



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 8, 2004

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, September 2004** 2
 Employment increased by an estimated 43,000 in September following two months of little change. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%. Over the first nine months of 2004, employment has grown by 1.0% (+156,000) while hours worked have increased at twice the pace (+2.1%).
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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

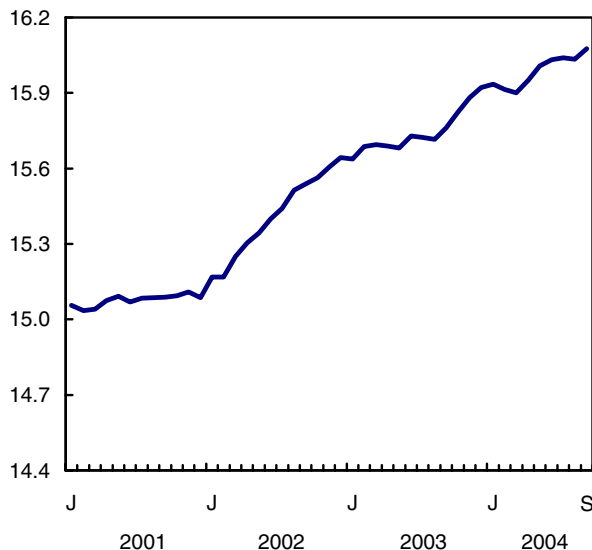
September 2004

Employment increased by an estimated 43,000 in September following two months of little change. The unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 7.1%. Over the first nine months of 2004, employment has grown by 1.0% (+156,000) while hours worked have increased at twice the pace (+2.1%).

All of the gains so far this year have been in full-time employment (+229,000) while the number of part-time jobs has fallen by 74,000.

Employment

Millions Seasonally adjusted



More youths working full time

In September, the increase in employment was all full time (+72,000) while part-time employment edged down 29,000.

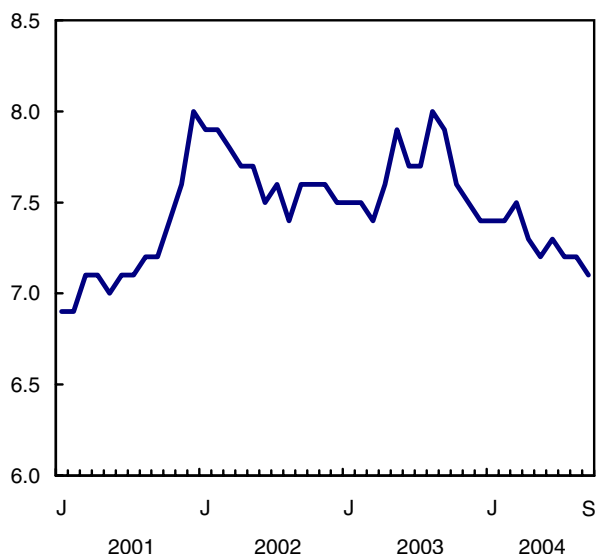
Youth employment rose by 26,000 in September, mostly among older youths aged 20 to 24. The gain among youths was in full-time employment (+40,000). September's increase partially offsets losses in July and August, leaving employment slightly above the level at the beginning of the year (+0.7%). In September, the unemployment rate was little changed at 13.5% as more youths entered the labour force.

Employment among adult women was little changed for the fourth consecutive month. In September, slight losses in part-time employment (-16,000) were offset by an increase of 26,000 full-time jobs. Over the first nine months of 2004, employment among adult women has risen by only 0.7% (+41,000) with the gain all in full-time jobs. A decline in the number of adult women in the labour force looking for work in September pushed their unemployment rate down 0.4 percentage points to 5.8%.

Employment among adult men was also little changed in September. So far this year, the number of employed adult men has increased by 1.4% (+99,000), twice the pace of job growth for adult women. The gains over this period have been in full-time employment. The unemployment rate for adult men was unchanged in September at 5.8%.

Unemployment rate

% Seasonally adjusted



More people working in educational services in September

Employment increased by 34,000 in educational services in September, offsetting declines in July and August. This leaves employment in the sector down 1.4 % since the start of the year with the decline concentrated in Quebec.

There were 16,000 more people working in public administration in September, mainly at the provincial

level in Ontario and Quebec. Despite the increase in September, employment in public administration has shown little change over the first nine months of 2004 (+0.4%).

In September, employment in professional, scientific and technical services fell by 14,000. Despite this decline, employment has trended up since the start of the year with gains of 37,000 (+3.7%) over the period.

Employment also fell in information, culture and recreation (-13,000). Losses earlier in the year along with the decline in September offset gains over the summer, leaving employment in the sector at about the same level as at the start of the year.

Despite little change in construction and in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing in September, employment in both sectors has been robust with respective gains of 42,000 (+4.3%) and 51,000 (+5.3%) over the first nine months of 2004.

Employment in manufacturing was little changed in September as a gain of 22,000 in Quebec was offset by declines of 21,000 in Ontario and 5,000 in Alberta. Employment in manufacturing at the national level has changed little since the fall of 2003.

More public sector employment

In September, employment rose by 36,000 in the public sector, with gains in education services, health care and social assistance and in public administration. Public sector employment has shown an upward trend since mid-2003 and this month's increase brings total gains since the start of 2004 to 60,000 (+1.9%). Over this period, transportation and warehousing as well as health care and social assistance have accounted for much of the growth.

Private sector employment was little changed in September, leaving the number of employees up only 0.6% (+61,000) since the start of the year and the number of self-employed up by 1.4% (+35,000) over the same period.

Provincial focus

In British Columbia, employment increased by 13,000 in September, all in full-time jobs (+25,000). Gains were concentrated in educational services, construction, and in health care and social assistance. This leaves employment in the province slightly above the level of December 2003. The unemployment rate fell 0.6 percentage points in September to 7.1%.

In September, employment increased by 4,000 in Manitoba, the result of gains in part-time jobs. The increase occurred in accommodation and food services, retail and wholesale trade as well as construction. So

far this year, employment in the province is up 1.3% (+7,000), mainly the result of growth over the past two months. The unemployment rate was little changed in September at 5.6%, as more people entered the labour force.

Employment in Quebec edged up 16,000, bringing gains over the first nine months of 2004 to 51,000 (+1.4%). In September, full-time employment rose by 27,000 while part-time employment declined slightly. Sectors where employment increased include manufacturing and public administration, while job losses occurred in construction. Despite the slight gain in employment, there were more people participating in the labour force and this pushed the unemployment rate up 0.3 percentage points to 8.3%.

In September, employment in Ontario was little changed, leaving gains so far this year at only 0.9% (+55,000). Employment rose in September in educational services, mostly at the primary and secondary level, offsetting a loss the month before. Employment also increased in public administration, mainly at the provincial level. However, there were losses in manufacturing with the largest decline in food, beverage and tobacco products. Employment also declined in transportation and warehousing. The unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points to 6.5%, as fewer people were in the labour force in September in search of work.

Despite little change in employment in New Brunswick in September, the unemployment rate fell by an estimated 0.9 percentage points to 9.6% as fewer people were in the labour force looking for work. Employment is up 3.1% so far this year—the highest rate of growth among the provinces.

There was little change in employment in the other provinces.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042 and 282-0047 to 282-0095.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. on our Web site. From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Labour Force Survey*.

A more detailed summary, *Labour force information*, for the week ending September 18 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84) is now available. See *How to order products*.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian statistics* module of our Web site.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on Friday, November 5.

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 Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750) or Stéphanie Langlois (613-951-3180), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 2004	September 2004	August 2004 to September 2004	August 2004	September 2004	August 2004 to September 2004
	seasonally adjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000	% change		%	change	
Canada	17,279.2	17,297.8	0.1	67.4	67.4	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	264.0	261.0	-1.1	60.1	59.3	-0.8
Prince Edward Island	78.2	78.1	-0.1	68.2	68.0	-0.2
Nova Scotia	489.6	490.0	0.1	64.0	64.0	0.0
New Brunswick	397.4	394.5	-0.7	64.8	64.3	-0.5
Quebec	4,041.1	4,071.7	0.8	65.6	66.1	0.5
Ontario	6,801.7	6,780.5	-0.3	68.2	67.9	-0.3
Manitoba	609.2	612.0	0.5	69.3	69.6	0.3
Saskatchewan	515.2	518.2	0.6	68.0	68.3	0.3
Alberta	1,843.7	1,853.9	0.6	73.0	73.3	0.3
British Columbia	2,239.1	2,237.9	-0.1	65.4	65.3	-0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000	% change		%	change	
Canada	16,033.2	16,076.4	0.3	62.5	62.6	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	221.2	219.5	-0.8	50.3	49.9	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	69.4	69.3	-0.1	60.5	60.4	-0.1
Nova Scotia	446.7	446.9	0.0	58.4	58.4	0.0
New Brunswick	355.7	356.7	0.3	58.0	58.1	0.1
Quebec	3,717.0	3,732.5	0.4	60.4	60.6	0.2
Ontario	6,336.4	6,341.1	0.1	63.5	63.5	0.0
Manitoba	574.3	577.8	0.6	65.4	65.7	0.3
Saskatchewan	487.6	488.3	0.1	64.3	64.4	0.1
Alberta	1,757.9	1,764.4	0.4	69.6	69.8	0.2
British Columbia	2,067.0	2,079.9	0.6	60.3	60.7	0.4
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000	% change		%	change	
Canada	1,246.0	1,221.4	-2.0	7.2	7.1	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.8	41.5	-3.0	16.2	15.9	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	8.8	8.8	0.0	11.3	11.3	0.0
Nova Scotia	42.9	43.1	0.5	8.8	8.8	0.0
New Brunswick	41.7	37.9	-9.1	10.5	9.6	-0.9
Quebec	324.1	339.2	4.7	8.0	8.3	0.3
Ontario	465.3	439.4	-5.6	6.8	6.5	-0.3
Manitoba	34.9	34.2	-2.0	5.7	5.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	27.6	29.9	8.3	5.4	5.8	0.4
Alberta	85.8	89.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	0.1
British Columbia	172.1	157.9	-8.3	7.7	7.1	-0.6

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	September 2003	September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004	September 2003	September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004
	unadjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,092.8	17,277.9	1.1	67.5	67.3	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	265.6	263.6	-0.8	60.5	59.9	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	78.1	79.3	1.5	68.8	69.1	0.3
Nova Scotia	482.8	489.7	1.4	63.4	64.0	0.6
New Brunswick	386.3	398.4	3.1	63.3	64.9	1.6
Quebec	3,999.8	4,059.2	1.5	65.6	65.9	0.3
Ontario	6,723.6	6,767.8	0.7	68.5	67.7	-0.8
Manitoba	597.9	612.2	2.4	68.8	69.6	0.8
Saskatchewan	513.3	519.8	1.3	67.9	68.5	0.6
Alberta	1,819.5	1,848.9	1.6	73.3	73.1	-0.2
British Columbia	2,226.0	2,238.9	0.6	66.0	65.3	-0.7
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,832.6	16,144.1	2.0	62.5	62.9	0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	228.1	227.9	-0.1	52.0	51.8	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	72.3	72.8	0.7	63.7	63.4	-0.3
Nova Scotia	440.4	450.3	2.2	57.9	58.8	0.9
New Brunswick	354.1	367.8	3.9	58.0	59.9	1.9
Quebec	3,656.5	3,752.2	2.6	60.0	60.9	0.9
Ontario	6,249.3	6,334.5	1.4	63.6	63.4	-0.2
Manitoba	567.3	581.1	2.4	65.2	66.1	0.9
Saskatchewan	488.2	493.4	1.1	64.6	65.1	0.5
Alberta	1,739.5	1,769.5	1.7	70.0	70.0	0.0
British Columbia	2,037.1	2,094.7	2.8	60.4	61.1	0.7
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,260.1	1,133.7	-10.0	7.4	6.6	-0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.5	35.7	-4.8	14.1	13.5	-0.6
Prince Edward Island	5.8	6.5	12.1	7.4	8.2	0.8
Nova Scotia	42.5	39.3	-7.5	8.8	8.0	-0.8
New Brunswick	32.2	30.7	-4.7	8.3	7.7	-0.6
Quebec	343.2	307.1	-10.5	8.6	7.6	-1.0
Ontario	474.3	433.4	-8.6	7.1	6.4	-0.7
Manitoba	30.6	31.1	1.6	5.1	5.1	0.0
Saskatchewan	25.1	26.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	0.2
Alberta	80.0	79.4	-0.7	4.4	4.3	-0.1
British Columbia	188.8	144.2	-23.6	8.5	6.4	-2.1

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by type of work, age and sex, seasonally adjusted

	September 2004	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004	September 2004	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004	September 2004	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004
	seasonally adjusted								
	Both sexes			Men		Women			
	'000								
Employment	16,076.4	43.2	315.8	8,577.0	24.9	170.0	7,499.4	18.3	145.8
Full-time	13,146.5	71.8	359.3	7,674.8	27.7	192.4	5,471.6	43.9	166.7
Part-time	2,929.9	-28.6	-43.5	902.1	-2.9	-22.6	2,027.8	-25.6	-20.9
15-24	2,434.8	25.8	36.8	1,231.4	17.2	16.1	1,203.5	8.7	20.8
25 and over	13,641.5	17.3	279.0	7,345.6	7.7	153.9	6,295.9	9.6	125.0
25-54	11,533.1	-15.6	160.3	6,118.2	-11.7	92.9	5,414.9	-3.9	67.4
55 and over	2,108.5	33.1	118.8	1,227.4	19.5	61.0	881.1	13.6	57.8

