



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 10, 2003

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, December 2002** 2  
 The strong upward trend in employment that began at the start of 2002 continued in December, with an increase of 58,000 jobs, mostly in full-time. Over the year, employment rose 3.7% (+560,000), the highest annual growth rate since 1987. Despite the job growth in December, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.5% for the month, as a large number of persons entered the labour force.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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- New Housing Price Index, November 2002 8
- Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products, June 2002 8

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**RELEASE DATES:** January 13 to 17 11

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

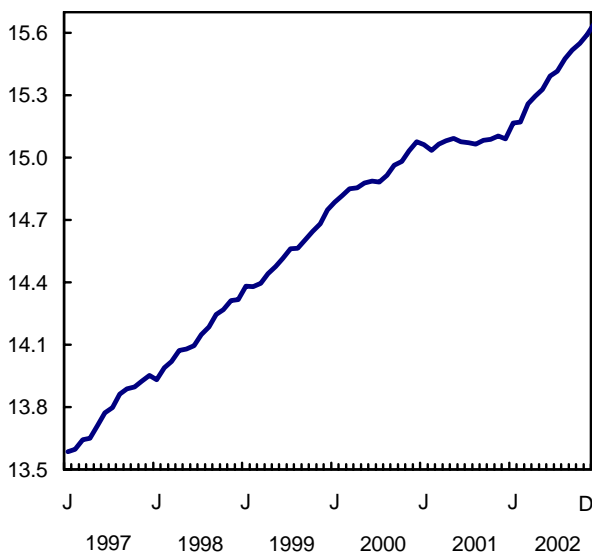
December 2002

The strong upward trend in employment that began at the start of 2002 continued in December, with an increase of 58,000 jobs, mostly in full-time. Over the year, employment rose 3.7% (+560,000), the highest annual growth rate since 1987. Despite the job growth in December, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.5% for the month, as a large number of persons entered the labour force.

#### Employment

Millions

Seasonally adjusted



The proportion of the working-age population holding a job (employment rate) rose to an all-time high of 62.4% in December. Meanwhile, the labour force participation rate hit 67.5%, equalled only once before in January 1990.

#### Widespread employment gains in 2002

Overall job growth for 2002 was concentrated in manufacturing, health care and social assistance, educational services and construction. Employment rose in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador; Ontario and Quebec accounted for nearly two-thirds of the overall increase. Youths, adult women and adult men all benefited from the strong labour market in 2002.

#### Note to readers

Annual average estimates for 2002 are now available on CANSIM (tables 282-0001 to 282-0094).

In December, full-time employment increased by 46,000. In contrast to 2001, when the modest job gains were all in part-time, full-time employment jumped 336,000 (+2.7%) in 2002. Part-time growth was also strong, surging 223,000 (+8.1%) over the year.

#### Manufacturing employment grew substantially in 2002

The manufacturing sector contributed greatly to the growth in 2002, with an increase of 125,000 jobs (+5.6%) for the year. Since the start of 2002, the largest gains were in the manufacturing of food, machinery and wood products. The year ended on a negative note as manufacturing employment fell 25,000 in December, almost entirely the result of layoffs in the automotive industry in Ontario.

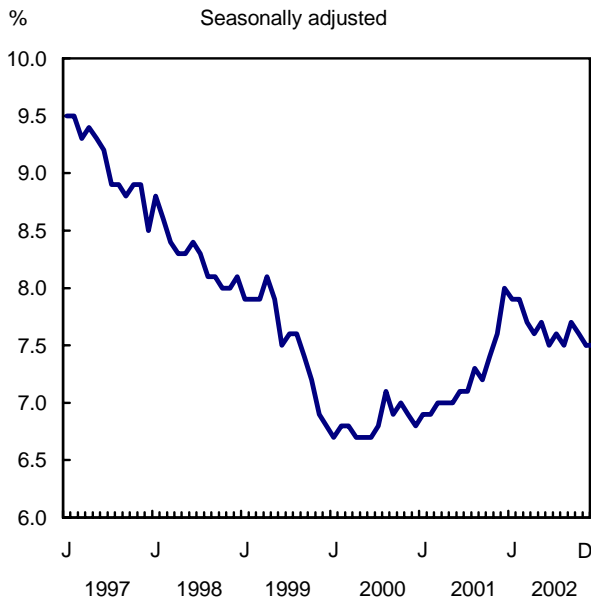
#### Record proportion of adult women in labour force

