



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, November 7, 1997

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Labour Force Survey,** 2  
For the second consecutive month, employment was virtually unchanged in October. Unemployment rose an estimated 24,000, causing the unemployment rate to increase 0.1 percentage points to 9.1%.

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## OTHER RELEASES

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- Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, September 1997 6
- Steel pipe and tubing, September 1997 6
- Steel wire and specified wire products, September 1997 6

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## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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7

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**RELEASE DATES:** November 10-14 8

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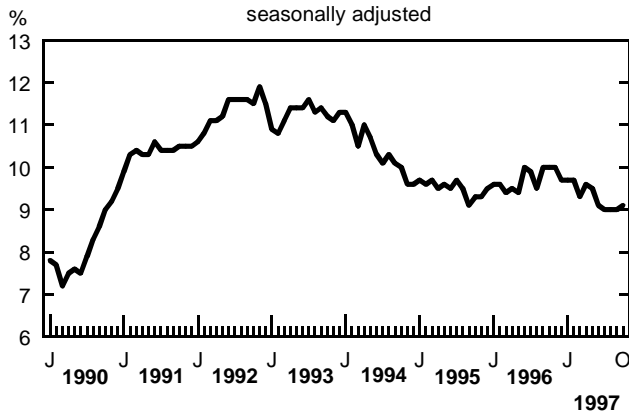
## MAJOR RELEASES

### Labour Force Survey

October 1997

For the second consecutive month, employment was virtually unchanged in October. This follows six months of strong gains, leaving employment 282,000 (+2.0%) higher than in February, when employment growth began to pick-up. In October, unemployment rose an estimated 24,000, causing the unemployment rate to increase 0.1 percentage points to 9.1%.

#### Unemployment rate



#### Little change for youths and adults

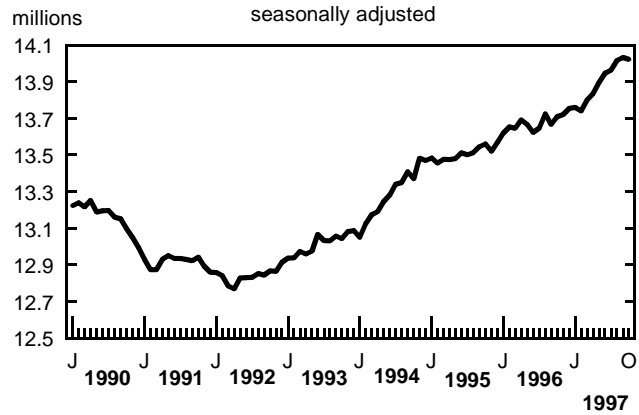
Following their best four-month performance in the 1990s, the number of working youths edged down slightly in October. An increase in employment among 15 to 19-year-olds was not enough to compensate for a drop in employment among older youths (20 to 24-year-olds). Even though employment did not continue to improve, a drop in the number of young people participating in the labour market caused the youth unemployment rate to fall slightly, to 16.3%.

For the second month in a row, employment among adult women was unchanged in October. Since February, their employment has increased 96,000 (+1.8%), of which 89% was full time. Although on a downward trend since late 1996, unemployment among adult women rose by 27,000 in October, pushing their unemployment rate up 0.4 percentage points to 8.1%.

In October, employment was also unchanged for adult men. Since February, employment has grown by 148,000 (+2.3%), while unemployment has fallen by

64,000. As a result, the unemployment rate for adult men dropped 1.0 percentage points to 7.5%.

