

## Gains in full-time work drive up employment

In October, employment increased by 35,000, and the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.3%. Employment gains in the month were driven by full-time work (+89,000), while fewer people worked part-time (-53,000). On a year-over-year basis, total employment rose by 308,000 (+1.7%), with full-time work increasing by 397,000 (+2.7%) and the number of people working part-time declining by 89,000 (-2.5%).

Source: [Labour Force Survey, October 2017](#)

## The residential sector continues to be the largest water user

Drinking water plants produced 5,020 million cubic metres of potable water in 2015, close to the same amount produced in 2013. The number of people that received their drinking water from plants that served communities of 300 or more rose from just under 30 million in 2013 to 30.7 million people.



Source: [Survey of Drinking Water Plants, 2015](#)

## Gross Domestic Product falls slightly in August

Real gross domestic product edged down 0.1% in August, after being essentially unchanged in July. Declines in manufacturing and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction more than offset increases in most sectors (12 out of 20). Goods-producing industries contracted for the second consecutive month, declining 0.7% in August. Services-producing industries edged up 0.1%.

Source: [Gross domestic product by industry, August 2017](#)

## Taking a snapshot of labour market supply and demand

In the two-year period from January 2015 to December 2016, there was an average of 1.33 million unemployed persons and 390,100 vacant jobs in Canada. Taken together, there were 3.4 unemployed persons for each job vacancy. A new study, "Linking labour demand and labour supply: job vacancies and the unemployed," combines data to provide a more complete picture of labour market supply and demand.

Source: [Linking labour demand and labour supply: Job vacancies and the unemployed](#)

