



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Employment edged down 19,000 in April, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 7.5%. Job gains over the first four months of 2003 total 49,000 (+0.3%), much lower than the increase of 216,000 (+1.4%) in the same period of 2002.
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MAJOR RELEASES

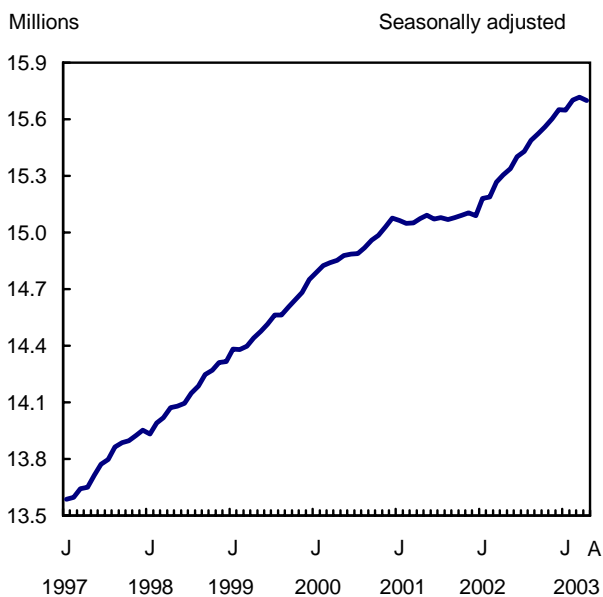
Labour Force Survey

April 2003

Employment edged down 19,000 in April, pushing the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 7.5%. Job gains over the first four months of 2003 total 49,000 (+0.3%), much lower than the increase of 216,000 (+1.4%) in the same period of 2002.

In the United States, employment continued on its downward trend, although the decline in April was less pronounced than in February and March. So far in 2003, job losses in the United States total 322,000 (-0.2%).

Employment



Job losses in Ontario

The largest decline was in Ontario, where employment fell by 27,000 in April. This pushed the provincial unemployment rate up 0.3 points to 6.8%. The employment decrease in Ontario was among youths (-20,000) and adult women (-13,000).

In Ontario, the industries that had the largest declines in employment in April were health care and social assistance (-14,000) and accommodation and food services (-12,000). About half of the drop in

Note to readers

By the time of the reference week (the week of April 13 to 19) for April's Labour Force Survey (LFS), the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in Toronto had been ongoing for a number of weeks. The travel advisory by the World Health Organization occurred after the survey reference week.

The hours that workers put in during the LFS reference week are an important barometer of economic activity. Unfortunately, the impact SARS had on the hours worked in Toronto and Ontario could not be effectively measured by the LFS, since Good Friday fell during the survey reference week, the first time this has happened in eight years. The presence of Good Friday has a significant impact on total hours worked and how the hours are distributed among workers in any industry. As a result, it is not possible to differentiate the effect of Good Friday from the potential impact of SARS on hours worked.

health care and social assistance in Ontario occurred in Toronto, but the entire provincial decline in the accommodation and food sector was concentrated among Toronto's restaurant workers. In total, employment in Toronto dipped 4,000 in April, while the unemployment rate jumped half a point to 7.7%.

Although it is not possible to measure what portion of the declines in these industries was related to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), some people in these industries may have been without work because of hospital ward closures, or because of slower business in the accommodation and food sector.

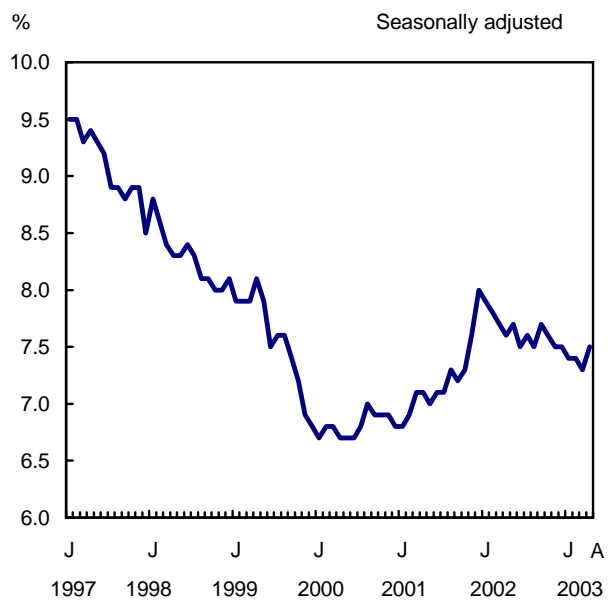
Fewer youths working part-time

Nationally, part-time employment fell by 29,000 and was only partly offset by an increase of almost 11,000 in full-time. Since the start of 2003, part-time employment is down 47,000 (-1.6%), in contrast to strong growth in 2002. Full-time employment is up by 95,000 (+0.8%) so far this year, continuing the upward trend that began at the start of 2002.

