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Statistics Canada

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Releases

Labour Force Survey, October 2003	2
<p>Employment rose by an estimated 65,000 in October, almost all in full-time jobs. This was the second consecutive increase in employment, following slow growth earlier in the year. Since the start of 2003, employment has grown by 1.0% (+164,000). The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points in October to 7.6%.</p>	
Impaired driving and other traffic offences, 2002	7
<p>The national rate of impaired driving incidents declined 4% in 2002 following a small increase in 2001. The rate is now 65% lower than the peak observed in 1981 and with the decline in 2002, the rate has resumed its two decade downward trend.</p>	
Research and development personnel, 1991 to 2000	10
Population of businesses with employees, third quarter 2003	10
Steel pipe and tubing, September 2003	11
Steel primary forms - weekly data, week ending November 01, 2003	11
Production of eggs and poultry, September 2003	11
New products	12
Release dates: November 10 to 14	14



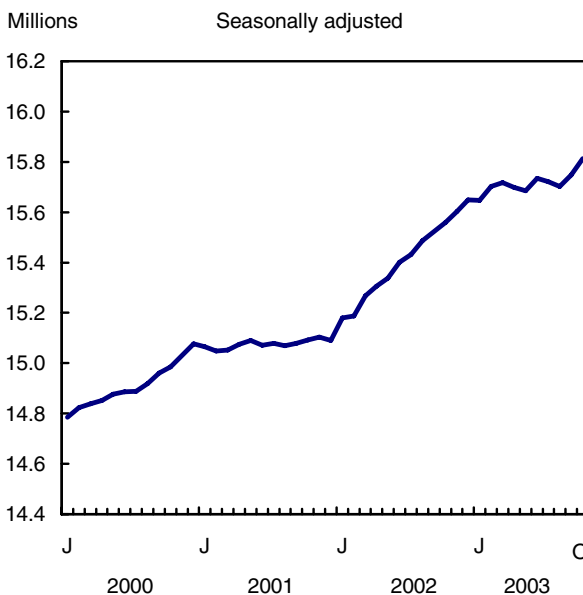
Releases

Labour Force Survey

October 2003

Employment rose by an estimated 65,000 in October, almost all in full-time jobs. This was the second consecutive increase in employment, following slow growth earlier in the year. Since the start of 2003, employment has grown by 1.0% (+164,000). The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points in October to 7.6%.

Employment



Strong increase in employment for adult women

Buoyed by a robust increase in full-time employment, the number of jobs among adult women rose by 41,000 in October. This job growth pushed their unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 6.2%. Since the start of 2003, employment among adult women has grown by 95,000 (+1.5%).

Employment among adult men increased by 28,000 in October, mostly in part-time work. So far this year, employment gains for adult men total 78,000 (+1.1%). In October, their unemployment rate was 6.6%, down 0.3 percentage points from September.

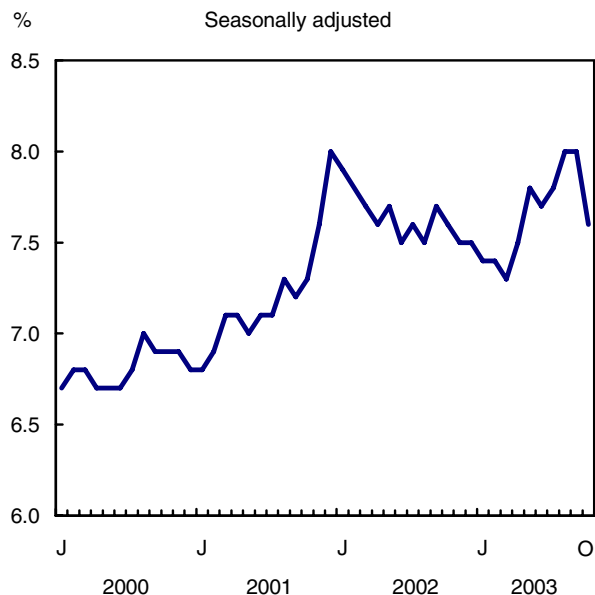
Although youth employment was little changed in October, there was a large drop in the number of youths

looking for work, causing their unemployment rate to drop 0.6 percentage points to 14.0%. While employment among adult men and women has increased in the last couple of months, youth employment has yet to show any rebound. So far in 2003, youth employment is down 0.4%.