Job strength continued among adult women, increasing 37,000 in December. As a result of an increased number of adult women in the labour force, their unemployment rate remained at 6.1% in December. In 2002, employment among adult women grew a healthy 4.2% (+244,000), with much of the increase in full-time work. Sustained growth of the proportion of adult women in the labour force over 2002 brought their participation rate to 60.7 % in December, the highest ever recorded.

Among adult men, the number of jobs edged up 15,000 in December, all in full-time. Despite this increase, their unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 6.7% because of an increase in the number of adult men looking for work. In 2002, employment for adult men rose by 211,000 (+3.1%) and was concentrated in full-time work.

Although their employment level changed little in December, youths benefited from a strong labour market in 2002, with employment rising 4.5% (+104,000). Most of the increase was in part-time work. Over 2002, the youth unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 13.3% by the end of the year.

## Unemployment rate



## Employment gains in educational services and trade

December's employment growth was spread among several industries. The largest gain was in educational services, where 20,000 jobs were added. The increase was concentrated in Ontario. Employment in this industry was up by a robust 8.2% (+79,000) in 2002, mainly the result of gains in elementary and secondary education.

In December, employment rose by 19,000 in the trade sector, with almost all of the increase occurring in Ontario. Following strong growth in 2001, employment in trade stabilized in 2002 and ended the year up 0.6%.

The number of jobs in management, administrative and other support services rose by 15,000 in December, mostly in Alberta. Employment in this industry ended the year up 43,000 (+7.6%), with much of the increase in business support services.

Employment remained strong in construction, with 14,000 jobs added in December. Most of the increase occurred in Ontario. Low interest rates and a strong housing market throughout 2002 contributed to the sizable job growth of 62,000 (+7.4%) in this sector.

Employment was up by 13,000 in professional, scientific and technical services in December. Employment in this industry advanced by 51,000 (+5.3%) in 2002 and was concentrated in computer systems design and related services.

## Strong increase in number of private sector employees

The number of private sector employees increased for the fifth consecutive month, jumping 63,000 in December and bringing gains over the year to 343,000 (+3.4%).

Public sector employment changed little in December. Nevertheless, 2002 was a strong year for the public sector with an increase of 4.2% (+120,000) from December 2001 to December 2002. The gains were concentrated in health care and social assistance, educational services and the federal government.

Self-employment changed little in December, but it increased by 97,000 (+4.2%) over the year, in contrast to losses in the previous two years.

## Quebec leads the growth in December

In December, employment in Quebec jumped by 31,000, almost all full-time. A large number of persons entering the labour force in December tempered the decline in the unemployment rate, which edged down 0.2 percentage points to 8.4%.

December's increase adds to the strong gains made in the first half of the year in Quebec. Employment ended the year up 4.8% (+168,000), the highest growth rate since 1983. As a result, the unemployment rate fell 1.3 percentage points. The employment gain in Quebec occurred in both full-time (+88,000) and part-time (+80,000) work. The increase for 2002 was spread among several industries but was especially strong in manufacturing, educational services and professional, scientific and technical services. The employment rate (60.3%) and the participation rate (65.9%) in December were both the highest on record.

Employment rose slightly (+14,000) in Ontario in December. At the same time, the number of unemployed grew by 22,000, causing the unemployment rate to rise 0.3 percentage points to end the year at 7.0%. In December, sharp declines in manufacturing and transportation employment were offset by increases in trade, construction and educational services. Because of a robust labour market through most of the second half of the year, the number of jobs rose by 196,000 (+3.3%) in 2002, mostly in full-time and concentrated in manufacturing and educational services.

In Alberta, employment advanced by 9,000 in December, with all the increase in full-time. As a result, the unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 5.1%. Alberta ended the year with a gain of 63,000 jobs (+3.9%) compared with December 2001.

