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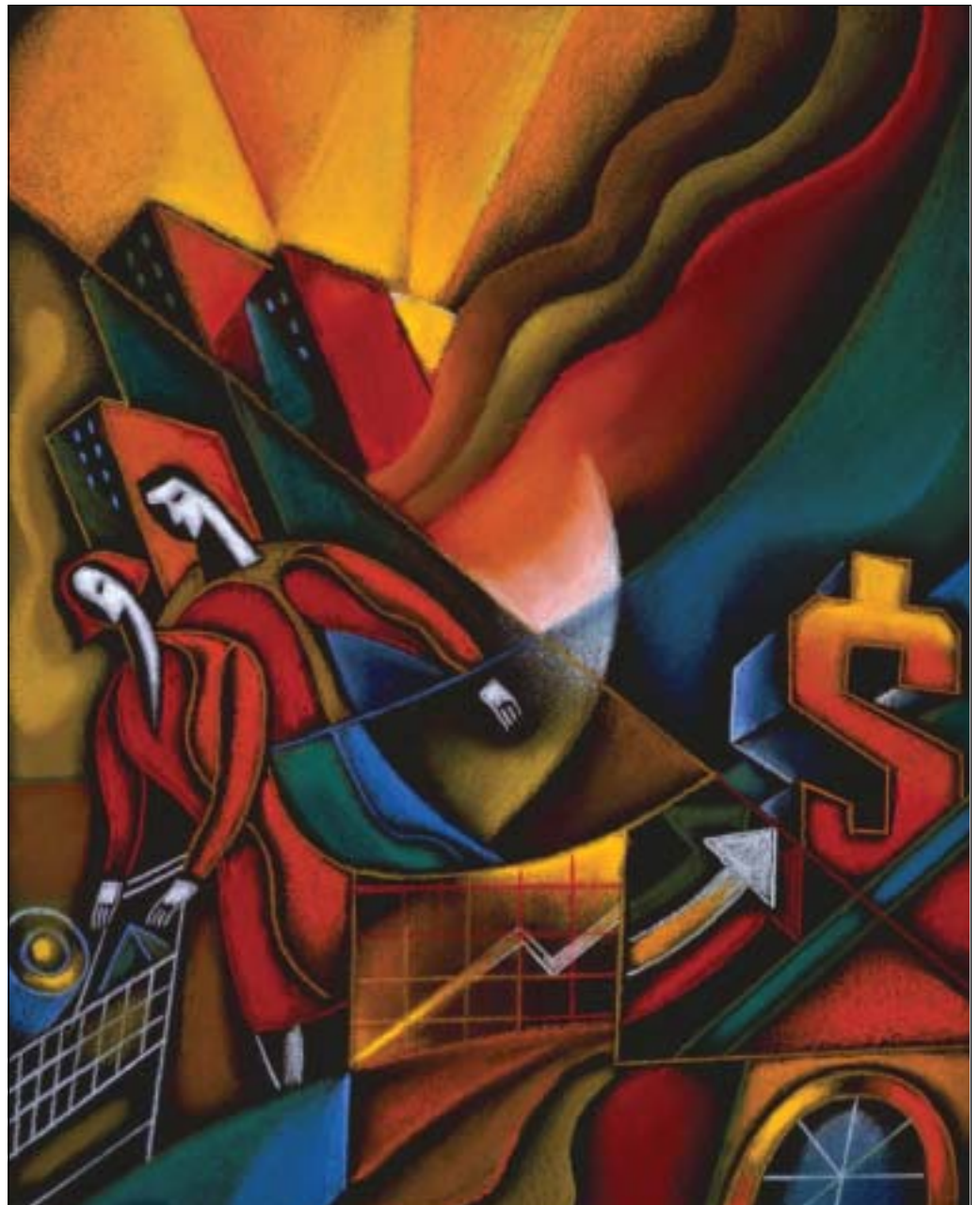
# PERSPECTIVES

ON LABOUR AND INCOME

**JANUARY 2002**

Vol. 3, No. 1

■ THE LABOUR MARKET:  
YEAR-END REVIEW 2001



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# Highlights

## *In this issue*

### ■ The labour market: Year-end review 2001

- The economy and the labour market both took a turn for the worse in 2001. Employers responded to weak business conditions by cutting hiring by almost 7%, while permanent layoffs increased 2.1%. This resulted in a very small increase of 25,000 (0.2%) in employment, and an unemployment rate that nudged up 1.1 percentage points to 8.0% by December.
- With factories running at only 83% capacity (compared with 86% a year earlier), fewer workers were needed. Manufacturing employment peaked at 2.3 million in December 2000, but by the end of 2001, it had plummeted 111,000 or 4.8%, the largest year-over-year drop in factory employment since 1991.
- Much of the drop in manufacturing employment was concentrated in computer and electronic products, where the value of shipments took a drastic dive during 2001. Towards the end of the year, \$1.7 billion worth of such products were being manufactured in Canada, less than half the amount produced at the peak in October 2000. In December 2001, employment in this industry was 121,000, about three-quarters the level of a year earlier.
- With less factory activity, demand for trucking services eased. As well, the airline industry, already dealing with fewer travellers before September 11, cut back throughout the year. Together, truck and air transportation led the decline in the transportation and warehousing sector, which employed 42,000 (-5.3%) fewer workers by the end of the year.
- Some industries did well in 2001. The leading source of new employment was retail and wholesale trade, where employment increased by 76,000 or 3.2%—similar to the gains made a year earlier.
- Young men aged 15 to 24 were affected more than any other group by the economic slowdown. At the end of the year, 52,000 fewer young men were employed, a drop of 4.2%. While employment growth was slow for core-age (25 to 54) men and women, gains continued to be made among people aged 55 and over.
- Self-employment fell by 83,000 in 2001—the second consecutive yearly decline. As in 2000, the drop was associated largely with a decline in farm work.
- In British Columbia, employment tailed off in the second half of the year. Compared with the same period a year earlier, employment in the fourth quarter of 2001 was down 46,000 (-2.3%). After growing strongly in 2000, employment in Ontario grew only 10,000 by December 2001. At the end of the year, Ontario had an estimated 83,000 fewer factory jobs, a drop of 7.1%, erasing all the gains made the year before.

#### Perspectives

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# The labour market: Year-end review 2001

**Geoff Bowlby**

**T**HE ECONOMY and the labour market both took a turn for the worse in 2001 (Chart A).

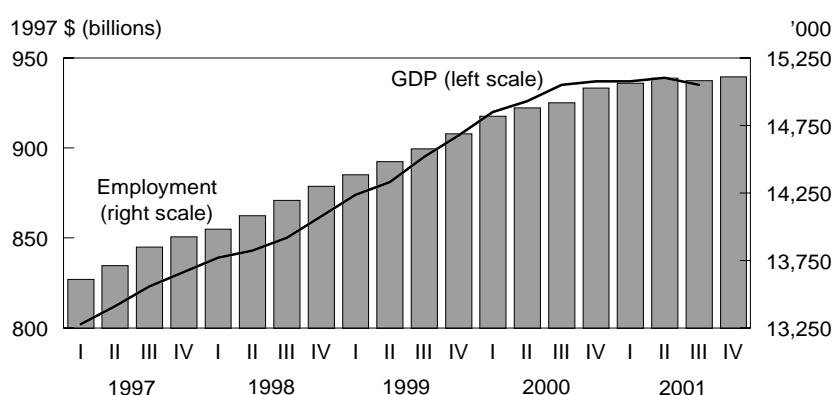
During the previous four years, a strong economy had produced some very impressive job gains. However, even before 2001 began, economic growth had begun to slow. In the second quarter of 2000, gross domestic product increased 0.5%—much slower than the rate of growth for the previous two years.

Growth slowed even further in the first half of 2001. Due in part to the effects of September 11, the economy contracted in the third quarter, the first time it had done so since 1992. While falling exports and business investment pulled economic growth down, consumers and governments continued to spend in the first nine months of the year.

Employers responded to weak business conditions by cutting back their hiring in 2001 by almost 7%, while permanent layoffs increased 2.1%. As one would expect under such conditions, unemployment rose, nudging the unemployment rate to 8.0% by December, 1.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier (Chart B).

Reduced hiring and more layoffs also resulted in a job growth trend that can best be described as flat.

**Chart A: GDP and employment growth stalled in 2001.**



Sources: *Labour Force Survey and System of National Accounts, seasonally adjusted*

By December, 15.1 million people were working, 25,000 more than at the start of the year, an increase of only 0.2%. This was not nearly enough to keep pace with population growth, and by the end of 2001, the employment rate slumped to 60.9%, 0.8 points lower than at the start of the year.

After rising for a number of years, participation in the labour market levelled off in 2001. The participation rate fell through most of 2001, but jumped to 66.3% in December, 0.1 percentage points higher than a year earlier.

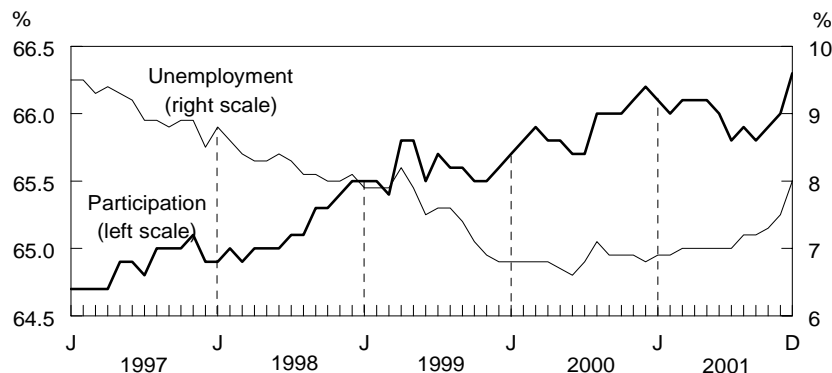
A weaker economy also resulted in a shift to more part-time work and less overtime. As a result, the number of hours worked in the economy actually fell during 2001, even as employment increased slightly. At the end of the year, 0.9% less hours were being worked, the largest drop since 1991.

### *Labour market weaker in the U.S.*

While employment was flat in Canada, the trend was sharply down in the United States. Over the year, U.S. employment dropped 1.8 million, or 1.3%. This led to a sizeable increase in U.S. unemployment—from 4.0% at the start of the year to 5.8% in December.

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**Chart B: The participation rate flattened in 2001, and the unemployment rate rose.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

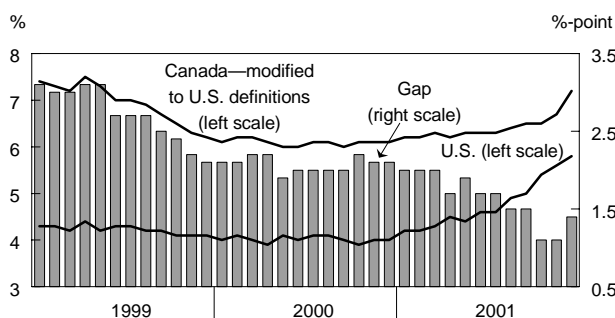
The relative strength of the Canadian labour market in recent years has led to a narrowing of the gap between the U.S. and Canadian unemployment and employment rates. Adjusted to U.S. concepts of unemployment, the Canadian unemployment rate was 7.2% in December, only 1.4 percentage points higher than the U.S. rate. A year earlier, the gap was 2.1 points (Chart C). Only a couple of years ago, the proportion of the U.S. population with a job was 4 to 5 percentage points higher than the employment rate in Canada. By the end of 2001, this gap had narrowed to 2.1 percentage points.

**Manufacturing tumbled in 2001**

Late in November 2000, the United States National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the U.S. had been in recession since March.<sup>1</sup> Naturally, the U.S. recession had an effect on Canadian exports, factory output, and later in the year, manufacturing employment (Chart D). The slide in manufacturing shipments that began in late 2000 continued into 2001, and by the start of the fourth quarter, they were 12.3% off their peak. Exports to the United States fell throughout the year. By October, they were down 15.8% from the January high.

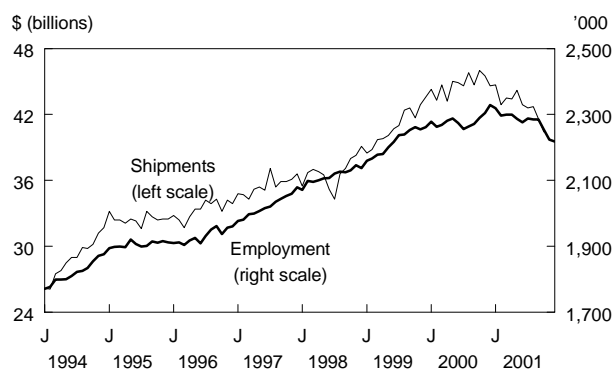
With factories running at only 83% capacity (compared with 86% a year earlier), fewer workers were needed. Manufacturing employment peaked at 2.3 million in December 2000, but by the end of 2001 it had plummeted 111,000 or 4.8%, the largest year-over-year drop in factory employment since 1991.

