



The Daily

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- **Labour Force Survey, September 2002** 2
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Despite the employment gain, the unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 7.7% as more people entered the labour market in search of work.

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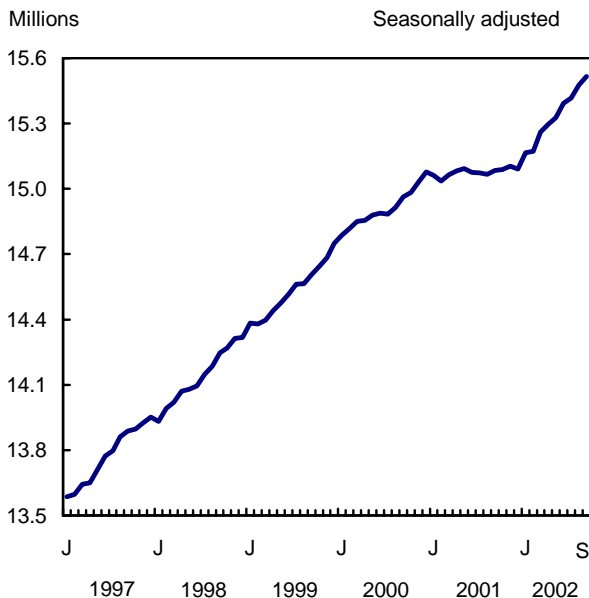
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

September 2002

Employment increased by 41,000 in September, all in part-time work and mainly in Ontario. Despite the employment gain, the unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 7.7%, as more people entered the labour market in search of work. The participation rate continued to trend upwards with an increase of 0.2 percentage points to 67.2%, the highest rate in over twelve years.

Employment



So far in 2002, employment has increased at a strong pace (+2.8%), with gains totalling 427,000. Over this nine-month period, full-time employment rose by 255,000 (+2.1%) and the number of workers employed part-time grew by 171,000 (+6.2%).

More youths working part-time

Part-time employment among youths rose by 47,000, but full-time employment fell by 52,000. Despite little overall change in September, youth employment growth has been strong since the beginning of 2002 (+3.3%), especially over the summer. The unemployment rate among youths

Note to readers

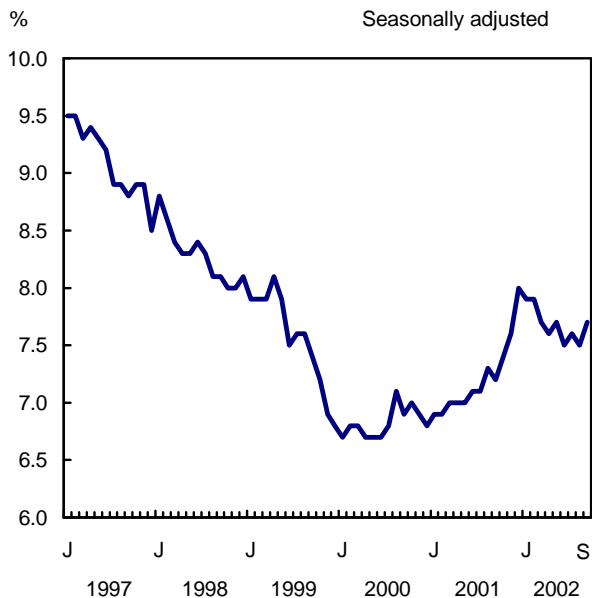
The population estimates for the 15 to 24 and the 15 and over age groups published in August's Labour Force Survey (LFS) release were incorrect. Since this error had no impact on LFS estimates, it will be corrected as part of the regular year-end revision process.

edged down 0.1 percentage points in September to 13.7%.

Employment strength among adult women continued in September, with a gain of 42,000 jobs, mostly full-time (+31,000). For the first nine months of 2002, employment has increased by 177,000 (+3.0%). Even with the job gains in September, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.3%, as a result of a large increase in labour force participation.

Employment among adult men changed little in September. So far in 2002, job gains among adult men totalled 173,000 (+2.5%), with full-time employment up by 143,000.

Unemployment rate



Manufacturing dips in September

Despite a slight loss of 17,000 jobs in September, manufacturing remains a major source of strength with

gains totalling 132,000 (+5.9%) since the beginning of 2002. Losses in September were spread across several industries, including transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, and wood products.