Following three consecutive monthly losses, employment rebounded in December in Newfoundland and Labrador. The number of jobs grew by 4,000, mainly

in construction and in transportation. This increase was accompanied by a rise in labour force participation in December, leaving the unemployment rate unchanged at 18.5%. Compared with a year ago, employment was little changed (-0.3%).

Although employment changed little in the other provinces in December, employment gains over 2002 were made in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador. Saskatchewan had the highest employment growth rate (+5.5%) with an increase of 26 000 jobs, while employment grew 4.2% (+81,000) in British Columbia and 3.9% (+13,000) in New Brunswick.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0094.**

**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 December 14 (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78). See *How to order products*.

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

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## Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2002	December 2002	November to December 2002	November 2002	December 2002	November to December 2002
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,862.1</b>	<b>16,925.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.0	262.0	1.9	58.6	59.7	1.1
Prince Edward Island	76.4	76.2	-0.3	68.0	67.7	-0.3
Nova Scotia	476.8	476.8	0.0	62.9	62.9	0.0
New Brunswick	389.3	389.8	0.1	64.0	64.1	0.1
Quebec	3,965.4	3,990.5	0.6	65.5	65.9	0.4
Ontario	6,595.6	6,631.2	0.5	68.0	68.3	0.3
Manitoba	602.6	602.6	0.0	69.7	69.7	0.0
Saskatchewan	522.1	520.9	-0.2	68.9	68.8	-0.1
Alberta	1,794.0	1,800.0	0.3	73.5	73.6	0.1
British Columbia	2,182.8	2,175.8	-0.3	65.3	65.1	-0.2
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,591.8</b>	<b>15,649.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	209.5	213.5	1.9	47.7	48.6	0.9
Prince Edward Island	67.7	67.9	0.3	60.2	60.4	0.2
Nova Scotia	431.6	432.3	0.2	57.0	57.1	0.1
New Brunswick	349.2	350.0	0.2	57.4	57.5	0.1
Quebec	3,623.7	3,654.2	0.8	59.9	60.3	0.4
Ontario	6,152.3	6,166.1	0.2	63.5	63.5	0.0
Manitoba	569.9	572.3	0.4	65.9	66.2	0.3
Saskatchewan	491.7	491.8	0.0	64.9	64.9	0.0
Alberta	1,698.9	1,707.5	0.5	69.6	69.8	0.2
British Columbia	1,997.3	1,994.2	-0.2	59.8	59.7	-0.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,270.2</b>	<b>1,275.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	47.5	48.5	2.1	18.5	18.5	0.0
Prince Edward Island	8.7	8.3	-4.6	11.4	10.9	-0.5
Nova Scotia	45.2	44.4	-1.8	9.5	9.3	-0.2
New Brunswick	40.1	39.8	-0.7	10.3	10.2	-0.1
Quebec	341.7	336.3	-1.6	8.6	8.4	-0.2
Ontario	443.4	465.2	4.9	6.7	7.0	0.3
Manitoba	32.7	30.3	-7.3	5.4	5.0	-0.4
Saskatchewan	30.4	29.1	-4.3	5.8	5.6	-0.2
Alberta	95.1	92.5	-2.7	5.3	5.1	-0.2
British Columbia	185.6	181.6	-2.2	8.5	8.3	-0.2