**Chart C: The Canada-U.S. unemployment rate gap narrowed.**



Sources: Labour Force Survey and U.S. Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted

**Chart D: Manufacturing shipments and employment both dropped through 2001...**



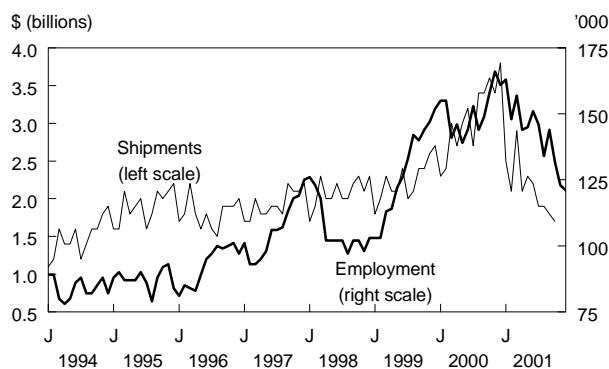
Sources: Labour Force Survey and Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, seasonally adjusted



### High-tech woes

Much of the drop in manufacturing employment was concentrated in computers and electronic products where the value of shipments took a drastic dive during 2001 (Chart E). Towards the end of the year, \$1.7 billion worth of computer and electronic products was being manufactured in Canada, less than half the amount produced at the peak in October 2000. A huge drop in demand meant less need for workers. In December, employment in computer and electronic product manufacturing was 121,000, about three-quarters the level of a year earlier.

**Chart E: ...as did computer shipments and employment...**



Sources: *Labour Force Survey and Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, not seasonally adjusted*

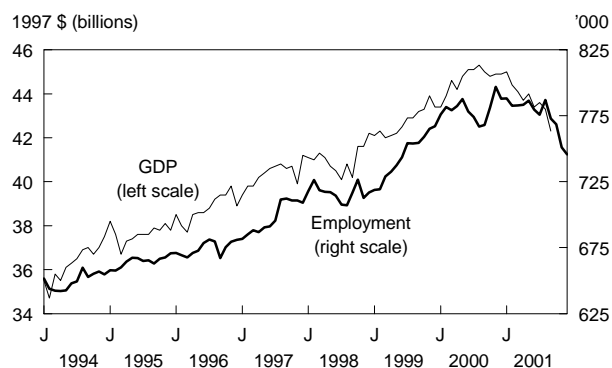
As employment in computer and electronic product manufacturing dropped sharply, employment in a related sector—computer systems design services—levelled off. After doubling in size between 1996 and 2000, employment in this industry (which includes workers in companies that provide computer programming services, Internet page design, and computer systems design) dipped slightly in 2001. At the end of the year, 245,000 people were working in this industry, about 1% less than 12 months earlier.

### Less factory output, less product to ship

With less factory activity, demand for trucking services eased. As well, the airline industry, already dealing with fewer travellers before September 11, cut back throughout the year. Together, truck and air

transportation led the decline in the transportation and warehousing sector, which employed 42,000 (-5.3%) fewer workers by the end of the year (Chart F).

**Chart F: ...and transportation employment and GDP.**



Sources: *Labour Force Survey and System of National Accounts, seasonally adjusted*

### Farm employment continued to slide

Farm employment continued its downward trend in 2001, falling 35,000 or 10.0%. This marked the third consecutive year in which main-job agricultural employment fell sharply. Over the last three years, agricultural production has probably shifted to larger, more capital-intensive farming operations. At the same time, some farms are now run as second jobs, and as a result, the farm operator is being counted as a worker in another industry.<sup>2</sup>

### Not all was bad

As mentioned earlier, consumers continued to spend in 2001 despite a weakened economy. Retail sales in October were 2.5% higher than at the start of the year (Chart G). It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that the leading source of jobs in 2001 was in retail and wholesale trade, where employment increased by 76,000 or 3.2%—similar to the gains made a year earlier (Table 1).

Spurred by tumbling interest rates, consumers were not only spending in the stores, they were also buying big ticket items like cars and houses as the Bank of Canada Rate dropped from 6.0% to 2.5% by December. This allowed car manufacturers to offer

**Table 1: Employment by industry**

	December 2001	Change from December 2000	
	'000	'000	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,091.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Goods sector</b>	<b>3,792.4</b>	<b>-98.0</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Agriculture	312.8	-34.7	-10.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	291.1	13.3	4.8
Utilities	121.7	4.0	3.4
Construction	848.9	30.1	3.7
Manufacturing	2,217.9	-110.8	-4.8
<b>Service sector</b>	<b>11,299.0</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Trade	2,430.3	75.6	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	745.8	-42.1	-5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	873.0	-9.0	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical	969.9	-18.8	-1.9
Management, administrative and other support	569.6	10.4	1.9
Education	970.9	18.7	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,565.2	41.3	2.7
Information, culture and recreation	696.9	-3.8	-0.5
Accommodation and food	991.4	25.6	2.7
Other	698.4	-0.1	0.0
Public administration	787.6	25.1	3.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

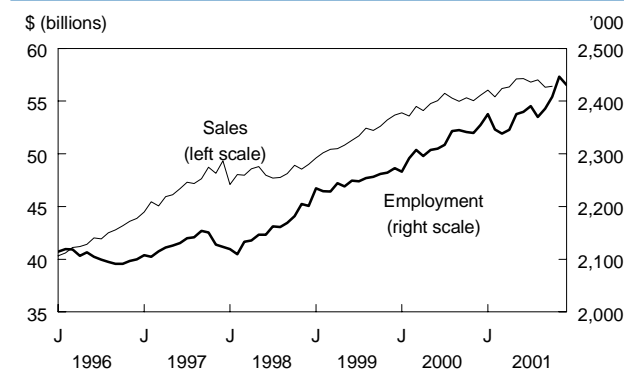
The strong demand for new and resale homes undoubtedly affected construction (Chart H). In 2001, employment in this area increased by 30,000 or 3.7%, with most of the gain occurring in the first half of the year. Those looking to hire construction workers may have had more difficulty in 2001, as witnessed by the relatively low unemployment rate in construction. At 9.1%, it was well below the rate of 11.4% in 1989, another year of strong activity.

**Young men again most affected**

During the recessions of the early 1980s and 1990s, young men were hit harder than other groups. Perhaps it is not surprising, then, that young men seem to have been affected more than any other demographic group by the current economic slowdown.

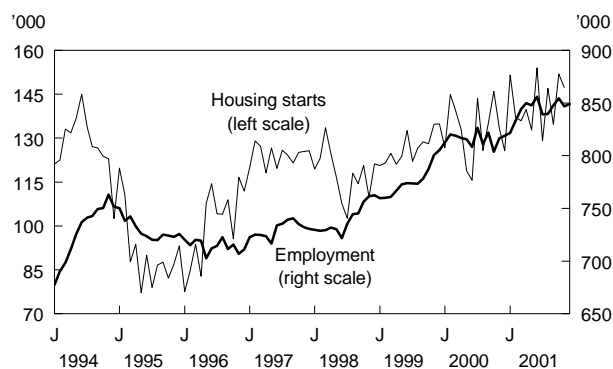
low-interest financing, which in combination with other purchase incentives caused a surge in new car purchases in October and November. Housing starts continued to shine as well, hitting a level in December that was 21.0% higher than a year earlier.

**Chart G: Trade bucked the downward trend...**



Sources: Labour Force Survey, Retail Trade Survey, Wholesale Trade Survey, seasonally adjusted

**Chart H: ...as did construction and housing starts.**



Sources: Labour Force Survey and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, seasonally adjusted



At the end of the year, 52,000 fewer 15 to 24 year-old men were employed, a drop of 4.2% (Table 2). Reduced labour market opportunities for young men led to a rise in youth unemployment. By the end of the year, the youth unemployment rate was 14.0%, 1.5 percentage points higher than in December 2000. Although the youth unemployment rate rose in 2001, it was still well below the peak rate during the 1990s recession (18.4%).

In both the recession of the early 1990s and the current economic slowdown, some of the losses were in similar areas. For example, in both periods, manufacturers shed young men from their payrolls. However, while many male youths lost work in the construction sector in the early 1990s, this was not the case in 2001. In fact, compared with 2000, more young men were

working in construction in 2001. Besides manufacturing, the other major source of job loss for young men was in professional, scientific and technical services.

Problems in the manufacturing, transportation and agricultural sectors led to a slight employment decline among men of 'core' working age (25 to 54). After increasing 55,000 (0.9%) in 2000, the number of core-age men with work dropped 17,000 (-0.3%).

Although core-age female employment rose 13,000 (0.3%) in 2001, this was a marked change from the increase of 113,000 (2.2%) a year earlier. Like youths and core-age men, core-age women were also affected by manufacturing cutbacks; but gains in other industries, such as some areas of health care services, offset the drop in factory employment.

#### *Older workers expand their numbers*

The proportion of people 55 and over who are working continued to rise in 2001. After falling for a number of years, the employment rate of older people began to trend up in 1997. By the end of 2001, about one in four older people were employed, a large increase from 1996 when closer to one in five older people worked.

Older men and older women shared equally in the gains in 2001. However, while all the increase among older men was in full-time employment, older women found part-time work.

#### *Upward trend in full-time work halts*

Full-time employment increased at a strong pace from 1997 to 2000, but with weakness in manufacturing, computer systems design, and other sectors of the economy that demand relatively long workweeks, the number of full-timers levelled off at around 12.3 million.

At the end of 2000, about 1.2 million employees were working paid overtime. By December 2001, this had plummeted 12.0% (-144,000). Over 46% of the decline occurred in manufacturing, where 16.9% of employees were working paid overtime, a drop from 19.0% a year earlier.

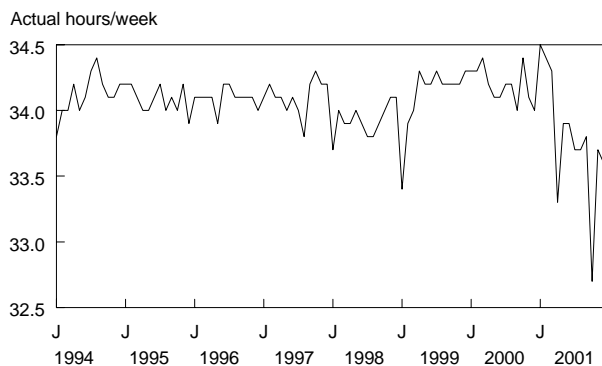
The slowdown in full-time work and overtime led to a drop in average hours worked (Chart I). In January, the average worker was putting in around 34.5 hours per week, but this dropped to 33.6 by December.

**Table 2: Selected labour market estimates**

	December 2001	Change from December 2000
		'000
<b>Employment</b>	<b>15,091.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>8,090.0</b>	<b>-28.9</b>
15-24	1,165.4	-51.5
25-54	5,937.3	-16.8
55+	987.3	39.4
<b>Women</b>	<b>7,001.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>
15-24	1,135.5	8.0
25-54	5,190.5	13.0
55+	675.4	32.6
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>1,318.4</b>	<b>215.1</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>765.3</b>	<b>161.9</b>
15-24	219.3	30.1
25-54	479.5	112.5
55+	66.5	19.3
<b>Women</b>	<b>553.1</b>	<b>53.2</b>
15-24	154.4	8.7
25-54	352.7	29.2
55+	46.0	15.3
	%	%-point
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Men</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
15-24	15.8	2.3
25-54	7.5	1.7
55+	6.3	1.6
<b>Women</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
15-24	12.0	0.6
25-54	6.4	0.5
55+	6.4	1.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**Chart I: Declines in full-time work and overtime led to a sharp drop in weekly hours.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

### September 11 and the labour market

Any review of the labour market in 2001 would be incomplete without mentioning how Canadian workers were affected by the September 11 terrorist attacks. While employment in accommodation, restaurants and air transportation, as well as other parts of the economy was undoubtedly affected by the events of September 11, it is impossible to distinguish between the effects of September 11 and those of economic change. The data, however, do allow an interesting look at the labour market during the week of September 11 when a remarkable number of Canadians (83,000) missed part of the workweek because of the attacks.

Along with air transportation employees, those most affected were in the banking and securities sectors, and in manufacturing (Chart J). With the shutdown of major office towers in Toronto and other large cities, and the closure of the Toronto Stock Exchange, many employees in banking and securities trading could not come into work. In manufacturing, border delays forced the temporary shutdown of a number of plants.<sup>3</sup>

### Self-employment drops again

Self-employment fell by 83,000 in 2001. This was the second consecutive yearly decline in self-employment. As in 2000, the drop was associated largely with the decline in farm work.