Youths were affected by job losses in April as their employment fell by 20,000, mostly in part-time work. The youth unemployment rate rose 0.7 percentage points to 13.4%.

Among adults, employment was little changed in April. Although there has been little employment growth among adult women and youths so far in 2003, employment has increased by 53,000 (+0.7%) among adult men over the same period.

Unemployment rate



Job losses in accommodation and food

At the national level, employment fell in accommodation and food services (-18,000), partly offsetting a jump of 33,000 in March. Despite the decline in April, employment in the industry is up 21,000 (+2.1%) from April 2002.

Although there was a decrease of 17,000 in health care and social assistance in April, employment in the industry is 69,000 (+4.4%) above April 2002's level.

Employment rose by 16,000 in trade, the first increase since the start of the year. Employment growth in the industry was particularly strong in the second half of 2002.

There was also an increase of 16,000 in public administration employment, bringing gains over the last twelve months to 36,000 (+4.7%).

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing rose by 15,000, bringing gains since the start of the year to 41,000 (+4.5%). Increases were mostly in banking and real estate. Although employment in construction has shown little change so far in 2003, it is up strongly compared with April 2002 (+50,000 or +5.7%).

Employment in manufacturing continued to weaken in April and is down 38,000 (-1.6%) since the start of the year. The largest declines over the first four months of 2003 have been in computer and electronic products. There have been offsetting employment gains in motor vehicle and parts manufacturing. Over the first four months of 2003, the overall manufacturing employment

trend has been similar to the one in the United States, where factory payrolls have declined 1.2%.

Provincial perspective

In addition to the job losses in Ontario, employment fell by 5,000 in New Brunswick in April, with most of the decline in part-time work. The decrease was spread across several industries. Employment in the province is now at about the same level as in April 2002. The unemployment rate in April rose 0.5 percentage points to 10.3%.

In Quebec, employment edged up 12,000 in April, partly offsetting the decline in March. The unemployment rate rose 0.2 points to 9.1%, the result of an increase in labour force participation. So far in 2003, employment in the province has shown little overall change, compared with growth of 2.8% (+97,000) in the same period of 2002. In April, employment in public administration jumped 20,000 with the largest increases occurring in provincial and local administration. This increase was partly offset by a decline of 16,000 in information, culture and recreation. Despite a decrease of 8,000 in health care and social assistance, employment in the industry was up 22,000 (+5.6%) from April 2002.

In Nova Scotia, employment rose slightly (+3,000) with gains spread across several industries. This brings gains since October 2002, when the current upward employment trend began, to 10,000 (+2.2%). In April, the unemployment rate fell 0.7 points to 8.6%.

In Manitoba, employment also edged up 3,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.5 points to 4.3%. Employment in the province is up 7,000 (+1.3%) from April 2002.

There was little change in employment for the other provinces.

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 a.m. 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* (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78), is now available for the week ending April 19. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, June 6.

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 Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	March 2003	April 2003	March to April 2003	March 2003	April 2003	March to April 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	16,963.7	16,978.8	0.1	67.5	67.4	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	263.7	263.4	-0.1	60.0	59.9	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	77.2	77.3	0.1	68.4	68.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	480.8	480.2	-0.1	63.4	63.3	-0.1
New Brunswick	389.7	385.8	-1.0	64.0	63.4	-0.6
Quebec	3,989.8	4,010.1	0.5	65.8	66.1	0.3
Ontario	6,672.8	6,661.3	-0.2	68.6	68.3	-0.3
Manitoba	596.0	596.2	0.0	68.9	68.8	-0.1
Saskatchewan	516.3	515.2	-0.2	68.2	68.1	-0.1
Alberta	1,789.9	1,799.8	0.6	72.9	73.1	0.2
British Columbia	2,187.6	2,189.5	0.1	65.3	65.2	-0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,717.0	15,698.2	-0.1	62.5	62.3	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	218.7	217.8	-0.4	49.8	49.6	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	67.2	67.4	0.3	59.6	59.6	0.0
Nova Scotia	436.3	439.0	0.6	57.5	57.8	0.3
New Brunswick	351.4	346.1	-1.5	57.7	56.9	-0.8
Quebec	3,634.5	3,646.8	0.3	59.9	60.1	0.2
Ontario	6,237.0	6,210.5	-0.4	64.1	63.7	-0.4
Manitoba	567.2	570.3	0.5	65.5	65.8	0.3
Saskatchewan	487.4	487.3	0.0	64.4	64.4	0.0
Alberta	1,697.6	1,700.7	0.2	69.1	69.1	0.0
British Columbia	2,019.7	2,012.3	-0.4	60.3	60.0	-0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,246.7	1,280.6	2.7	7.3	7.5	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.0	45.6	1.3	17.1	17.3	0.2
Prince Edward Island	9.9	9.8	-1.0	12.8	12.7	-0.1
Nova Scotia	44.5	41.2	-7.4	9.3	8.6	-0.7
New Brunswick	38.3	39.8	3.9	9.8	10.3	0.5
Quebec	355.3	363.4	2.3	8.9	9.1	0.2
Ontario	435.8	450.8	3.4	6.5	6.8	0.3
Manitoba	28.8	25.9	-10.1	4.8	4.3	-0.5
Saskatchewan	28.9	27.9	-3.5	5.6	5.4	-0.2
Alberta	92.3	99.0	7.3	5.2	5.5	0.3
British Columbia	167.9	177.2	5.5	7.7	8.1	0.4

