



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 6, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, May 2003** 2  
Employment dipped 13,000 in May, the second consecutive monthly decline. A jump in the number of people entering the labour market in search of work pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 7.8%.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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- Steel primary forms — weekly data, week ending May 31, 2003 8
- Production of eggs and poultry, April 2003 8
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## NEW PRODUCTS

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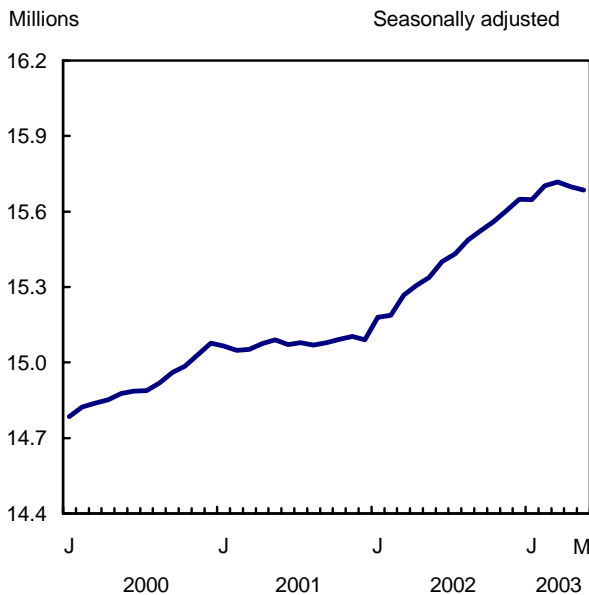
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

May 2003

Employment dipped 13,000 in May, the second consecutive monthly decline. A jump in the number of people entering the labour market in search of work pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 7.8%.

#### Employment



So far in 2003, employment growth has been relatively weak compared with the same period of 2002. In the first five months of the year, employment has increased 35,000, or 0.2%, not enough to keep pace with population growth. In the same period of 2002, employment had surged 249,000 (+1.6%).

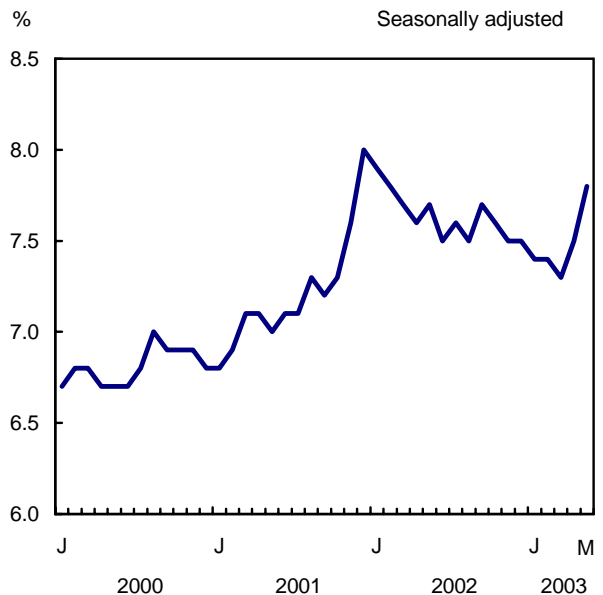
The share of the population that was employed (employment rate) was 62.2%, down 0.3 points from the record high set in February and March. However, the employment rate in Canada has been higher than the rate in the United States since October 2002.

While full-time employment is up 76,000 (+0.6%) so far in 2003, it fell 20,000 in May. Youths accounted for most of the full-time decline in May.

Health care employment in Ontario recovered in May from the losses in April, while a gain in accommodation and food only partially offset the loss in April. The reference week of the Labour Force

Survey (May 11 to 17), occurred after the end of the first outbreak of SARS and before the second round hit Toronto.

#### Unemployment rate



#### Drop in employment for adult men

Employment among adult men fell 23,000 in May, with almost two-thirds of the decline in part-time. Losses for adult men were widespread in a number of industries, with the largest decline in retail and wholesale trade. The unemployment rate for adult men increased 0.3 points to 6.7%.

Part-time gains among youths offset full-time losses, leaving overall youth employment unchanged for the month. With more youths looking for work, their unemployment rate increased 0.4 percentage points to 13.8%.

Despite the lack of job growth in May for youths as a whole, the summer job market for students was better than it was in May 2002. The employment rate for 20- to 24-year-old students (those who had been attending school full-time and who planned on returning in the fall) was 61.2%, up 1.6 points from May 2002. However, all the increase in summer employment for students has come in the form of part-time work.

For adult women, employment was up slightly (+13,000) in May, with all of the gain in full-time. The

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largest increase for adult women came in health care and social assistance. There was also a large increase in labour force participation among adult women, pushing their unemployment rate up 0.3 points to 6.6%.

