



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 25, 2003
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

January 2003 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in January was down 3.3% from December to 529,700. All provinces and territories registered monthly declines. The largest percentage decreases were recorded in Ontario (-7.1%), Yukon (-5.6%), British Columbia (-5.5%) and New Brunswick (-5.4%).

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	Jan. 2003 ^P	Dec. 2002 to Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002 to Jan. 2003
Seasonally adjusted			
		% change	
Canada	529,700	-3.3	-5.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,230	-2.0	0.4
Prince Edward Island	8,310	-2.0	-3.4
Nova Scotia	29,760	-3.4	-2.8
New Brunswick	33,960	-5.4	-2.4
Quebec	175,230	-1.1	-7.9
Ontario	124,760	-7.1	-10.6
Manitoba	12,950	-4.5	-4.7
Saskatchewan	11,290	-3.3	1.0
Alberta	31,800	-2.3	9.1
British Columbia	59,920	-5.5	-6.7
Yukon	840	-5.6	12.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,150	-1.7	13.9
Unadjusted			
Northwest Territories	970	1.0	19.8
Nunavut	320	6.7	-11.1

^P Preliminary figures.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in January totalled \$707.4 million, and the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 236,670.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

With today's release, revised figures related to regular benefit payments for December 2002 are also being made available.

Employment Insurance statistics

	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2002	Dec. 2002 to Jan. 2003	Jan. 2002 to Jan. 2003
Seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	529,700 ^P	547,780 ^P	561,400	-3.3	-5.6
Regular beneficiaries paid (\$ millions)	707.4	739.3 ^r	762.3	-4.3	-7.2
Claims received ('000)	236.7	238.4	247.9	-0.7	-4.5
Unadjusted					
				% change	
All beneficiaries ('000)	975.7 ^P	856.5 ^P	1,042.4	13.9	-6.4
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	700.6 ^P	577.2 ^P	748.5	21.4	-6.4
Claims received ('000)	352.8	311.2	357.4	13.4	-1.3
Payments (\$ millions)	1,448.1	1,370.0	1,530.1	5.7	-5.4
Year-to-date (January)					
		2003	2002	2002 to 2003	
				% change	
Claims received ('000)		352.8	357.4	-1.3	
Payments (\$ millions)		1,448.1	1,530.1	-5.4	

^r Revised figures.

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, because of illness).

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2604.

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 Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091) or Jamie Brunet (613-951-6684), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults

February 2003 (preliminary)

Placements of hatchery chicks onto farms were estimated at 52.6 million birds in February, up 2.2% from February 2002. Placements of turkey poults on farms decreased 4.1% to 1.5 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 Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Monthly railway carloadings

November 2002

The freight loaded by railways in Canada in November totalled 19.9 million metric tonnes (excluding intermodal traffic), down 5.3% from November 2001. The intermodal tonnage, represented by containers on flat cars and trailers on flat cars, rose 10.8% from November 2001 to reach 2.3 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2732.

The November 2002 issue of *Monthly railway carloadings*, Vol. 79, no. 11 (52-001-XIE, \$8/\$77), 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 Jean-Robert Larocque (613-951-2486; fax: 613-951-0009; laroque@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Human Genetic Material Survey

2002

Data from the first-ever Canadian Human Genetic Material Survey are now available.

This survey provides aggregate information about holdings of human genetic material, as well as associated research practices, across all federal government departments and 429 commercial life science establishments that undertake genetic or other medical or biological research and development.

This human genetic material consisted of primary samples such as blood, skin, tissue, hair, teeth, bones,

and so forth; secondary samples such as genetic copies of primary samples; and tertiary samples such as electronically stored DNA sequences.

The survey was conducted on behalf of the Canadian Biotechnology Strategy in the fall of 2002. It considers a broad range of issues, which are addressed topically. Future surveys may further explore issues in greater depth.

This survey did not consider or identify specific types of research or diagnostic purposes. It is also important to note that results are indicative of only the populations surveyed and not of the economy in general. For example, this survey was not administered to hospitals, universities or other industries.

The survey found that holdings of genetically-based human material were not widespread. Only 5% of federal departments or agencies and 11% of responding life science respondents reported holding some amount of genetically-based material for research or diagnostic purposes.

Note: For commercial respondents, North American Industry Classification System code 541710 (Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering and Life Sciences) was used to build a frame of life science entities at the statistical location level from Statistics Canada's Business Register. The statistical location is the lowest standardized statistical unit. The significance of this unit of sample is that results are only indicative of holdings and activity at that statistical location.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 5021.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this survey, contact David Ogden (613-951-1564; dave.ogden@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

For more information about the federal government's Canadian Biotechnology Strategy, consult its website (www.biotech.gc.ca). ■

Adult criminal court statistics

2001/02

The accused was found guilty in 6 out of every 10 cases heard in adult criminal courts in the fiscal year 2001/02, according to new data from the Adult Criminal Court Survey.