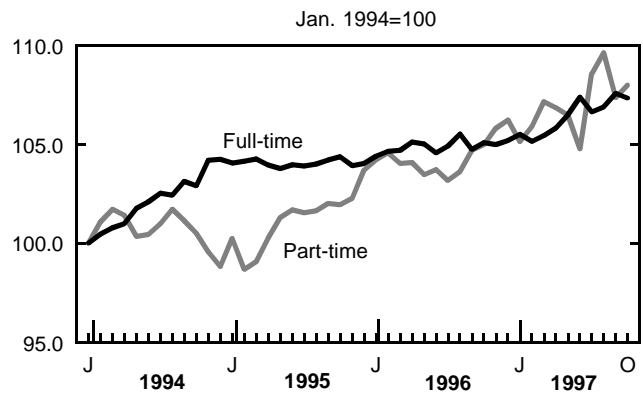
#### Employment



#### Full- and part-time employment continue to fluctuate

In October, an increase in part-time employment offset a drop in full-time work. Despite recent fluctuations, both full- and part-time employment grew by about 2% since February. The proportion of workers with part-time hours has hovered around 19% for most of the period.

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



## Industry trends

In the goods-producing sector, there was an increase of 7,000 jobs in utilities. Employment in "other primary industries" (mining, forestry and fishing) fell 15,000, offsetting some of the 20,000 increase in September.

While there was little change in October, manufacturing employment has risen 108,000 (+5.1%) since February. During this time, employment growth in durable goods manufacturing (+6%) has been stronger than the increase in non-durable goods (+4.2%). Employment in manufacturing is now only 57,000 lower than its pre-recession peak.

In the service-producing sector, employment fell 31,000 in health and social services while there were small increases in trade and business and personal services. Employment growth has been particularly strong in business and personal services since February, increasing 152,000 (+5.4%).

## Public sector employment increases, self-employment drops

Although there was an increase of 22,000 in public sector employment in October, mostly in transportation and utilities, the longer-term trend is down. Since February, the number of public sector workers has dropped 16,000 (-0.8%), continuing a trend that began about three years ago.

In October, self-employment fell by 21,000, the second consecutive monthly decline. Despite these losses, the number of self-employed is up 2.5% (+62,000) from February, similar to the 2.6% (+236,000) growth in the number of private employees. For additional analysis of the self-employed, consult the Autumn edition of *Labour force update* (71-005-XPB, \$29/\$96).

## Provincial summary

There were few major changes to provincial labour market conditions in October. Since February, employment growth has been equal to or above the national average in Prince Edward Island (+3.6%), Alberta (+3.4%), Ontario (+2.7%), New Brunswick (+2.4%) and Saskatchewan (+2.0%).

More than half of the job growth in the last eight months has been in Ontario (+145,000). While employment edged down slightly in October, unemployment rose by 21,000. Ontario's unemployment rate increased to 8.5% from 8.1% in September. However, in the longer-term, the

unemployment rate in Ontario has been on a downward trend, falling since mid-1996.

The teacher's labour dispute in Ontario had no effect on October's Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for two reasons: the LFS counts those out of work due to a labour dispute as employed; and the survey reference period was before any associated job losses (e.g., school bus drivers) might have occurred.

In Alberta, the number of people with a job rose slightly last month, continuing a trend that began over four years ago. Over the last year, employment growth in Alberta has been concentrated in wholesale and retail trade and business and personal services. Although the unemployment rate edged up in October to 5.8%, the unemployment rate in Alberta remains at nearly its lowest level in over a decade.

While showing signs of improvement late last year and into the spring of this year, employment in Quebec has changed little since then. October's minor increase brings employment in that province to June levels and 1.6% higher than in February. The unemployment rate in Quebec was 11.3% in October, down slightly from September.

Following a drop of 12,000 in October, employment in British Columbia is slightly above February levels (+0.6%). In October, the unemployment rate in British Columbia edged up to 9.0%.

While sharply improved in the latter half of 1996, employment in Manitoba has dropped 0.6% since February. In October, the unemployment rate was 6.6%, the same as the month before.

In Nova Scotia, employment has been on an upward trend since April, rising 9,000 (+2.3%). Employment in Newfoundland has increased for three consecutive months. Still, employment growth in that province since February (+1.8%) has been below the national average.

