



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 10, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey, September 1997** 2  
 Employment edged up slightly in September and the unemployment rate remained at 9.0% for the third consecutive month.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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- Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard, August 1997 6
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- Telephone statistics, 1996 7
- Characteristics of bankrupt firms, 1996 7

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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## RELEASE DATES: October 14 to 17

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### 1996 Census results

On Tuesday, October 14, the *Daily* will release information from the 1996 Census for the following variables: Marital status and common-law status; Families (Part 1: number, type and structure); and Structural type of dwelling and household size.

Products will include tables from *The nation* series, which provide data for Canada, provinces and territories, and in some cases for census metropolitan areas. The variables will also be available in electronic profiles for census divisions and subdivisions from the *Area profiles* series.

For further information, contact Lilia Trombetti (613-951-1091), Communications Division.



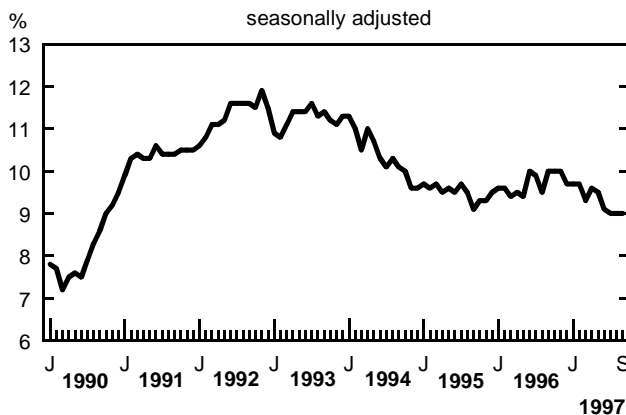
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

September 1997

Employment edged up slightly in September, bringing gains to 293,000 (+2.1%) since February when job growth gained momentum. The number of unemployed remained virtually unchanged, leaving the jobless rate at 9.0% for the third consecutive month.

#### Unemployment rate



#### Recent improvement in youth labour market

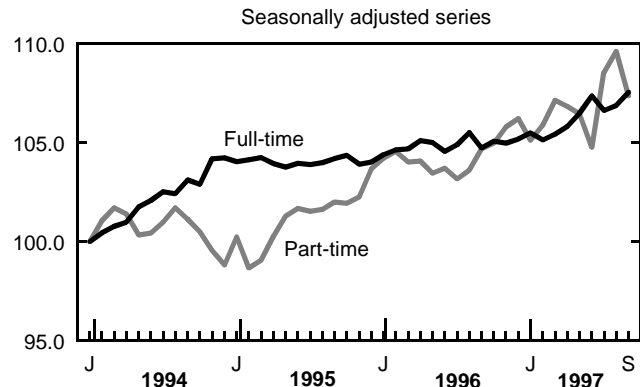
A slight increase in youth employment in September brings growth since May to 63,000 (+3.2%), their best four-month performance in the 1990s. This advance pushed the youth unemployment rate down from 17.2% in May to 16.4% in September.

Employment among adult men increased by 19,000 in September, bringing gains for this group to 146,000 (+2.3%) since February. Although there was no significant employment change among adult women in September, gains since February total 97,000 (+1.9%).

#### More full-time, fewer part-time jobs

Full-time employment continued to grow in September (+72,000), bringing gains since February to 257,000 (+2.3%). Part-time employment fell by 56,000 in September, but remained 1.4% above the level observed in February.

#### Index of full-time and part-time employment



#### Continued growth in the private sector

Employment in the private sector increased by 17,000, with a gain of 44,000 among employees and a decline of 27,000 in self-employment. Public sector employment was unchanged.

Since February 1997, the private sector has generated 331,000 (+2.8%) jobs, with self-employment accounting for a quarter of this growth. In contrast, public sector employment has trended downwards, with a loss of 38,000 jobs (-1.8%) over the same period.

#### Little change among industries

Most industries showed little employment change in September. While there was employment growth in the mining, quarrying and oil well industry, this gain was partly offset by a loss in agriculture.

Although employment in manufacturing was little changed in September, this industry has been a source of job growth in recent months, with gains since February totaling 95,000 (+4.5%).

Employment in services was also little changed in September. Since February, there are 132,000 (+4.7%) more people working in business and personal services. Trade grew by 42,000 (+1.8%) and transportation, storage and communications increased by 37,000 (+4.3%) over the same period.