### December to December versus annual average change

Throughout this analysis, the change in employment and other labour market indicators during 2001 is determined by comparing December 2001 with December 2000.

This approach offers both advantages and disadvantages. The key advantage is that labour market changes are picked up sooner than with annual averages. For example, overall employment in Canada averaged 15.1 million in 2001, 1.1% higher than for 2000. This would seem to indicate modest employment growth during 2001 whereas the trend was flat (Chart A). This flatness is best demonstrated with the December to December change, which can also be thought of as the sum of the monthly employment changes for the year, which amounted to only 25,000 or 0.2%.

The reason the percent change in employment is different according to each method is simple. The December 2000 employment level, at 15.1 million, was higher than the annual average for employment in 2000 (14.9 million), because of strong employment growth at the end of 2000.

Of course, neither December to December nor annual averages are perfect. December to December change can be misleading if either December is unusually high or low. In this case, the greater volatility of the monthly numbers can lead one to misinterpret a trend that might be better described with more stable quarterly or annual average estimates.

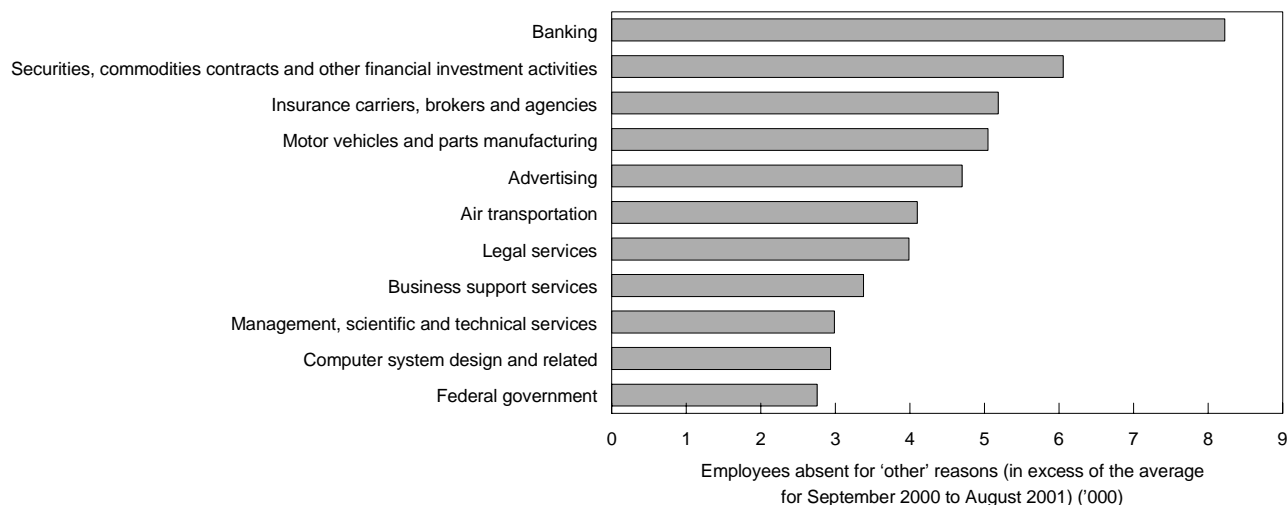
Despite a drop in manufacturing, the number of private sector employees increased by 109,000 in 2001, largely due to added opportunities in retail and wholesale trade. However, the increase was not nearly as great as in recent years. In the previous four years, private sector employees increased their numbers by an average of 307,000.

Hospital employment has driven the trend in the public sector over the last two years. In 2000, increased professional and nursing staff pushed hospital employment up 55,000. However, there was little net change to hospital payrolls in 2001. As a result, the overall trend in the public sector levelled off, after showing strong gains in 2000.

### Lumber troubles B.C., manufacturing hits Ontario

In British Columbia, employment tailed off in the second half of the year. New restrictions to the U.S. market caused many lumber producers to slow or halt operations. The value of wood shipments from B.C. mills in October fell to about three-quarters of its peak in early 2000. As a result, by the end of the year logging and wood manufacturing employment was down sharply.

**Chart J: Financial industries were the hardest hit by absences in the week of September 11.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, not seasonally adjusted

Employment in the province was also down in some other industries at the end of the year, leading to a large decline from December 2000 to December 2001 (Table 3). However, some of this drop can be attributed to unusually high employment estimates in British Columbia at the end of 2000. Perhaps a better indicator of the trend in employment over 2001 is the change in employment from the fourth quarter of 2000 to the same quarter a year later—still a large drop of 46,000 (-2.3%). Falling employment caused unemployment to rise, and by December the rate hit 9.7%, 2.6 percentage points higher than at the start of the year.

About two-thirds of the national drop in manufacturing employment was concentrated in Ontario. Motor vehicle shipments in the province fell, as did the production of computers and electronics. By the end of the year, Ontario had an estimated 83,000 fewer factory jobs, a drop of 7.1%, erasing all the gains made the year before.

**Table 3: Employment by province**

	December 2001*	Change from December 2000*	2001 average	Change from 2000		
	'000	'000	%	'000	%	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,091.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>15,076.8</b>	<b>167.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.4	9.7	4.7	211.3	6.8	3.3
Prince Edward Island	66.3	1.0	1.5	65.9	1.4	2.2
Nova Scotia	427.6	2.2	0.5	423.3	3.8	0.9
New Brunswick	336.9	-1.4	-0.4	334.4	0.0	0.0
Quebec	3,486.8	35.2	1.0	3,474.5	36.8	1.1
Ontario	5,970.6	10.1	0.2	5,962.7	90.6	1.5
Manitoba	565.5	9.3	1.7	557.9	3.5	0.6
Saskatchewan	465.9	-13.3	-2.8	472.3	-12.7	-2.6
Alberta	1,644.2	30.9	1.9	1,632.1	43.9	2.8
British Columbia	1,913.3	-59.0	-3.0	1,942.4	-6.7	-0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey  
\* Seasonally adjusted.

The poor performance of the manufacturing sector in Ontario led to a change in the overall employment trend for the province. Total employment was up only 10,000 (0.2%) from December to December, a sharp change from 2000 when employment rose 189,000 (3.3%). The lack of job

growth in 2001 pushed the unemployment rate up 0.9 percentage points to end the year at 6.9%.

In every major metropolitan area in Ontario, labour market conditions worsened over 2001. In Toronto, the employment rate fell 0.4 percentage points over 2001, to

end the year at 65.0%. In Ottawa-Hull, where high-tech layoffs had a big effect on the labour market, the rate fell 1.6 points to 65.5% in December.

### *Weakness in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick*

Hit hard by falling farm employment, employment in Saskatchewan fell for the second consecutive year. Over 2001, employment in the province dropped 13,000 or about 3%. Saskatchewan very often has the lowest unemployment rate in the country, but in 2001 the rate averaged 5.8%, well above the rates in neighbouring Alberta (4.6%) and Manitoba (5.0%).

Following gains in 2000, employment in New Brunswick was unchanged in 2001 as losses early in the year were offset by later gains. The lack of job growth pushed the annual unemployment rate to 11.2%, an increase of 1.2 percentage points.

### *A better labour market in Montréal*

Employment in Montréal increased strongly over 2001. In December, 60.0% of the city's working-age population was employed, an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the start of the year. While 45,000 more people were employed, increased labour market participation pushed Montréal's unemployment rate to 9.8% by December, 2.0 percentage points higher than a year earlier.

Since almost half the working-age population of Quebec is concentrated in Montréal, the improved labour market in Montréal drove the overall trend for the province. Compared with the previous December, employment for the province was up 35,000 in December 2001 (1.0%). While employment rose, increased labour force participation drove the unemployment rate for Quebec to 9.7% at the end of the year, up 1.7 percentage points.

### *Oil patch drives Alberta*

Although the trend slowed toward the end of the year, strong job gains were made in the Alberta oil patch in 2001. This more than offset losses in agriculture and manufacturing, leading to an overall increase of 31,000 in employment in 2001 (1.9%). This strong improvement in the number of jobs was enough to ensure an unemployment rate that averaged 4.6%, lower than any other province.

### *Employment rate highs*

Employment also rose in Manitoba during 2001. On average for the year, the employment rate in Manitoba was 64.7%, the highest since at least 1976.<sup>4</sup> While young people in Manitoba had a harder time finding work in 2001, employment among adults rose.

With the exception of New Brunswick, employment rates in the Atlantic provinces also hit historic highs in 2001. The strongest employment gains were made in Newfoundland and Labrador, where employment in the last quarter of the year was 8,000 (3.7%) higher than a year earlier. Much of this gain was concentrated in educational services, and retail and wholesale trade.

Compared with the last quarter of 2000, employment in the fourth quarter of 2001 in Prince Edward Island was up 2,000 (3.1%). With more jobs to be had, the employment rate in P.E.I. hovered around 60% all year, up from the 59% range in the previous year.

The labour market in Nova Scotia also improved during 2001. During the last quarter, 429,000 people in the province were employed, up 7,000 (1.7%) from a year earlier. On average for the year, the employment rate was 56.3%, the highest on record for the province. However, labour market participation also increased, pushing up the annual average unemployment rate to 9.7%.

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## Perspectives

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### ■ Notes

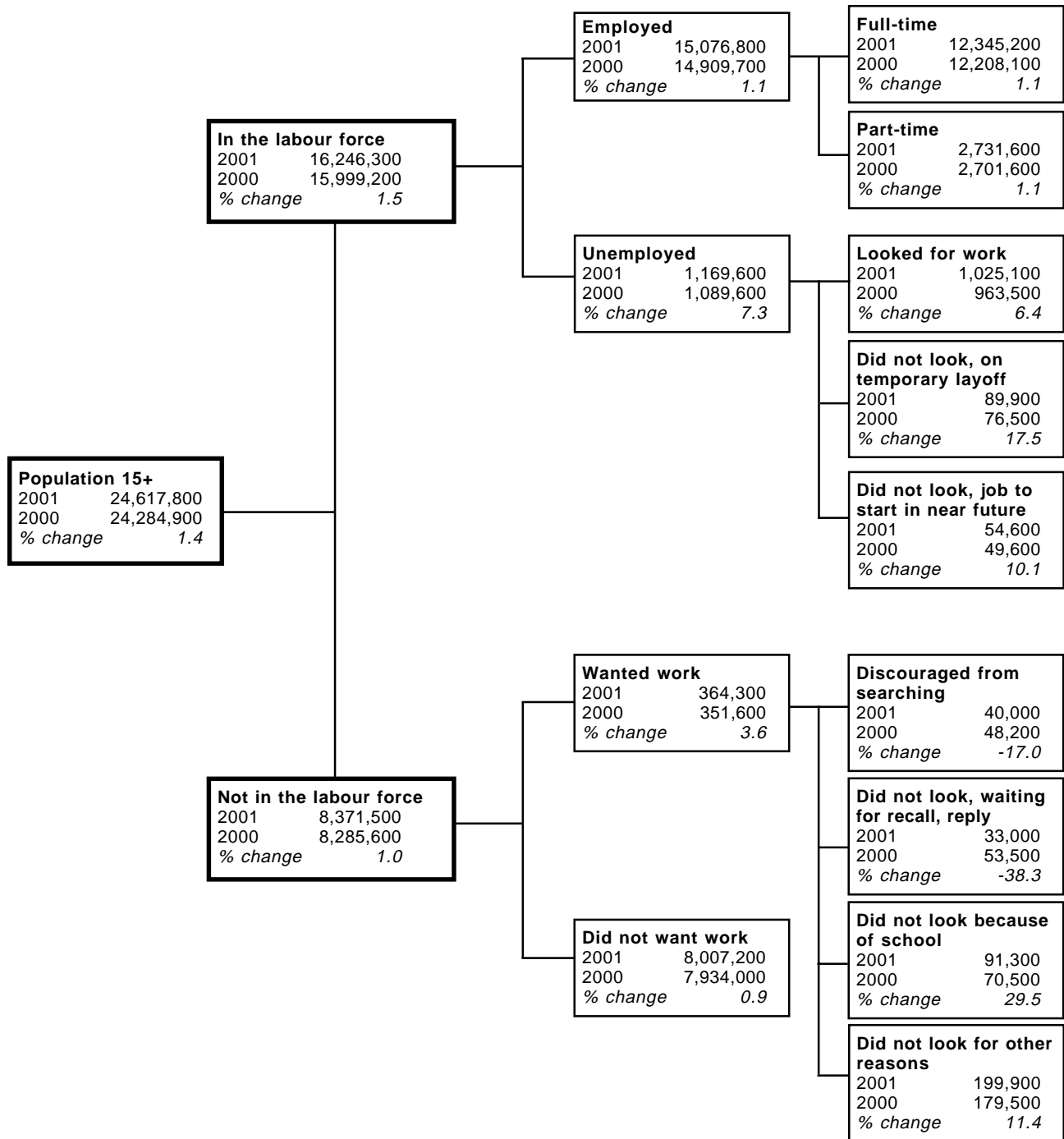
1 For more information, see *The NBER's Business-Cycle Dating Procedure*. <<http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.pdf>>. Released January 10, 2002. (Accessed January 16, 2002). This is an update of a paper initially published on November 26, 2001.