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	December 2001	December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002	December 2001	December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,219.8</b>	<b>16,744.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	248.4	253.6	2.1	56.6	57.8	1.2
Prince Edward Island	73.1	73.7	0.8	65.7	65.5	-0.2
Nova Scotia	469.3	472.4	0.7	62.3	62.3	0.0
New Brunswick	372.0	380.7	2.3	61.3	62.6	1.3
Quebec	3,812.9	3,942.0	3.4	63.5	65.1	1.6
Ontario	6,360.1	6,579.0	3.4	66.7	67.8	1.1
Manitoba	587.3	596.6	1.6	68.0	69.0	1.0
Saskatchewan	487.4	511.3	4.9	64.1	67.5	3.4
Alberta	1,713.6	1,782.7	4.0	71.7	72.9	1.2
British Columbia	2,095.7	2,151.9	2.7	63.5	64.4	0.9
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,990.4</b>	<b>15,548.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	208.7	208.1	-0.3	47.5	47.4	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	62.4	64.0	2.6	56.1	56.9	0.8
Nova Scotia	425.2	431.6	1.5	56.4	57.0	0.6
New Brunswick	329.8	341.9	3.7	54.4	56.2	1.8
Quebec	3,453.6	3,618.7	4.8	57.5	59.8	2.3
Ontario	5,958.3	6,153.7	3.3	62.5	63.4	0.9
Manitoba	560.9	569.0	1.4	64.9	65.8	0.9
Saskatchewan	459.2	484.2	5.4	60.4	63.9	3.5
Alberta	1,632.7	1,700.6	4.2	68.3	69.6	1.3
British Columbia	1,899.6	1,977.0	4.1	57.6	59.1	1.5
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,229.4</b>	<b>1,195.2</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.7	45.5	14.6	16.0	17.9	1.9
Prince Edward Island	10.7	9.7	-9.3	14.6	13.2	-1.4
Nova Scotia	44.2	40.8	-7.7	9.4	8.6	-0.8
New Brunswick	42.1	38.8	-7.8	11.3	10.2	-1.1
Quebec	359.3	323.3	-10.0	9.4	8.2	-1.2
Ontario	401.8	425.3	5.8	6.3	6.5	0.2
Manitoba	26.4	27.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.1
Saskatchewan	28.2	27.1	-3.9	5.8	5.3	-0.5
Alberta	81.0	82.1	1.4	4.7	4.6	-0.1
British Columbia	196.1	174.9	-10.8	9.4	8.1	-1.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

## Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes

	November 2002	December 2002	November to December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002	November to December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,591.8</b>	<b>15,649.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>4,020.8</b>	<b>4,011.9</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>220.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Agriculture	355.5	355.2	-0.3	42.5	-0.1	13.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	268.8	270.2	1.4	-20.7	0.5	-7.1
Utilities	132.3	133.2	0.9	11.5	0.7	9.4
Construction	896.8	911.0	14.2	62.4	1.6	7.4
Manufacturing	2,367.5	2,342.2	-25.3	124.8	-1.1	5.6
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,571.0</b>	<b>11,637.9</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>339.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Trade	2,426.9	2,446.2	19.3	13.7	0.8	0.6
Transportation and warehousing	772.0	765.7	-6.3	20.0	-0.8	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	900.1	903.5	3.4	30.7	0.4	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,007.8	1,021.0	13.2	51.3	1.3	5.3
Management, administrative and other support	597.1	612.2	15.1	43.2	2.5	7.6
Educational services	1,029.8	1,050.0	20.2	79.3	2.0	8.2
Health care and social assistance	1,646.3	1,654.5	8.2	89.7	0.5	5.7
Information, culture and recreation	687.8	693.1	5.3	-3.7	0.8	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	1,025.1	1,015.9	-9.2	24.7	-0.9	2.5
Other services	692.6	694.9	2.3	-3.3	0.3	-0.5
Public administration	785.4	780.9	-4.5	-6.6	-0.6	-0.8
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,956.3	2,953.4	-2.9	119.6	-0.1	4.2
Private sector	12,635.5	12,696.4	60.9	440.0	0.5	3.6
Private employees	10,254.7	10,317.9	63.2	343.1	0.6	3.4
Self-employed	2,380.8	2,378.5	-2.3	96.9	-0.1	4.2

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

## Employment by type of work, age and sex

	December 2002	November to December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002	December 2002	November to December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002	December 2002	November to December 2002	December 2001 to December 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,649.8	58.0	559.6	8,359.8	26.3	270.6	7,290.0	31.7	289.0
Full-time	12,673.5	46.2	336.3	7,437.0	39.0	191.9	5,236.4	7.1	144.3
Part-time	2,976.3	11.8	223.3	922.7	-12.8	78.6	2,053.6	24.6	144.7
15 to 24	2,404.5	6.4	104.2	1,224.4	11.2	59.2	1,180.1	-4.8	45.0
25 and over	13,245.3	51.6	455.4	7,135.3	15.0	211.2	6,109.9	36.5	244.0
25 to 54	11,378.3	34.5	251.1	6,035.9	14.0	99.2	5,342.3	20.4	151.8
55 and over	1,867.0	17.1	204.3	1,099.4	1.0	112.1	767.6	16.1	92.2

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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**OTHER RELEASES**


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**New Housing Price Index**

November 2002

New house prices continued to climb in November, as the New Housing Price Index (1992=100) rose 0.6% from October, up from 0.5% a month earlier. Compared with November 2001, this index of contractors' selling prices increased 5.0%.

