



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 7, 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, January 2003** 2  
Employment was unchanged in January following a strong 2002, when there was an increase of 560,000 (+3.7%) over the year. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points in January to 7.4%, the result of a slight decline in the number of people looking for work.
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Production of eggs and poultry, December 2002 7

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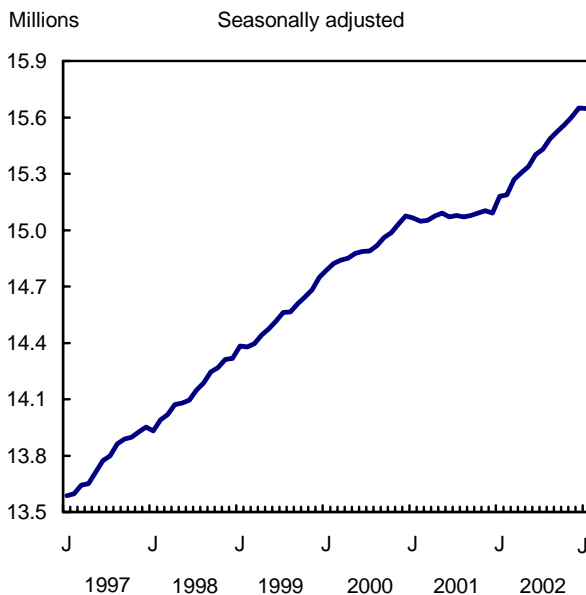
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

January 2003

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#### Employment



#### More full-time jobs in January but fewer people working part-time

The upward trend in full-time employment that began at the start of 2002 continued in January with an increase of 34,000, bringing gains over the last 13 months to 382,000 (+3.1%). Although part-time employment fell by 37,000 in January, it remains up 176,000 (+6.4%) from the beginning of 2002.

Men aged 25 and over continued to gain jobs, with an increase of 26,000 in January. The gain was in full-time employment (+39,000). The unemployment rate among adult men fell 0.4 percentage points to 6.3%.

The increase in employment among adult men was offset by slight declines among adult women (-16,000), all in part-time. Employment also fell slightly among youths (-12,000). Over 2002, employment growth had

#### Note to users

Labour Force Survey (LFS) industry estimates at the 2-digit NAICS level going back to 1976 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0007 and 282-0008). For more information on this and other recent changes to LFS tables, see the February 3 CANSIM communiqué on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)).

been robust for these two groups. The unemployment rate for adult women in January was unchanged at 6.1%, the result of a slight decline in labour force participation. Among youths, the unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 13.7%.

#### Fewer jobs in professional, scientific and technical services and manufacturing, but more trade jobs

Employment fell by 21,000 in professional, scientific and technical services, with most of the decline in Quebec and British Columbia. The loss in January follows gains of 52,000 over 2002 for this industry.

Factory employment fell slightly (-15,000) in January, with small losses spread among several provinces. This is the fourth decline in the last five months and brings losses since August to 38,000 (-1.6%). While motor vehicle and parts manufacturing rebounded from the losses in December, the largest decline in January was in computer and electronic products manufacturing. Despite these recent losses, manufacturing was an important source of the overall employment strength in 2002, adding 109,000 jobs (+4.9%).

In January, employment rose by 16,000 in retail and wholesale trade, bringing gains since July 2002 to 53,000 (+2.2%). The increase in January was spread across most provinces.

Employment in transportation and warehousing rose by 10,000, bringing gains since March 2002, when employment in the industry picked up, to 43,000 (+5.8%).

Employment also rose in natural resources (+8,000), mostly in forestry and logging. The largest overall employment increases in this industry were in Ontario, British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

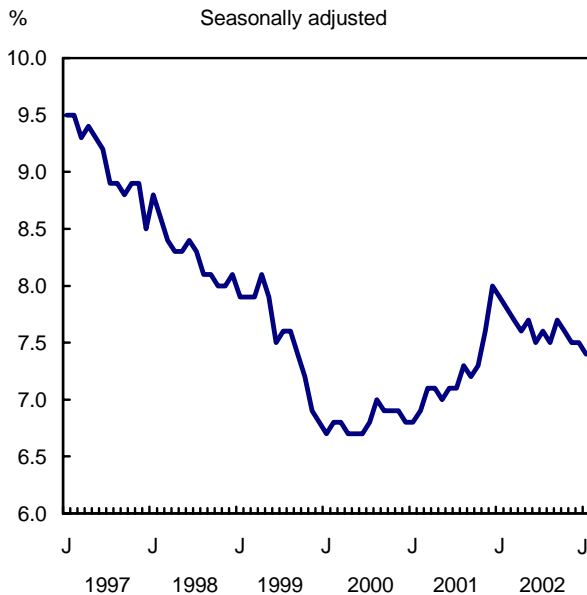
Although employment in construction changed little in January, job gains in the industry since the start of 2002 total 60,000 (+7.0%).

There was added employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+11,000) bringing gains since

the start of 2002 to 41,000 (+4.4%). Some of the strength in this industry is likely a spin-off effect of robust construction activity in 2002.

