment in public administration remained little changed in the second half of the year.

#### Employment in the provinces

Employment levels did not change significantly in December in either Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island. But compared with a year earlier, employment was up a slight 2,000 (+1.0%) in Newfoundland, and it increased by 3,000 (+5.2%) in Prince Edward Island. In Newfoundland, the unemployment rate fell sharply from 21.1% in December 1994 to 16.9% in December 1995. The drop in the unemployment rate was due mostly to persons leaving the labour force. In Prince Edward Island, employment growth during 1995 matched labour force growth and reduced the unemployment rate to 14.1%, down 0.8 percentage points.

December saw employment rise by 6,000 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During 1995, Nova Scotia gained 12,000 jobs (+3.1%), continuing 1994's brisk pace of job creation (+4.1%). In New Brunswick, employment declined slightly during 1995 (-5,000 or -1.6%), following strong growth of 7.0% in 1994.

The only other provinces to show significant employment changes in December were Quebec (+23,000) and Manitoba (+4,000). The gain in Quebec, which offset the decline in November, left employment above its 1994 year-end level by 44,000 jobs (+1.4%). Quebec's employment growth during 1995 was concentrated in the services-producing industries. These gains had a broad base among most of the industries with the exception of public administration. The unemployment rate in Quebec fell 0.9 percentage points to 11.3%. In Manitoba, there was virtually no change in employment compared with a year earlier. Gains of 9,000 in the first half of 1995 were offset by losses in the second half.

In Ontario, employment showed little change in December and was essentially unchanged from its year-earlier level. Losses of 41,000 jobs in the first eight months of the year were recouped by gains of 47,000 in the last four months.

In Saskatchewan, employment was also almost unchanged in December, but showed a slight decline of 6,000 (-1.3%) during 1995. In 1994, employment there grew by 3.3%.

Even though employment levels did not change significantly in Alberta and British Columbia in December, there were employment gains in both provinces during 1995 (+13,000 or +1.0% in Alberta and +23,000 or +1.3% in British Columbia). Both provinces posted stronger job growth in 1994 (+4.0% for Alberta and +2.3% for British Columbia).

#### **LFS information line**

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

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

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending December 9, 1995* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, \$300 annually). The December 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of January. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on February 9.

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

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995 to Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
seasonally adjusted			
		change	
Labour force ('000)	14,978	67	71
Employment ('000)	13,567	54	88
Full-time ('000)	11,275	19	8
Part-time ('000)	2,292	35	80
Unemployment ('000)	1,411	13	-17
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	0.0	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	64.7	0.3	-0.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	0.2	-0.4
	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1994 to Dec. 1995
unadjusted			
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,779	14,696	82
Employment ('000)	13,422	13,320	102
Full-time ('000)	11,024	11,013	10
Part-time ('000)	2,399	2,307	92
Unemployment ('000)	1,357	1,376	-19
Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	9.4	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	63.8	64.3	-0.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	57.9	58.3	-0.4