A healthy demand for new housing in conjunction with increased costs to builders for skilled labour and building materials helped push prices upward nationally.

**New Housing Price Index**

(1992=100)

	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001 to Nov. 2002	Oct. to Nov. 2002
	% change		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
House only	117.7	6.8	0.9
Land only	105.4	1.2	0.1
St. John's	107.2	5.4	0.2
Halifax	124.2	3.6	0.8
Charlottetown	108.1	0.7	0.0
Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton	96.3	2.0	-0.1
Québec	113.8	8.0	1.2
Montréal	125.1	8.3	2.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	132.4	8.8	-0.1
Toronto	114.9	4.4	0.6
Hamilton	116.5	7.2	0.8
St. Catharines–Niagara	111.8	1.8	-0.1
Kitchener–Waterloo	115.8	5.4	0.5
London	107.7	2.3	-0.8
Windsor	107.0	0.6	0.0
Sudbury–Thunder Bay	98.7	1.3	0.0
Winnipeg	124.2	3.4	0.3
Regina	144.9	6.7	1.4
Saskatoon	121.6	1.3	0.0
Calgary	145.0	5.5	0.3
Edmonton	126.0	9.3	1.4
Vancouver	86.7	1.9	0.1
Victoria	76.8	5.6	-0.1

Monthly rises occurred in 12 of the 21 urban centres surveyed. Of the cities with the strongest growth, Montréal led the way with an increase of 2.2%, followed by 1.4% in Edmonton and Regina. Québec rounds out this group with an increase of 1.2%.

Cities registering more modest increases were Halifax and Hamilton (both at +0.8%), Toronto (+0.6%), Kitchener–Waterloo (+0.5%), Winnipeg (+0.3%) and Calgary (+0.3%). Smaller increases were reported for St. John's (+0.2%) and Vancouver (+0.1%).

Four urban centres showed no monthly change: Charlottetown, Windsor, Sudbury–Thunder Bay, and Saskatoon.

Several cities experienced declines, the largest being London, which fell 0.8% from October. Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton, Ottawa–Gatineau, St. Catharines–Niagara and Victoria all declined 0.1%.

On an annual basis, Edmonton (+9.3%) led the way with the largest 12-month increase for new homes. Ottawa–Gatineau was next with an increase of 8.8%, followed by Montréal with 8.3%. There were no annual decreases in November.

**Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.**

**Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2310.**

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB,\$24/\$79) will be available in March. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)) or Sue Morris (613-951-2035; [morrisus@statcan.ca](mailto:morrisus@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

**Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products**

June 2002

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for June 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.**

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; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■



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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**Infomat — a weekly review**, January 10, 2003  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat — a weekly review**, January 10, 2003  
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

**Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products**, 2001  
Catalogue number **55-201-XIB** (\$19).

**Building permits**, November 2002, Vol. 46, no. 11  
Catalogue number **64-001-XIE** (\$14/\$145).

**Estimation of research and development expenditures in the higher education sector**, 2000–2001, no. 14  
Catalogue number **88F0006XIE2002014**  
(free).

**Estimates of Canadian research and development expenditures, Canada, 1991 to 2002, and by province, 1991 to 2000**, no. 15  
Catalogue number **88F0006XIE2002015**  
(free).

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
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• <b>Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996</b> 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.	4
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*The Daily*, January 10, 2003

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**RELEASE DATES: JANUARY 13 TO 17**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
14	<b>Investment in non-residential construction</b>	Fourth quarter 2002
15	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	November 2002
17	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	November 2002