Job growth continues in health care and social assistance

In October, employment grew by an estimated 20,000 in the health care and social assistance sector, continuing the upward trend that began two years ago. So far in 2003, this industry has added 56,000 jobs (+3.4%). Most of October's employment gains in health care and social assistance occurred in Quebec.

Unemployment rate



Employment in management of companies and administrative and other support services increased by 13,000 in October, mostly in Ontario. Despite recent strength, employment in this industry is little changed compared with the end of 2002.

For a second consecutive month, employment grew by 13,000 in the finance, insurance, real estate and leasing industry, bringing growth since the start of 2003 to 50,000 jobs (+5.5%). In October, job growth

in this industry occurred mainly in British Columbia and Alberta.

After three months of little change, employment edged up 11,000 in transportation and warehousing in October. The increase was concentrated in the trucking industry.

Employment in natural resources rose for a second consecutive month, with the number of jobs growing by 7,000 in October. This increase occurred primarily in oil and gas in Alberta. The natural resources sector has seen strong employment growth thus far in 2003, with the number of jobs increasing by 30,000 (+11.0%).

In the manufacturing sector, employment was little changed during the month of October. A decrease in manufacturing employment in Ontario was offset by slight increases in most other provinces. Since the start of 2003, the number of manufacturing jobs has fallen by an estimated 77,000 (-3.3%).

Following several months of growth, employment in construction edged down by 10,000 in October, as a result of declines in Ontario and Alberta. Despite October's decrease, construction employment is up 34,000 (+3.8%) compared with December 2002.

Job gains in both private and public sectors

For a second consecutive month the number of private sector employees increased, with a gain of 34,000 in October. After remaining flat for the first seven months of the year, the number of employees in the private sector is now slightly higher than at the end of 2002.

Public sector employment has also strengthened in recent months, including an increase of 27,000 employees in October. Since the start of 2003, the number of public sector employees has risen by 72,000 (+2.4%).

Most of national employment increase in British Columbia and Quebec

In British Columbia, employment jumped by an estimated 30,000 in October. This is consistent with a number of positive signs of economic growth in the province, including strength in both residential and non-residential building permits, retail trade, oil and gas exploration, as well as lumber and paper shipments. The jump in employment in October in the province follows a slight decline the month before, and slow growth earlier in the year. Youths accounted for half of the employment gain in October. By industry, the gains were widespread, with the largest increases occurring in public administration, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, and transportation and warehousing. The unemployment rate dropped 1.3 percentage points in October to 7.8%.

An increase in part-time work pushed employment in Quebec up 26,000 in October, bringing employment to the same level as in December 2002. Employment among adult women grew substantially in October, with the increase concentrated in health care and social assistance and in retail and wholesale trade. The provincial unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points in October to 9.3%.

In Manitoba, an increase of 6,000 jobs, all in full time, offset the loss in September. This leaves employment little changed compared to the start of the year. The unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points in October to 5.3%.

After strong growth the month before, employment in Ontario was little changed in October (+5,000). An increase of 27,000 full-time jobs was offset by a decrease in part-time work. By industry, employment rose in educational services and in accommodation and food services but declined in manufacturing and construction. Because fewer people were looking for work in October, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 7.0%. Ontario has added 91,000 jobs since the start of the year (+1.5%), all of them full-time.