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	April 2002	April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003	April 2002	April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	16,413.6	16,819.2	2.5	66.0	66.8	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	248.5	254.9	2.6	56.6	58.0	1.4
Prince Edward Island	75.0	75.9	1.2	67.3	67.2	-0.1
Nova Scotia	467.0	473.0	1.3	61.9	62.3	0.4
New Brunswick	378.1	377.5	-0.2	62.3	62.0	-0.3
Quebec	3,892.3	3,983.7	2.3	64.6	65.6	1.0
Ontario	6,404.7	6,591.1	2.9	66.8	67.6	0.8
Manitoba	592.1	592.8	0.1	68.5	68.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	497.2	508.2	2.2	65.4	67.2	1.8
Alberta	1,729.4	1,786.7	3.3	71.8	72.6	0.8
British Columbia	2,129.1	2,175.4	2.2	64.2	64.8	0.6
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	15,095.1	15,478.7	2.5	60.7	61.5	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	204.7	205.1	0.2	46.6	46.7	0.1
Prince Edward Island	64.0	63.3	-1.1	57.4	56.0	-1.4
Nova Scotia	415.5	427.2	2.8	55.1	56.3	1.2
New Brunswick	331.3	330.4	-0.3	54.6	54.3	-0.3
Quebec	3,534.7	3,595.5	1.7	58.7	59.2	0.5
Ontario	5,953.9	6,142.9	3.2	62.1	63.0	0.9
Manitoba	557.0	564.4	1.3	64.5	65.2	0.7
Saskatchewan	464.3	477.2	2.8	61.1	63.1	2.0
Alberta	1,631.6	1,678.9	2.9	67.7	68.2	0.5
British Columbia	1,938.1	1,993.9	2.9	58.4	59.4	1.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		Change
Canada	1,318.5	1,340.5	1.7	8.0	8.0	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.9	49.8	13.4	17.7	19.5	1.8
Prince Edward Island	11.0	12.7	15.5	14.7	16.7	2.0
Nova Scotia	51.5	45.8	-11.1	11.0	9.7	-1.3
New Brunswick	46.8	47.1	0.6	12.4	12.5	0.1
Quebec	357.6	388.2	8.6	9.2	9.7	0.5
Ontario	450.8	448.2	-0.6	7.0	6.8	-0.2
Manitoba	35.2	28.5	-19.0	5.9	4.8	-1.1
Saskatchewan	32.9	31.0	-5.8	6.6	6.1	-0.5
Alberta	97.8	107.8	10.2	5.7	6.0	0.3
British Columbia	191.0	181.5	-5.0	9.0	8.3	-0.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	March 2003	April 2003	March to April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003	March to April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	15,717.0	15,698.2	-18.8	393.2	-0.1	2.6
Goods-producing sector	3,989.2	3,975.2	-14.0	92.1	-0.4	2.4
Agriculture	340.1	337.9	-2.2	20.9	-0.6	6.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	290.8	287.4	-3.4	12.5	-1.2	4.5
Utilities	131.5	132.4	0.9	5.6	0.7	4.4
Construction	915.2	913.5	-1.7	49.5	-0.2	5.7
Manufacturing	2,311.5	2,304.0	-7.5	3.7	-0.3	0.2
Services-producing sector	11,727.8	11,723.0	-4.8	301.1	0.0	2.6
Trade	2,447.0	2,462.8	15.8	4.7	0.6	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	766.3	761.7	-4.6	17.9	-0.6	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	929.3	944.1	14.8	57.4	1.6	6.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,006.3	999.6	-6.7	24.3	-0.7	2.5
Management, administrative and other support	610.4	611.1	0.7	21.2	0.1	3.6
Educational services	1,054.3	1,053.0	-1.3	56.2	-0.1	5.6
Health care and social assistance	1,669.8	1,652.8	-17.0	69.2	-1.0	4.4
Information, culture and recreation	685.7	682.7	-3.0	-34.1	-0.4	-4.8
Accommodation and food services	1,045.6	1,027.2	-18.4	20.8	-1.8	2.1
Other services	723.1	722.4	-0.7	27.2	-0.1	3.9
Public administration	790.1	805.6	15.5	36.4	2.0	4.7
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,977.6	2,987.3	9.7	132.7	0.3	4.6
Private sector	12,739.4	12,710.9	-28.5	260.4	-0.2	2.1
Private employees	10,347.4	10,323.7	-23.7	197.6	-0.2	2.0
Self-employed	2,392.0	2,387.2	-4.8	62.8	-0.2	2.7