Compared with the start of 2003, employment among adult women and youths is virtually unchanged, in sharp contrast to the strong upward trend in 2002. Despite the decline in May, employment for adult men remains 30,000 (+0.4%) higher than at the start of the year.

### **Manufacturing employment stalled**

Manufacturing employment was unchanged in May. After rebounding in the first half of 2002, manufacturing employment has been on a downward trend since last August (-65,000 or -2.7%), driven mainly by declines in transportation equipment and computer and electronic product manufacturing. In May, employment in transportation equipment manufacturing fell, but this was offset by gains in food processing and other non-durable goods production.

In May, there were 278,000 people employed in food processing, the second largest component of the manufacturing sector in Canada (after transportation equipment). The case of mad cow disease in Alberta was reported on May 20, just after the end of the Labour Force Survey reference week. As a result, any impact of mad cow disease on the labour market would not be reflected in the May estimates.

Employment fell in a number of service-producing industries in May. The largest drop was in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, which was down 19,000. However, this remains a growth industry, as a result of the booming real estate sector. Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing is up 33,000 (+3.7%) from May 2002, with half of the increase coming from real estate. Construction employment rose slightly in May and is 44,000 (+5.1%) higher than a year ago.

In May, retail and wholesale trade employment fell 14,000. After strong gains from 1998 to 2001, trade employment growth slowed in 2002 and has been unchanged so far this year.

Transportation and warehousing employment fell 12,000 in May, driven by a decline of 21,000 in Ontario. Since peaking in September 2002, transportation and warehousing employment has fallen 38,000 (-4.8%), with all of the decline in Ontario.

After falling 18,000 in April, employment in accommodation and food fell another 11,000 in May. While April's decline was concentrated in restaurants in Toronto, the decline in May occurred in restaurants in the province of Quebec. Toronto saw some recovery in accommodation and food employment in May.

### **Gains in information, culture and recreation**

The largest gain in employment in May was in information, culture and recreation, where an additional 20,000 people were employed. Gains were made in publishing and gambling.

Following a decline of 17,000 in April, health care and social assistance employment increased 18,000 in May, with 11,000 of the gains in Ontario. This puts health care and social assistance back on its strong upward trend. In the last year, employment in the industry has increased 88,000 (+5.5%).

Added employment in the building maintenance services industry in May pushed employment up 13,000 in the management, administrative and other business support services sector. In the last year, this sector has been adding workers at a rapid pace. Compared with May 2002, there are 36,000 (+6.0%) more people working in management, administrative and other support services.

### **Employment trend flattens in Ontario**

After strong job gains in the second half of 2002 and into the early part of 2003, employment growth has stalled in Ontario in the last two months. A large drop in full-time employment was offset by part-time gains, leaving employment in the province unchanged in May. The unemployment rate increased 0.3 points to 7.1% as a result of a large number of people entering the labour force.

In Toronto, food and accommodation recovered about a third of the loss in April, while gains in health care in May fully offset the losses in April. However, there was a large drop in transportation and warehousing, dragging overall employment down 11,000 in the city. In Ottawa and Oshawa, there were continued job gains, helping offset the loss in Toronto.

With drops in accommodation and food and public administration, employment was down slightly in Quebec and the unemployment rate in the province rose 0.2 points to 9.3% in May. So far in 2003, employment in Quebec has dropped 17,000 (-0.5%).

Although full-time employment in British Columbia increased 13,000, part-time declined 21,000, pushing the unemployment rate up half a point to 8.6% in May.

Following a decline of 5,000 in April, employment in New Brunswick fell by another 9,000 in May. This caused the unemployment rate to leap 1.7 points to 12.0%. Losses were widespread in a number of industries, but the largest decline was in food manufacturing. Almost all the decline was in full-time work.

The only province with a notable increase in employment in May was Alberta, where an additional 13,000 people were employed, as a result

of gains in oil and gas, education and health care and social assistance. With more people also looking for work, the unemployment rate in Alberta increased slightly to 5.6% (+0.1 points).

There were no significant changes in employment in the other provinces.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 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](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* (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78), is available today for the week ending May 17. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, July 11.