With a decrease in part-time work in October, employment fell by 4,000 in Nova Scotia, leaving employment at nearly the same level as at the end of 2002. October's decrease was concentrated in the accommodation and food services industry. The province's unemployment rate edged down in October to 9.5% (-0.2 percentage points), due to lower labour force participation.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador fell by 4,000 in October, with most of the decline among youths. The largest job losses were in manufacturing and trade. The unemployment rate edged up in October to 16.5% (+0.1 percentage point). Despite this decline in employment, the province has added 3,000 jobs (+1.4%) since the start of 2003.

Employment was little changed in the other provinces in October.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, is available today for the week ending October 18 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the *Labour Force Survey* will be on Friday, December 5.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090;

labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	September 2003	October 2003	September to October 2003	September 2003	October 2003	September to October 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,117.6	17,122.8	0.0	67.6	67.5	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	263.7	259.1	-1.7	60.1	59.0	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	76.8	77.2	0.5	67.7	68.0	0.3
Nova Scotia	483.0	477.8	-1.1	63.5	62.8	-0.7
New Brunswick	383.7	385.3	0.4	62.9	63.1	0.2
Quebec	4,014.9	4,029.3	0.4	65.9	66.0	0.1
Ontario	6,741.3	6,726.8	-0.2	68.7	68.4	-0.3
Manitoba	598.2	601.4	0.5	68.8	69.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	511.9	513.4	0.3	67.7	67.9	0.2
Alberta	1,825.1	1,830.9	0.3	73.5	73.6	0.1
British Columbia	2,218.9	2,221.6	0.1	65.8	65.8	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,747.9	15,813.3	0.4	62.2	62.4	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	220.4	216.4	-1.8	50.2	49.3	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	68.9	69.0	0.1	60.7	60.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	436.2	432.5	-0.8	57.3	56.8	-0.5
New Brunswick	342.7	343.7	0.3	56.2	56.3	0.1
Quebec	3,628.6	3,654.1	0.7	59.5	59.9	0.4
Ontario	6,251.7	6,257.0	0.1	63.7	63.6	-0.1
Manitoba	563.7	569.2	1.0	64.8	65.4	0.6
Saskatchewan	482.7	484.4	0.4	63.8	64.1	0.3
Alberta	1,735.0	1,738.9	0.2	69.9	69.9	0.0
British Columbia	2,018.0	2,048.1	1.5	59.8	60.6	0.8
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,369.6	1,309.4	-4.4	8.0	7.6	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.3	42.7	-1.4	16.4	16.5	0.1
Prince Edward Island	7.9	8.2	3.8	10.3	10.6	0.3
Nova Scotia	46.8	45.3	-3.2	9.7	9.5	-0.2
New Brunswick	41.0	41.5	1.2	10.7	10.8	0.1
Quebec	386.3	375.2	-2.9	9.6	9.3	-0.3
Ontario	489.6	469.9	-4.0	7.3	7.0	-0.3
Manitoba	34.4	32.1	-6.7	5.8	5.3	-0.5
Saskatchewan	29.2	29.0	-0.7	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Alberta	90.1	92.0	2.1	4.9	5.0	0.1
British Columbia	200.9	173.4	-13.7	9.1	7.8	-1.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2002	October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003	October 2002	October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
Unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,776.5	17,052.9	1.6	67.0	67.3	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	255.9	257.1	0.5	58.3	58.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	76.0	77.0	1.3	67.7	67.8	0.1
Nova Scotia	473.2	476.6	0.7	62.5	62.6	0.1
New Brunswick	388.6	384.2	-1.1	63.9	62.9	-1.0
Quebec	3,927.3	4,008.0	2.1	64.9	65.7	0.8
Ontario	6,589.4	6,698.2	1.7	68.0	68.1	0.1
Manitoba	600.3	601.1	0.1	69.4	69.1	-0.3
Saskatchewan	518.2	511.2	-1.4	68.3	67.6	-0.7
Alberta	1,777.0	1,821.3	2.5	72.9	73.2	0.3
British Columbia	2,170.6	2,218.1	2.2	65.0	65.6	0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,613.3	15,870.0	1.6	62.3	62.6	0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.3	218.5	2.0	48.8	49.8	1.0
Prince Edward Island	69.0	70.4	2.0	61.4	62.0	0.6
Nova Scotia	434.6	437.2	0.6	57.4	57.4	0.0
New Brunswick	354.3	350.9	-1.0	58.2	57.5	-0.7
Quebec	3,636.3	3,671.9	1.0	60.1	60.2	0.1
Ontario	6,157.2	6,268.4	1.8	63.6	63.7	0.1
Manitoba	571.4	571.6	0.0	66.1	65.7	-0.4
Saskatchewan	492.2	486.6	-1.1	64.9	64.4	-0.5
Alberta	1,681.6	1,736.8	3.3	69.0	69.8	0.8
British Columbia	2,002.5	2,057.7	2.8	60.0	60.9	0.9
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,163.2	1,182.9	1.7	6.9	6.9	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	41.5	38.7	-6.7	16.2	15.1	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	7.1	6.6	-7.0	9.3	8.6	-0.7
Nova Scotia	38.6	39.5	2.3	8.2	8.3	0.1
New Brunswick	34.3	33.2	-3.2	8.8	8.6	-0.2
Quebec	291.0	336.2	15.5	7.4	8.4	1.0
Ontario	432.2	429.8	-0.6	6.6	6.4	-0.2
Manitoba	28.9	29.5	2.1	4.8	4.9	0.1
Saskatchewan	26.0	24.6	-5.4	5.0	4.8	-0.2
Alberta	95.5	84.5	-11.5	5.4	4.6	-0.8
British Columbia	168.1	160.4	-4.6	7.7	7.2	-0.5

