



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

● Labour Force Survey, February 2002

3

After a large gain in January, employment remained virtually unchanged in February (+6,000) as a slight increase in full-time employment (+16,000) was partly offset by part-time losses. The recent strength follows a period of little job growth over most of 2001. In February, the unemployment rate remained at 7.9%.

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Quarterly Bulletin from the Culture Statistics Program

Culture participation: Does language make a difference?

By Tina Le Roux

What makes someone Canadian? Is it their language? Their birthplace? Their parents? Or is it their culture? This issue explores the links between home language and participation in various cultural activities. It also examines the ties between culture and tourism in Canada. The analysis focuses on the different levels of culture activity by Canadian, US and overseas visitors while travelling in Canada.

Articles:

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Focus on culture

Volume 13, number 3

Focus on culture, Statistics Canada's quarterly publication about culture statistics, presents up-to-date analysis of important cultural issues and trends.

This issue features the article, "Culture participation: Does language make a difference?," which explores links between home language and participation in various cultural activities. This issue also includes an article examining ties between culture and tourism in Canada. The analysis focusses on the different levels of culture activity by Canadian, US and overseas visitors while travelling in Canada.

Focus on culture, Volume 13, number 3, (87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27) is now available. A preview article from this publication, "Culture participation: Does language make a difference?" is also available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *In depth*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-9040; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca) or Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028; fax 613-951-1333; marla.waltman-daschko@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.



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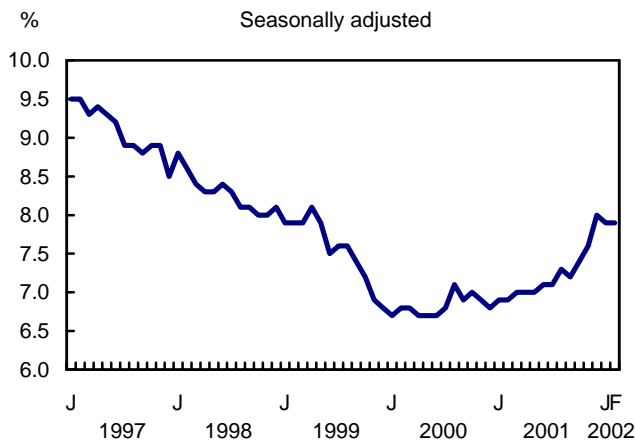
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 2002

After a large gain in January, employment remained virtually unchanged in February (+6,000) as a slight increase in full-time employment (+16,000) was partly offset by part-time losses. The recent strength follows a period of little job growth over most of 2001. In February, the unemployment rate remained at 7.9%.

Unemployment rate



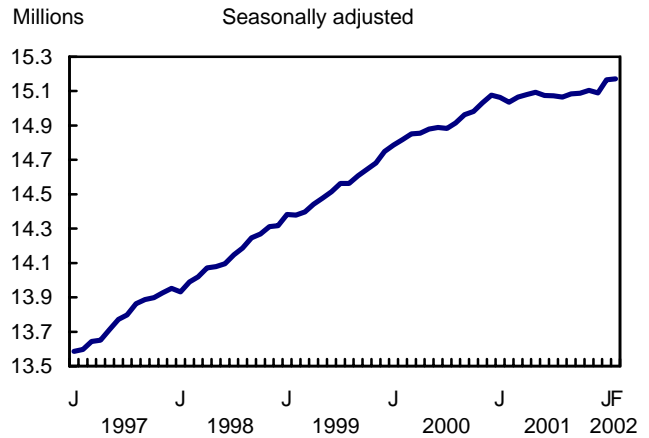
Adult men find work

Employment among adult men (those 25 and over) rose 18,000 in February, all in full-time. As a result, their unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage point to 7.2%. Among adult women, employment dipped 11,000, following a gain of 46,000 in January; their unemployment rate remained at 6.1%.

Although little changed in February, employment among adult women has risen 84,000 (+1.4%) since the end of 2000; for adult men it was up only 22,000 (+0.3%).

Employment among youths was unchanged in February, following a jump of 36,000 in January. Throughout 2001, youth employment was weak. Despite January's gain, it remained 11,000 (-0.5%) lower than at the end of 2000. The youth unemployment rate changed little in February; it was 13.7%, down 0.1 percentage points from January.

Employment



Fewer public sector employees

In February, a decline in the number of public sector employees (-21,000), mostly in health care and social assistance as well as education, was offset by a slight gain in the number of private sector employees (+20,000). Since the end of 2000, public sector employment has increased 10,000 (+0.4%), and the number of private sector employees has grown 162,000, or 1.6%.