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

	April 2003	May 2003	April to May 2003	April 2003	May 2003	April to May 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,978.8</b>	<b>17,020.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	263.4	261.4	-0.8	59.9	59.5	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	77.3	77.2	-0.1	68.4	68.2	-0.2
Nova Scotia	480.2	479.3	-0.2	63.3	63.1	-0.2
New Brunswick	385.8	383.4	-0.6	63.4	63.0	-0.4
Quebec	4,010.1	4,010.3	0.0	66.1	66.0	-0.1
Ontario	6,661.3	6,685.0	0.4	68.3	68.5	0.2
Manitoba	596.2	598.9	0.5	68.8	69.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	515.2	516.6	0.3	68.1	68.3	0.2
Alberta	1,799.8	1,814.8	0.8	73.1	73.6	0.5
British Columbia	2,189.5	2,193.2	0.2	65.2	65.3	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,698.2</b>	<b>15,685.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.8	218.4	0.3	49.6	49.7	0.1
Prince Edward Island	67.4	67.8	0.6	59.6	59.9	0.3
Nova Scotia	439.0	436.6	-0.5	57.8	57.5	-0.3
New Brunswick	346.1	337.5	-2.5	56.9	55.4	-1.5
Quebec	3,646.8	3,637.5	-0.3	60.1	59.9	-0.2
Ontario	6,210.5	6,209.6	0.0	63.7	63.6	-0.1
Manitoba	570.3	572.0	0.3	65.8	66.0	0.2
Saskatchewan	487.3	488.1	0.2	64.4	64.6	0.2
Alberta	1,700.7	1,713.2	0.7	69.1	69.5	0.4
British Columbia	2,012.3	2,004.5	-0.4	60.0	59.7	-0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,280.6</b>	<b>1,335.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.6	43.0	-5.7	17.3	16.4	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	9.8	9.4	-4.1	12.7	12.2	-0.5
Nova Scotia	41.2	42.8	3.9	8.6	8.9	0.3
New Brunswick	39.8	45.9	15.3	10.3	12.0	1.7
Quebec	363.4	372.8	2.6	9.1	9.3	0.2
Ontario	450.8	475.4	5.5	6.8	7.1	0.3
Manitoba	25.9	26.9	3.9	4.3	4.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	27.9	28.5	2.2	5.4	5.5	0.1
Alberta	99.0	101.6	2.6	5.5	5.6	0.1
British Columbia	177.2	188.7	6.5	8.1	8.6	0.5

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003	May 2002	May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003
Unadjusted						
	Labour Force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,785.4</b>	<b>17,178.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	265.9	267.7	0.7	60.6	61.0	0.4
Prince Edward Island	77.9	79.6	2.2	69.8	70.3	0.5
Nova Scotia	483.0	485.7	0.6	64.0	64.0	0.0
New Brunswick	390.1	390.4	0.1	64.3	64.1	-0.2
Quebec	3,963.3	4,042.8	2.0	65.7	66.5	0.8
Ontario	6,548.5	6,748.1	3.0	68.2	69.1	0.9
Manitoba	598.1	602.4	0.7	69.2	69.5	0.3
Saskatchewan	518.0	524.1	1.2	68.2	69.3	1.1
Alberta	1,777.6	1,832.1	3.1	73.6	74.3	0.7
British Columbia	2,163.0	2,205.2	2.0	65.2	65.6	0.4
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,469.0</b>	<b>15,799.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.5	220.5	1.8	49.3	50.2	0.9
Prince Edward Island	70.2	71.4	1.7	62.9	63.1	0.2
Nova Scotia	434.9	440.9	1.4	57.6	58.1	0.5
New Brunswick	349.2	338.9	-2.9	57.5	55.6	-1.9
Quebec	3,634.6	3,663.6	0.8	60.3	60.3	0.0
Ontario	6,076.7	6,251.3	2.9	63.3	64.0	0.7
Manitoba	568.9	577.3	1.5	65.8	66.6	0.8
Saskatchewan	486.1	493.7	1.6	64.0	65.3	1.3
Alberta	1,670.0	1,726.4	3.4	69.2	70.0	0.8
British Columbia	1,961.8	2,015.6	2.7	59.1	60.0	0.9
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,316.4</b>	<b>1,378.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	49.3	47.2	-4.3	18.5	17.6	-0.9
Prince Edward Island	7.6	8.2	7.9	9.8	10.3	0.5
Nova Scotia	48.1	44.8	-6.9	10.0	9.2	-0.8
New Brunswick	40.9	51.5	25.9	10.5	13.2	2.7
Quebec	328.7	379.2	15.4	8.3	9.4	1.1
Ontario	471.8	496.8	5.3	7.2	7.4	0.2
Manitoba	29.2	25.1	-14.0	4.9	4.2	-0.7
Saskatchewan	31.9	30.4	-4.7	6.2	5.8	-0.4
Alberta	107.5	105.7	-1.7	6.0	5.8	-0.2
British Columbia	201.2	189.6	-5.8	9.3	8.6	-0.7

