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Employment growth continued in February with gains estimated at 43,000, pushing Canada's employment rate to a new record high (63.9%). For the second straight month, the unemployment rate held steady at its 33-year low of 5.8%. Employment growth over the last 12 months stands at 361,000 (+2.2%).

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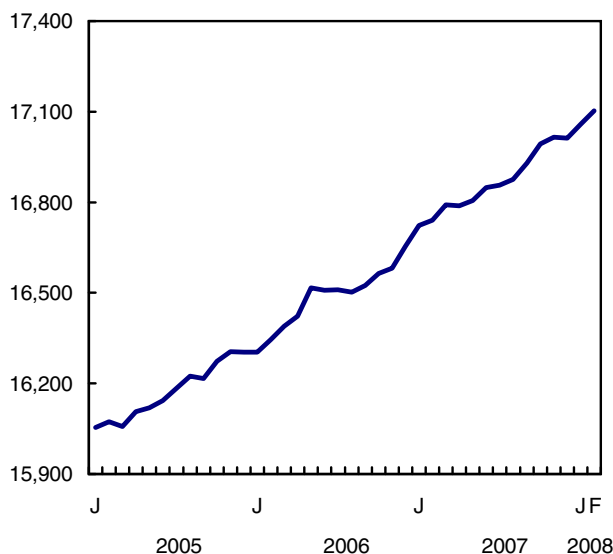
Labour Force Survey

February 2008

Employment growth continued in February with gains estimated at 43,000, pushing Canada's employment rate to a new record high (63.9%). For the second straight month, the unemployment rate held steady at its 33-year low of 5.8%. Employment growth over the last 12 months stands at 361,000 (+2.2%).

Employment

Thousands



Similar to January, employment growth in February was entirely attributable to an increase in full time. Over the past 12 months, full-time work has grown at three times the pace of part-time employment.

Employment growth in February was mainly in construction; public administration; and professional, scientific and technical services. These gains were partly offset by declines in manufacturing and natural resources.

In February, for the second consecutive month, strength in employment came from private sector employees. Overall employment growth over the past 12 months, however, has been the result of gains in the public sector.

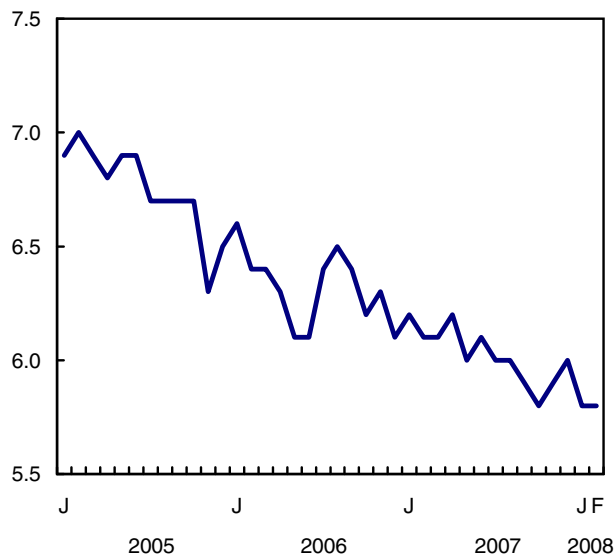
Almost all of February's employment growth was realized in Ontario. Large gains in construction;

business, building and other support services; and public administration were partly offset by the continued decline in manufacturing employment.

Wage growth remained strong in February, with a year-over-year increase in average hourly wages estimated at 4.9%. This was well above the most recent increase of 2.2% in consumer prices. February also marked the seventh consecutive month with a year-over-year increase in average hourly wages at, or above, 4%.

Unemployment rate

%



Strong service sector growth in February

Following little change in January, service sector employment grew by almost 56,000 in February. Public administration saw employment gains of an estimated 16,000 in February, for total growth of 10.5% (+87,000) over the previous 12 months. Employment in professional, scientific and technical services also increased by 16,000 and has grown by 7.0% (+78,000) since February 2007.