2 The drop in farm employment will be the subject of a more detailed study in an upcoming issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*.

3 For more information, see "The labour market in the week of September 11" by G. Bowlby, in *Perspectives on Labour and Income* 13 no. 4 (Winter 2001): 14-18.

4 The Labour Force Survey began in 1946 but has changed the way it measures employment and unemployment. The current data are compatible only with those collected since 1976.

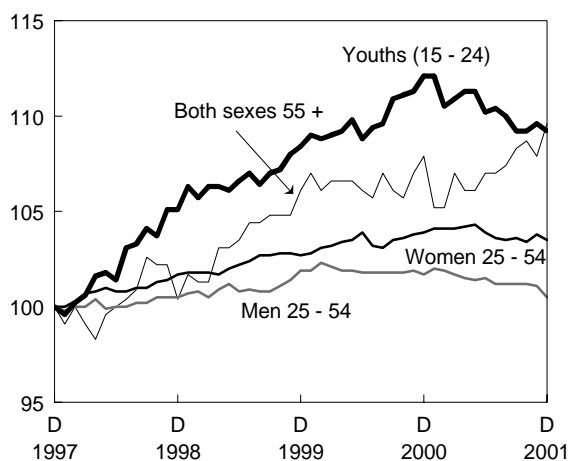
**Labour force status of Canada's working-age population**



Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**In 2001, the employment rate for older workers increased the most.**

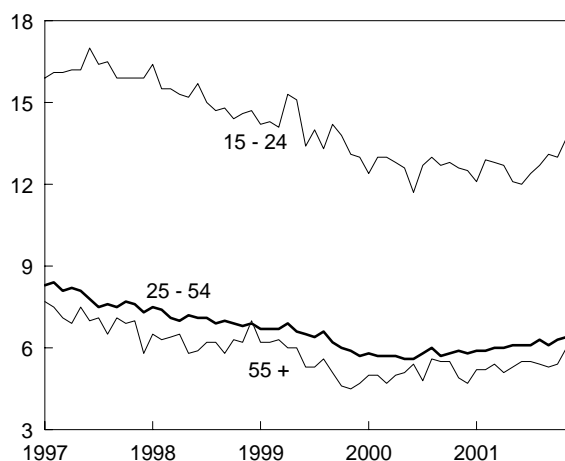
Employment rate index, December 1997=100



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**The unemployment rate increased for all age groups in 2001.**

Unemployment rate (%)



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**In percentage terms, employment growth outpaced population growth only for older workers in 2001.**

	December level			December-to-December change			
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	'000			'000		%	
<b>Population 15 +</b>	<b>23,509.1</b>	<b>24,435.3</b>	<b>24,764.1</b>	<b>1,255.0</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	3,983.7	4,084.1	4,115.2	131.5	31.1	3.3	0.8
Men 25 - 54	6,745.8	6,950.2	7,009.6	263.8	59.4	3.9	0.9
Women 25 - 54	6,766.3	6,955.5	7,005.5	239.2	50.0	3.5	0.7
Both sexes 55 +	6,013.3	6,445.5	6,633.8	620.5	188.3	10.3	2.9
<b>Employment 15 +</b>	<b>13,951.6</b>	<b>15,066.7</b>	<b>15,091.4</b>	<b>1,139.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	2,039.2	2,344.4	2,300.9	261.7	-43.5	12.8	-1.9
Men 25 - 54	5,689.0	5,954.1	5,937.3	248.3	-16.8	4.4	-0.3
Women 25 - 54	4,843.6	5,177.5	5,190.5	346.9	13.0	7.2	0.3
Both sexes 55 +	1,379.9	1,590.7	1,662.7	282.8	72.0	20.5	4.5
<b>Unemployment 15 +</b>	<b>1,294.1</b>	<b>1,103.3</b>	<b>1,318.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	385.8	334.9	373.7	-12.1	38.8	-3.1	11.6
Men 25 - 54	451.5	367.0	479.5	28.0	112.5	6.2	30.7
Women 25 - 54	372.4	323.5	352.7	-19.7	29.2	-5.3	9.0
Both sexes 55 +	84.5	78.0	112.5	28.0	34.5	33.1	44.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

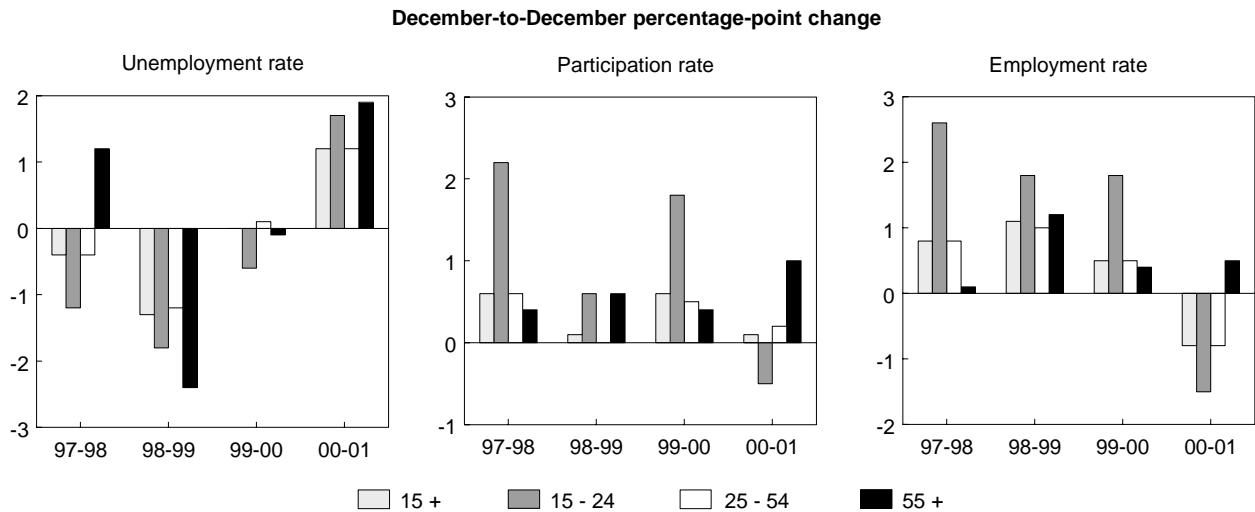


**Rising labour force participation nudged up the unemployment rate for older persons.**

	December level			December-to-December change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	%			% -point	
<b>Unemployment rate 15 +</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	15.9	12.5	14.0	-1.9	1.5
Men 25 - 54	7.4	5.8	7.5	0.1	1.7
Women 25 - 54	7.1	5.9	6.4	-0.7	0.5
Both sexes 55 +	5.8	4.7	6.3	0.5	1.6
<b>Participation rate 15 +</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	60.9	65.6	65.0	4.1	-0.6
Men 25 - 54	91.0	90.9	91.5	0.5	0.6
Women 25 - 54	77.1	79.1	79.1	2.0	0.0
Both sexes 55 +	24.4	25.9	26.8	2.4	0.9
<b>Employment rate 15 +</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	51.2	57.4	55.9	4.7	-1.5
Men 25 - 54	84.3	85.7	84.7	0.4	-1.0
Women 25 - 54	71.6	74.4	74.1	2.5	-0.3
Both sexes 55 +	22.9	24.7	25.1	2.2	0.4

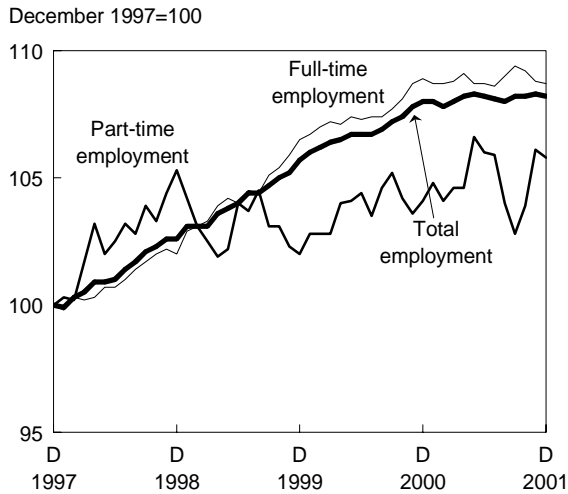
Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**For two years in a row, youth employment rates have decreased the most.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**The slight rise in overall employment in 2001 was entirely attributable to an increase in part-time work.**

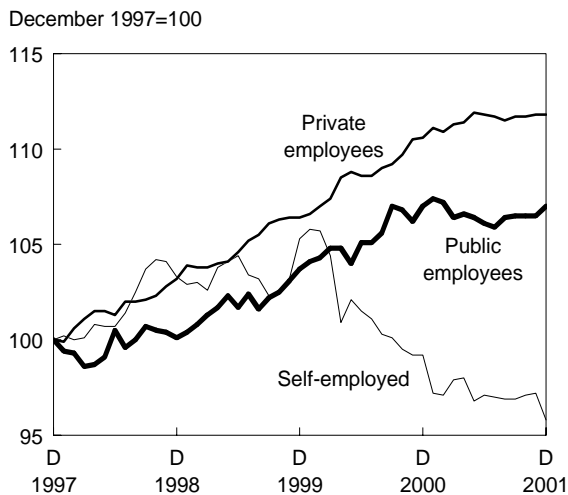


Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

	Employment	Full-time	Part-time
	'000		
<b>December level</b>			
1997	13,951.6	11,348.5	2,603.1
2000	15,066.7	12,357.5	2,709.2
2001	15,091.4	12,337.1	2,754.3
<b>Absolute change</b>			
1997 to 2001	1,139.8	988.6	151.2
2000 to 2001	24.7	-20.4	45.1
	%		
<b>Percentage change</b>			
1997 to 2001	8.2	8.7	5.8
2000 to 2001	0.2	-0.2	1.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**Self-employment continued to decline in 2001.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

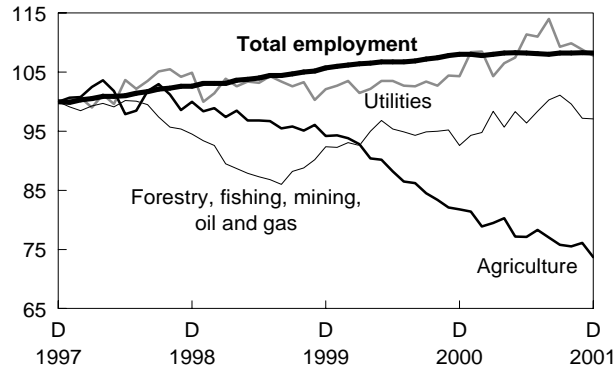
	Total employment	Employees		Self-employed
		Public	Private	
	'000			
<b>December level</b>				
1997	13,951.6	2,649.1	8,920.1	2,382.4
2000	15,066.7	2,835.4	9,867.5	2,363.8
2001	15,091.4	2,833.9	9,976.3	2,281.2
<b>Absolute change</b>				
1997 to 2001	1,139.8	184.8	1,056.2	-101.2
2000 to 2001	24.7	-1.5	108.8	-82.6
	%			
<b>Percentage change</b>				
1997 to 2001	8.2	7.0	11.8	-4.2
2000 to 2001	0.2	-0.1	1.1	-3.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