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

	April 2003	May 2003	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>15,698.2</b>	<b>15,685.1</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>346.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>3,975.2</b>	<b>3,977.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Agriculture	337.9	339.8	1.9	18.8	0.6	5.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	287.4	286.8	-0.6	24.1	-0.2	9.2
Utilities	132.4	132.9	0.5	-4.2	0.4	-3.1
Construction	913.5	916.7	3.2	44.3	0.4	5.1
Manufacturing	2,304.0	2,300.8	-3.2	-2.2	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>11,723.0</b>	<b>11,708.1</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>266.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade	2,462.8	2,448.6	-14.2	4.0	-0.6	0.2
Transportation and warehousing	761.7	749.8	-11.9	0.5	-1.6	0.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	944.1	924.9	-19.2	33.2	-2.0	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	999.6	1,002.2	2.6	15.2	0.3	1.5
Management, administrative and other support	611.1	623.9	12.8	35.5	2.1	6.0
Educational services	1,053.0	1,061.8	8.8	41.8	0.8	4.1
Health care and social assistance	1,652.8	1,671.2	18.4	87.7	1.1	5.5
Information, culture and recreation	682.7	702.8	20.1	-2.5	2.9	-0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,027.2	1,016.2	-11.0	14.2	-1.1	1.4
Other services	722.4	705.8	-16.6	7.8	-2.3	1.1
Public administration	805.6	800.9	-4.7	28.6	-0.6	3.7
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	2,987.3	2,972.5	-14.8	86.4	-0.5	3.0
Private sector	12,710.9	12,712.6	1.7	260.3	0.0	2.1
Private employees	10,323.7	10,326.9	3.2	208.0	0.0	2.1
Self-employed	2,387.2	2,385.7	-1.5	52.3	-0.1	2.2

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

	May 2003	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003	May 2003	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003	May 2003	April to May 2003	May 2002 to May 2003
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,685.1</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>346.7</b>	<b>8,382.1</b>	<b>-33.4</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>7,303.1</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>209.9</b>
Full-time	12,749.1	-19.6	262.3	7,481.9	-28.6	127.9	5,267.1	8.9	134.2
Part-time	2,936.1	6.5	84.5	900.2	-4.8	9.0	2,035.9	11.3	75.5
15 to 24	2,406.6	-2.7	62.0	1,217.0	-10.2	15.3	1,189.7	7.6	46.8
25 and over	13,278.5	-10.4	284.7	7,165.1	-23.3	121.6	6,113.4	12.8	163.1
25 to 54	11,337.1	-11.5	92.8	6,031.4	-13.9	44.6	5,305.7	2.4	48.2
55 and over	1,941.4	1.1	191.9	1,133.6	-9.5	76.9	807.8	10.6	115.0

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Steel primary forms — weekly data

Week ending May 31, 2003 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 31 totalled 301 493 metric tonnes, up 18.1% from 255 196 tonnes a week earlier but down 9.1% from 331 621 tonnes in the same week of 2002.

The year-to-date total as of May 31 was 6 596 109 tonnes, down 4.0% from 6 870 327 tonnes in the same period of 2002.

### Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2131.

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

### Production of eggs and poultry

April 2003 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 47.2 million dozen in April, the same as in April 2002.

Poultry meat production reached 86.3 million kilograms in April, down 8.3% from April 2002.

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

### Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

The April 2003 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. ■

### Domestic travel

Fourth quarter and year 2002

Canadians made 187.9 million trips in Canada in the year 2002. Of these, 41.6 million were completed in the fourth quarter. Total domestic travel expenditures were \$30.9 billion for the year 2002 and \$7.1 billion for the fourth quarter.

The Canadian Travel Survey (CTS) estimates for the reference year 2002 cannot be compared with data from previous years. Changes that occurred in the CTS data collection method are responsible for this break in the series. Data from previous years will be revised in the coming months to facilitate comparison between years.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 426-0001 to 426-0006.**

### Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3810.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; fax: 613-951-2909; [cult.tourstats@statcan.ca](mailto:cult.tourstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; [gervliz@statcan.ca](mailto:gervliz@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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

October 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 October 2002.

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

### Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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. ■



## NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat — a weekly review**, June 6, 2003  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

**Infomat — a weekly review**, June 6, 2003  
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

**Building permits**, April 2003, Vol. 47, no. 4  
Catalogue number **64-001-XIE** (\$14/\$145).

**Employment, earnings and hours**, March 2003,  
Vol. 81, no. 3  
Catalogue number **72-002-XIB** (\$24/\$240).

**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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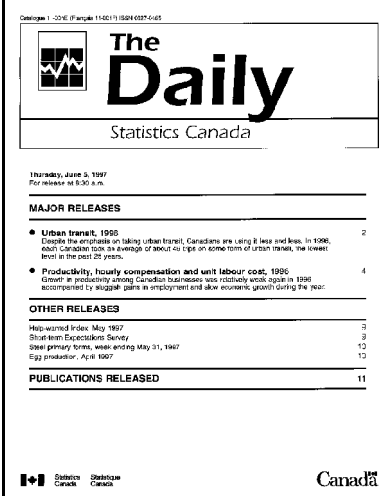
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**Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.**



The Daily  
Statistics Canada

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

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took the 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, 1996** 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.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Maplewood Index, May 1997** 3
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