About one third (34%) of cases were stayed, withdrawn, dismissed or discharged. About 3% of cases resulted in acquittal, and the remainder (3%) were otherwise terminated by the court (for example, transfer to superior court or to another jurisdiction).

Traffic-related crimes had the highest conviction rate (73%); violent crimes had the lowest (50%).

Probation was imposed in 44% of guilty cases, the most frequent sanction; a term of imprisonment was imposed in 34% of cases, and a fine was ordered in 34% of cases. Over one-half (54%) of all prison sentences were for one month or less.

All provincial and territorial courts reported to the survey except those in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. In addition, superior courts in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon also participated.

In total, the survey covered about 90% of the national adult criminal court caseload. These jurisdictions processed about 452,500 cases in 2001/02 involving 992,600 charges.

Violent crimes accounted for 27% of cases dealt with in court, property crimes accounted for 23%, and administration of justice crimes, such as failure to comply with a court order or breach of probation, 17%.

Traffic related crimes represented 14% of cases, and other crimes, such as weapons offences and disturbing the peace, represented 7%. The remaining 13% of cases involved offences under federal statutes other than the *Criminal Code*.

Total cases processed in adult criminal courts in 2001/02 increased 4% from 2000/01 in the eight jurisdictions that have reported to the Adult Criminal Court Survey since 1997/98 (excludes New Brunswick and British Columbia, which began reporting in 2001/02, as well as Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut). This is the first increase in cases processed in the five-year reference period.

Cases are taking more time to process. The median elapsed time from first to last court appearance in 2001/02 was 96 days, or just over three months, compared with 89 days for the same eight jurisdictions in 1997/98. During this same five-year period, the median processing time for cases with a single charge increased from 78 to 88 days, and the processing time for multiple-charge cases increased from 102 days to 106 days.

Available on CANSIM: tables 252-0015 to 252-0026.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3312.

Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, 2001/02, Vol. 23, no. 2 (85-002-XIE, \$8/\$70; 85-002-XPE, \$10/\$93), is now available. See How to order products.

A data table is also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). Choose *Justice and crime*, then *Police and courts*.

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

Participation and Activity Limitation Survey 2001

The second release from the 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS), *Disability supports in Canada*, is now available.

Data focus on the use of and need for disability supports for individuals aged 15 and over. Topics covered include assistive aids or devices, help with everyday activities, specialized features in the home, local and long distance transportation, and tax credits.

Note: The 2001 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey (PALS) is a national survey of adults and children with disabilities whose everyday activities are limited because of a physical or mental condition or health problem. It was funded by Human Resources Development Canada and conducted by Statistics Canada. PALS provides information on the prevalence of various disabilities, the supports for persons with disabilities, their employment profile, their income, and their participation in society. The survey was conducted between September 2001 and January 2002, from a sample of 35,000 adults and 8,000 children with disabilities. It covered people living in private and some collective households in the 10 provinces, and excluded those living in institutions, the three territories and on First Nations reserves.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3251.

*Disability supports in Canada, 2001 (89-580-XIE, free) and the data tables Disability supports in Canada — Tables (89-581-XIE, free) are now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Health*.*

The first results from the 2001 PALS, released on December 3, 2002, are also available on the website. They showed that one out of every seven Canadians aged 15 and over — an estimated 3.4 million people — reported some level of disability in 2001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-0878) or Behnaz

Behnia (613-951-4366), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Cereals and oilseeds review, January 2003, Vol. 26, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-007-XIB (\$11/\$112).

Cereals and oilseeds review, January 2003, Vol. 26, no. 1
Catalogue number 22-007-XPB (\$15/\$149).

Monthly railway carloadings, November 2002, Vol. 79, no. 11
Catalogue number 52-001-XIE (\$8/\$77).

Industry price indexes, December 2002, Vol. 28, no. 12
Catalogue number 62-011-XPB (\$22/\$217).

Retail trade, January 2003, Vol. 75, no. 1
Catalogue number 63-005-XIB (\$16/\$155).

Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, Vol. 23, no. 2
Catalogue number 85-002-XIE (\$8/\$70).

Juristat: Adult criminal court statistics, Vol. 23, no. 2
Catalogue number 85-002-XPE (\$10/\$93).

Disability supports in Canada, 2001
Catalogue number 89-580-XIE
(free).

Disability supports in Canada, 2001 — tables
Catalogue number 89-581-XIE
(free).

Canada's Workforce: Paid Work: Historical Labour Force Activity (Based on the 1971 Concepts) (8), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10), Age Groups (17B), Marital Status (7) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971, 1981 to 2001 Censuses - 20% Sample Data, 2001 Census
Catalogue number 97F0012XCB2001003 (\$60).

Canada's Workforce: Paid Work: Historical Labour Force Activity (Based on the 1971 Concepts) (8), Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration (10), Age Groups (17B), Marital Status (7) and Sex (3) for Population 15 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1971, 1981 to 2001 Censuses - 20% Sample Data, 2001 Census
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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 trips 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 noticeably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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- Egg production, Apr. 1997 13

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