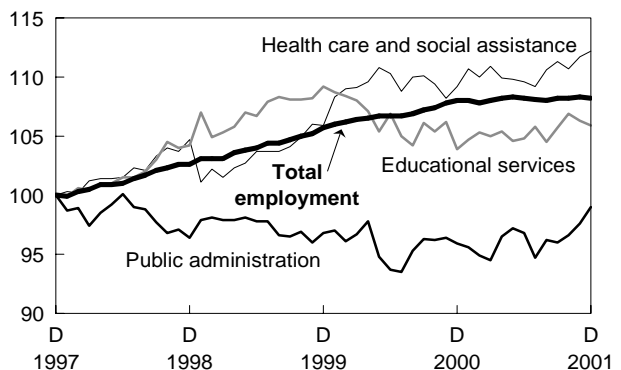
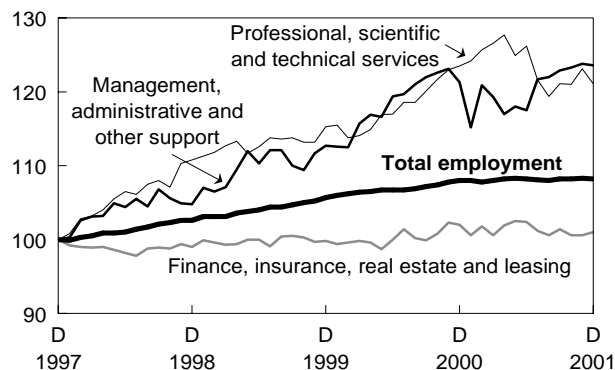
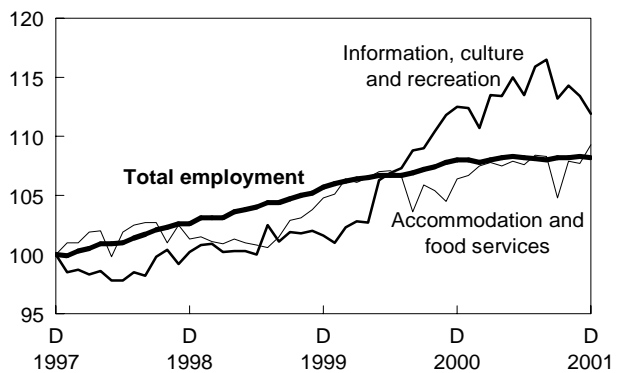
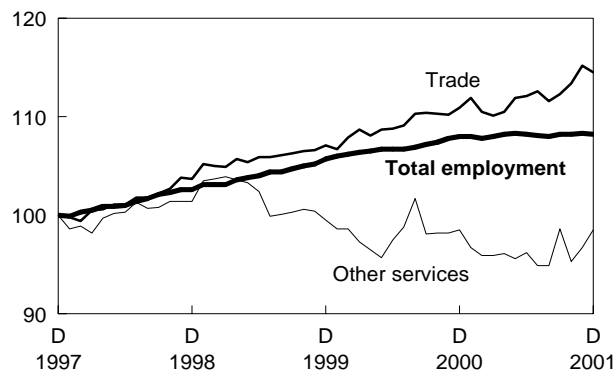
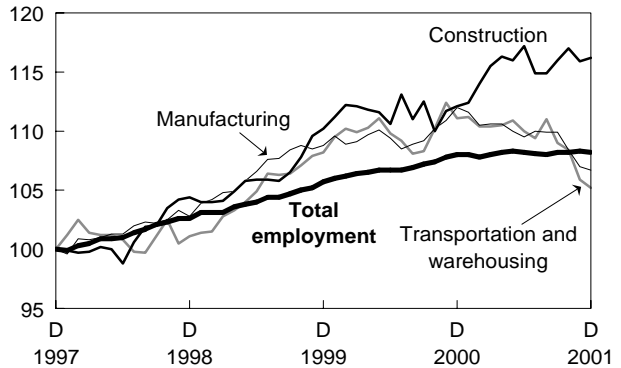
Over the last four years, employment growth has been strongest in construction, trade, and management, administrative and other support industries. In 2001, manufacturing and transportation and warehousing employment fell.

Employment index

December 1997=100

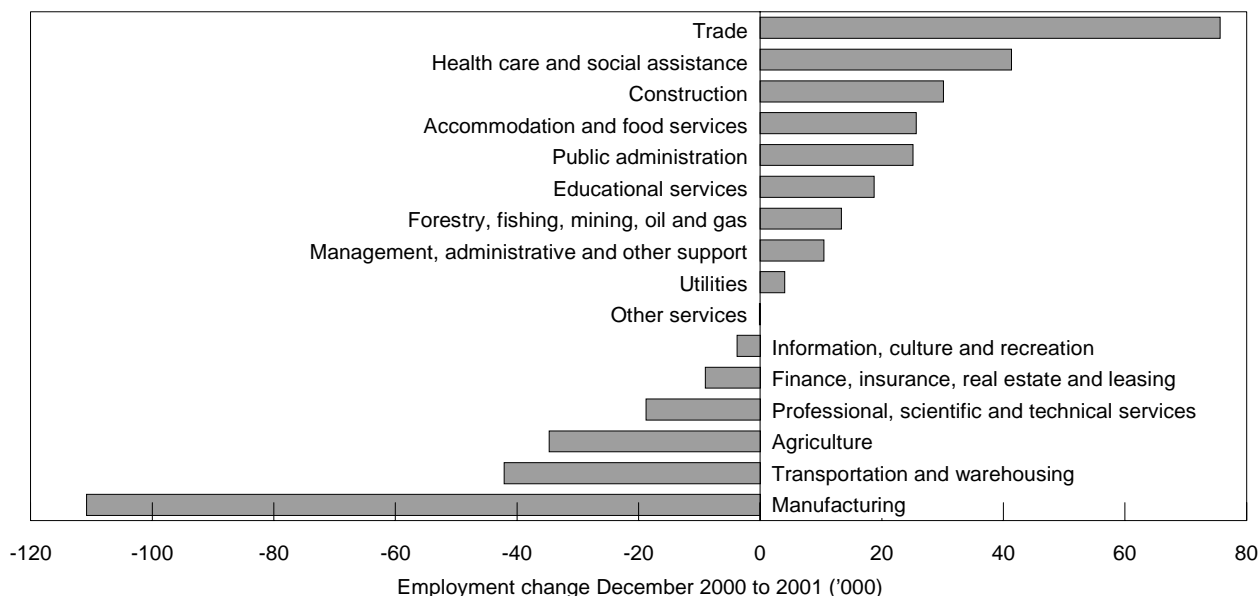


December 1997=100



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**Four of the top five growth industries in 2001 were in the service sector.**

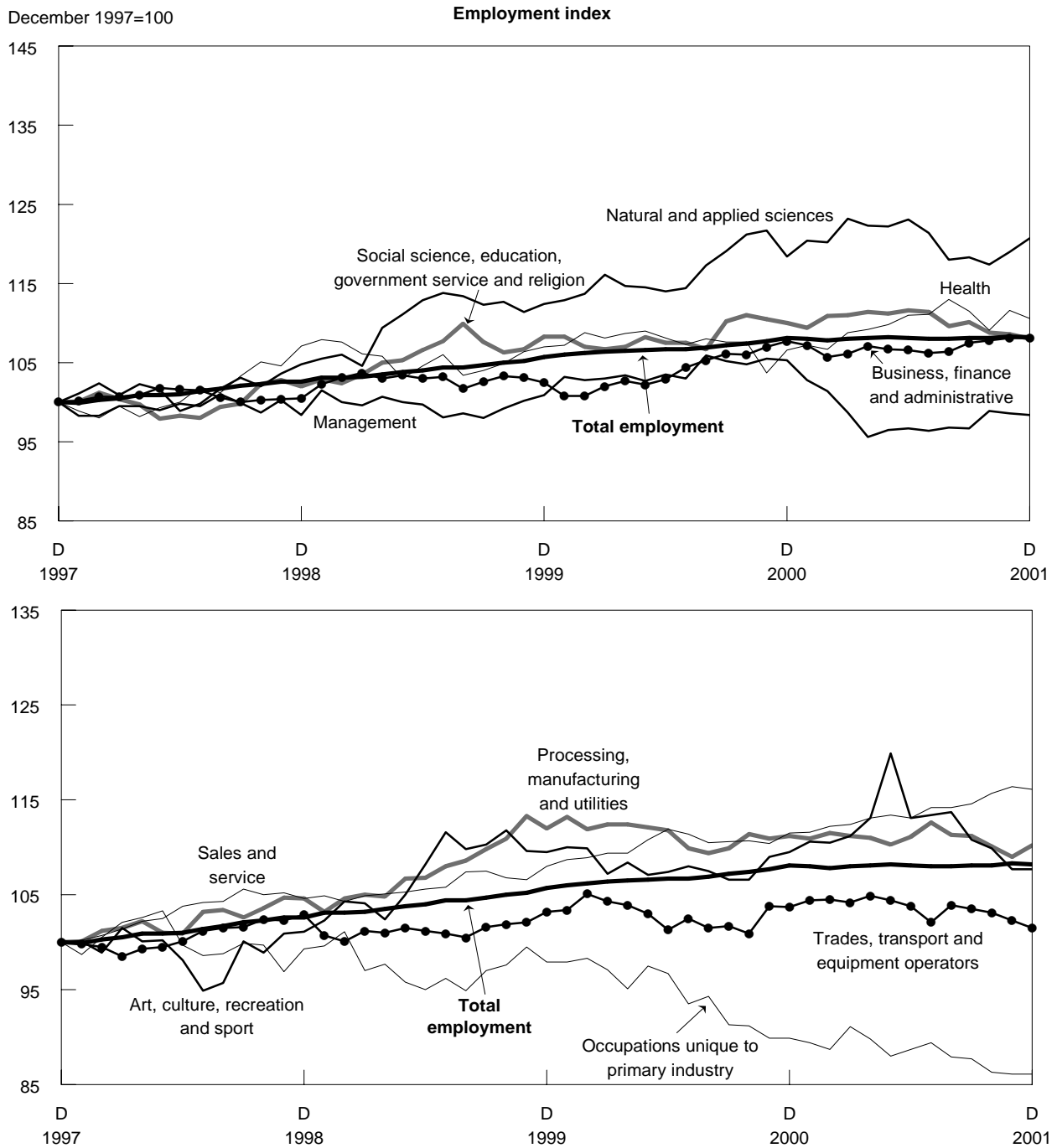


Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

	December level			December-to-December change			
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	'000			'000		%	
<b>All industries</b>	<b>13,951.6</b>	<b>15,066.7</b>	<b>15,091.4</b>	<b>1,139.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Goods-producing	3,646.7	3,890.4	3,792.4	145.7	-98.0	4.0	-2.5
Agriculture	424.6	347.5	312.8	-111.8	-34.7	-26.3	-10.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	299.9	277.8	291.1	-8.8	13.3	-2.9	4.8
Utilities	112.9	117.7	121.7	8.8	4.0	7.8	3.4
Construction	730.7	818.8	848.9	118.2	30.1	16.2	3.7
Manufacturing	2,078.7	2,328.7	2,217.9	139.2	-110.8	6.7	-4.8
Services-producing	10,305.0	11,176.2	11,299.0	994.0	122.8	9.6	1.1
Trade	2,123.3	2,354.7	2,430.3	307.0	75.6	14.5	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	709.0	787.9	745.8	36.8	-42.1	5.2	-5.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	864.4	882.0	873.0	8.6	-9.0	1.0	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	800.6	988.7	969.9	169.3	-18.8	21.1	-1.9
Management, administrative and other support	460.9	559.2	569.6	108.7	10.4	23.6	1.9
Educational services	916.8	952.2	970.9	54.1	18.7	5.9	2.0
Health care and social assistance	1,395.5	1,523.9	1,565.2	169.7	41.3	12.2	2.7
Information, culture and recreation	622.8	700.7	696.9	74.1	-3.8	11.9	-0.5
Accommodation and food services	907.4	965.8	991.4	84.0	25.6	9.3	2.7
Other services	709.1	698.5	698.4	-10.7	-0.1	-1.5	0.0
Public administration	795.3	762.5	787.6	-7.7	25.1	-1.0	3.3

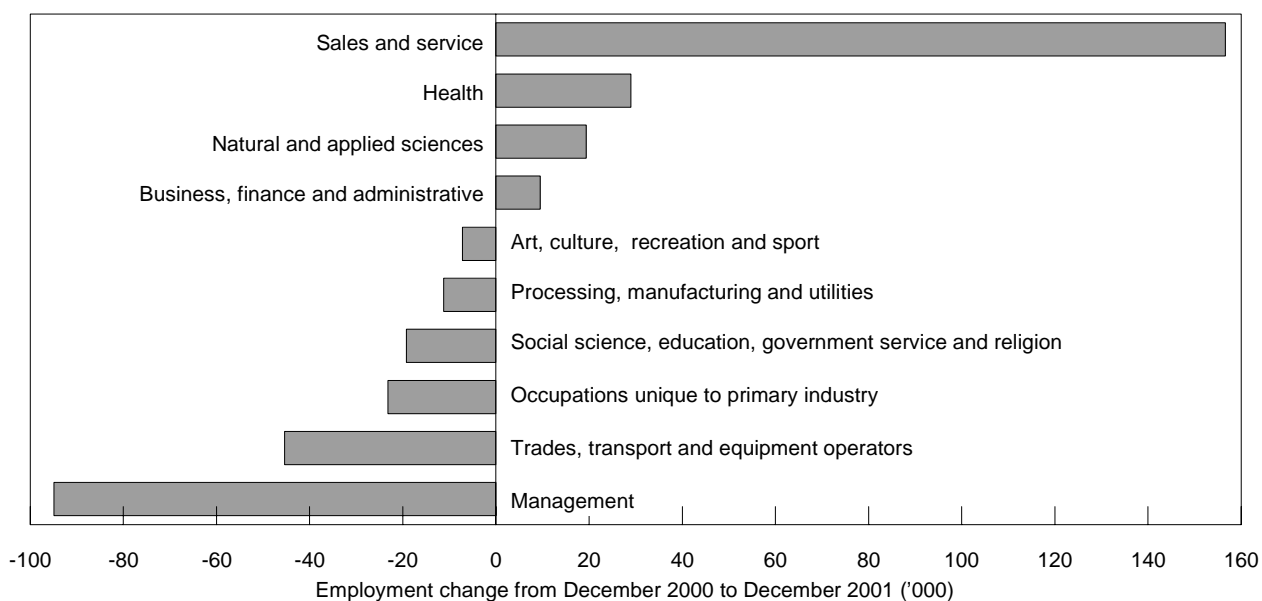
Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

Over the last five years, natural and applied science occupations increased the most in percentage terms. This group includes computer programmers, systems analysts and computer engineers.