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	September 2003	October 2003	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	15,747.9	15,813.3	65.4	253.9	0.4	1.6
Goods-producing sector	3,977.0	3,977.6	0.6	-17.0	0.0	-0.4
Agriculture	332.8	333.1	0.3	-18.7	0.1	-5.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	292.7	300.0	7.3	31.9	2.5	11.9
Utilities	131.8	133.4	1.6	3.7	1.2	2.9
Construction	955.2	945.7	-9.5	32.1	-1.0	3.5
Manufacturing	2,264.5	2,265.3	0.8	-66.1	0.0	-2.8
Services-producing sector	11,770.9	11,835.7	64.8	270.9	0.6	2.3
Trade	2,464.9	2,474.1	9.2	44.6	0.4	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	764.5	775.2	10.7	3.2	1.4	0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	940.9	953.4	12.5	48.3	1.3	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	996.4	1,001.8	5.4	-7.1	0.5	-0.7
Management, administrative and other support	599.9	612.7	12.8	8.8	2.1	1.5
Educational services	1,040.0	1,045.5	5.5	25.2	0.5	2.5
Health care and social assistance	1,690.7	1,710.6	19.9	65.3	1.2	4.0
Information, culture and recreation	718.5	712.3	-6.2	28.7	-0.9	4.2
Accommodation and food services	1,018.9	1,026.0	7.1	8.9	0.7	0.9
Other services	700.8	693.8	-7.0	-3.0	-1.0	-0.4
Public administration	835.3	830.4	-4.9	48.0	-0.6	6.1
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,998.7	3,025.7	27.0	86.6	0.9	2.9
Private sector	12,749.3	12,787.6	38.3	167.3	0.3	1.3
Private employees	10,320.9	10,354.6	33.7	146.5	0.3	1.4
Self-employed	2,428.4	2,433.0	4.6	20.8	0.2	0.9

Note: Related to CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089.