Construction up, manufacturing and natural resources down

In February, employment in construction increased by an estimated 21,000, all in Ontario. Nationally,

employment in this industry is up 8.5% (+94,000) from 12 months ago.

Manufacturing employment declined by 24,000 in February, bringing total losses over the last 12 months to 106,000 (-5.1%). Manufacturing now represents 11.6% of total employment, a record low and far from the 15.0% share observed at the end of 2002, the start of the most recent decline.

Employment in natural resources was down in February (-9,000). Over the previous 12 months, this industry declined by 4.2%, with most of the losses in support activities for the mining, oil and gas sector.

Ontario labour market strengthens in February

Ontario recorded strong employment growth in February (+46,000), nearly all in full-time work. These latest gains pushed the overall unemployment rate in the province down 0.2 percentage points to 6.1%. Over the last 12 months, employment growth in Ontario stands at 2.0%, just slightly below the national average (+2.2%).

Although manufacturing in Ontario continued to lose workers in February (-20,000), these declines were more than offset by strength in construction (+31,000); business, building and other support services (+20,000), as well as public administration (+11,000).

While employment in Quebec was little changed in February, over the last 12 months employment growth (+2.4% or 92,000) was above the national average. Despite weakness in manufacturing, employment in the province has grown steadily since February 2007 in other industries of the goods sector and in services. In February, the unemployment rate, at 7.0%, continued to hover around its 33-year low.

Labour market remains robust in Western Canada

In February, employment in Saskatchewan increased by 3,300, bringing total gains since last September, when the current upward trend began, to an estimated 12,000 (+2.5%). The unemployment rate in February, at 4.1%, was among the lowest in the country.

Although little changed in February, employment in Alberta was up 3.0% (+58,000) from a year earlier, while the unemployment rate, at 3.5%, remained below that of all other provinces. Meanwhile, the province's participation rate (the share of the working-age population that is working or looking for work) remained at a record high of 74.5% for the second consecutive month, the highest in Canada.

As with Alberta, employment in British Columbia was unchanged in February. Since February 2007, however, employment has increased by 2.3% (+52,000), driven by strength in construction. This growth has been

somewhat tempered by a decline in manufacturing over this period, most notably in wood products. At 4.1% in February, the unemployment rate was unchanged from a month earlier and remains among the lowest in Canada.

New Brunswick's labour market continues to grow

New Brunswick was the only province in Atlantic Canada to experience a notable employment gain in February (+2,700). At the same time, the participation rate reached a record high of 65.0%. February's increase in employment extends an upward trend that began in October 2006, with gains over this period totalling an estimated 17,000 (+4.8%). Nearly half of this increase has been in the past 12 months, all in the service sector, most notably in professional, scientific and technical services.

Employment in Nova Scotia fell by an estimated 3,800 in February and the unemployment rate edged up to 7.7%. This decline leaves overall employment in the province at about the same level as 12 months earlier.

Note: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free).

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0099.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free) is now available online for the week ending February 16. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free internet publications*, choose Labour. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2007* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *By Subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on April 4.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jason Gilmore (613-951-7118;

jason.gilmore@statcan.ca) or Jeannine Usalcas
(613-951-4720; jeannine.usalcas@statcan.ca), Labour
Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

| | January 2008 | February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | thousands | | change in thousands | | % change | |
| Both sexes 15+ | | | | | | |
| Population | 26,751.8 | 26,774.8 | 23.0 | 359.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Labour force | 18,109.5 | 18,158.9 | 49.4 | 331.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 |
| Employment | 17,058.9 | 17,102.2 | 43.3 | 361.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Full-time | 13,978.9 | 14,028.4 | 49.5 | 337.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Part-time | 3,080.0 | 3,073.8 | -6.2 | 23.4 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Unemployment | 1,050.6 | 1,056.6 | 6.0 | -29.7 | 0.6 | -2.7 |
| Participation rate | 67.7 | 67.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | -0.3 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 63.8 | 63.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 18.1 | 18.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Youths 15 to 24 | | | | | | |
| Population | 4,367.8 | 4,368.3 | 0.5 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Labour force | 2,926.1 | 2,951.3 | 25.2 | 56.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Employment | 2,605.2 | 2,613.7 | 8.5 | 38.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| Full-time | 1,452.9 | 1,468.1 | 15.2 | 36.0 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Part-time | 1,152.4 | 1,145.7 | -6.7 | 2.6 | -0.6 | 0.2 |
| Unemployment | 320.9 | 337.5 | 16.6 | 17.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Participation rate | 67.0 | 67.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 11.0 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 59.6 | 59.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 44.2 | 43.8 | -0.4 | -0.6 | ... | ... |
| Men 25+ | | | | | | |
| Population | 10,936.5 | 10,947.8 | 11.3 | 166.8 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Labour force | 8,102.0 | 8,098.3 | -3.7 | 146.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Employment | 7,691.5 | 7,702.3 | 10.8 | 176.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Full-time | 7,186.8 | 7,219.0 | 32.2 | 197.6 | 0.4 | 2.8 |
| Part-time | 504.7 | 483.2 | -21.5 | -21.5 | -4.3 | -4.3 |
| Unemployment | 410.5 | 396.0 | -14.5 | -29.6 | -3.5 | -7.0 |
| Participation rate | 74.1 | 74.0 | -0.1 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 5.1 | 4.9 | -0.2 | -0.5 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 70.3 | 70.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 6.6 | 6.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | ... | ... |
| Women 25+ | | | | | | |
| Population | 11,447.5 | 11,458.6 | 11.1 | 167.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Labour force | 7,081.3 | 7,109.3 | 28.0 | 128.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| Employment | 6,762.1 | 6,786.2 | 24.1 | 146.4 | 0.4 | 2.2 |
| Full-time | 5,339.2 | 5,341.3 | 2.1 | 104.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Part-time | 1,422.9 | 1,444.9 | 22.0 | 42.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Unemployment | 319.1 | 323.1 | 4.0 | -17.8 | 1.3 | -5.2 |
| Participation rate | 61.9 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | -0.4 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 59.1 | 59.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Part-time rate | 21.0 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | ... | ... |

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

| | January 2008 | February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | thousands | | change in thousands | | % change | |
| Class of worker | | | | | | |
| Employees | 14,442.6 | 14,485.4 | 42.8 | 305.8 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Self-employed | 2,616.3 | 2,616.8 | 0.5 | 55.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 |
| Public/private sector employees | | | | | | |
| Public | 3,396.7 | 3,408.8 | 12.1 | 210.5 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Private | 11,045.9 | 11,076.7 | 30.8 | 95.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| All industries | 17,058.9 | 17,102.2 | 43.3 | 361.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Goods-producing sector | 4,012.8 | 4,000.3 | -12.5 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Agriculture | 341.8 | 338.0 | -3.8 | 6.3 | -1.1 | 1.9 |
| Natural resources | 341.5 | 332.7 | -8.8 | -14.7 | -2.6 | -4.2 |
| Utilities | 146.5 | 149.7 | 3.2 | 21.6 | 2.2 | 16.9 |
| Construction | 1,182.9 | 1,203.7 | 20.8 | 94.2 | 1.8 | 8.5 |
| Manufacturing | 2,000.0 | 1,976.3 | -23.7 | -105.7 | -1.2 | -5.1 |
| Service-producing sector | 13,046.1 | 13,101.9 | 55.8 | 359.4 | 0.4 | 2.8 |
| Trade | 2,679.9 | 2,694.0 | 14.1 | 52.1 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 855.0 | 844.9 | -10.1 | 23.0 | -1.2 | 2.8 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 1,080.5 | 1,087.2 | 6.7 | 22.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,183.5 | 1,199.1 | 15.6 | 78.4 | 1.3 | 7.0 |
| Business, building and other support services | 706.5 | 710.9 | 4.4 | 14.9 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Educational services | 1,198.3 | 1,187.4 | -10.9 | 17.6 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,874.5 | 1,878.3 | 3.8 | 32.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 768.3 | 780.5 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,038.5 | 1,044.2 | 5.7 | -18.2 | 0.5 | -1.7 |
| Other services | 753.5 | 752.1 | -1.4 | 35.6 | -0.2 | 5.0 |
| Public administration | 907.6 | 923.4 | 15.8 | 87.4 | 1.7 | 10.5 |

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

| | January 2008 | February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | thousands | | change in thousands | | % change | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | | | |
| Population | 424.9 | 425.2 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Labour force | 254.0 | 255.7 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Employment | 223.1 | 222.2 | -0.9 | 3.7 | -0.4 | 1.7 |
| Full-time | 190.1 | 188.2 | -1.9 | 3.1 | -1.0 | 1.7 |
| Part-time | 33.0 | 34.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 1.8 |
| Unemployment | 30.9 | 33.5 | 2.6 | -2.4 | 8.4 | -6.7 |
| Participation rate | 59.8 | 60.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 12.2 | 13.1 | 0.9 | -1.0 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 52.5 | 52.3 | -0.2 | 1.0 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | | |
| Population | 113.8 | 113.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Labour force | 78.4 | 78.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Employment | 70.1 | 70.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Full-time | 58.4 | 59.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.3 |
| Part-time | 11.7 | 10.9 | -0.8 | -2.3 | -6.8 | -17.4 |
| Unemployment | 8.3 | 7.8 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -6.0 | -2.5 |
| Participation rate | 68.9 | 68.7 | -0.2 | -0.4 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 10.6 | 10.0 | -0.6 | -0.3 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 61.6 | 62.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | |
| Population | 766.1 | 766.6 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Labour force | 488.6 | 485.6 | -3.0 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.1 |
| Employment | 452.2 | 448.4 | -3.8 | -1.3 | -0.8 | -0.3 |
| Full-time | 366.2 | 364.1 | -2.1 | -5.0 | -0.6 | -1.4 |
| Part-time | 86.1 | 84.3 | -1.8 | 3.8 | -2.1 | 4.7 |
| Unemployment | 36.4 | 37.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Participation rate | 63.8 | 63.3 | -0.5 | -0.4 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 7.4 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 59.0 | 58.5 | -0.5 | -0.4 | ... | ... |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | |
| Population | 615.7 | 616.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Labour force | 397.9 | 400.3 | 2.4 | 13.9 | 0.6 | 3.6 |
| Employment | 365.1 | 367.8 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| Full-time | 313.3 | 313.7 | 0.4 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 3.6 |
| Part-time | 51.8 | 54.1 | 2.3 | -2.7 | 4.4 | -4.8 |
| Unemployment | 32.8 | 32.5 | -0.3 | 5.8 | -0.9 | 21.7 |
| Participation rate | 64.6 | 65.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 8.2 | 8.1 | -0.1 | 1.2 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 59.3 | 59.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | ... | ... |
| Quebec | | | | | | |
| Population | 6,345.4 | 6,348.9 | 3.5 | 55.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Labour force | 4,176.2 | 4,186.2 | 10.0 | 60.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Employment | 3,891.5 | 3,894.8 | 3.3 | 92.3 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Full-time | 3,173.3 | 3,186.3 | 13.0 | 80.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 |
| Part-time | 718.2 | 708.5 | -9.7 | 11.9 | -1.4 | 1.7 |
| Unemployment | 284.7 | 291.4 | 6.7 | -31.4 | 2.4 | -9.7 |
| Participation rate | 65.8 | 65.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 6.8 | 7.0 | 0.2 | -0.8 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 61.3 | 61.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | ... | ... |

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

| | January 2008 | February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 | January to February 2008 | February 2007 to February 2008 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Seasonally adjusted | | | | | | |
| | thousands | | change in thousands | | % change | |
| Ontario | | | | | | |
| Population | 10,439.4 | 10,448.3 | 8.9 | 139.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Labour force | 7,092.9 | 7,124.4 | 31.5 | 121.9 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Employment | 6,643.8 | 6,690.0 | 46.2 | 130.8 | 0.7 | 2.0 |
| Full-time | 5,455.9 | 5,495.1 | 39.2 | 137.7 | 0.7 | 2.6 |
| Part-time | 1,188.0 | 1,194.9 | 6.9 | -6.9 | 0.6 | -0.6 |
| Unemployment | 449.1 | 434.4 | -14.7 | -8.9 | -3.3 | -2.0 |
| Participation rate | 67.9 | 68.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3 | 6.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 63.6 | 64.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Manitoba | | | | | | |
| Population | 904.2 | 905.1 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Labour force | 626.1 | 627.8 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 1.6 |
| Employment | 602.3 | 601.4 | -0.9 | 10.3 | -0.1 | 1.7 |
| Full-time | 489.7 | 489.1 | -0.6 | 11.9 | -0.1 | 2.5 |
| Part-time | 112.6 | 112.3 | -0.3 | -1.6 | -0.3 | -1.4 |
| Unemployment | 23.9 | 26.4 | 2.5 | -0.4 | 10.5 | -1.5 |
| Participation rate | 69.2 | 69.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 3.8 | 4.2 | 0.4 | -0.1 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 66.6 | 66.4 | -0.2 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | |
| Population | 759.8 | 760.7 | 0.9 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| Labour force | 526.1 | 530.6 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Employment | 505.7 | 509.0 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Full-time | 413.5 | 418.4 | 4.9 | 12.4 | 1.2 | 3.1 |
| Part-time | 92.2 | 90.6 | -1.6 | -5.8 | -1.7 | -6.0 |
| Unemployment | 20.4 | 21.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 2.9 |
| Participation rate | 69.2 | 69.8 | 0.6 | -0.2 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 3.9 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 66.6 | 66.9 | 0.3 | -0.3 | ... | ... |
| Alberta | | | | | | |
| Population | 2,773.0 | 2,775.8 | 2.8 | 66.6 | 0.1 | 2.5 |
| Labour force | 2,066.4 | 2,067.5 | 1.1 | 59.9 | 0.1 | 3.0 |
| Employment | 1,999.9 | 1,994.9 | -5.0 | 57.7 | -0.3 | 3.0 |
| Full-time | 1,684.8 | 1,677.8 | -7.0 | 41.3 | -0.4 | 2.5 |
| Part-time | 315.1 | 317.1 | 2.0 | 16.4 | 0.6 | 5.5 |
| Unemployment | 66.6 | 72.6 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 3.1 |
| Participation rate | 74.5 | 74.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 72.1 | 71.9 | -0.2 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| British Columbia | | | | | | |
| Population | 3,609.5 | 3,614.1 | 4.6 | 66.7 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Labour force | 2,402.9 | 2,402.5 | -0.4 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Employment | 2,305.2 | 2,303.2 | -2.0 | 52.1 | -0.1 | 2.3 |
| Full-time | 1,833.1 | 1,835.0 | 1.9 | 41.0 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Part-time | 472.1 | 468.2 | -3.9 | 11.2 | -0.8 | 2.5 |
| Unemployment | 97.7 | 99.3 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 |
| Participation rate | 66.6 | 66.5 | -0.1 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Unemployment rate | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Employment rate | 63.9 | 63.7 | -0.2 | 0.2 | ... | ... |

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Study: Employment growth among lone mothers in Canada and the United States

1980 to 2000

Employment rates and earnings among lone mothers rose by virtually identical magnitudes in Canada and the United States between 1980 and 2000, but for different reasons, according to a new study.

During the 20-year span, employment rates of single mothers rose by 12 percentage points in Canada and by 13 points in the United States. Earnings of all single mothers increased by almost 40% in both countries.

This study used census data to examine the demographic factors behind these improvements. It found that the increases were driven by different processes in the two countries.