### Provincial trends

There was virtually no employment change in any of the provinces in September. Since February, the pace of job growth has differed among provinces. More than half of the 293,000 jobs added since then are concentrated in Ontario, where employment has grown by 161,000 (+3.0%). Alberta (+44,000 or +3.1%) and Saskatchewan (+11,000 or +2.4%) have also experienced employment growth above the national rate of 2.1%.

Over the same period, employment increased by 41,000 (+1.3%) in Quebec and by 23,000 (+1.3%) in British Columbia.

In the Atlantic provinces, employment growth was relatively strong in Prince Edward Island (+3.9%), while New Brunswick (+1.8%), Nova Scotia (+1.2%) and Newfoundland (+1.0%) experienced slower growth. In Manitoba, there has been little employment change since February, following sustained growth during the second half of 1996.

**Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m. in matrices 3450-3471, 3483-3502 and table 00799999.**

Available at 7 a.m. on the Internet at <http://www.statcan.ca> on the *Latest news from Statistics Canada* button.

For a summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) for the week ending September 20, 1997 (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001-PFB, \$300 annually).

The next release of the *Labour Force Survey* will be on November 7, 1997.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Aug. 1997	Sept. 1997	Aug. 1997 to Sept. 1997	Aug. 1997	Sept. 1997	Aug. 1997 to Sept. 1997
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,405.4</b>	<b>15,418.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	236.2	235.4	-0.3	52.5	52.4	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	71.4	71.0	-0.6	66.5	66.0	-0.5
Nova Scotia	442.3	446.1	0.9	59.5	60.0	0.5
New Brunswick	359.5	360.1	0.2	59.6	59.7	0.1
Quebec	3,682.3	3,682.9	0.0	62.1	62.0	-0.1
Ontario	5,945.5	5,946.1	0.0	66.1	66.0	-0.1
Manitoba	572.9	577.6	0.8	66.4	67.0	0.6
Saskatchewan	506.4	506.4	0.0	66.5	66.5	0.0
Alberta	1,560.3	1,560.7	0.0	72.1	71.9	-0.2
British Columbia	2,028.5	2,031.7	0.2	65.3	65.2	-0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,016.9</b>	<b>14,032.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	192.7	193.1	0.2	42.9	43.0	0.1
Prince Edward Island	61.1	61.3	0.3	56.9	57.0	0.1
Nova Scotia	391.0	393.4	0.6	52.6	52.9	0.3
New Brunswick	314.7	317.4	0.9	52.2	52.6	0.4
Quebec	3,259.4	3,263.9	0.1	54.9	55.0	0.1
Ontario	5,458.5	5,462.7	0.1	60.7	60.6	-0.1
Manitoba	537.4	539.4	0.4	62.3	62.6	0.3
Saskatchewan	477.6	476.5	-0.2	62.8	62.6	-0.2
Alberta	1,468.4	1,474.0	0.4	67.8	67.9	0.1
British Columbia	1,856.2	1,851.1	-0.3	59.7	59.4	-0.3
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,388.5</b>	<b>1,385.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	43.6	42.3	-3.0	18.5	18.0	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	10.3	9.7	-5.8	14.4	13.7	-0.7
Nova Scotia	51.2	52.7	2.9	11.6	11.8	0.2
New Brunswick	44.9	42.7	-4.9	12.5	11.9	-0.6
Quebec	422.9	419.0	-0.9	11.5	11.4	-0.1
Ontario	487.1	483.4	-0.8	8.2	8.1	-0.1
Manitoba	35.5	38.2	7.6	6.2	6.6	0.4
Saskatchewan	28.8	29.9	3.8	5.7	5.9	0.2
Alberta	91.9	86.7	-5.7	5.9	5.6	-0.3
British Columbia	172.4	180.6	4.8	8.5	8.9	0.4

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national totals due to independent seasonal adjustment.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Sept. 1996	Sept. 1997	Sept. 1996 to Sept. 1997	Sept. 1996	Sept. 1997	Sept. 1996 to Sept. 1997
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,178.4</b>	<b>15,432.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Newfoundland	242.9	241.7	-0.5	53.8	53.8	0.0
Prince Edward Island	71.5	72.1	0.8	66.9	67.1	0.2
Nova Scotia	445.3	447.8	0.6	60.4	60.3	-0.1
New Brunswick	360.7	369.4	2.4	60.0	61.2	1.2
Quebec	3,665.8	3,694.5	0.8	62.3	62.2	-0.1
Ontario	5,831.1	5,922.3	1.6	65.7	65.7	0.0
Manitoba	565.6	578.2	2.2	66.0	67.1	1.1
Saskatchewan	493.0	508.5	3.1	65.4	66.8	1.4
Alberta	1,519.3	1,561.3	2.8	71.8	71.9	0.1
British Columbia	1,983.2	2,036.8	2.7	65.2	65.4	0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,799.2</b>	<b>14,174.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Newfoundland	202.5	204.5	1.0	44.8	45.5	0.7
Prince Edward Island	63.6	64.7	1.7	59.5	60.2	0.7
Nova Scotia	392.9	402.6	2.5	53.3	54.2	0.9
New Brunswick	322.4	332.2	3.0	53.6	55.1	1.5
Quebec	3,244.8	3,305.3	1.9	55.2	55.7	0.5
Ontario	5,333.3	5,481.2	2.8	60.1	60.8	0.7
Manitoba	532.9	545.5	2.4	62.2	63.3	1.1
Saskatchewan	467.9	483.1	3.2	62.0	63.4	1.4
Alberta	1,422.0	1,484.4	4.4	67.2	68.4	1.2
British Columbia	1,816.8	1,870.8	3.0	59.7	60.1	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,379.2</b>	<b>1,258.5</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Newfoundland	40.4	37.3	-7.7	16.6	15.4	-1.2
Prince Edward Island	7.8	7.4	-5.1	10.9	10.3	-0.6
Nova Scotia	52.4	45.2	-13.7	11.8	10.1	-1.7
New Brunswick	38.3	37.2	-2.9	10.6	10.1	-0.5
Quebec	421.0	389.2	-7.6	11.5	10.5	-1.0
Ontario	497.8	441.1	-11.4	8.5	7.4	-1.1
Manitoba	32.7	32.7	0.0	5.8	5.7	-0.1
Saskatchewan	25.1	25.4	1.2	5.1	5.0	-0.1
Alberta	97.3	76.8	-21.1	6.4	4.9	-1.5
British Columbia	166.4	166.0	-0.2	8.4	8.2	-0.2

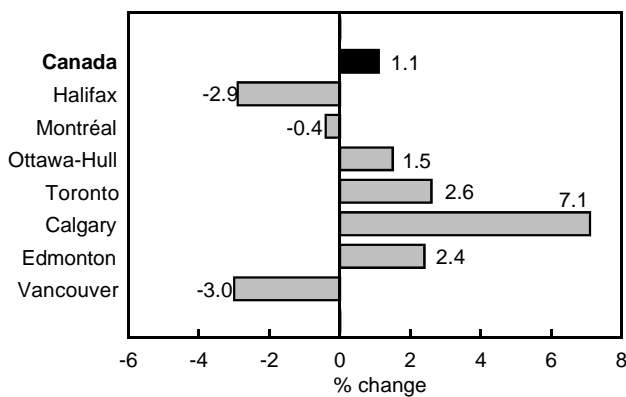
## OTHER RELEASES

### New Housing Price Index

August 1997

In August 1997, the New Housing Price Index showed an increase of 1.1% compared with the same period a year earlier.

**New housing price indexes  
August 1996 to August 1997**



From July to August 1997, this index of contractors' selling prices for new houses remained unchanged. This is the second consecutive month in which the index did not record a monthly gain.

The largest monthly advances occurred in Halifax (+1.0%) and Hamilton (+0.9%) as some builders passed on increases in construction costs. Smaller gains were noted in several other cities as builders reacted to higher consumer confidence and favourable interest rates. However, these advances were counterbalanced by a significant monthly decline in Vancouver (-0.6%) as well as small drops in several other cities. Generally, contractors attributed these declines to very competitive market conditions. In Vancouver, a general summer slowdown of sales activity was also cited as a reason for price decreases.

### New housing price indexes (1986=100)

	Aug. 1997	Aug. 1996 to Aug. 1997	July 1997 to Aug. 1997
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-</b>
House only	123.2	1.7	0.1
Land only	165.5	0.1	-
St. John's	122.8	-2.5	-0.2
Halifax	118.0	-2.9	1.0
Charlottetown	118.0	0.9	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	108.8	-4.4	-0.4
Québec	132.7	0.1	0.4
Montréal	137.2	-0.4	0.3
Ottawa-Hull	119.8	1.5	-
Toronto	139.4	2.6	-0.1
Hamilton	131.1	4.5	0.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	126.9	4.4	0.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	123.1	1.1	-
London	142.4	0.8	-0.2
Windsor	134.1	4.5	0.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	136.5	-0.4	-0.4
Winnipeg	120.6	1.3	-
Regina	140.0	4.2	-
Saskatoon	118.4	2.2	-
Calgary	153.2	7.1	0.3
Edmonton	147.9	2.4	0.3
Vancouver	124.7	-3.0	-0.6
Victoria	107.7	-1.8	0.4

- Nil or zero.

### Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1997 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in December. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Elvira Marinelli (613-951-3350; fax: 613-951-2848; Internet: [danipau@statcan.ca](mailto:danipau@statcan.ca)), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

### Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard

August 1997

Oriented strandboard production totalled 462 331 cubic metres in August, up 18.1% from 391 487 (revised)

cubic metres in August 1996. Particleboard production reached 194 428 cubic metres, up 7.3% from 181 151 (revised) cubic metres during the same period a year earlier. Fibreboard production reached 59 549 cubic metres in August, up 36.1% from 43 749 (revised) cubic metres in August 1996.

January-to-August oriented strandboard production totalled 3 689 969 cubic metres, up 24.6% from 2 961 286 (revised) cubic metres produced a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 1 495 644 cubic metres, up 9.7% from the 1 363 519 (revised) cubic metres from a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 418 348 cubic metres, up 40.8% from 297 114 (revised) cubic metres during the same period in 1996.

**Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 5) and 122 (series 8).**

The August 1997 issue of *Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard* (36-003-XPB, \$7/\$62), will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*. ■

## Oils and fats

August 1997

Production of all types of deodorized oils totalled 97 685 tonnes in August, up 1.3% from 96 407 tonnes in July. January-to-August production totalled 801 932 tonnes, a 7.9% increase from 743 028 tonnes a year earlier.

The domestic sales of deodorized margarine oil totalled 9 101 tonnes; the deodorized shortening oil totalled 24 813 tonnes; and the deodorized salad oil totalled 28 591 tonnes in August 1997.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 185.**

The August 1997 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511; Internet: [zylspet2@statcan.ca](mailto:zylspet2@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Steel primary forms

August 1997

Steel primary forms production totalled 1 350 772 metric tonnes in August, an increase of 30.6% from 1 034 454 metric tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production reached 10 220 136 metric tonnes, up 7 6.% from 9 501 118 metric tonnes a year earlier.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).**

The August 1997 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3515; Internet: [shinand@statcan.ca](mailto:shinand@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Telephone statistics

1996

Revenues for Canada's major telephone companies (not including alternative providers) increased 6.5% from the previous year to total \$15.2 billion in 1996. The net profit for the year of \$1.4 billion represented 9.5% of revenue. In 1995, the industry posted net profits of \$1.1 billion or 7.9% of revenue. For the second year running, local telephone revenues (\$6.7 billion) exceeded long distance revenues (\$5.1 billion).

Full-time employment continued its downward trend (-11.2%), falling from 77,681 persons in 1995 to 68,996 in 1996. Part-time employment also fell (-10.1%) from 1995 to total 9,492 persons in 1996.

A summary of these data will appear in *Communications: Service bulletin* (56-001-XPB, Vol. 27, no. 3, \$13/\$42), which will be available shortly. See "How to order publications". More complete information will be available in *Telephone statistics, 1996* (56-203-XPB, \$42), which will be available in November.

For further information on this release, contact Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948; fax: 613-951-9920), Telecommunication Section, Science and Technology Redesign Project. ■

## Characteristics of bankrupt firms

1996

Data from the Bankruptcy Survey are now available. Tabulations can be ordered at the national level.

For further information on this survey or to order tables, contact Louise Laurin (613-951-4676), Micro-economics Analysis Division.

The publication *Failing concerns: Business bankruptcy in Canada* (61-525-XPE) will be released in November. See *How to order publications*. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Infomat — A weekly review**, October 10, 1997  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**  
(Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

**Steel wire and specified wire products**, August 1997  
**Catalogue number 41-006-XPB**  
(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

**Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins**,  
August 1997  
**Catalogue number 46-002-XPB**  
(Canada: \$7/\$62; outside Canada: US\$7/US\$62).

**All prices exclude sales tax.**

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**The Daily**  
Statistics Canada

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

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, 44.1 million Canadians took an average of about 20 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 notably weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

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- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
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- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

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Statistics Canada Canada

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## RELEASE DATES

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**October 14 to 17**  
(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
14	<b>Marital status, common-law and families</b>	1996 Census
16	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	August 1997
16	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	August 1997

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