Although the number of self-employed individuals changed little in February, it has followed a steep downward trend for more than two years. Since the start of 2000, the number of self-employed fell 8.7%.

More jobs in manufacturing

Employment in manufacturing jumped an estimated 62,000 in February, the second consecutive monthly increase. February's gain was concentrated in Ontario, and the largest increases were in machinery and transportation equipment. Despite recent advances, overall factory employment is down 26,000, or 1.1%, from its December 2000 peak.

Retail and wholesale trade employment was unchanged in February, after losses totalling 32,000 in December and January. Despite recent weakness, employment in retail and wholesale trade remains 70,000 (+3.0%) ahead of where it was in February 2001.

Construction employment edged down 9,000 in February. However, this followed a strong increase of 20,000 in January, leaving employment in the industry up 25,000 (+3.0%) from February 2001.

Employment in education services fell 17,000 in February, offsetting most of January's gain. This left employment in the industry up 14,000 (+1.5%) from February 2001.

Farm employment fell a slight 6,000 in February, continuing the steep downward trend seen since 1999.

Employment also edged down 12,000 in health care and social assistance in February. Despite the slight decline, employment in health care and social assistance was up 28,000 (+1.8%) from February 2001.

More jobs in Ontario

After little change over the previous 12 months, employment in Ontario gained 20,000 in February, all full-time jobs. Manufacturing employment surged 41,000, mostly in machinery and transportation equipment. The rise in factory jobs followed steep losses seen throughout 2001. Professional, scientific and technical services also gained 10,000, but losses totalling 31,000 were spread across several other industries. Ontario's unemployment rate in February declined 0.5 percentage points to 6.9%.

Employment edged up in Quebec (+10,000) as an advance of 22,000 full-time jobs was partly offset by a decline in part-time. Employment rose in manufacturing and construction. Compared with February 2001, employment in the province was up 57,000 (+1.7%). Despite February's slight rise in employment, more people were looking for work, which pushed up the unemployment rate 0.2 percentage points to 9.3%.

In Saskatchewan, employment rose 6,000, the second consecutive monthly increase. February's gain was mostly in part-time jobs and widespread across several industries. These recent gains follow job losses in 2001, leaving employment in the province at about the same level as in February 2001. Although farm employment was unchanged in February from January, it was down 4,000 (-7.1%) year-over-year. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points in February to 5.8%.

Employment edged down 3,000 in Nova Scotia, bringing losses since November to 7,000. These recent

declines left employment in the province about the same as it was in February 2001. The unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage points from January to 10.3%.

Following gains totalling 12,000 from August to January, employment in Manitoba fell 6,000 in February, mostly in construction. The unemployment rate rose 0.7 percentage points to 5.8%.

In Alberta, employment fell 11,000, offsetting January's gain. The largest decline was in natural resources, where employment has fallen 10,000 since September. Despite the decrease in February, overall employment in the province remains 21,000 (+1.3%) ahead of February 2001. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points in February to 5.1%.

Employment edged down 11,000 in British Columbia, following a gain of 27,000 in January. This decline, along with decreases throughout most of 2001, brings total job losses since February 2001 to 21,000. In February, the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 8.8% due to a decline in labour force participation.

Employment changed little in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 279-0001 to 279-0023.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest LFS*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* for the week ending February 16 (71-001-PIB, \$8/\$78; 71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103), is available today. See *How to order products*.