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**With gains in the service industries, sales and service occupations, increased the most. The largest decline occurred in management.**



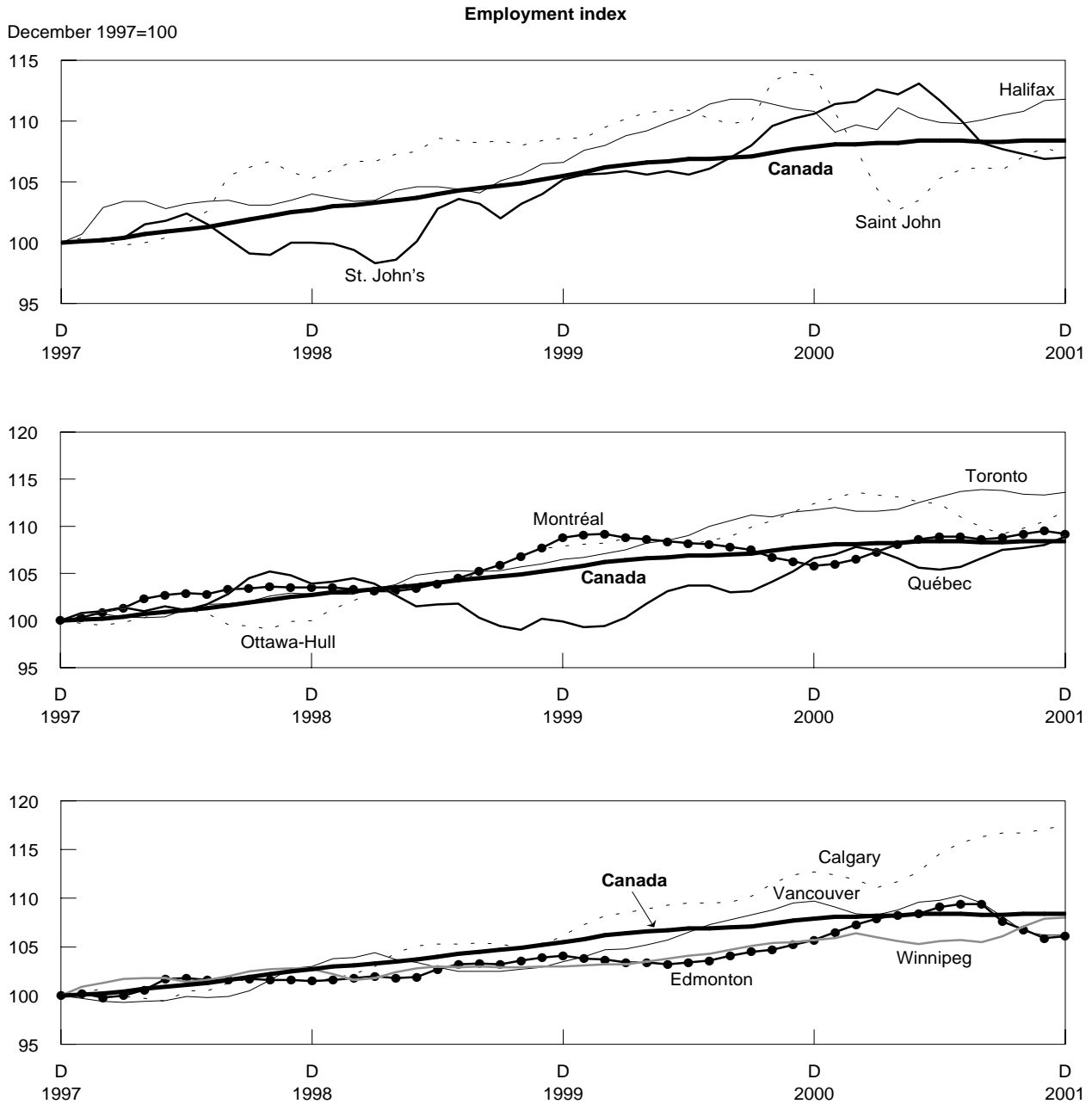
Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

	December level			December-to-December change			
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	'000			'000		%	
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>13,951.6</b>	<b>15,076.8</b>	<b>15,090.2</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Management	1,376.3	1,449.1	1,354.2	-22.1	-94.9	-1.6	-6.5
Business, finance and administrative	2,544.8	2,741.7	2,751.2	206.4	9.5	8.1	0.3
Natural and applied sciences	831.5	984.1	1,003.5	172.0	19.4	20.7	2.0
Health	725.7	773.5	802.5	76.8	29.0	10.6	3.7
Social science, education, government service and religion	935.1	1,028.7	1,009.5	74.4	-19.2	8.0	-1.9
Art, culture, recreation and sport	385.6	422.3	415.1	29.5	-7.2	7.7	-1.7
Sales and service	3,374.0	3,761.7	3,918.3	544.3	156.6	16.1	4.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators	2,069.0	2,145.5	2,100.1	31.1	-45.4	1.5	-2.1
Occupations unique to primary industry	612.3	550.3	527.1	-85.2	-23.2	-13.9	-4.2
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	1,097.3	1,219.9	1,208.7	111.4	-11.2	10.2	-0.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

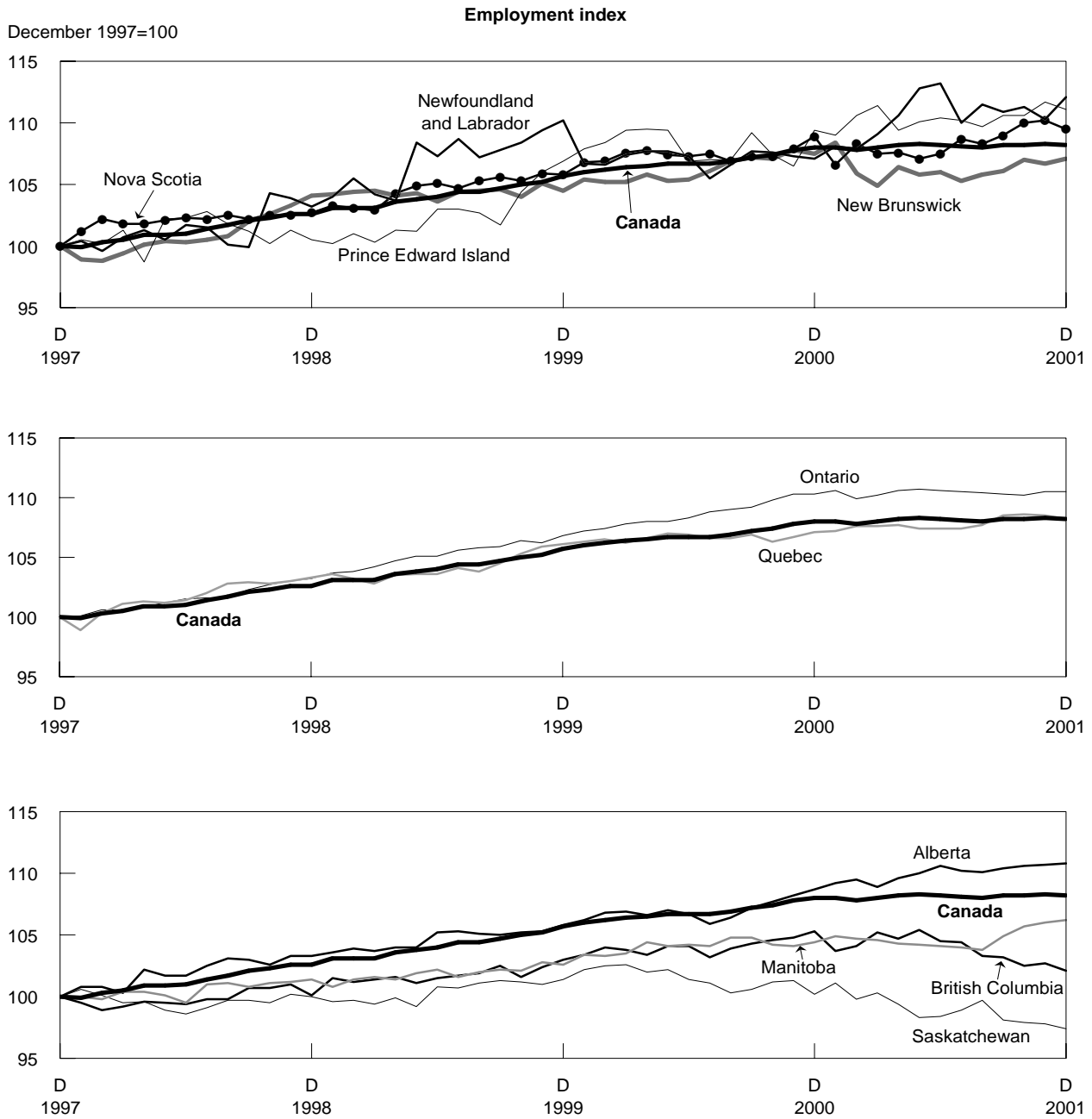


**Among Canada's major metropolitan areas, employment growth was strongest in Calgary in 2001.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, three-month moving average

**In percentage terms, job growth was strongest in Newfoundland and Labrador in 2001.**



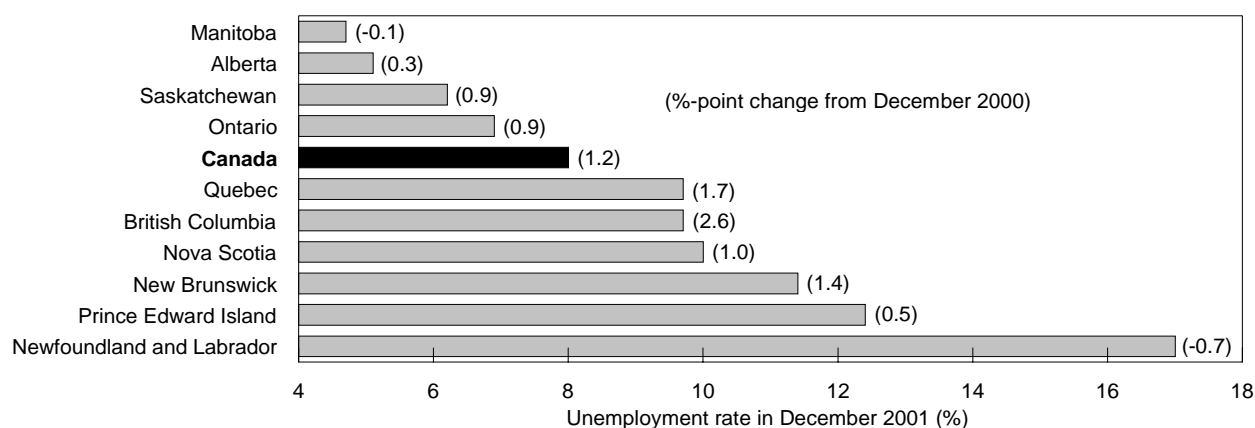
Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