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	October 2003	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003	October 2003	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003	October 2003	September to October 2003	October 2002 to October 2003
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,813.3	65.4	253.9	8,431.6	30.0	113.7	7,381.7	35.4	140.3
Full-time	12,835.7	62.1	248.2	7,476.2	-4.7	93.1	5,359.5	66.9	155.1
Part-time	2,977.6	3.2	5.8	955.3	34.6	20.5	2,022.2	-31.5	-14.8
15-24	2,395.9	-2.9	9.8	1,218.5	2.4	3.6	1,177.4	-5.3	6.2
25 and over	13,417.4	68.3	244.1	7,213.1	27.6	110.1	6,204.3	40.7	134.0
25-54	11,410.9	48.4	67.8	6,035.9	16.6	17.1	5,375.0	31.8	50.7
55 and over	2,006.5	19.9	176.3	1,177.2	11.0	93.0	829.3	8.8	83.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

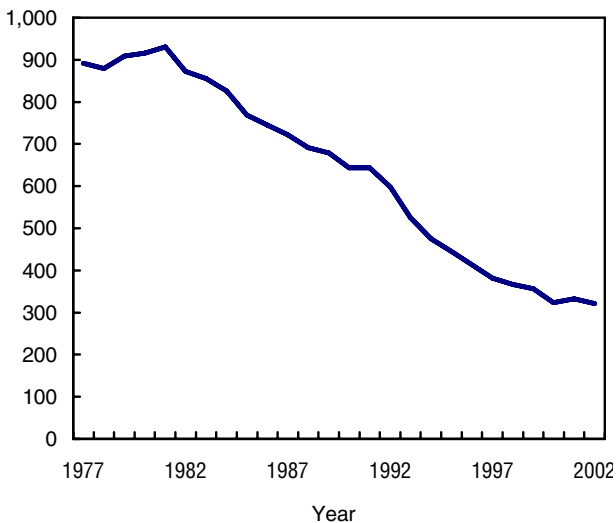
Impaired driving and other traffic offences

2002

The national rate of impaired driving incidents declined 4% in 2002 following a small increase in 2001. The rate is now 65% lower than the peak observed in 1981 and with the decline in 2002, the rate has resumed its two-decade downward trend.

Rates of impaired driving incidents have been generally declining for the past twenty years

Rate per 100,000 population aged 16 and over



Police reported about 81,000 incidents of impaired driving, or a rate of 321 incidents for every 100,000 people aged 16 and over. Of these incidents, police charged about 67,000 drivers with impaired driving in 2002. This number was equivalent to a rate of 265 drivers for every 100,000 people aged 16 and over, a 5% decline from the year before. Between 1992 and 2002, the rate of people charged with impaired driving has dropped 45%.

While most indicators point to a real decline in impaired driving incidents, some of the decrease in charges may be due to the increased use of discretionary procedures used by police, such as road-side suspensions. Police-reported impaired driving statistics may have been influenced downward by a variety of other factors, including changing attitudes and behaviours with respect to impaired driving, the

Note to readers

Data used in this release primarily include police-reported statistics from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and data from the Adult Criminal Court Survey. The number of police incidents and charges will not match the number of cases processed in court, because of differences in survey coverage, time period between police response and court appearance, changes in the type of charge, and/or dropping of charges.

The incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) survey captures detailed information on individual criminal incidents reported to police, including characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. A subset of the UCR2 database, the UCR2 Research database, was used for the current Juristat. Data from this non-representative sample accounted for 56% of the national volume of crime. The UCR2 Research database includes 94 police agencies in 9 provinces.

aging population and the level of police enforcement activity.

Highest rates of impaired driving reported among young drivers

Young drivers aged 19 to 24 continue to have the highest rates for impaired driving, according to data available from 94 police departments in nine provinces, representing 56% of all reported criminal incidents. These data indicate that the rates of impaired driving peak at age 21. Rates level off and remain relatively constant for 25 to 44 year olds, followed by a drop in rates with persons aged 45 and over. Seniors aged 65 years and older had the lowest rates.