In Canada, employment and earnings improved among lone mothers mostly because of demographic change. That is, these women were much better educated and significantly older in 2000 than in 1980, and gains in their aggregate employment and earnings reflected this. Two-thirds of the employment gains were associated with change in these demographic characteristics.

In the United States, changes in these demographic variables were less important, accounting for less than one-third of the overall employment gains over a similar period. Most of the gain was associated with changing labour market behavior and possible unmeasured variables.

To better understand the differences between the two countries, it is necessary to look at two groups of low-income mothers, those aged 40 and over, and those under 40.

Among the older group, the increase in employment rates occurred mostly in the 1980s in both countries, and the gains were much larger in Canada than in the United States. In Canada, almost all the gains in employment and earnings went to these older lone mothers.

Demographic factors accounted for higher employment and earnings among these older women. In both countries, changes in their age composition and education accounted for over two-thirds of the increase.

In contrast, among the younger under 40 group of single mothers, employment gains were much larger in the United States than in Canada. In both countries, these gains were concentrated in the 1990s, and were mainly the result of adjustments in labour market behaviour and other unmeasured variables.

Furthermore, the magnitude of these effects among younger lone mothers was much larger in the United States, where younger women made up a larger share of

the population of lone mothers; 67% in the United States and 57% in Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The study, "The demographic foundations of rising employment and earnings among single mothers in Canada and the United States, 1980 to 2000", is now available as part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* (11F0019MIE2008305, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

Related studies from the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division can be found at *Update on Analytical Studies Research* (11-015-XIE, free), which is also available on our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Myles (416-946-5886), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Scheduled air passenger origin and destination: Canada-United States

2006

Just over 17 million passengers travelled on scheduled services between Canada and the United States in 2006, up 4.0% compared with 2005 (approximately 16.5 million passengers). This was a record third consecutive year that traffic volumes for scheduled services have been at their highest.

In 2006, the distribution of transborder traffic by province remained relatively unchanged compared with 2005. The majority of all transborder traffic went through Ontario (43.1%).

Toronto (37.3%) and Montréal (15.4%) captured the majority of the traffic between Eastern Canada and the United States, while Vancouver (17.6%) and Calgary (8.7%) attracted most of Western Canada's transborder traffic.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0039 and 401-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2703.

The 2006 issue of *Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report* (51-205-XIE, free) will be available soon.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400;

transportationstatistics@statcan.ca),
Division.

Transportation
■

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

Production of eggs and poultry

January 2008 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 48.5 million dozen in January, down 2.0% from January 2007.

Poultry meat production reached 100.2 million kilograms in January, up 3.6% from January 2007.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; *sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca*) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; *bernadette.alain@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

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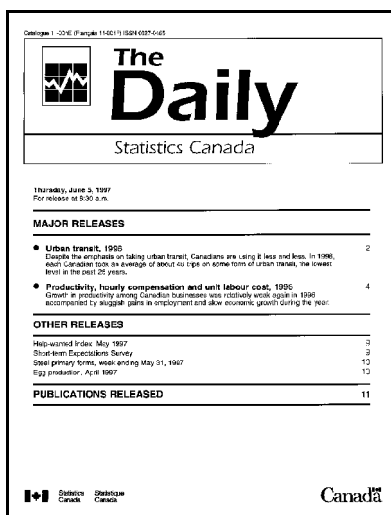
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Release dates: March 10 to 14, 2008

(Release dates are subject to change.)

| Release date | Title | Reference period |
|---------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 10 | Study: Income security and stability during retirement in Canada | |
| 10 | Survey of Suppliers of Business Financing | December 31, 2006 |
| 11 | Canadian international merchandise trade | January 2008 |
| 11 | New Housing Price Index | January 2008 |
| 12 | Study: Infrastructure capital | 1980 to 2002 |
| 13 | Industrial capacity utilization rates | Fourth quarter 2007 |
| 13 | Canada's international investment position | Fourth quarter 2007 |
| 14 | Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost | Fourth quarter 2007 |
| 14 | National balance sheet accounts | Fourth quarter 2007 |