In January, employment fell slightly in accommodation and food services (-12,000), with the largest decline occurring in Ontario.

**Unemployment rate**



**Continued employment strength in Ontario**

The job strength observed over the second half of 2002 in Ontario continued in January with an increase of 26,000. The largest employment gains were in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing as well as transportation. The unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%.

Employment rose by 4,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, the second consecutive monthly increase, bringing gains since November to 8,000. These recent gains offset losses from July to November. The largest increase in January was in the natural resource industries. The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points to 17.9%.

Following strong growth over 2002, employment in Quebec was down slightly in January as a decline in part-time jobs (-26,000) was partly offset by a gain in full-time (+19,000). The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 8.4%, the result of a slight decline in labour force participation.

Employment in Alberta fell by 12,000 in January following gains of 67,000 (+4.1%) over 2002. The largest job losses in January occurred in construction and professional, scientific and technical services. The unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage points to 5.5%.

In Manitoba, employment fell by 5,000 but remained up 14,000 (+2.4%) from June 2001, when employment in the province began to pick up. In January, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.9%.

Employment also declined in Saskatchewan (-4,000) in January but remained up 22,000 (+4.6%) since the start of 2002. The decrease in January was in agriculture and trade but was partly offset by a gain in health care and social assistance. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 5.8%.

There was little change in employment for the other provinces in January.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0095.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3701.**

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://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 January 18 (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, March 7.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto:labour@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	December 2002	January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003	December 2002	January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,925.3</b>	<b>16,906.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	262.1	264.4	0.9	59.7	60.2	0.5
Prince Edward Island	76.2	76.0	-0.3	67.7	67.4	-0.3
Nova Scotia	476.9	479.1	0.5	62.9	63.2	0.3
New Brunswick	390.2	389.2	-0.3	64.1	64.0	-0.1
Quebec	3,991.7	3,981.6	-0.3	65.9	65.7	-0.2
Ontario	6,633.1	6,639.8	0.1	68.4	68.4	0.0
Manitoba	601.5	596.4	-0.8	69.5	69.0	-0.5
Saskatchewan	520.9	518.0	-0.6	68.8	68.4	-0.4
Alberta	1,795.8	1,794.3	-0.1	73.4	73.3	-0.1
British Columbia	2,176.9	2,167.3	-0.4	65.1	64.8	-0.3
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,649.7</b>	<b>15,647.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	213.5	217.0	1.6	48.6	49.4	0.8
Prince Edward Island	67.9	67.6	-0.4	60.4	60.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	432.3	434.3	0.5	57.1	57.3	0.2
New Brunswick	350.0	349.4	-0.2	57.5	57.4	-0.1
Quebec	3,654.1	3,646.8	-0.2	60.3	60.2	-0.1
Ontario	6,166.0	6,191.5	0.4	63.5	63.7	0.2
Manitoba	572.1	567.3	-0.8	66.1	65.6	-0.5
Saskatchewan	491.7	488.2	-0.7	64.9	64.5	-0.4
Alberta	1,707.5	1,695.4	-0.7	69.8	69.2	-0.6
British Columbia	1,994.6	1,990.3	-0.2	59.7	59.5	-0.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,275.6</b>	<b>1,258.5</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	48.6	47.4	-2.5	18.5	17.9	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	8.3	8.4	1.2	10.9	11.1	0.2
Nova Scotia	44.6	44.8	0.4	9.4	9.4	0.0
New Brunswick	40.2	39.8	-1.0	10.3	10.2	-0.1
Quebec	337.6	334.8	-0.8	8.5	8.4	-0.1
Ontario	467.1	448.3	-4.0	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Manitoba	29.3	29.1	-0.7	4.9	4.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	29.2	29.8	2.1	5.6	5.8	0.2
Alberta	88.4	99.0	12.0	4.9	5.5	0.6
British Columbia	182.3	177.0	-2.9	8.4	8.2	-0.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	January 2002	January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003	January 2002	January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003
Unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,197.3</b>	<b>16,611.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	242.2	250.2	3.3	55.1	57.0	1.9
Prince Edward Island	72.6	72.6	0.0	65.3	64.4	-0.9
Nova Scotia	460.1	465.7	1.2	61.1	61.4	0.3
New Brunswick	368.6	372.6	1.1	60.7	61.2	0.5
Quebec	3,796.7	3,903.0	2.8	63.2	64.4	1.2
Ontario	6,361.1	6,542.9	2.9	66.6	67.4	0.8
Manitoba	586.9	586.9	0.0	68.0	67.9	-0.1
Saskatchewan	490.8	508.4	3.6	64.5	67.1	2.6
Alberta	1,716.8	1,773.0	3.3	71.6	72.4	0.8
British Columbia	2,101.6	2,136.0	1.6	63.6	63.8	0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,796.7</b>	<b>15,266.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	195.5	199.6	2.1	44.5	45.5	1.0
Prince Edward Island	59.7	61.4	2.8	53.7	54.5	0.8
Nova Scotia	410.0	417.7	1.9	54.4	55.1	0.7
New Brunswick	321.4	329.7	2.6	53.0	54.2	1.2
Quebec	3,407.5	3,534.3	3.7	56.7	58.3	1.6
Ontario	5,863.3	6,080.7	3.7	61.4	62.6	1.2
Manitoba	553.7	555.4	0.3	64.1	64.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	458.7	475.5	3.7	60.3	62.8	2.5
Alberta	1,627.3	1,667.5	2.5	67.9	68.1	0.2
British Columbia	1,899.6	1,944.5	2.4	57.5	58.1	0.6
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,400.6</b>	<b>1,345.0</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	46.7	50.6	8.4	19.3	20.2	0.9
Prince Edward Island	12.9	11.2	-13.2	17.8	15.4	-2.4
Nova Scotia	50.2	48.0	-4.4	10.9	10.3	-0.6
New Brunswick	47.2	42.9	-9.1	12.8	11.5	-1.3
Quebec	389.2	368.7	-5.3	10.3	9.4	-0.9
Ontario	497.8	462.2	-7.2	7.8	7.1	-0.7
Manitoba	33.1	31.5	-4.8	5.6	5.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	32.1	32.9	2.5	6.5	6.5	0.0
Alberta	89.5	105.5	17.9	5.2	6.0	0.8
British Columbia	201.9	191.6	-5.1	9.6	9.0	-0.6