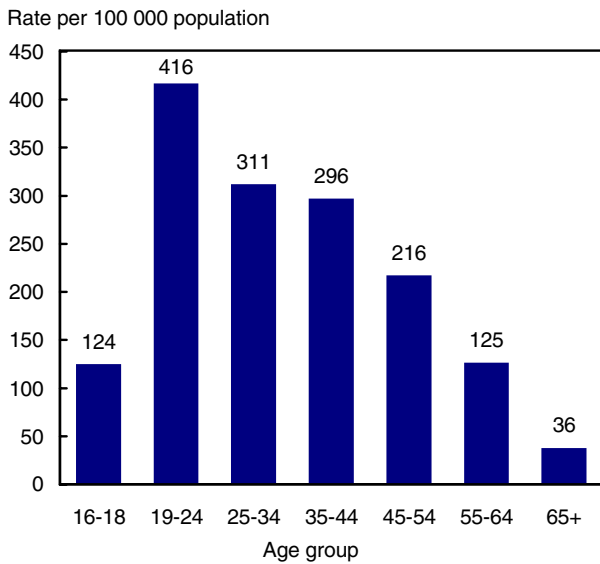
Saskatchewan had highest rate of impaired driving charges

Nearly all provinces reported declines in 2002 in both the number and rate of people charged with impaired driving. The single exception was Quebec, where the rate remained relatively stable.

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan had the highest rate of impaired driving charges, 618 for every 100,000 people aged 16 and over, although this was an 11% decline from 2001. Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate (183), a 19% decline and the biggest among the provinces.

Among the 25 census metropolitan areas, Regina reported the highest rate of people charged with impaired driving - 383 for every 100,000 population aged 16 and older, followed by Trois-Rivières (355), Saskatoon (345) and Thunder Bay (293).

Rates of impaired driving highest among young drivers



Seven of the 25 census metropolitan areas reported increases in the rate. The largest increases were reported by police in Sherbrooke (+11%) and Saguenay (+9%).

Among the nine largest census metropolitan areas (those with populations more than 500,000) the two reporting the highest rates were Calgary (272) and Edmonton (244).

For the second consecutive year, Vancouver (135) and Hamilton (130) reported the lowest rates.

Traffic violations causing death and bodily harm generally decreasing

According to police-reported data, the overall rate of Criminal Code traffic incidents that involve fatalities or bodily harm has been generally decreasing. The rate of incidents involving fatalities has been reduced by more than one-half since 1986, declining from 2.4 incidents for every 100,000 persons aged 16 and over in 1986, to a rate of one incident per 100,000 persons aged 16 years and over in 2001 and 2002. Impaired driving was a factor in almost half (47%) of all incidents causing death in 2002.

In the case of traffic violations resulting in injuries, most of the 41% decline since 1986 is associated with a reduction in injuries related to impaired driving incidents (a 49% decline).

Higher conviction rates for impaired driving

Of the more than 452,000 cases heard in the courts in 2001/02, nearly 53,000, or about 12%, involved impaired driving offences. This was the largest offence category and compares to 11% for common assault and 9% for theft.

Just under three-quarters (73%) of cases involving impaired driving resulted in a conviction, somewhat higher than 60% for all Criminal Code offences, 50% for violent crimes and 62% for property crimes.

Number and rate¹ of persons charged with impaired driving, province/territory 2001-2002

	2001	2002	2001 to 2002 ² % change
Canada			
Number	68,986	66,682	
Rate	278	265	-4.7
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Number	988	799	
Rate	227	183	-19.2
Prince Edward Island			
Number	424	392	
Rate	385	351	-8.8
Nova Scotia			
Number	2,049	1,925	
Rate	269	251	-6.7
New Brunswick			
Number	2,166	1,915	
Rate	353	311	-12.0
Quebec			
Number	16,717	16,762	
Rate	278	276	-0.6
Ontario			
Number	19,993	19,445	
Rate	211	202	-4.5
Manitoba			
Number	2,948	2,732	
Rate	330	304	-7.7
Saskatchewan			
Number	5,444	4,855	
Rate	693	618	-10.8
Alberta			
Number	10,523	10,186	
Rate	441	417	-5.4
British Columbia			
Number	7,278	7,125	
Rate	219	211	-3.5
Yukon			
Number	150	180	
Rate	638	764	19.9
Northwest Territories			
Number	252	311	
Rate	850	1,038	22.1
Nunavut			
Number	54	55	
Rate	315	314	-0.6

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population 16 years and older.
² Percent change based on unrounded rates.