## Change in occupation data

Next month, the Labour Force Survey estimates by occupation will change from the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification (1980 SOC) to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (1991 SOC). This new classification better reflects the labour market of the 1990s, and will therefore improve the relevance of the data. The data based on the 1991 SOC will be available back to January 1987 and will be accessible on CANSIM on November 28, 1997.

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

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

For a summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-PPB, \$11/\$103), for the week ending October 18, 1997, is now available.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on December 5, 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

	Sept. 1997	Oct. 1997	Sept. 1997 to Oct. 1997	Sept. 1997	Oct. 1997	Sept. 1997 to Oct. 1997
Seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,418.0</b>	<b>15,430.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	235.4	235.9	0.2	52.4	52.6	0.2
Prince Edward Island	71.0	70.3	-1.0	66.0	65.4	-0.6
Nova Scotia	446.1	446.6	0.1	60.0	60.1	0.1
New Brunswick	360.1	363.4	0.9	59.7	60.2	0.5
Quebec	3,682.9	3,690.7	0.2	62.0	62.1	0.1
Ontario	5,946.1	5,951.1	0.1	66.0	66.0	0.0
Manitoba	577.6	576.2	-0.2	67.0	66.9	-0.1
Saskatchewan	506.4	506.9	0.1	66.5	66.5	0.0
Alberta	1,560.7	1,569.0	0.5	71.9	72.1	0.2
British Columbia	2,031.7	2,020.4	-0.6	65.2	64.7	-0.5
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>14,032.8</b>	<b>14,021.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland	193.1	194.5	0.7	43.0	43.3	0.3
Prince Edward Island	61.3	61.1	-0.3	57.0	56.8	-0.2
Nova Scotia	393.4	394.9	0.4	52.9	53.1	0.2
New Brunswick	317.4	319.4	0.6	52.6	52.9	0.3
Quebec	3,263.9	3,273.6	0.3	55.0	55.1	0.1
Ontario	5,462.7	5,447.3	-0.3	60.6	60.4	-0.2
Manitoba	539.4	538.0	-0.3	62.6	62.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	476.5	474.9	-0.3	62.6	62.3	-0.3
Alberta	1,474.0	1,478.5	0.3	67.9	67.9	0.0
British Columbia	1,851.1	1,839.6	-0.6	59.4	59.0	-0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,385.2</b>	<b>1,408.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Newfoundland	42.3	41.4	-2.1	18.0	17.5	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	9.7	9.2	-5.2	13.7	13.1	-0.6
Nova Scotia	52.7	51.7	-1.9	11.8	11.6	-0.2
New Brunswick	42.7	44.0	3.0	11.9	12.1	0.2
Quebec	419.0	417.1	-0.5	11.4	11.3	-0.1
Ontario	483.4	503.9	4.2	8.1	8.5	0.4
Manitoba	38.2	38.2	0.0	6.6	6.6	0.0
Saskatchewan	29.9	32.0	7.0	5.9	6.3	0.4
Alberta	86.7	90.5	4.4	5.6	5.8	0.2
British Columbia	180.6	180.9	0.2	8.9	9.0	0.1