The strength in manufacturing employment observed this year in Canada contrasts with the United States, where the number of factory jobs has fallen 2.4% over the first nine months of 2002.

More truck transportation jobs

Employment rose by 30,000 in transportation and warehousing, with gains concentrated in trucking. This is consistent with the increase in factory jobs in 2002 and recent strength in shipments.

Health care and social assistance employment rose by 20,000 in September, offsetting the decline in August. Since the start of 2002, employment in this industry climbed 67,000 (+4.2%).

Employment in professional, scientific and technical services rose by 16,000 in September. This brings year-to-date gains to 43,000 (+4.4%), most of which occurred in Quebec and British Columbia.

Agricultural employment rose by 15,000 in September, with small gains spread across most provinces.

Although unchanged in September, construction employment has increased by 45,000 (+5.3%) so far in 2002, with strong growth in Quebec and British Columbia. Construction employment has been propelled by strong demand for new housing.

There were job losses of 36,000 in information, culture and recreation, mainly among youths. This brought employment in the industry to about the same level as at the end of 2001.

Increase in self-employment

Almost half of the 41,000 overall employment gain was among self-employed workers (+19,000) and was concentrated in Ontario. Self-employment has strengthened since March, bringing gains so far in 2002 to 92,000 (+4.0%). However, this improvement follows a two-year period of steady losses.

There were only slight gains in the number of private (+9,000) and public (+14,000) sector employees in September, but year-to-date employment in the two sectors rose by 208,000 (+2.1%) and 127,000 (+4.5%), respectively.

More job gains in Ontario

In September, employment rose by 32,000 in Ontario, after an increase of 44,000 in August. These recent gains are much stronger than the average monthly increase of 10,000 observed from January to

July. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points in September to 7.3% as a result of increased labour force participation.

The largest increases in Ontario were in education services and trucking. Although manufacturing employment changed little in September, this industry has been a pillar of strength so far in 2002 and represents more than half (+86,000) of the province's year-to-date employment gains (+149,000).

In Quebec, employment edged up 9,000 following declines totalling 21,000 over July and August. Overall employment in the province is up 116,000 (+ 3.3%) so far in 2002, as a result of robust growth in the first half of the year. The unemployment rate in September edged down 0.1 percentage points to 8.4%.

Employment rose by 5,000 in New Brunswick and was spread among several industries. This brought job gains so far in 2002 to 11,000 (+3.4%). In September, the unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 10.2%.

Employment also increased in Saskatchewan (+6,000), bringing gains over the first nine months of the year to 21,000 (+4.5%). The largest increase in September was in education services. Despite the fact that more people were working, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 5.5%, as a result of an increase in labour force participation.

In Alberta, employment fell by 13,000, with small declines in a number of industries. This leaves employment in the province 33,000 (+2.0%) above the level at the end of 2001. In September, the unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage points to 5.8%.

Employment declined by 3,000 in Newfoundland and Labrador, mostly because of losses in the service-producing industries. The unemployment rate rose 1.1 percentage points to 16.8%.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0094.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information* (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78), is available today for the week ending September 21. See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, November 8.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090;

labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Geoff Bowlby (613-951-3325) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2002	September 2002	August to September 2002	August 2002	September 2002	August to September 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,738.0	16,805.7	0.4	67.0	67.2	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.3	257.1	-0.1	58.7	58.6	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	76.9	77.5	0.8	68.7	69.1	0.4
Nova Scotia	476.3	476.0	-0.1	63.0	62.9	-0.1
New Brunswick	383.3	388.1	1.3	63.0	63.8	0.8
Quebec	3,929.2	3,931.7	0.1	65.1	65.1	0.0
Ontario	6,558.7	6,602.9	0.7	68.0	68.3	0.3
Manitoba	596.2	597.1	0.2	69.0	69.0	0.0
Saskatchewan	509.0	515.7	1.3	67.1	68.0	0.9
Alberta	1,780.3	1,779.5	0.0	73.4	73.2	-0.2
British Columbia	2,170.9	2,180.0	0.4	65.2	65.4	0.2
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,476.0	15,516.7	0.3	62.0	62.0	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.0	213.7	-1.5	49.5	48.7	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	67.4	68.3	1.3	60.2	60.9	0.7
Nova Scotia	429.8	429.6	0.0	56.8	56.8	0.0
New Brunswick	343.0	348.4	1.6	56.4	57.2	0.8
Quebec	3,593.8	3,602.5	0.2	59.5	59.6	0.1
Ontario	6,086.9	6,119.2	0.5	63.1	63.3	0.2
Manitoba	566.1	568.3	0.4	65.5	65.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	481.4	487.4	1.2	63.5	64.3	0.8
Alberta	1,689.4	1,676.7	-0.8	69.7	68.9	-0.8
British Columbia	2,001.2	2,002.5	0.1	60.1	60.0	-0.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,262.0	1,289.0	2.1	7.5	7.7	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	40.3	43.3	7.4	15.7	16.8	1.1
Prince Edward Island	9.5	9.3	-2.1	12.4	12.0	-0.4
Nova Scotia	46.4	46.4	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
New Brunswick	40.3	39.7	-1.5	10.5	10.2	-0.3
Quebec	335.4	329.2	-1.8	8.5	8.4	-0.1
Ontario	471.8	483.7	2.5	7.2	7.3	0.1
Manitoba	30.1	28.8	-4.3	5.0	4.8	-0.2
Saskatchewan	27.6	28.3	2.5	5.4	5.5	0.1
Alberta	90.9	102.8	13.1	5.1	5.8	0.7
British Columbia	169.7	177.5	4.6	7.8	8.1	0.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	September 2001	September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002	September 2001	September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
Unadjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,236.5	16,790.2	3.4	65.8	67.1	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	253.9	259.0	2.0	57.9	59.0	1.1
Prince Edward Island	75.7	78.5	3.7	68.4	70.0	1.6
Nova Scotia	470.3	476.3	1.3	62.5	62.9	0.4
New Brunswick	380.0	391.0	2.9	62.7	64.2	1.5
Quebec	3,823.2	3,930.8	2.8	63.8	65.0	1.2
Ontario	6,344.3	6,581.0	3.7	66.8	68.0	1.2
Manitoba	591.6	598.3	1.1	68.6	69.2	0.6
Saskatchewan	499.6	518.0	3.7	65.7	68.3	2.6
Alberta	1,703.4	1,773.2	4.1	71.6	72.9	1.3
British Columbia	2,094.6	2,184.2	4.3	63.7	65.5	1.8
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,167.2	15,613.4	2.9	61.4	62.4	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	219.7	221.0	0.6	50.1	50.4	0.3
Prince Edward Island	69.0	71.7	3.9	62.3	64.0	1.7
Nova Scotia	429.7	434.1	1.0	57.1	57.3	0.2
New Brunswick	345.6	359.6	4.1	57.0	59.1	2.1
Quebec	3,528.6	3,636.5	3.1	58.9	60.2	1.3
Ontario	5,950.3	6,122.3	2.9	62.7	63.3	0.6
Manitoba	563.8	573.5	1.7	65.3	66.3	1.0
Saskatchewan	474.2	493.7	4.1	62.3	65.1	2.8
Alberta	1,642.3	1,680.4	2.3	69.1	69.1	0.0
British Columbia	1,944.1	2,020.6	3.9	59.1	60.6	1.5
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,069.3	1,176.8	10.1	6.6	7.0	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.2	37.9	10.8	13.5	14.6	1.1
Prince Edward Island	6.7	6.8	1.5	8.9	8.7	-0.2
Nova Scotia	40.7	42.2	3.7	8.7	8.9	0.2
New Brunswick	34.4	31.3	-9.0	9.1	8.0	-1.1
Quebec	294.6	294.3	-0.1	7.7	7.5	-0.2
Ontario	394.1	458.7	16.4	6.2	7.0	0.8
Manitoba	27.8	24.8	-10.8	4.7	4.1	-0.6
Saskatchewan	25.4	24.3	-4.3	5.1	4.7	-0.4
Alberta	61.1	92.7	51.7	3.6	5.2	1.6
British Columbia	150.5	163.6	8.7	7.2	7.5	0.3

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by industry (based on NAICS) and class of worker for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2002	September 2002	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,476.0	15,516.7	40.7	432.9	0.3	2.9
Goods-producing sector	3,986.6	3,988.7	2.1	116.7	0.1	3.0
Agriculture	327.0	341.5	14.5	20.2	4.4	6.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	268.4	267.1	-1.3	-35.8	-0.5	-11.8
Utilities	131.7	137.6	5.9	14.5	4.5	11.8
Construction	893.4	893.4	0.0	46.6	0.0	5.5
Manufacturing	2,366.0	2,349.1	-16.9	71.2	-0.7	3.1
Services-producing sector	11,489.4	11,528.0	38.6	316.1	0.3	2.8
Trade	2,418.2	2,427.7	9.5	35.8	0.4	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	757.2	787.5	30.3	21.0	4.0	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	909.9	907.6	-2.3	32.4	-0.3	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	997.0	1,012.8	15.8	44.1	1.6	4.6
Management, administrative and other support	591.8	584.6	-7.2	19.0	-1.2	3.4
Educational services	1,032.1	1,035.1	3.0	65.6	0.3	6.8
Health care and social assistance	1,611.0	1,631.3	20.3	78.8	1.3	5.1
Information, culture and recreation	726.0	690.3	-35.7	-14.0	-4.9	-2.0
Accommodation and food services	984.9	996.0	11.1	43.0	1.1	4.5
Other services	689.6	679.5	-10.1	-18.8	-1.5	-2.7
Public administration	771.6	775.5	3.9	9.2	0.5	1.2
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,947.1	2,960.6	13.5	140.0	0.5	5.0
Private sector	12,528.8	12,556.0	27.2	292.7	0.2	2.4
Private employees	10,173.9	10,182.5	8.6	224.3	0.1	2.3
Self-employed	2,354.9	2,373.5	18.6	68.4	0.8	3.0

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

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	September 2002	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002	September 2002	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002	September 2002	August to September 2002	September 2001 to September 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,516.7	40.7	432.9	8,319.7	15.9	208.5	7,196.9	24.7	224.3
Full-time	12,592.4	-5.0	189.3	7,408.4	4.0	136.9	5,184.0	-8.9	52.4
Part-time	2,924.3	45.7	243.5	911.3	11.9	71.6	2,012.9	33.7	171.8
15 to 24	2,376.8	-5.3	79.3	1,222.5	12.1	47.5	1,154.2	-17.5	31.8
25 and up	13,139.9	46.0	353.5	7,097.2	3.8	161.1	6,042.7	42.2	192.5
25 to 54	11,334.7	21.3	180.2	6,018.4	-9.5	53.6	5,316.3	30.8	126.6
55 and up	1,805.3	24.8	173.4	1,078.8	13.3	107.4	726.4	11.4	65.9

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

OTHER RELEASES

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

April 2002

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, October 11, 2002
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, October 11, 2002
Catalogue number **11-002-XPE** (\$4/\$145).

Production of eggs, August 2002
Catalogue number **23-003-XIB**
(free).

Natural gas transportation and distribution,
March 2002, Vol. 44, no. 3
Catalogue number **55-002-XIB** (\$13/\$125).

**Mortality, summary list of causes — Shelf
tables**, 1999

Catalogue number **84F0209XPB** (\$20).

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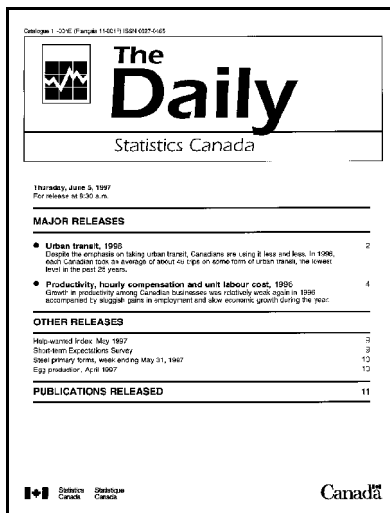
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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 15 TO 18

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	New motor vehicle sales	August 2002
15	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2002
16	The evolution of job stability in Canada: Trends and comparisons to US results	1976 to 2001
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2002
18	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2002
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 2002
18	National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth: Childhood obesity	1994 to 1999