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	December 2002	January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,649.7</b>	<b>15,647.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>4,010.0</b>	<b>3,988.0</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Agriculture	355.2	351.0	-4.2	44.0	-1.2	14.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	270.3	278.0	7.7	-8.4	2.8	-2.9
Utilities	131.1	122.9	-8.2	-4.5	-6.3	-3.5
Construction	911.3	908.5	-2.8	40.4	-0.3	4.7
Manufacturing	2,342.2	2,327.6	-14.6	74.3	-0.6	3.3
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,639.6</b>	<b>11,659.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Trade	2,446.5	2,462.3	15.8	49.1	0.6	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	765.8	775.7	9.9	40.9	1.3	5.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	903.6	914.5	10.9	37.2	1.2	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,020.8	999.5	-21.3	26.3	-2.1	2.7
Management, administrative and other support	612.3	609.1	-3.2	35.4	-0.5	6.2
Educational services	1,050.2	1,055.4	5.2	57.7	0.5	5.8
Health care and social assistance	1,654.8	1,653.5	-1.3	80.8	-0.1	5.1
Information, culture and recreation	693.5	696.3	2.8	-13.0	0.4	-1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,016.2	1,003.8	-12.4	-5.2	-1.2	-0.5
Other services	695.1	703.1	8.0	9.0	1.2	1.3
Public administration	781.0	786.4	5.4	3.0	0.7	0.4
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,953.4	2,967.6	14.2	103.2	0.5	3.6
Private sector	12,696.3	12,680.0	-16.3	363.9	-0.1	3.0
Private employees	10,317.8	10,314.3	-3.5	286.5	0.0	2.9
Self-employed	2,378.5	2,365.7	-12.8	77.4	-0.5	3.4

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

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

	January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003	January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003	January 2003	December 2002 to January 2003	January 2002 to January 2003
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,647.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>467.1</b>	<b>8,380.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>250.3</b>	<b>7,267.5</b>	<b>-22.4</b>	<b>216.6</b>
Full-time	12,707.8	34.4	327.7	7,464.1	27.0	213.6	5,243.7	7.4	114.2
Part-time	2,939.8	-36.5	139.3	915.9	-6.7	36.8	2,023.9	-29.8	102.6
15 to 24	2,392.2	-12.3	59.0	1,218.6	-5.8	24.2	1,173.6	-6.5	34.9
25 and over	13,255.4	10.2	408.1	7,161.4	26.1	226.2	6,093.9	-15.9	181.8
25 to 54	11,369.2	-9.0	214.0	6,057.3	21.4	128.5	5,311.8	-30.4	85.4
55 and over	1,886.2	19.2	194.0	1,104.1	4.7	97.7	782.1	14.5	96.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### **Production of eggs and poultry**

December 2002 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.3 million dozen in December, down 0.9% from December 2001.

Poultry meat production reached 85.1 million kilograms in December, down 3.7% from December 2001.

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

The December 2002 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's website ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Agriculture*.

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

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat — a weekly review**, February 7, 2003  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

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

**Energy statistics handbook**, Third quarter 2002  
Catalogue number **57-601-XCB** (\$150).

**Energy statistics handbook**, Third quarter 2002  
Catalogue number **57-601-XIE** (\$35/\$100).

**Science statistics**, Vol. 27, no. 1  
Catalogue number **88-001-XIB** (\$6/\$59).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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The Daily  
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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Canada

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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*The Daily*, February 7, 2003

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**RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 10 TO 14**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
11	<b>Census of population: Labour force activity, occupation, industry, class of worker, place of work, mode of transportation, language of work and unpaid work</b>	2001
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	December 2002
13	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	December 2002
14	<b>Canada's income retirement programs: A statistical overview</b>	1990–2000

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