



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 4, 2005

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Employment was little changed for the third consecutive month and the unemployment rate held steady in January at 7.0%. The number of hours worked fell 0.7%, however, it was up 1.4% from a year ago, the same growth rate as employment.
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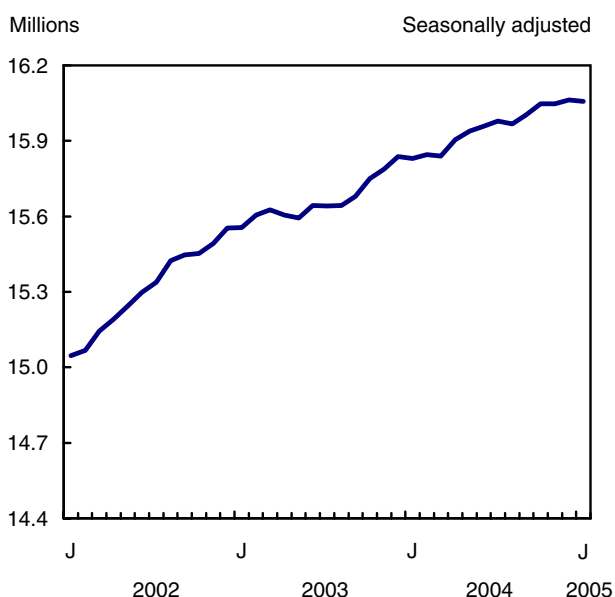
Major releases

Labour Force Survey

January 2005

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Employment



Fewer youths working in January

Youth employment fell by 21,000 in January, all part time. Despite this decline, their unemployment rate edged up only slightly to 12.8% due to a decrease in labour force participation. Over the past 12 months, employment gains among youths totalled 1.2%, mostly full time.

Employment was little changed among adults in January. Compared with a year ago, employment grew by 1.7% for adult men (all in full time) while for adult women job growth totalled 1.2% with gains in full and part time.

Note to readers

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates have undergone extensive revisions. All estimates have been adjusted to reflect 2001 Census population counts (previously based on the 1996 Census estimates). Industry estimates have been classified from the 1997 to the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Occupation estimates have been classified from the 1991 Standard Occupation Classification to the National Occupational Classification: Statistics 2001 (NOC-S). Lastly, geography boundaries have changed from the 1996 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) to the 2001 SGC, which mainly affects boundaries of census metropolitan areas. The article Improvements in 2005 to the LFS (71F0031XIE2005002, free) provides an overview of the effect of these changes on the estimates.

As a result of these changes, LFS estimates have been revised back to January 1976. Users must be aware that beginning with this release, historical comparisons of estimates produced by the LFS must be made with revised historical data.

Revised historical data are now available on CANSIM. The revised data will also be available on the CD-ROM Labour Force Historical Review (71F0004XCB, \$209), which will be released in mid-February. If you have any questions about these changes, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca).

More jobs in retail and wholesale trade

There were 18,000 more people working in retail and wholesale trade in January, bringing gains since August to 46,000 (+1.8%).

Manufacturing employment edged up in January (+14,000) following declines totalling 29,000 over the last seven months of 2004.

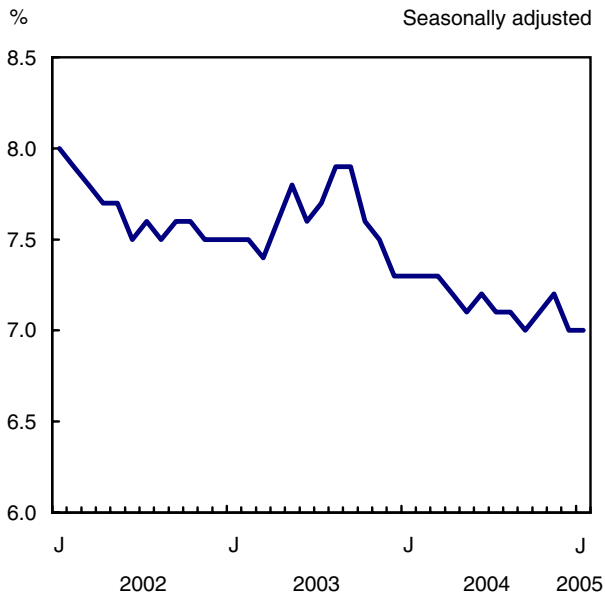
Construction employment rose slightly in January, building on the strong gains observed in 2004. Over the past 13 months, 84,000 jobs have been added in this industry, reflecting low interest rates and strength in building permits and housing starts.