Fines were the most common form of sanction handed down in cases of impaired driving. In 2001/02, about 77% of cases of impaired driving resulted in the imposition of fines as the most serious sentence, followed by prison (14%) and probation (7%).

About three-quarters of fines for impaired driving offences were for amounts between \$500 and \$1,000. Fines averaged \$785, compared with \$648 for other Criminal Code traffic offences in 2001/02. The minimum penalty prescribed by the Criminal Code for a first offence of impaired operation of a motor vehicle is a fine of not less than \$600.

In 2001/02, the mean length of probation orders was just over one year (383 days). Where a prison sentence was ordered, the majority (57%) of offenders were sentenced to one month or less. Nearly four in 10 cases resulted in prison sentences of between one and six months, and 4% resulted in sentences of more than six months.

About 1% were sentenced to federal institutions or sentences of two years or more. The average length of a prison sentence for cases of impaired driving was under three months, or 73 days.

The proportion of impaired driving cases that received a prison sentence varied considerably across the country. For instance, in Prince Edward Island, 91%

of guilty cases of impaired driving resulted in a prison sentence, compared with 28% in Newfoundland and Labrador, 10% in Alberta and 4% in Nova Scotia.

However, provinces in which prison was used more frequently tended to use shorter sentences. For example, in Prince Edward Island, the average sentence length was 17 days, while in Nova Scotia, it was 182 days.

In addition to the above penalties, provinces and territories have enacted legislation with provisions relating to impaired driving, such as ignition interlock programs, vehicle forfeiture, and minimum license suspension upon conviction.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302 and 3312.

*Juristat: Impaired Driving and Other Traffic Offences, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 9 (85-002-XIE20030098422, \$9/\$75; 85-002-XPE20030098422, \$11/\$100) is now available. See *How to order products*.*

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Research and development personnel

1991 to 2000

The number of people employed in research and development activities in Canada has increased by about one-third during the past decade, according to a new *Science statistics* service bulletin.

In 2000, about 156,200 people were working in research and development activities, up from only 117,000 in 1991, a gain of 33.5%. From 1999 to 2000, research and development employment increased 4.4%, the fastest growth rate since a 13.0% jump in 1994.

A proportion of 59% of these personnel were employed in the business enterprise sector, followed by the higher education sector with 29%. The federal government employed 9%, the provincial governments 2%, and private non-profit organizations 1%.

Research and development personnel are categorized into three occupational levels: researchers, technicians and other support staff.

Researchers made up 102,630 or 66% of the total. This proportion has increased steadily over the past 10 years (from 58% in 1991), contributing to the increase in costs of performing research and development.

Technicians occupied the second largest category, with 34,000 full-time equivalents in 2000. Other support staff accounted for 19,570 (12%).

The two provinces with the highest concentration of research and development personnel were Ontario (46%) and Quebec (30%). They were followed by British Columbia (9%) and Alberta (6%).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4201.

The service bulletin *Science statistics: Research and development personnel in Canada, 1991 to 2000*, vol. 27, no. 7 (88-001-XIE, \$7/\$64) is now available. See *How to order products*. Also available is a working paper *Estimates of research and development personnel in Canada, 1979 to 2000* (88F0006XIE2003011, free),

which elaborates on material in the bulletin. A working paper *Estimates of total expenditures on research and development in the health field in Canada, 1988 to 2002^p* (88F0006XIE2003010, free), containing more detailed information related to a service bulletin released on September 22, 2003, is also available online.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Janet Thompson (613-951-2580; janet.thompson@statcan.ca) or Antoine Rose (613-951-9919; antoine.rose@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Population of businesses with employees

Third quarter 2003

There were 966,236 businesses with employees in the third quarter of 2003, a slight 0.07% less than in the second quarter, when the number of employer businesses was 966,949.