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Nov. 1995	Dec. 1994	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	14,978	14,911	14,907	14,779	14,696	64.7	64.4	65.2	63.8	64.3
Newfoundland	237	233	247	224	233	52.2	51.3	54.3	49.4	51.1
Prince Edward Island	71	69	68	68	65	66.9	65.6	65.4	64.0	62.3
Nova Scotia	441	438	436	433	427	60.1	59.7	59.9	59.0	58.7
New Brunswick	355	347	362	341	346	59.3	57.9	60.7	57.0	58.1
Quebec	3,635	3,599	3,624	3,583	3,566	62.3	61.8	62.8	61.5	61.7
Ontario	5,749	5,732	5,737	5,700	5,679	65.5	65.4	66.3	64.9	65.7
Manitoba	562	557	562	552	553	66.0	65.5	66.4	64.8	65.3
Saskatchewan	495	494	496	488	487	65.9	65.8	66.4	65.0	65.1
Alberta	1,497	1,498	1,479	1,480	1,463	71.9	72.0	72.1	71.1	71.3
British Columbia	1,945	1,942	1,905	1,911	1,878	65.3	65.3	65.4	64.1	64.5
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	13,567	13,513	13,479	13,422	13,320	58.6	58.4	59.0	57.9	58.3
Newfoundland	197	196	195	188	188	43.4	43.2	42.9	41.4	41.3
Prince Edward Island	61	61	58	57	54	57.5	57.6	55.6	53.9	51.8
Nova Scotia	395	389	383	390	376	53.8	53.0	52.6	53.1	51.7
New Brunswick	315	309	320	304	308	52.6	51.6	53.7	50.8	51.7
Quebec	3,226	3,203	3,182	3,167	3,126	55.3	55.0	55.1	54.3	54.1
Ontario	5,260	5,255	5,254	5,241	5,224	59.9	59.9	60.8	59.7	60.4
Manitoba	518	514	517	511	511	60.9	60.4	61.0	60.0	60.3
Saskatchewan	460	459	466	453	457	61.3	61.1	62.4	60.3	61.1
Alberta	1,380	1,378	1,367	1,371	1,357	66.3	66.3	66.7	65.8	66.2
British Columbia	1,766	1,760	1,743	1,740	1,720	59.3	59.2	59.9	58.4	59.1
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	1,411	1,398	1,428	1,357	1,376	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.4
Newfoundland	40	37	52	36	45	16.9	15.9	21.1	16.2	19.2
Prince Edward Island	10	8	10	11	11	14.1	12.2	14.9	15.7	16.8
Nova Scotia	46	49	53	43	51	10.4	11.2	12.2	9.9	12.0
New Brunswick	40	38	42	37	39	11.3	11.0	11.6	10.9	11.1
Quebec	409	396	442	416	440	11.3	11.0	12.2	11.6	12.3
Ontario	489	477	483	459	455	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.0
Manitoba	44	43	45	41	42	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.6
Saskatchewan	35	35	30	35	30	7.1	7.1	6.0	7.1	6.1
Alberta	117	120	112	109	106	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3
British Columbia	179	182	162	171	158	9.2	9.4	8.5	8.9	8.4

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

## OTHER RELEASES

### Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending December 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending December 14, 1995, decreased 3.5% to 4.2 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.2% from the same period of 1994.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 290 000 tonnes during the seven days, a 13.9% decrease from the same period of 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 4.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 4.3% in the seven-day period. This brought the year-to-date total to 243.3 million tonnes, a 1.4% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

### Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

October 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.5% to 2 389 577 cubic metres in October, down from 2 401 234 cubic metres (revised) in October 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of October 1995 totalled 3 400 819 cubic metres, an 18.2% increase from 2 876 259 cubic metres in October 1994.

At the end of October 1995, year-to-date production totalled 23 259 845 cubic metres, up 0.4% from 23 159 115 cubic metres (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The October 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

### Coal production

1995 (estimates)

It is estimated that coal production for 1995 will increase in both volume and value. Coal production will total 74.7 million tonnes, an increase of 2.6% from 1994; it will have an estimated value of \$1.9 billion (+5.0%).

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-3565), Industry Division.

### Coal production

	1994		1995 <sup>*</sup>	
	'000			
	tonnes	\$	tonnes	\$
Nova Scotia	3 509	217,200	2 380	160,000
New Brunswick	332	28,450	260	24,100
Saskatchewan	10 685	130,000	10 730	132,500
Alberta	35 690	575,100	37 170	596,000
Sub-bituminous	25 494	256,000	25 420	258,500
Bituminous	10 196	319,100	11 750	337,500
British Columbia	22 608	860,900	24 180	990,000
<b>Canada</b>	<b>72 824</b>	<b>1,811,650</b>	<b>74 720</b>	<b>1,902,600</b>

<sup>\*</sup> Estimated figures.

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

### Canadian international merchandise trade,

October 1995

#### Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219;  
other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

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.



### How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

#### Order *The Daily* and other publications by phone:

Please refer to the • Title • Catalogue number • Volume number • Issue number • Your VISA or MasterCard number.