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

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (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 Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	January 2002	February 2002	January to February 2002	January 2002	February 2002	January to February 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	16,471.1	16,465.1	0.0	66.4	66.4	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.0	257.5	0.2	58.5	58.6	0.1
Prince Edward Island	75.3	77.0	2.3	67.7	69.1	1.4
Nova Scotia	472.1	471.2	-0.2	62.6	62.5	-0.1
New Brunswick	383.7	384.9	0.3	63.2	63.4	0.2
Quebec	3,866.7	3,884.5	0.5	64.3	64.6	0.3
Ontario	6,452.9	6,443.4	-0.1	67.6	67.4	-0.2
Manitoba	596.5	594.9	-0.3	69.1	68.9	-0.2
Saskatchewan	500.3	505.3	1.0	65.8	66.5	0.7
Alberta	1,737.7	1,732.4	-0.3	72.5	72.2	-0.3
British Columbia	2,128.9	2,113.9	-0.7	64.4	63.9	-0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,166.1	15,172.0	0.0	61.2	61.1	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	212.3	211.8	-0.2	48.3	48.2	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	65.7	66.0	0.5	59.1	59.2	0.1
Nova Scotia	426.2	422.8	-0.8	56.6	56.1	-0.5
New Brunswick	340.2	341.6	0.4	56.1	56.3	0.2
Quebec	3,513.0	3,522.8	0.3	58.4	58.6	0.2
Ontario	5,977.0	5,996.8	0.3	62.6	62.7	0.1
Manitoba	566.1	560.6	-1.0	65.6	64.9	-0.7
Saskatchewan	470.4	476.2	1.2	61.9	62.6	0.7
Alberta	1,655.3	1,644.7	-0.6	69.1	68.5	-0.6
British Columbia	1,940.0	1,928.8	-0.6	58.7	58.3	-0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,304.9	1,293.0	-0.9	7.9	7.9	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.7	45.8	2.5	17.4	17.8	0.4
Prince Edward Island	9.6	11.0	14.6	12.7	14.3	1.6
Nova Scotia	45.9	48.5	5.7	9.7	10.3	0.6
New Brunswick	43.5	43.3	-0.5	11.3	11.2	-0.1
Quebec	353.7	361.7	2.3	9.1	9.3	0.2
Ontario	475.8	446.7	-6.1	7.4	6.9	-0.5
Manitoba	30.4	34.3	12.8	5.1	5.8	0.7
Saskatchewan	29.9	29.1	-2.7	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Alberta	82.4	87.7	6.4	4.7	5.1	0.4
British Columbia	188.9	185.1	-2.0	8.9	8.8	-0.1

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	February 2001	February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002	February 2001	February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002
Unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,909.6	16,229.0	2.0	65.0	65.4	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	230.9	241.1	4.4	52.5	54.9	2.4
Prince Edward Island	70.3	73.6	4.7	63.9	66.1	2.2
Nova Scotia	450.7	458.1	1.6	60.0	60.8	0.8
New Brunswick	360.5	370.0	2.6	59.6	61.0	1.4
Quebec	3,717.4	3,826.2	2.9	62.3	63.6	1.3
Ontario	6,243.0	6,365.2	2.0	66.5	66.6	0.1
Manitoba	574.4	588.2	2.4	66.7	68.1	1.4
Saskatchewan	494.3	495.3	0.2	64.8	65.1	0.3
Alberta	1,680.5	1,713.5	2.0	71.6	71.4	-0.2
British Columbia	2,087.5	2,097.9	0.5	64.0	63.4	-0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	14,726.8	14,860.2	0.9	60.1	59.9	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	191.1	194.8	1.9	43.4	44.3	0.9
Prince Edward Island	60.4	60.6	0.3	54.9	54.4	-0.5
Nova Scotia	406.9	406.4	-0.1	54.2	53.9	-0.3
New Brunswick	313.2	321.7	2.7	51.8	53.0	1.2
Quebec	3,378.5	3,441.1	1.9	56.6	57.2	0.6
Ontario	5,836.8	5,892.5	1.0	62.2	61.6	-0.6
Manitoba	546.9	551.2	0.8	63.5	63.8	0.3
Saskatchewan	463.9	464.9	0.2	60.8	61.1	0.3
Alberta	1,603.4	1,623.3	1.2	68.3	67.6	-0.7
British Columbia	1,925.9	1,903.7	-1.2	59.0	57.6	-1.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,182.8	1,368.9	15.7	7.4	8.4	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.9	46.3	16.0	17.3	19.2	1.9
Prince Edward Island	9.9	13.1	32.3	14.1	17.8	3.7
Nova Scotia	43.8	51.7	18.0	9.7	11.3	1.6
New Brunswick	47.4	48.3	1.9	13.1	13.1	0.0
Quebec	338.9	385.2	13.7	9.1	10.1	1.0
Ontario	406.2	472.7	16.4	6.5	7.4	0.9
Manitoba	27.5	36.9	34.2	4.8	6.3	1.5
Saskatchewan	30.4	30.4	0.0	6.2	6.1	-0.1
Alberta	77.1	90.2	17.0	4.6	5.3	0.7
British Columbia	161.7	194.2	20.1	7.7	9.3	1.6