The decline affected all regions but the Prairies (+2.52%) and British Columbia (+0.21%). The Atlantic region had proportionally the largest decline (-2.70%), followed by Quebec (-1.91%), Ontario (-0.33%) and the Territories region (-1.47%).

Among provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador registered the highest loss, down 3.24%. On the other hand, Alberta showed the largest gain, up 6.24%.

Information on Nunavut and the Northwest Territories will be available when sufficient quarterly observations are collected.

Available on CANSIM: table 178-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1105.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Joanne Proulx (613-951-9006; fax: 613-951-0104; joanne.proulx@statcan.ca), Business Register Division. □

Population of businesses with employees

	Second quarter 2003	Third quarter 2003	% change
Canada	966,949	966,236	-0.07
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,146	16,590	-3.24
Prince Edward Island	5,832	5,710	-2.08
Nova Scotia	28,185	27,439	-2.65
New Brunswick	24,090	23,495	-2.47
Quebec	225,088	220,799	-1.91
Ontario	324,636	323,556	-0.33
Manitoba	33,018	33,085	0.20
Saskatchewan	33,796	35,904	6.24
Alberta	124,138	126,635	2.01
British Columbia	145,585	145,895	0.21
Yukon	1,352	1,324	-2.05
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,793	1,782	-0.61
Atlantic region	75,273	73,244	-2.70
Prairies region	190,834	195,644	2.52
Territories region	3,152	3,105	-1.47

Steel pipe and tubing

September 2003

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The September 2003 issue *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 27, no. 9 (41-011-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms - weekly data

Week ending November 01, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 1 totalled 324 008 metric tonnes, up 2.2% from 317 183 tonnes a week earlier, and an increase of 3.3% from 313 667 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of November 1 was 13 152 131 tonnes, down 1.9% from 13 401 982 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Production of eggs and poultry

September 2003 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 47.5 million dozen in September, up 1.5% from September 2002.

Poultry meat production reached 92.8 million kilograms in September, up 4.0% from September 2002.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

The September 2003 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services page*, choose *Free Publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

New products

Infomat, a weekly review, November 7, 2003
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$100).

Infomat, a weekly review, November 7, 2003
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
September 2003, Vol. 27, no. 9
Catalogue number **41-011-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

Industry price indexes, September 2003, Vol. 29,
no. 9
Catalogue number **62-011-XIE** (\$19/\$175).

Industry price indexes, September 2003, Vol. 29,
no. 9
Catalogue number **62-011-XPE** (\$24/\$233).

Labour force information, week ending
October 18, 2003
Catalogue number **71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

**Juristat: Impaired driving and other traffic
offences**, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 9
Catalogue number **85-002-XIE20030098422** (\$9/\$75).

**Juristat: Impaired driving and other traffic
offences**, 2002, Vol. 23, no. 9
Catalogue number **85-002-XPE20030098422**
(\$11/\$100).

**Science statistics: Research and development
personnel in Canada, 1991 to 2000**, Vol. 27, no. 7
Catalogue number **88-001-XIE** (\$7/\$64).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information
Division working papers: Estimates of total
expenditures on research and development in the
health field in Canada, 1988 to 2002^P**, no. 10
Catalogue number **88F0006XIE2003010**
(free).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information
Division working papers: Estimates of research and
development personnel in Canada, 1979 to 2000**,
no. 11
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Statistics Canada

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



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Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 20 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 modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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The Daily, November 7, 2003

Release dates: November 10 to 14

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Public Capital and Its Contribution to the Productivity Performance of the Canadian Business Sector	1961 to 2001
12	New Housing Price Index	September 2003
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2003
13	New motor vehicle sales	September 2003
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	September 2003