In Canada and the United States call:

**1-800-267-6677**

From other countries call:

**1-613-951-7277**

Or fax your order to us:

**1-613-951-1584**

**For address changes:** Please refer to your customer account number.

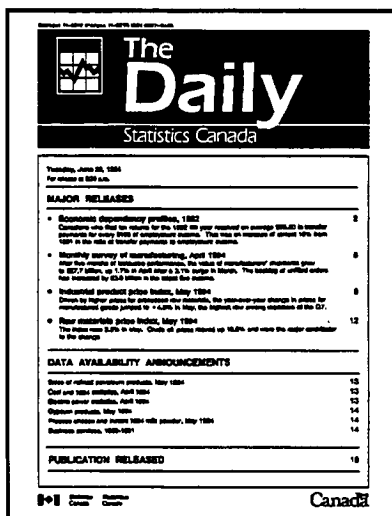
**To order a publication by mail write:** Sales and Service, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6.

Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% GST.

**Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services.**

For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages or your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

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



### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

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

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to [listproc@statcan.ca](mailto:listproc@statcan.ca). Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 1995. Citation in newsprint, magazine, radio, and television reporting is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source. Any other reproduction is permitted subject to the requirement that Statistics Canada is acknowledged as the source on all copies as follows: Statistics Canada, *The Daily*, catalogue 11-001E, along with date and page references.



---

## RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 8-12

---

### January 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Farming facts	1994
8	Building permits	November 1995
8	University enrolment	1995 (preliminary)
8	Estimates of labour and income	October 1995
11	New housing price index	November 1995
12	Travel-log	Winter 1996
12	New motor vehicle sales	November 1995

Use the command "DATES" to retrieve this calendar from CANSIM.

# Hire our team of researchers for \$56 a year

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010203648



**S**ubscribing to *Perspectives on Labour and Income* is like having a complete research department at your disposal. Solid facts. Unbiased analysis. Reliable statistics.

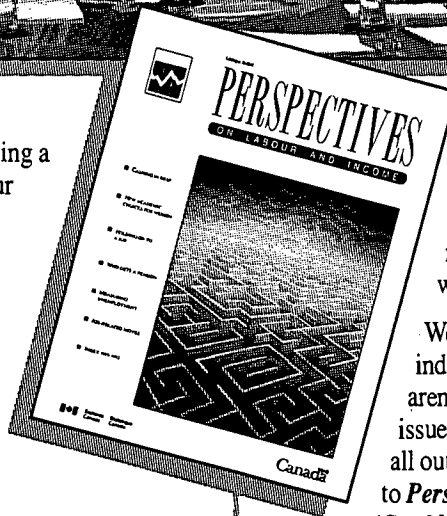
But *Perspectives* is more than just facts and figures. It offers authoritative insights into complex labour and income issues, analyzing the statistics to bring you simple, clear summaries of labour market and income trends.

Our team of experts brings you the latest labour and income data. Each quarterly issue provides:

- topical articles on current labour and income trends
- more than 50 key labour and income indicators
- a review of ongoing research
- information on new surveys

As a special bonus, twice a year you will also receive *The Labour Market Review*, giving you timely analysis on labour market performance over the previous six months or year.

**And all for only \$56!**



Thousands of Canadian professionals turn to *Perspectives* to discover emerging trends in labour and income and to stay up to date on the latest research findings. As a subscriber, you will get the inside story.

We know you'll find *Perspectives* indispensable. **GUARANTEED.** If you aren't convinced after reading the first issue, we'll give you a **FULL REFUND** on all outstanding issues. Order your subscription to *Perspectives* today (Cat. No. 75-0010XPE).

## ORDER NOW!

For only \$56 (plus \$3.92 GST) you will receive the latest labour and income research (4 issues per year).

Subscription rates are US\$68 for U.S. customers and US\$80 for customers in other countries. Fax your VISA or MasterCard order to: **(613) 951-1584**.

Call toll free: **1-800-267-6677**. Or mail to:

Statistics Canada, Marketing Division, Sales and Service,  
120 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication.