



The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, October 2002** 2
 Employment rose by an estimated 33,000 in October, bringing job gains so far in 2002 to 459,000 (+3.0%). Growth was entirely in part-time work for the second consecutive month, as decreases in full-time employment (-20,000) were more than offset by gains in part-time (+53,000). As a result of the overall increase, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points to 7.6%.

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- Production of eggs and poultry, September 2002 7
- Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, September 2002 7

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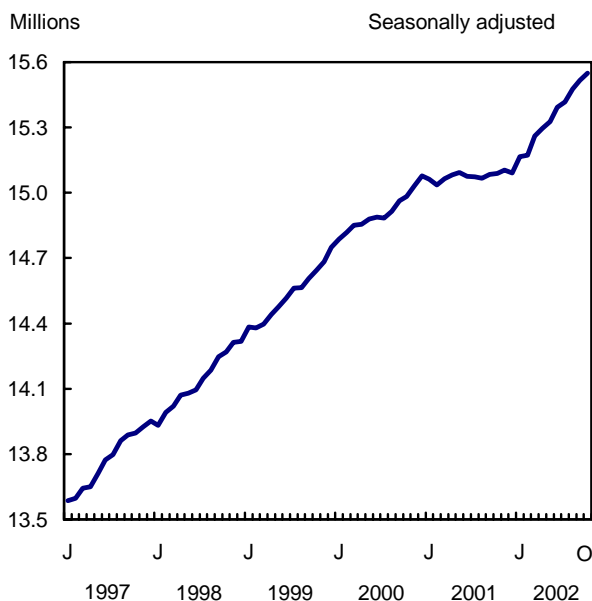
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

October 2002

Employment rose by an estimated 33,000 in October, bringing job gains so far in 2002 to 459,000 (+3.0%). Growth was entirely in part-time work for the second consecutive month, as decreases in full-time employment (-20,000) were more than offset by gains in part-time (+53,000). As a result of the overall increase, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points to 7.6%.

Employment



This continued strength in the Canadian labour market is in contrast to the United States, where employment has been weak throughout 2002. In October, employment in the United States dipped again, the result of continued declines in manufacturing and construction, which have been areas of strength in Canada so far this year.

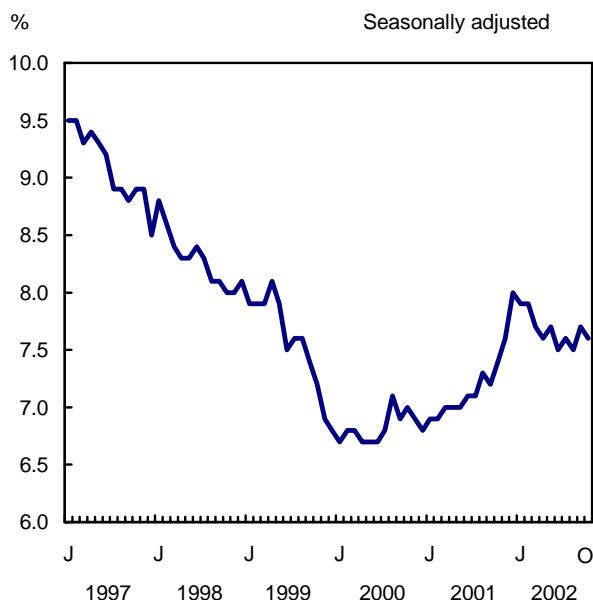
Part-time work on the rise

Over the last two months, part-time employment has been the main vehicle for growth, with gains totalling 99,000. So far in 2002, part-time work has risen by 224,000 (+8.2%), compared with full-time employment, which has grown by 235,000 (+1.9%). In

October, part-time growth was concentrated in Quebec and British Columbia.

There was a 1.6% drop in total hours worked in October, much of which can be explained by an unusually large number of employees taking time off around Thanksgiving and the shift from full-time to part-time work. Even with the decline in October, total hours worked were up 2.7% from a year earlier, similar to the 3.1% increase in employment. The year-over-year increase in hours worked was largely the result of a surge in overtime.

Unemployment rate



Job strength continued for adult women, with employment increasing 24,000 in October. However, the gain was almost all in part-time, in contrast with September's growth which was primarily in full-time. The unemployment rate for adult women fell 0.3 percentage points to 6.0%.

For adult men, a sharp drop in full-time employment (-37,000) was offset by strong growth in part-time work (+40,000), leaving employment relatively unchanged in October. So far in 2002, employment for adult men is up 176,000 (+2.5%).

Youth employment changed little in October, as full-time gains (+16,000) were offset by part-time losses (-10,000). Job growth for youths has been

strong throughout 2002, bringing employment gains to 83,000 (+3.6%) so far this year. The youth unemployment rate in October was 13.9%, up 0.2 percentage points from September.

Construction continues upward trend

Employment in construction increased 20,000 in October, reflecting continued consumer demand for housing. Employment in this industry has been on an upward trend since April, bringing gains to 64,000 (+7.6%) so far in 2002. Growth in construction for October was concentrated in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Accommodation and food services added 20,000 jobs in October, accounting for almost all of this industry's growth in 2002 (+25,000 or +2.5%). Gains were mainly in Ontario (+17,000) and concentrated in restaurants and bars.

Jobs in management, administrative and other support services increased 18,000 in October, bringing gains for the year to 33,000 (+5.9%). The growth occurred mainly in Ontario in employment services.

Because of a rise in jobs in ambulatory care services, employment in health care and social assistance edged up 12,000 in October, bringing gains so far this year to 78,000 (+5.0%). October's gains were concentrated in British Columbia.

Job growth in agriculture totalled 11,000 in October, led by increases in Quebec and Ontario. Gains for the month were mainly in livestock production.

Manufacturing dips for the second consecutive month

Employment in manufacturing edged down 15,000 in October, the second consecutive month of declines in this industry. Despite two months of losses totalling 32,000, employment in this industry is up 117,000 (+5.3%) so far in 2002. In October, the largest decline in manufacturing employment was in Alberta (-7,000).

Consistent with declines in manufacturing, employment in transportation and warehousing also fell 15,000 (-1.9%). Losses in October were concentrated in Ontario (-11,000) and were mostly in trucking. Despite these losses, employment in the industry is up 27,000 (+3.6%) so far this year.

With declines spread across several provinces, employment in education dropped 17,000 in October. Job losses were concentrated in post-secondary schools. Even with this decline, job growth in the industry is up 4.9% (+48,000) so far in 2002.

Self-employment continues upward trend

Self-employment rose 39,000 (+1.6%) in October, bringing gains so far this year to 130,000 (+5.7%). Since the upward trend began in April, strength in self-employment has been spurred by growth in professional, scientific and technical services, agriculture and health care and social assistance.

Following seven months of steady increases, employment in the public sector fell 21,000 in October. Despite this decline, employment in the public sector is up 106,000 (+3.7%) so far this year, with gains in educational services and health care and social assistance.

Continued job growth in Ontario

Employment rose 20,000 in Ontario, with gains spread across several industries. After a slow start in the first half of 2002, employment in the province is up 96,000 (+1.6%) since July, largely the result of strength in the accommodation and food services and management, administrative and other support services. Job growth in October caused the unemployment rate to dip 0.1 percentage points to 7.2%.

Employment in Quebec changed little in October, as full-time losses (-30,000) were offset by part-time gains (+42,000). Growth was concentrated in "other" services and trade, whereas small declines were spread across several industries. Despite little overall change in October, employment in Quebec remains 3.7% higher than at the start of the year (+128,000). The unemployment rate in October fell 0.3 percentage points to 8.1%.

In British Columbia, employment was unchanged, as decreases in full-time (-18,000) were mostly offset by gains in part-time (+15,000). As a result, the provincial unemployment rate edged up to 8.3% (+0.2 percentage points). Although job growth for the province in October was flat, employment so far this year is up 87,000 (+4.5%), because of strength in construction, manufacturing and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing.

Employment was up slightly in Alberta (+7,000), causing the unemployment rate to dip 0.1 percentage points to 5.7%. Small increases were spread across a number of industries, including natural resources, construction and public administration.

There was little change in employment for the other provinces in October.

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 website (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*, is available today for the week ending October 19 (71-001-XIE, \$8/\$78). See *How to order products*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, December 6.

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

	September 2002	October 2002	September to October 2002	September 2002	October 2002	September to October 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,805.7	16,831.8	0.2	67.2	67.2	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	257.1	258.6	0.6	58.6	58.9	0.3
Prince Edward Island	77.5	76.6	-1.2	69.1	68.2	-0.9
Nova Scotia	476.0	473.5	-0.5	62.9	62.5	-0.4
New Brunswick	388.1	388.8	0.2	63.8	63.9	0.1
Quebec	3,931.7	3,934.1	0.1	65.1	65.0	-0.1
Ontario	6,602.9	6,613.7	0.2	68.3	68.3	0.0
Manitoba	597.1	600.9	0.6	69.0	69.5	0.5
Saskatchewan	515.7	519.8	0.8	68.0	68.6	0.6
Alberta	1,779.5	1,785.8	0.4	73.2	73.3	0.1
British Columbia	2,180.0	2,180.1	0.0	65.4	65.3	-0.1
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,516.7	15,549.5	0.2	62.0	62.1	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	213.7	211.3	-1.1	48.7	48.2	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	68.3	67.6	-1.0	60.9	60.2	-0.7
Nova Scotia	429.6	428.5	-0.3	56.8	56.6	-0.2
New Brunswick	348.4	346.9	-0.4	57.2	57.0	-0.2
Quebec	3,602.5	3,614.3	0.3	59.6	59.8	0.2
Ontario	6,119.2	6,139.5	0.3	63.3	63.4	0.1
Manitoba	568.3	569.0	0.1	65.7	65.8	0.1
Saskatchewan	487.4	489.6	0.5	64.3	64.6	0.3
Alberta	1,676.7	1,683.2	0.4	68.9	69.1	0.2
British Columbia	2,002.5	1,999.6	-0.1	60.0	59.9	-0.1
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,289.0	1,282.4	-0.5	7.7	7.6	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	43.3	47.2	9.0	16.8	18.3	1.5
Prince Edward Island	9.3	9.1	-2.2	12.0	11.9	-0.1
Nova Scotia	46.4	44.9	-3.2	9.7	9.5	-0.2
New Brunswick	39.7	41.9	5.5	10.2	10.8	0.6
Quebec	329.2	319.9	-2.8	8.4	8.1	-0.3
Ontario	483.7	474.2	-2.0	7.3	7.2	-0.1
Manitoba	28.8	31.8	10.4	4.8	5.3	0.5
Saskatchewan	28.3	30.1	6.4	5.5	5.8	0.3
Alberta	102.8	102.6	-0.2	5.8	5.7	-0.1
British Columbia	177.5	180.5	1.7	8.1	8.3	0.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	October 2001	October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002	October 2001	October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
Unadjusted						
Labour force			Participation rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,237.4	16,776.5	3.3	65.7	67.0	1.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	252.2	255.9	1.5	57.5	58.3	0.8
Prince Edward Island	74.8	76.0	1.6	67.4	67.7	0.3
Nova Scotia	474.7	473.2	-0.3	63.1	62.5	-0.6
New Brunswick	376.5	388.6	3.2	62.1	63.9	1.8
Quebec	3,829.2	3,927.3	2.6	63.8	64.9	1.1
Ontario	6,348.8	6,589.4	3.8	66.8	68.0	1.2
Manitoba	590.8	600.3	1.6	68.5	69.4	0.9
Saskatchewan	494.9	518.2	4.7	65.1	68.3	3.2
Alberta	1,711.2	1,777.0	3.8	71.8	72.9	1.1
British Columbia	2,084.2	2,170.6	4.1	63.3	65.0	1.7
Employment			Employment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,147.5	15,613.3	3.1	61.3	62.3	1.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.8	214.3	-1.2	49.4	48.8	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	67.4	69.0	2.4	60.8	61.4	0.6
Nova Scotia	434.4	434.6	0.0	57.7	57.4	-0.3
New Brunswick	344.1	354.3	3.0	56.8	58.2	1.4
Quebec	3,523.1	3,636.3	3.2	58.7	60.1	1.4
Ontario	5,964.4	6,157.2	3.2	62.7	63.6	0.9
Manitoba	565.4	571.4	1.1	65.5	66.1	0.6
Saskatchewan	469.9	492.2	4.7	61.8	64.9	3.1
Alberta	1,638.6	1,681.6	2.6	68.8	69.0	0.2
British Columbia	1,923.4	2,002.5	4.1	58.4	60.0	1.6
Unemployment			Unemployment rate			
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,089.9	1,163.2	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.4	41.5	17.2	14.0	16.2	2.2
Prince Edward Island	7.4	7.1	-4.1	9.9	9.3	-0.6
Nova Scotia	40.4	38.6	-4.5	8.5	8.2	-0.3
New Brunswick	32.4	34.3	5.9	8.6	8.8	0.2
Quebec	306.1	291.0	-4.9	8.0	7.4	-0.6
Ontario	384.4	432.2	12.4	6.1	6.6	0.5
Manitoba	25.4	28.9	13.8	4.3	4.8	0.5
Saskatchewan	25.0	26.0	4.0	5.1	5.0	-0.1
Alberta	72.6	95.5	31.5	4.2	5.4	1.2
British Columbia	160.8	168.1	4.5	7.7	7.7	0.0

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	September 2002	October 2002	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
Seasonally adjusted						
	'000			% change		
All industries	15,516.7	15,549.5	32.8	461.2	0.2	3.1
Goods-producing sector	3,988.7	3,997.3	8.6	156.5	0.2	4.1
Agriculture	341.5	352.7	11.2	32.8	3.3	10.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	267.1	267.6	0.5	-29.8	0.2	-10.0
Utilities	137.6	129.6	-8.0	5.9	-5.8	4.8
Construction	893.4	913.0	19.6	62.2	2.2	7.3
Manufacturing	2,349.1	2,334.4	-14.7	85.3	-0.6	3.8
Services-producing sector	11,528.0	11,552.2	24.2	304.7	0.2	2.7
Trade	2,427.7	2,426.1	-1.6	12.1	-0.1	0.5
Transportation and warehousing	787.5	772.7	-14.8	8.2	-1.9	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	907.6	904.6	-3.0	34.8	-0.3	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,012.8	1,007.6	-5.2	39.0	-0.5	4.0
Management, administrative and other support	584.6	602.3	17.7	35.1	3.0	6.2
Educational services	1,035.1	1,018.6	-16.5	38.7	-1.6	3.9
Health care and social assistance	1,631.3	1,643.1	11.8	96.2	0.7	6.2
Information, culture and recreation	690.3	683.0	-7.3	-26.5	-1.1	-3.7
Accommodation and food services	996.0	1,016.1	20.1	36.0	2.0	3.7
Other services	679.5	696.5	17.0	20.5	2.5	3.0
Public administration	775.5	781.5	6.0	10.5	0.8	1.4
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	2,960.6	2,939.6	-21.0	114.9	-0.7	4.1
Private sector	12,556.0	12,609.9	53.9	346.3	0.4	2.8
Private employees	10,182.5	10,197.9	15.4	241.0	0.2	2.4
Self-employed	2,373.5	2,412.0	38.5	105.3	1.6	4.6

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

Employment by type of work, age and sex

	October 2002	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002	October 2002	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002	October 2002	September to October 2002	October 2001 to October 2002
Seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	15,549.5	32.8	461.2	8,313.9	-5.8	202.1	7,235.6	38.7	259.1
Full-time	12,572.0	-20.4	197.7	7,375.5	-32.9	109.6	5,196.6	12.6	88.1
Part-time	2,977.4	53.1	263.4	938.4	27.1	92.5	2,039.1	26.2	171.0
15 to 24	2,382.9	6.1	85.2	1,213.9	-8.6	47.3	1,169.0	14.8	37.8
25 and up	13,166.6	26.7	376.0	7,100.0	2.8	154.8	6,066.6	23.9	221.3
25 to 54	11,341.6	6.9	193.3	6,017.7	-0.7	52.7	5,323.8	7.5	140.5
55 and up	1,825.0	19.7	182.8	1,082.2	3.4	102.0	742.8	16.4	80.8

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

OTHER RELEASES

Production of eggs and poultry

September 2002 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 47.1 million dozen in September, up 1.5% from September 2001.

Poultry meat production was 88.9 million kilograms in September, down 0.3% from September 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0022, 003-0038 and 003-0039.

The September 2002 issue of *Production of eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will be available soon on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

September 2002

Chemical firms produced 279 591 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in September, up 2.2% from 273 699 tonnes in September 2001.

Year-to-date production at the end of September totalled 2 537 503 tonnes, up 11.5% from 2 274 769 tonnes (revised) in the same period of 2001.

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

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.

The September 2002 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 45, no. 9 (46-002-XIE, \$5/\$47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

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; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat — a weekly review, November 8, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XIE (\$3/\$109).

Infomat — a weekly review, November 8, 2002
Catalogue number 11-002-XPE (\$4/\$145).

Livestock statistics, third quarter 2002
Catalogue number 23-603-XIE (\$34/\$112).

Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, 2000
Catalogue number 26-226-XIB
(free).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,
September 2002, Vol. 45, no. 9
Catalogue number 46-002-XIE (\$5/\$47).

Employment, earnings and hours, August 2002,
Vol. 80, no. 8
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB (\$24/\$240).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB are electronic versions on compact disc.

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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 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, 1995	4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses also noticeably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	
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The Daily, November 8, 2002

RELEASE DATES: NOVEMBER 11 TO 15

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	New Housing Price Index	September 2002
14	New motor vehicle sales	September 2002