**Quebec had the greatest number of newly employed people in 2001, but also the greatest number of newly unemployed.**

	December level			December-to-December change			
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	'000			'000		%	
<b>Employed</b>							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,951.6</b>	<b>15,066.7</b>	<b>15,091.4</b>	<b>1,139.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	191.2	204.7	214.4	23.2	9.7	12.1	4.7
Prince Edward Island	59.7	65.3	66.3	6.6	1.0	11.1	1.5
Nova Scotia	390.5	425.4	427.6	37.1	2.2	9.5	0.5
New Brunswick	314.7	338.3	336.9	22.2	-1.4	7.1	-0.4
Quebec	3,223.6	3,451.6	3,486.8	263.2	35.2	8.2	1.0
Ontario	5,403.8	5,960.5	5,970.6	566.8	10.1	10.5	0.2
Manitoba	532.6	556.2	565.5	32.9	9.3	6.2	1.7
Saskatchewan	478.1	479.2	465.9	-12.2	-13.3	-2.6	-2.8
Alberta	1,484.0	1,613.3	1,644.2	160.2	30.9	10.8	1.9
British Columbia	1,873.4	1,972.3	1,913.3	39.9	-59.0	2.1	-3.0
<b>Unemployed</b>							
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,294.1</b>	<b>1,103.3</b>	<b>1,318.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>215.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.7	44.0	43.9	3.2	-0.1	7.9	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	10.3	8.8	9.4	-0.9	0.6	-8.7	6.8
Nova Scotia	50.3	41.9	47.7	-2.6	5.8	-5.2	13.8
New Brunswick	44.1	37.5	43.3	-0.8	5.8	-1.8	15.5
Quebec	384.1	301.8	375.8	-8.3	74.0	-2.2	24.5
Ontario	449.6	382.1	445.6	-4.0	63.5	-0.9	16.6
Manitoba	31.3	28.2	27.7	-3.6	-0.5	-11.5	-1.8
Saskatchewan	25.6	26.9	30.9	5.3	4.0	20.7	14.9
Alberta	87.8	82.1	89.0	1.2	6.9	1.4	8.4
British Columbia	170.4	150.1	205.0	34.6	54.9	20.3	36.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

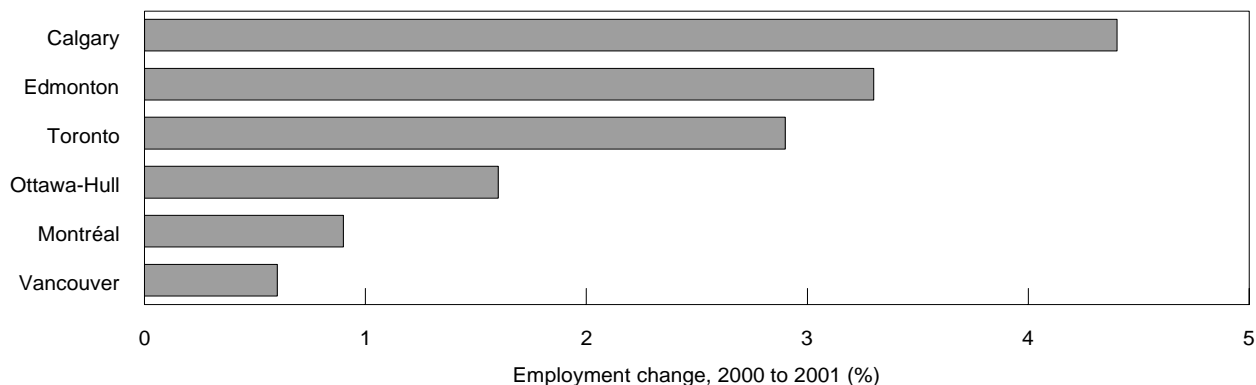
**Unemployment rates increased in most provinces in 2001.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted

## The labour market: Year-end review 2001

Of Canada's six largest cities, the average level of employment increased most in Calgary and Edmonton.



Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

	Annual average			Change			
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	'000			'000		%	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,774.4</b>	<b>14,909.7</b>	<b>15,076.8</b>	<b>1,302.40</b>	<b>167.10</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
St. John's	78.0	84.3	85.9	7.9	1.6	10.1	1.9
Halifax	165.6	184.0	183.8	18.2	-0.2	11.0	-0.1
Saint John	54.5	61.0	58.1	3.6	-2.9	6.6	-4.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	62.9	67.4	70.1	7.2	2.7	11.4	4.0
Québec	307.1	326.6	339.0	31.9	12.4	10.4	3.8
Trois-Rivières	59.3	62.1	65.5	6.2	3.4	10.5	5.5
Sherbrooke	65.0	73.1	74.4	9.4	1.3	14.5	1.8
Montréal	1,557.7	1,689.9	1,705.7	148.0	15.8	9.5	0.9
Ottawa-Hull	504.4	567.0	576.1	71.7	9.1	14.2	1.6
Sudbury	72.8	76.0	72.5	-0.3	-3.5	-0.4	-4.6
Oshawa	136.9	148.6	154.3	17.4	5.7	12.7	3.8
Toronto	2,238.0	2,499.8	2,571.8	333.8	72.0	14.9	2.9
Hamilton	312.0	345.3	348.3	36.3	3.0	11.6	0.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	169.7	193.2	190.0	20.3	-3.2	12.0	-1.7
London	202.1	218.1	216.0	13.9	-2.1	6.9	-1.0
Windsor	136.1	154.2	154.6	18.5	0.4	13.6	0.3
Kitchener	201.6	223.5	225.7	24.1	2.2	12.0	1.0
Thunder Bay	59.7	61.2	62.1	2.4	0.9	4.0	1.5
Winnipeg	332.8	351.9	358.2	25.4	6.3	7.6	1.8
Regina	99.0	104.4	105.2	6.2	0.8	6.3	0.8
Saskatoon	110.9	116.7	115.6	4.7	-1.1	4.2	-0.9
Calgary	473.5	545.6	569.5	96.0	23.9	20.3	4.4
Edmonton	466.1	488.9	504.8	38.7	15.9	8.3	3.3
Vancouver	971.3	1,044.5	1,051.1	79.8	6.6	8.2	0.6
Victoria	149.8	153.6	148.9	-0.9	-4.7	-0.6	-3.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

**Workers in primary industries and occupations worked the longest hours in 2001.**

	Employed	Usual hours, main job							Total ('000)	Avg.
		1-14	15-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-49	50+		
		'000							hours	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,076.8</b>	<b>845.4</b>	<b>1,886.2</b>	<b>1,007.2</b>	<b>3,199.6</b>	<b>5,733.9</b>	<b>956.2</b>	<b>1,448.2</b>	<b>552,310.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>
<b>Industry</b>										
Agriculture	328.6	24.6	33.7	20.5	14.0	74.3	27.0	134.5	14,981.2	45.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	293.1	4.3	9.6	6.7	25.2	139.2	33.4	74.7	13,284.9	45.3
Utilities	123.0	-	2.2	7.0	46.3	60.8	3.6	2.4	4,703.4	38.2
Construction	843.3	19.7	43.4	41.5	77.9	419.9	91.4	149.4	34,488.2	40.9
Manufacturing	2,274.5	26.3	57.8	50.2	291.6	1,520.1	214.5	114.0	90,427.6	39.8
Trade	2,383.6	186.3	457.4	178.5	326.4	881.1	152.8	201.0	82,315.5	34.5
Transportation and warehousing	773.2	19.0	69.3	33.5	93.2	341.6	57.8	158.8	31,862.5	41.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	874.5	33.1	93.2	53.1	346.2	242.7	35.6	70.6	31,925.1	36.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	987.0	47.5	87.4	47.2	238.0	382.3	58.9	125.6	37,440.1	37.9
Management, administrative and other support	555.3	45.6	88.1	49.1	93.2	206.3	33.3	39.7	19,115.9	34.4
Educational services	966.2	95.2	159.0	102.6	285.8	243.6	30.4	49.6	31,441.3	32.5
Health care and social assistance	1,542.1	79.7	301.8	170.0	534.1	312.1	49.8	94.6	52,580.3	34.1
Information, culture and recreation	707.2	67.6	93.6	48.0	186.4	230.0	28.5	53.1	24,301.3	34.4
Accommodation and food services	976.0	119.3	259.5	116.4	109.6	242.6	45.1	83.4	30,862.7	31.6
Other services	682.7	55.2	94.0	54.7	94.1	241.9	59.3	83.4	24,612.0	36.1
Public administration	766.4	21.2	36.3	28.0	437.4	195.3	34.9	13.3	27,968.7	36.5
<b>Occupation</b>										
Management	1,350.6	22.3	54.7	45.8	271.4	518.7	113.9	323.7	57,918.2	42.9
Business, finance and administrative	2,721.1	141.8	313.2	170.8	998.3	916.8	94.1	86.2	95,238.9	35.0
Natural and applied sciences	1,001.8	12.3	31.9	29.2	342.6	468.7	52.4	64.8	39,102.9	39.0
Health	797.9	30.8	171.1	96.0	257.2	161.4	31.1	50.2	27,394.3	34.3
Social science, education, government service and religion	1,029.8	64.6	142.6	86.4	335.5	273.6	41.7	85.5	36,052.0	35.0
Art, culture, recreation and sport	431.1	62.2	71.1	36.9	91.7	111.9	15.1	42.2	13,966.1	32.4
Sales and service	3,843.1	424.3	916.3	404.4	567.5	1,119.2	196.3	215.2	121,618.3	31.6
Trades, transport and equipment operators	2,144.3	40.0	106.9	79.0	198.3	1,152.1	233.0	334.9	88,206.1	41.1
Occupations unique to primary industry	541.2	31.5	43.5	27.2	26.8	161.7	51.7	198.6	24,658.7	45.6
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	1,215.9	15.6	34.8	31.5	110.4	849.9	126.9	46.8	48,155.1	39.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**While overtime workers in the goods sector tended to be paid for their extra hours, most workers in the service sector were not paid for any extra hours.**

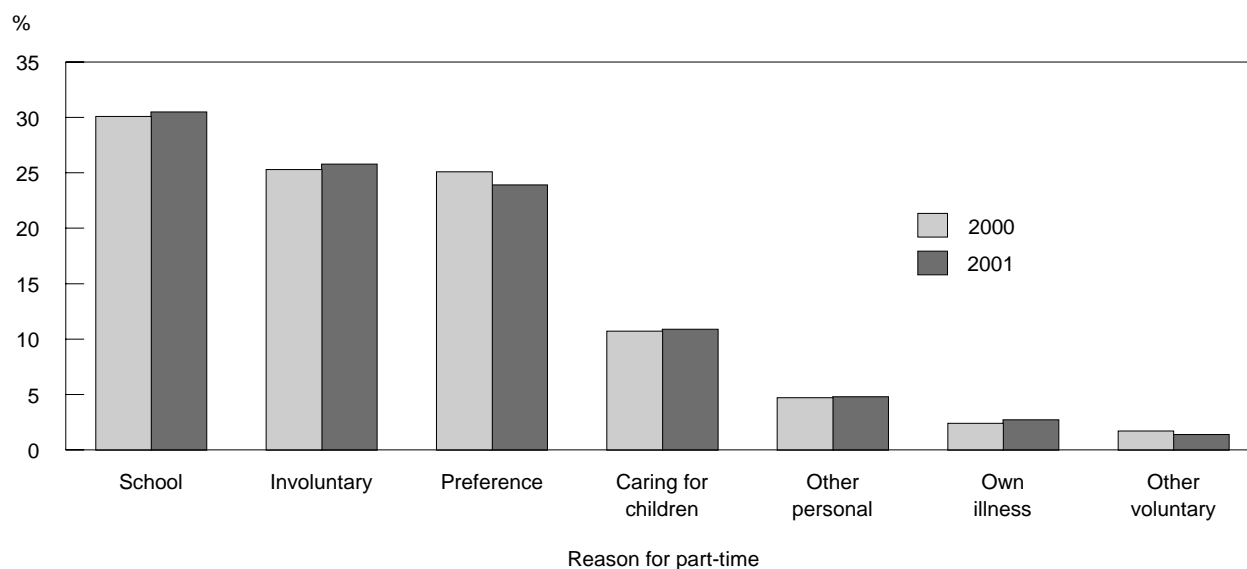
	Employees at work		Proportion of workers putting in overtime					
			2001			Change, 2000 to 2001		
	Total	Overtime	Total	Paid	Unpaid	Total	Paid	Unpaid
	'000			%		% -point		
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,766.3</b>	<b>2,417.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Industry</b>								
Agriculture	113.2	13.7	12.1	6.5	5.2	2.5	0.9	1.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	224.3	64.7	28.8	19.2	10.7	1.2	0.3	1.2
Utilities	112.6	29.9	26.6	17.0	10.9	-0.5	0.0	-0.5
Construction	537.4	109.4	20.4	15.2	5.9	0.6	-0.1	0.7
Manufacturing	2,015.8	507.8	25.2	17.5	8.3	-0.2	-0.9	0.8
Trade	1,949.6	290.0	14.9	6.8	8.5	0.6	0.0	0.7
Transportation and warehousing	580.7	123.2	21.2	13.9	7.9	1.3	0.2	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	689.9	154.9	22.5	6.1	17.1	1.4	0.2	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	624.6	169.7	27.2	8.7	19.4	2.1	0.4	1.9
Management, administrative and other support	392.0	54.6	13.9	7.9	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	0.8
Educational services	787.5	272.8	34.6	2.6	32.5	0.9	0.2	0.8
Health care and social assistance	1,213.8	200.9	16.6	7.9	9.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	569.2	111.4	19.6	8.3	12.0	0.6	0.2	0.5
Accommodation and food services	829.7	78.9	9.5	5.4	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other services	428.2	72.8	17.0	7.6	9.9	1.3	0.7	0.6
Public administration	697.7	162.6	23.3	9.8	14.9	1.8	1.2	0.9
<b>Occupation</b>								
Management	804.8	308.6	38.3	4.2	35.0	2.1	-0.1	2.4
Business, finance and administrative	2,306.8	413.3	17.9	7.3	11.2	0.9	0.0	1.0
Natural and applied sciences	826.4	241.2	29.2	12.3	18.2	1.3	-0.4	1.7
Health	621.0	112.1	18.1	11.0	8.3	2.0	1.2	1.0
Social science, education, government service and religion	817.8	301.1	36.8	3.5	34.1	1.1	0.4	0.9
Art, culture, recreation and sport	263.4	56.0	21.3	8.2	13.9	1.6	0.9	1.0
Sales and service	3,182.2	361.0	11.3	5.9	5.9	0.7	0.1	0.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators	1,620.8	353.3	21.8	19.0	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Occupations unique to primary industry	245.7	41.6	16.9	12.6	5.0	2.0	1.3	1.8
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	1,077.4	229.2	21.3	19.3	2.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

Note: Some workers do both paid and unpaid overtime in the same week.