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

	January 2002	February 2002	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,166.1	15,172.0	5.9	136.8	0.0	0.9
Goods-producing sector	3,833.4	3,872.8	39.4	-2.3	1.0	-0.1
Agriculture	306.1	300.5	-5.6	-34.3	-1.8	-10.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	287.8	283.9	-3.9	-1.9	-1.4	-0.7
Utilities	128.8	124.6	-4.2	2.2	-3.3	1.8
Construction	868.7	860.2	-8.5	24.9	-1.0	3.0
Manufacturing	2,242.0	2,303.6	61.6	6.8	2.7	0.3
Services-producing sector	11,332.7	11,299.2	-33.5	139.1	-0.3	1.2
Trade	2,415.5	2,416.0	0.5	70.4	0.0	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	732.7	739.8	7.1	-43.2	1.0	-5.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	875.7	869.3	-6.4	-9.9	-0.7	-1.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	973.4	977.1	3.7	-26.9	0.4	-2.7
Management, administrative and other support	571.3	567.9	-3.4	16.3	-0.6	3.0
Educational services	995.6	978.6	-17.0	14.3	-1.7	1.5
Health care and social assistance	1,572.8	1,560.9	-11.9	28.0	-0.8	1.8
Information, culture and recreation	707.3	704.1	-3.2	12.6	-0.5	1.8
Accommodation and food services	1,010.4	1,007.8	-2.6	33.2	-0.3	3.4
Other services	693.6	695.2	1.6	16.5	0.2	2.4
Public administration	784.5	782.5	-2.0	27.9	-0.3	3.7
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,862.7	2,841.6	-21.1	10.3	-0.7	0.4
Private sector	12,303.5	12,330.5	27.0	126.6	0.2	1.0
Private employees	10,020.7	10,040.2	19.5	150.4	0.2	1.5
Self-employed	2,282.8	2,290.3	7.5	-23.8	0.3	-1.0

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	February 2002	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002	January to February 2002	February 2001 to February 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,172.0	5.9	136.8	8,132.3	17.3	25.1	7,039.8	-11.3	111.8
Full-time	12,382.8	15.5	59.6	7,255.3	21.1	-12.8	5,127.5	-5.6	72.4
Part-time	2,789.2	-9.7	77.3	877.0	-3.8	37.9	1,912.2	-5.8	39.3
15-24	2,335.2	-0.7	22.7	1,195.8	-0.5	0.7	1,139.4	-0.3	22.0
25+	12,836.9	6.7	114.2	6,936.5	17.8	24.4	5,900.4	-11.1	89.9
25-54	11,126.6	-15.6	-36.5	5,906.9	-10.6	-69.2	5,219.7	-5.0	32.7
55+	1,710.2	22.2	150.6	1,029.6	28.4	93.5	680.7	-6.1	57.2

OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

January 2002 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 727 900 cubic metres in January, down 3.9% from January 2001. Sales fell for five of the seven major product groups; the largest drop was for light fuel oil (-143 100 cubic metres, or -17.4%). The decrease in light fuel oil sales was a result of the warmer-than-normal weather conditions.

Aviation turbo fuels sales continued to drop in January, falling 16.2% or 75 100 cubic metres from January 2001. However, compared with December 2001, January sales were up 6.4%, or 23 300 cubic metres. This was the first month-over-month increase since September 2001.

Diesel fuel oil sales also continued to drop — 4.1% or 75 400 cubic metres from January 2001. Compared with December 2001, January sales rose 6.3% or 103 400 cubic metres. This was the first month-over-month increase since October 2001.

Total motor gasoline sales were up 2.1%, or 64 200 cubic metres, from January 2001. Sales of regular non-leaded and premium gasoline rose 1.3% and 12.9% respectively; sales of mid- grade gasoline dropped 6.0%.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	Jan. 2001 ^r	Jan. 2002 ^p	Jan. 2001 to Jan. 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 042.1	7 727.9	-3.9
Motor gasoline	3 041.1	3 105.3	2.1
Diesel fuel oil	1 832.6	1 757.2	-4.1
Light fuel oil	821.0	677.9	-17.4
Heavy fuel oil	744.8	764.9	2.7
Aviation turbo fuels	463.5	388.4	-16.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	408.3	401.7	-1.6
All other refined products	730.7	632.5	-13.4

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Available on CANSIM: table 134-0004.

Note: Table 134-0004 has been revised for October 2001.

To order data or for general information, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eleonore Harding (613-951-5708; hardele@statcan.ca) or Gerry Desjardins (613-951-4368; desjger@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Department store sales and stocks

January 2002

Consumers started 2002 as they ended 2001, spending more in department stores. Department store sales surged ahead 4.5% in January from December to \$1.77 billion (seasonally adjusted). Sales were up 2.6% in December.

Since the spring of 2000, department store sales have generally maintained an upward movement. Previously, sales had been declining since September 1999, following a period of increases that lasted more than one year.

Department store sales, unadjusted for seasonality, gained 11.7% in January from January 2001. In this period, the number of stores rose from 733 to 745.

Department store sales including concessions

	Jan. 2001	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2001 to Jan. 2002
	Not seasonally adjusted		
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	1,103.3	1,232.2	11.7
Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island ¹	20.6	27.6	33.8
Nova Scotia	29.1	34.7	19.2
New Brunswick	23.6	26.1	10.5
Quebec	200.3	228.2	14.0
Ontario	474.5	528.4	11.4
Manitoba	45.2	48.2	6.6
Saskatchewan	39.9	43.5	9.2
Alberta	136.0	151.2	11.2
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut ¹	134.2	144.3	7.5

¹ For reasons of confidentiality, data for Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island are combined, as are data for British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

During the same one-year period, department store sales were up more than 10.0% in: the group consisting

of Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island (+33.8%), Nova Scotia (+19.2%), Quebec (+14.0%), Ontario (+11.4%), Alberta (+11.2%) and New Brunswick (+10.5%).

Available on CANSIM: tables 076-0001 to 076-0004.

To order data, or for general information, contact the Client Services Unit (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; retailinfo@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363; clerance.kimanyi@statcan.ca), Distributive Trades Division. ■

Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

January 2002

Oriented strandboard production in January totalled 754 342 cubic metres, up 9.2% from 690 659 cubic metres in January 2001. Particleboard production reached 213 830 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.0% from 218 140 cubic metres in January 2001. Fibreboard production totalled 102 187 cubic metres, up 29.3% from 79 044 cubic metres in January 2001.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0002.

The January 2002 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard*, Vol. 38, no. 1 (36-003-XIB, \$5/\$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sara Breen (613-951-3521; sara.breen@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Participation in cultural activities: The role of language

Anglophones are more likely to be avid readers than francophones. However, francophones are more likely to attend symphony and classical concerts or festivals.

A report in the latest issue of the quarterly publication *Focus on culture* suggests that, on the surface at least, language appears to play an important role in the pattern in which Canadians participate in cultural activities.

This report focussed exclusively on Canadians who reported their home language as either English or French, regardless of province of residence. However,

in some instances the province of Quebec was used as a proxy for French-speakers.

Francophones were significantly more likely to attend performances than were individuals whose home language was English. According to the 1998 General Social Survey (GSS), for example, French-speakers were more likely than English-speakers to have attended performances of symphonic or classical music, choral music, children's performances or other popular stage performances. The only exception was theatrical performances, for which anglophones had a higher participation rate.

According to the Survey of Not-for-profit Performing Arts Companies, Quebec appeared to have more companies for every 100,000 population than many other provinces.

Individuals whose home language was French were significantly more likely to attend festivals than were anglophones. In 1998, one-third of francophones attended at least one festival, compared with only one-fifth of anglophones.

According to data collected by the Culture Initiative Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage, Quebec recorded the highest attendance at festivals in both 1998 and 1999. The top three festivals in Canada, in terms of attendance, were all in Quebec.

Anglophones, however, were more likely to visit a museum or other heritage institution than were francophones. However, data from the Survey of Heritage Institutions show that Quebec has fewer heritage institutions for every 100,000 population than the national average.

The 1998 GSS also showed Canadians whose home language was English were more likely to read than were those whose home language was French. In 1998, nine out of 10 anglophones had read a newspaper at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey, while 79% had read a magazine and 69% had read a book. In comparison, 86% of francophones had read a newspaper, 75% a magazine and 60% a book. Anglophones were also significantly more likely to have used library services.

This article is available free on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *In depth*. For more information on the article "Culture participation: Does language make a difference?," contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573) or Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028).

Also in this issue of *Focus on culture* is the article "Tourism and culture: A developing partnership," which explores links between tourism and culture. In 2000, travellers spent an estimated \$35 billion on tourism in Canada, of which 3.2%, or about \$1.1 billion, went to

cultural activities and events. The analysis focusses on the different levels of culture activity by Canadian, US and foreign visitors while travelling in Canada. For more information on this article, contact Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028) or Michel Durand (613-951-1566).

Focus on culture, Vol. 13, no. 3 (87-004-XIE, \$7/\$20; 87-004-XPB, \$9/\$27), 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 Client Services (1-800-307-3382; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca; fax: 613-951-9040) or Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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13	Changes in unmet health care needs	Spring 2002
14	New motor vehicle sales	January 2002
14	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Fourth quarter 2001