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	August 2004	September 2004	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004	August to September 2004	September 2003 to September 2004
seasonally adjusted						
	'000				%	
All industries	16,033.2	16,076.4	43.2	315.8	0.3	2.0
Goods-producing sector	4,060.4	4,039.2	-21.2	61.1	-0.5	1.5
Agriculture	325.0	325.7	0.7	-8.7	0.2	-2.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	299.5	299.9	0.4	7.0	0.1	2.4
Utilities	138.8	134.3	-4.5	2.5	-3.2	1.9
Construction	1,008.8	998.7	-10.1	46.3	-1.0	4.9
Manufacturing	2,288.4	2,280.5	-7.9	13.8	-0.3	0.6
Services-producing sector	11,972.8	12,037.2	64.4	254.7	0.5	2.2
Trade	2,485.8	2,499.9	14.1	34.8	0.6	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	806.2	798.0	-8.2	31.9	-1.0	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	999.2	1,007.2	8.0	65.1	0.8	6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,034.9	1,021.2	-13.7	25.6	-1.3	2.6
Business, building and other support services	637.3	644.5	7.2	40.0	1.1	6.6
Educational services	1,012.2	1,046.3	34.1	4.8	3.4	0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,746.5	1,754.7	8.2	60.6	0.5	3.6
Information, culture and recreation	733.4	720.4	-13.0	3.1	-1.8	0.4
Accommodation and food services	1,001.0	1,011.0	10.0	-9.0	1.0	-0.9
Other services	701.5	703.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.1
Public administration	815.0	831.1	16.1	-2.9	2.0	-0.3
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,083.1	3,119.4	36.3	115.0	1.2	3.8
Private sector	12,950.1	12,957.0	6.9	200.8	0.1	1.6
Private employees	10,473.3	10,484.6	11.3	157.1	0.1	1.5
Self-employed	2,476.8	2,472.4	-4.4	43.7	-0.2	1.8

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

OTHER RELEASES

Production of eggs and poultry

August 2004 (preliminary)

Egg production, was estimated at 45.9 million dozen in August, down 5.9% from August 2003.

Poultry meat production reached 92.0 million kilograms in August, up 2.1% from August 2003.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3424, 3425 and 5039.

The August 2004 issue of *Production of Eggs* (23-003-XIB, free) will soon be available online.

For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandy Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca) Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Commercial Software Price Index

August 2004 (preliminary)

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of pre-packaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI for August was 79.0, down 0.6% from July.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred

Barzyk (613-951-2493; fred.barzyk@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending October 2, 2004 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 2 totalled 293 092 metric tonnes, down 3.0% from 302 308 tonnes a week earlier and 5.7% lower from 310 936 tonnes in the same week of 2003.

The year-to-date total as of October 2 was 12 135 505 tonnes, up 2.7% from 11 813 097 tonnes in the same period of 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.

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. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

August 2004

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The August 2004 issue *Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing*, Vol. 28, no. 8 (41-011-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, August 2004, Vol. 28, no. 8
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Industry Price Indexes, August 2004, Vol. 30, no. 8
Catalogue number 62-011-XIE (\$19/\$175).

Industry Price Indexes, August 2004, Vol. 30, no. 8
Catalogue number 62-011-XPE (\$24/\$233).

Labour Force Information, Week ending September 18, 2004
Catalogue number 71-001-XIE (\$9/\$84).

Income Research Paper Series: Describing the Distribution of Income: Guidelines for Effective Analysis, 2004, no. 10
Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2004010 (free).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: List of Papers Published by Kluwer Academic Publishers, in the Economics of Science, Technology and Innovation Series, 1997 to 2002, no. 16
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2004016 (free).

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How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:




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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (F) English 11-001-XIE/001-XIE-001-XIE	
	
Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 2.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 12 TO 15

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
12	Investment in non-residential building construction	Third quarter 2004
12	New Housing Price Index	August 2004
13	Earnings of highly and of less educated couples in the Canadian labour market	1980 to 2000
14	Canadian international merchandise trade	August 2004
14	New motor vehicle sales	August 2004
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	August 2004