**In 2001, the percentage of workers who involuntarily worked part time increased slightly, as did that of people who worked “short” hours because they were going to school.**



Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

2001	Part-time total	Voluntary part-time						Involuntary part-time		
		Own illness	Caring for children	Other personal	School	Preference	Other	Total	Looked for full-time	Did not look for full-time
	'000	%								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,731.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Youths (15 - 24)	1,017.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	74.2	5.0	0.5	17.8	6.3	11.6
Men	441.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	77.1	4.9	0.4	16.6	6.3	10.3
Women	576.1	0.3	2.1	1.1	72.1	5.2	0.6	18.7	6.2	12.5
Adults 25 +	1,714.5	4.1	16.7	7.2	4.6	35.0	1.9	30.5	8.2	22.3
Men	403.0	5.7	1.5	2.7	8.2	38.3	3.0	40.6	12.7	27.9
Women	1,311.5	3.6	21.4	8.5	3.5	34.0	1.6	27.4	6.9	20.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**Female employees earned 81 cents for every dollar earned by men in 2001, unchanged from the year before.**

	Hourly wage in 2001				Change from 2000			
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Ratio	Both sexes	Men	Women	Ratio
		\$				\$		
15 +	17.18	18.95	15.29	0.81	0.54	0.59	0.51	0.00
15 - 24	9.90	10.43	9.34	0.90	0.31	0.32	0.29	0.00
25 - 54	18.71	20.68	16.63	0.80	0.59	0.66	0.55	0.00
55 +	18.72	21.05	15.92	0.76	0.58	0.54	0.62	0.01

Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**By industry, employees in utilities made the most. Among all the major occupation groups, managers remained the best paid.**

	Hourly wage				Weekly wage			
	2000	2001	Change		2000	2001	Change	
		\$		%		\$		%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>17.18</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>614.87</b>	<b>634.30</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Industry</b>								
Agriculture	10.43	11.01	0.58	5.6	408.26	421.85	13.59	3.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	20.75	21.32	0.57	2.7	892.02	927.27	35.25	4.0
Utilities	24.41	25.23	0.82	3.4	931.46	960.97	29.51	3.2
Construction	17.78	18.57	0.79	4.4	720.59	753.74	33.15	4.6
Manufacturing	17.54	18.02	0.48	2.7	699.19	717.66	18.47	2.6
Trade	12.81	13.19	0.38	3.0	458.67	471.55	12.88	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	17.33	17.75	0.42	2.4	691.00	708.15	17.15	2.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	18.18	19.01	0.83	4.6	673.88	703.88	30.00	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.87	21.70	0.83	4.0	805.64	834.76	29.12	3.6
Management, administrative and other support	12.29	13.02	0.73	5.9	443.02	470.00	26.98	6.1
Educational services	21.54	21.93	0.39	1.8	732.37	733.29	0.92	0.1
Health care and social assistance	17.13	17.76	0.63	3.7	567.03	593.40	26.37	4.7
Information, culture and recreation	16.84	17.65	0.81	4.8	608.34	639.98	31.64	5.2
Accommodation and food services	9.41	9.74	0.33	3.5	294.51	303.52	9.01	3.1
Other services	14.02	14.36	0.34	2.4	514.26	525.59	11.33	2.2
Public administration	21.30	22.08	0.78	3.7	787.48	816.39	28.91	3.7
<b>Occupation</b>								
Management	24.86	26.51	1.65	6.6	999.46	1072.05	72.59	7.3
Business, finance and administrative	15.96	16.48	0.52	3.3	573.56	591.53	17.97	3.1
Natural and applied sciences	23.52	24.82	1.30	5.5	910.63	962.40	51.77	5.7
Health	18.98	19.77	0.79	4.2	626.73	661.34	34.61	5.5
Social science, education, government service and religion	22.76	23.34	0.58	2.5	797.11	807.08	9.97	1.3
Art, culture, recreation and sport	16.76	16.80	0.04	0.2	569.98	568.22	-1.76	-0.3
Sales and service	11.37	11.80	0.43	3.8	376.27	391.98	15.71	4.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators	16.96	17.51	0.55	3.2	687.69	710.00	22.31	3.2
Occupations unique to primary industry	13.70	14.37	0.67	4.9	582.42	617.71	35.29	6.1
Processing, manufacturing and utilities	14.94	15.43	0.49	3.3	594.57	613.64	19.07	3.2

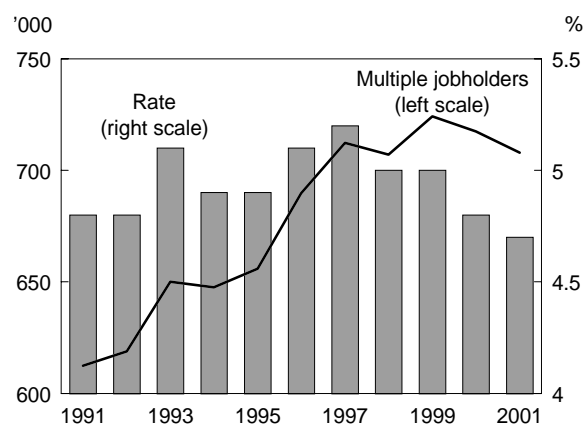
Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**The largest drop in the ratio of unionized employees to all employees was in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas, and utilities.**

	2001			Change, 2000 to 2001		
	Total employees	Employees covered by union contract		Total employees	Employees covered by union contract	
	'000		%	'000		%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,767.6</b>	<b>4,109.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Public sector	2,821.8	2,120.0	75.1	29.4	55.5	1.2
Private sector	9,945.8	1,989.1	20.0	249.9	28.9	-0.2
Agriculture	119.5	5.0	4.2	-4.1	0.7	0.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	245.6	66.5	27.1	11.3	-4.3	-3.1
Utilities	122.7	85.4	69.6	6.4	2.2	-1.9
Construction	571.3	194.0	34.0	33.0	19.1	1.5
Manufacturing	2,173.8	715.9	32.9	-13.7	-30.7	-1.2
Trade	2,079.8	303.6	14.6	79.0	8.3	-0.2
Transportation and warehousing	637.7	280.9	44.0	-0.5	3.3	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	748.8	81.4	10.9	12.8	0.7	-0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	663.3	37.3	5.6	44.1	4.1	0.3
Management, administrative and other support	415.7	59.8	14.4	29.9	10.3	1.6
Educational services	920.2	676.2	73.5	-9.2	7.4	1.5
Health care and social assistance	1,359.3	770.3	56.7	32.5	43.7	1.9
Information, culture and recreation	608.6	170.6	28.0	39.1	13.0	0.4
Accommodation and food services	877.5	68.4	7.8	14.9	-5.2	-0.7
Other services	457.3	46.5	10.2	-0.9	1.0	0.2
Public administration	766.4	547.4	71.4	4.7	10.9	1.0

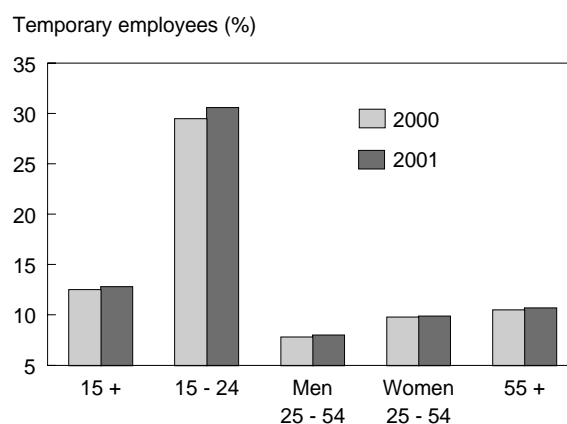
Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**Over the 1990s, the number of “moonlighters” increased; however, their share of total employment remained around 5%.**



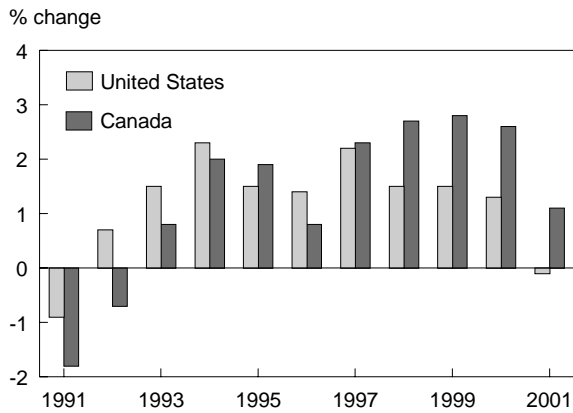
Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**About 13% of all employees worked on a temporary basis. For youths, the proportion was twice as high and has increased recently.**



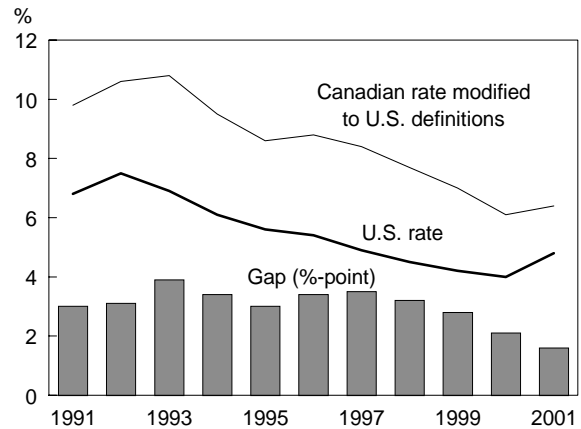
Source: Labour Force Survey, annual averages

**For five years in a row, employment grew at a faster pace in Canada than in the United States.**



Sources: Labour Force Survey, U.S. Current Population Survey, annual averages

**Even after the unemployment rates are harmonized, the gap between the two countries remains.**



Sources: Labour Force Survey, U.S. Current Population Survey, annual averages

Note: For more information on modifications to the Canadian unemployment rate, see Labour Force Update (Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-005-XPB) Autumn 1998.

### Supplementary measures of unemployment and percentage-point change from 1997 to 2001

	Annual averages			Change	
	1997	2000	2001	1997 to 2001	2000 to 2001
	%			% -point	
R1 – Only those unemployed one year (52 weeks) or more	1.4	0.7	0.6	-0.8	-0.1
R2 – Only those unemployed 3 months (12 weeks) or more	3.8	2.3	2.2	-1.6	-0.1
R3 – Made comparable to the U.S. definition	8.4	6.1	6.4	-2.0	0.3
<b>R4 – Official rate</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
R5 – R4 plus discouraged searchers	9.7	7.1	7.4	-2.3	0.3
R6 – R4 plus those waiting for recall or replies and long-term future starts	9.8	7.5	7.8	-2.0	0.3
R7 – A measure of both unemployment and underemployment (involuntary part-time) expressed in full-time equivalents for recall, replies and long-term future starts	12.3	9.1	9.4	-2.9	0.3
R8 – R4 plus discouraged searchers, those waiting for recall or replies, long-term future starts and the underused portion of involuntary part-timers	13.2	9.9	10.2	-3.0	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

These charts and tables are part of *The labour market: Year-end review*, in this issue. For more information, contact Geoff Bowlby, Labour Statistics Division, at (613) 951-3325 or bowlgeo@statcan.ca.