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

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Oct. 1996	Oct. 1997	Oct. 1996 to Oct. 1997	Oct. 1996	Oct. 1997	Oct. 1996 to Oct. 1997
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>15,186.0</b>	<b>15,405.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Newfoundland	233.7	234.3	0.3	51.8	52.2	0.4
Prince Edward Island	70.8	70.7	-0.1	66.2	65.8	-0.4
Nova Scotia	441.6	446.1	1.0	59.9	60.0	0.1
New Brunswick	357.5	366.1	2.4	59.5	60.7	1.2
Quebec	3,642.8	3,688.4	1.3	61.9	62.1	0.2
Ontario	5,847.1	5,932.5	1.5	65.8	65.8	0.0
Manitoba	572.3	576.3	0.7	66.8	66.9	0.1
Saskatchewan	490.4	504.9	3.0	65.0	66.3	1.3
Alberta	1,520.4	1,567.6	3.1	71.7	72.0	0.3
British Columbia	2,009.5	2,018.5	0.4	65.9	64.7	-1.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,788.8</b>	<b>14,105.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Newfoundland	191.0	197.3	3.3	42.3	44.0	1.7
Prince Edward Island	61.9	63.5	2.6	57.9	59.1	1.2
Nova Scotia	389.6	400.7	2.8	52.8	53.9	1.1
New Brunswick	315.7	326.5	3.4	52.5	54.1	1.6
Quebec	3,210.5	3,288.1	2.4	54.5	55.4	0.9
Ontario	5,362.8	5,475.8	2.1	60.3	60.7	0.4
Manitoba	538.4	544.0	1.0	62.8	63.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	467.7	478.6	2.3	62.0	62.8	0.8
Alberta	1,423.3	1,485.4	4.4	67.2	68.2	1.0
British Columbia	1,827.9	1,845.6	1.0	59.9	59.1	-0.8
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,397.3</b>	<b>1,299.8</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Newfoundland	42.7	37.0	-13.3	18.3	15.8	-2.5
Prince Edward Island	8.9	7.2	-19.1	12.6	10.2	-2.4
Nova Scotia	52.1	45.5	-12.7	11.8	10.2	-1.6
New Brunswick	41.7	39.6	-5.0	11.7	10.8	-0.9
Quebec	432.3	400.3	-7.4	11.9	10.9	-1.0
Ontario	484.3	456.6	-5.7	8.3	7.7	-0.6
Manitoba	33.9	32.3	-4.7	5.9	5.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	22.7	26.2	15.4	4.6	5.2	0.6
Alberta	97.1	82.1	-15.4	6.4	5.2	-1.2
British Columbia	181.6	172.9	-4.8	9.0	8.6	-0.4

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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

September 1997

Chemical firms produced 166 067 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September, down 9.6% from 183 695 tonnes in September 1996.

January-to-September production totalled 1 623 141 metric tonnes, down 1.4% from 1 646 677 metric tonnes during the same period in 1996.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.**

The September 1997 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002-XPB, \$7/62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc (613-951-3524; Internet: [lebljac2@statcan.ca](mailto:lebljac2@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### Steel pipe and tubing

September 1997

Steel pipe and tubing production for September totalled 226 591 tonnes, a 23.1% increase from 184 024 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of September totalled 1 758 947 tonnes, up 12.1% from 1 568 997 tonnes during the same period in 1996.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.**

The September 1997 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011-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. ■

### Steel wire and specified wire products

September 1997

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 73 094 tonnes in September, up 5.9% from 68 996 tonnes in September 1996. Production and export market data for selected commodities are also available.

**Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).**

The September 1997 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006-XPB, \$7/\$62) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3509; Internet: [presbri@statcan.ca](mailto:presbri@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Infomat — A weekly review**, November 7, 1997  
**Catalogue number 11-002-XPE**  
 (Canada: \$4/\$145; outside Canada: US\$4/US\$145).

**Cereals and oilseeds review**, August 1997  
**Catalogue number 22-007-XPB**  
 (Canada: \$15/\$149; outside Canada: US\$15/US\$149).

**Canada's international transactions in securities**,  
 August 1997  
**Catalogue number 67-002-XPB**  
 (Canada: \$18/\$176; outside Canada: US\$18/US\$176).

**Labour force information**, for the week ending  
 October 18, 1997  
**Catalogue number 71-001-PPB**  
 (Canada: \$11/\$103; outside Canada: US\$11/US\$103).

**Juristat**, Assaults against children and youth in the  
 family, 1996, Vol. 17, no. 11  
**Catalogue number 85-002-XPE**  
 (Canada: \$10/\$93; outside Canada: US\$10/US\$93).

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**The Daily**

Statistics Canada

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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 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 21, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 13

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### **Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

Catalogue 11-001E.

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## RELEASE DATES

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**November 10-14**  
(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
12	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	September 1997
13	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	September 1997
14	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	September 1997

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