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

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

	April 2003	March to April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003	April 2003	March to April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003	April 2003	March to April 2003	April 2002 to April 2003
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,698.2	-18.8	393.2	8,415.5	-6.7	188.6	7,282.7	-12.1	204.6
Full-time	12,768.7	10.7	295.3	7,510.5	8.6	155.0	5,258.2	2.0	140.3
Part-time	2,929.6	-29.4	98.0	905.0	-15.4	33.6	2,024.6	-14.0	64.4
15 to 24	2,409.3	-20.0	55.3	1,227.2	-13.4	22.0	1,182.1	-6.5	33.3
25 and over	13,288.9	1.2	337.9	7,188.4	6.8	166.7	6,100.6	-5.5	171.3
25 to 54	11,348.6	-12.7	131.6	6,045.3	-9.5	72.2	5,303.3	-3.2	59.4
55 and over	1,940.3	13.9	206.3	1,143.1	16.3	94.5	797.2	-2.4	111.8

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel pipe and tubing

March 2003

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2105.

The March 2003 issue *Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing*, Vol. 27, no. 3 (41-011-XIB,\$5/\$47) 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. ■

Air charter statistics

2001

In 2001, over 3.7 million passengers travelled on charter flights between Canada and another country, a decline of 4% from 2000. International charter passengers have been declining since 1994 when over 5.06 million passengers flew on international charter flights.

The annual report *Air charter statistics*, 2001 (51-207-XIB, \$31) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2705.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Conditional sentencing: A statistical profile

1997 to 2001

Judges are opting for conditional sentences in a growing number of cases, while incarceration is being used

less frequently, according to a new study examining the conditional sentence.

In September 1996, conditional sentencing was introduced to provide judges with the option of allowing eligible provincial/territorial adult offenders, sentenced to a term of incarceration of less than two years, to serve their sentence in the community with conditions.

In 2000/01, there were about 166,000 offenders aged 18 and over (including persons who were sentenced more than once) who were admitted to a term of sentenced custody, conditional sentence, or to a term of probation in nine reporting provincial/territorial jurisdictions. (New Brunswick, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are excluded because of incomplete data.) Of these, about 9% were given a conditional sentence, a slight increase from 7% in 1997/98.

During the same four-year period, the proportion of admissions to sentenced custody declined from more than one-half of the total (51%) to 46%. The share involving probation remained fairly constant, going from 41% to 44%. In 2000/01, about two-thirds of conditional sentences were for a duration of six months or more.

This report profiles provincial and territorial conditional sentence caseloads in comparison with probation and sentenced custody. It also analyses characteristics of offenders, such as age, sex and Aboriginal identity, as well as case characteristics, such as length of sentence, most serious offence and conditions ordered.

Data used in this report were collected from provincial/territorial correctional information systems as part of a Conditional Sentencing Special Study. The report also contains data from the Adult Correctional Services Survey and the Adult Criminal Courts Survey for 1997/98 to 2000/01.

The report *Conditional sentencing in Canada: A statistical profile*, 1997–2001 (85-560-XIE, free) is 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 *Justice*.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, May 9, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, May 9, 2003
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing,
 March 2003, Vol. 27, no. 3
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Air charter statistics, 2001
Catalogue number 51-207-XIB (\$31).

Conditional sentencing in Canada: A statistical profile, 1997–2001
Catalogue number 85-560-XIE
 (free).

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 or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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The Daily, May 9, 2003

RELEASE DATES: MAY 12 TO 16

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New Housing Price Index	March 2003
13	Census of Population: Income of individuals, families and households; religion	2001
13	Canadian international merchandise trade	March 2003
14	New motor vehicle sales	March 2003
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 2003
15	Growth and development of New Economy industries	