The number of people working in health care and social assistance fell by 14,000 in January. Despite this decline, employment in the health care and social assistance sector has been relatively stable since the start of 2004 following robust gains in 2002 and 2003.

Employment in public administration also fell by 14,000 in January and follows a year of little change, leaving the number of jobs in this sector at about the same level as at the beginning of 2004.

In January, employment declined in information, culture and recreation (-12,000), bringing losses since August to 36,000. This offsets most of the gains observed earlier in 2004.

Unemployment rate



Employment edged up slightly in accommodation and food services for the second consecutive month leaving it little changed since the start of 2004. However, since the fall, employment has been weak in parts of this sector, notably taverns and bars, possibly due to the ongoing National Hockey League labour dispute.

In January, employment in the private sector rose by 42,000 with gains in both private sector employees and self-employment. In contrast, the number of jobs in the public sector fell by 48,000. Over the past 13 months, the number of private sector employees has increased by 1.5%, while self-employment has grown by a comparable rate of 1.3%. The employment loss in January among public workers cuts their job growth to 0.9% over the same 13 month period.

Provincial employment

Employment increased by 16,000 in Quebec, continuing the pattern of modest job growth observed through most of 2004. The increase in January brings gains over the last 12 months to 71,000 (+2.0%). The largest increases in January were in retail and wholesale trade, accommodation and food services and transportation and warehousing. The unemployment rate edged down to 8.4% in January.

In Ontario, employment fell by 28,000 as a decline of 51,000 full-time jobs was only partly offset by a gain in part-time work. This overall decrease was spread among adults and youths with job losses across several industries. Despite the decline in employment, the unemployment rate edged down slightly to 6.7%, the result of fewer people in the labour force. With the job losses in January, employment growth for the province over the last year is only 0.8%.

In January, the only significant employment change in Atlantic Canada occurred in New Brunswick where the number of people with jobs declined by 3,000, pushing the unemployment rate up to 9.7%. The employment decline in January follows growth of 1.8% in 2004. Losses in January occurred in manufacturing and construction.

In British Columbia, an increase of 17,000 full-time jobs was offset by a similar decline in part time. This leaves overall gains from a year ago at 1.8% (+37,000). The strong employment growth observed in the construction sector in 2004 continued in January as 9,000 jobs were added.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces in January.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0096 and 282-0098.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 am on our Web site. 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 January 15 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

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

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

□

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

	December 2004	January 2005	December 2004 to January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005	December 2004 to January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005
	seasonally adjusted					
	'000		%			
All industries	16,063.1	16,057.4	-5.7	227.5	0.0	1.4
Goods-producing sector	4,023.9	4,037.0	13.1	99.7	0.3	2.5
Agriculture	321.7	317.1	-4.6	-9.8	-1.4	-3.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	301.2	297.2	-4.0	17.2	-1.3	6.1
Utilities	124.6	122.1	-2.5	-10.6	-2.0	-8.0
Construction	995.0	1,005.3	10.3	89.6	1.0	9.8
Manufacturing	2,281.5	2,295.4	13.9	13.4	0.6	0.6
Services-producing sector	12,039.2	12,020.4	-18.8	127.8	-0.2	1.1
Trade	2,524.2	2,542.5	18.3	47.0	0.7	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	786.6	792.9	6.3	-24.2	0.8	-3.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	984.4	985.1	0.7	56.1	0.1	6.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,029.8	1,030.1	0.3	33.3	0.0	3.3
Business, building and other support services	632.8	622.4	-10.4	-3.1	-1.6	-0.5
Educational services	1,056.7	1,047.8	-8.9	5.4	-0.8	0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,736.4	1,722.1	-14.3	-10.1	-0.8	-0.6
Information, culture and recreation	733.3	721.0	-12.3	-8.2	-1.7	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,016.7	1,026.0	9.3	27.9	0.9	2.8
Other services	702.0	708.5	6.5	3.0	0.9	0.4
Public administration	836.2	821.9	-14.3	0.6	-1.7	0.1
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,098.7	3,050.8	-47.9	49.9	-1.5	1.7
Private sector	12,964.4	13,006.7	42.3	177.7	0.3	1.4
Private employees	10,511.0	10,535.5	24.5	139.7	0.2	1.3
Self-employed	2,453.4	2,471.2	17.8	38.0	0.7	1.6

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

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

	January 2005	December 2005 to January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005	January 2005	December 2005 to January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005	January 2005	December 2005 to January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,057.4	-5.7	227.5	8,540.7	-9.8	127.6	7,516.7	4.1	99.9
Full time	13,096.6	-2.1	218.7	7,642.7	16.3	161.0	5,453.9	-18.4	57.6
Part time	2,960.8	-3.6	8.8	898.0	-26.1	-33.5	2,062.8	22.5	42.3
15 to 24	2,464.1	-20.8	28.7	1,244.8	-20.4	5.2	1,219.3	-0.4	23.4
25 and over	13,593.3	15.1	198.8	7,295.9	10.6	122.3	6,297.4	4.5	76.5
25 to 54	11,455.2	23.3	95.1	6,032.7	-2.7	37.7	5,422.5	26.0	57.4
55 and over	2,138.2	-8.1	103.8	1,263.2	13.3	84.6	875.0	-21.4	19.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	December 2004	January 2005	December 2004 to January 2005	December 2004	January 2005	December 2004 to January 2005
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,280.0	17,263.8	-0.1	67.5	67.4	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	252.2	252.4	0.1	58.6	58.7	0.1
Prince Edward Island	76.7	76.5	-0.3	69.0	68.8	-0.2
Nova Scotia	486.6	486.8	0.0	64.1	64.1	0.0
New Brunswick	389.4	388.1	-0.3	64.0	63.7	-0.3
Quebec	4,052.5	4,062.5	0.2	66.0	66.1	0.1
Ontario	6,819.0	6,780.6	-0.6	68.4	67.9	-0.5
Manitoba	611.1	610.9	0.0	69.1	69.0	-0.1
Saskatchewan	514.0	512.3	-0.3	68.8	68.6	-0.2
Alberta	1,850.3	1,856.8	0.4	73.3	73.4	0.1
British Columbia	2,228.2	2,236.9	0.4	65.3	65.4	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,063.1	16,057.4	0.0	62.8	62.7	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.0	216.0	0.0	50.2	50.2	0.0
Prince Edward Island	68.7	68.5	-0.3	61.8	61.6	-0.2
Nova Scotia	443.4	444.6	0.3	58.4	58.6	0.2
New Brunswick	352.9	350.3	-0.7	58.0	57.5	-0.5
Quebec	3,703.9	3,719.6	0.4	60.3	60.5	0.2
Ontario	6,353.5	6,325.2	-0.4	63.7	63.4	-0.3
Manitoba	580.3	579.7	-0.1	65.6	65.5	-0.1
Saskatchewan	486.9	487.4	0.1	65.2	65.2	0.0
Alberta	1,768.1	1,774.5	0.4	70.0	70.1	0.1
British Columbia	2,089.5	2,091.7	0.1	61.2	61.2	0.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,216.9	1,206.4	-0.9	7.0	7.0	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.2	36.3	0.3	14.4	14.4	0.0
Prince Edward Island	8.0	8.0	0.0	10.4	10.5	0.1
Nova Scotia	43.2	42.2	-2.3	8.9	8.7	-0.2
New Brunswick	36.5	37.8	3.6	9.4	9.7	0.3
Quebec	348.6	342.9	-1.6	8.6	8.4	-0.2
Ontario	465.5	455.4	-2.2	6.8	6.7	-0.1
Manitoba	30.8	31.1	1.0	5.0	5.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	27.1	25.0	-7.7	5.3	4.9	-0.4
Alberta	82.3	82.3	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0
British Columbia	138.8	145.3	4.7	6.2	6.5	0.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	January 2004	January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005	January 2004	January 2005	January 2004 to January 2005
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,802.1	16,971.8	1.0	66.5	66.2	-0.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	243.9	239.0	-2.0	56.7	55.6	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	71.1	72.9	2.5	64.4	65.6	1.2
Nova Scotia	466.9	473.7	1.5	61.8	62.4	0.6
New Brunswick	373.3	374.3	0.3	61.6	61.5	-0.1
Quebec	3,928.8	3,987.1	1.5	64.6	64.8	0.2
Ontario	6,631.4	6,676.5	0.7	67.5	66.9	-0.6
Manitoba	596.3	601.4	0.9	67.9	67.9	0.0
Saskatchewan	494.4	502.5	1.6	66.4	67.2	0.8
Alberta	1,805.6	1,832.6	1.5	72.7	72.4	-0.3
British Columbia	2,190.5	2,211.9	1.0	65.1	64.7	-0.4
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,468.9	15,695.5	1.5	61.2	61.3	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	199.1	199.8	0.4	46.3	46.4	0.1
Prince Edward Island	60.3	62.6	3.8	54.6	56.3	1.7
Nova Scotia	418.2	427.1	2.1	55.4	56.2	0.8
New Brunswick	330.8	332.4	0.5	54.6	54.6	0.0
Quebec	3,536.3	3,611.1	2.1	58.2	58.7	0.5
Ontario	6,177.9	6,223.7	0.7	62.9	62.3	-0.6
Manitoba	562.0	567.8	1.0	64.0	64.1	0.1
Saskatchewan	463.4	474.2	2.3	62.3	63.5	1.2
Alberta	1,708.7	1,743.6	2.0	68.8	68.9	0.1
British Columbia	2,012.2	2,053.3	2.0	59.8	60.1	0.3
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,333.3	1,276.4	-4.3	7.9	7.5	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.8	39.3	-12.3	18.4	16.4	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	10.7	10.3	-3.7	15.0	14.1	-0.9
Nova Scotia	48.7	46.7	-4.1	10.4	9.9	-0.5
New Brunswick	42.6	41.9	-1.6	11.4	11.2	-0.2
Quebec	392.6	376.0	-4.2	10.0	9.4	-0.6
Ontario	453.5	452.8	-0.2	6.8	6.8	0.0
Manitoba	34.2	33.6	-1.8	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	31.0	28.3	-8.7	6.3	5.6	-0.7
Alberta	96.9	89.0	-8.2	5.4	4.9	-0.5
British Columbia	178.3	158.6	-11.0	8.1	7.2	-0.9

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



Other releases

Chicken production

2004 (preliminary)

Preliminary estimates of chicken production for 2004 are now available. Final estimates will be released in May 2005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5039.

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), Agriculture Division. ■

from 297 695 tonnes a week earlier and up 3.1% from 304 775 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of January 29 was 1 259 387 tonnes, down 4.6% from 1 320 590 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: 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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending January 29, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending January 29 totalled 314 328 metric tonnes, up 5.6%

New products

Labour Force Information, Week ending
January 15, 2005
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$9/\$84).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -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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
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in the number of people taking urban transit. Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, each Canadian took an average of about 4.5 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 relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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Release dates: February 7 to 11

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
7	Building permits	December 2004 and year 2004
7	Child care	1994/95 to 2000/01
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	December 2004
10	The soaring loonie and international travel	1991 to 2004
10	New Housing Price Index	December 2004
