



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, October 7, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Labour Force Survey, September 2005

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Employment was unchanged in September, leaving total gains during the third quarter at 31,000 (+0.2%). This was lower than the second quarter job growth of 0.5% (+79,000). The unemployment rate remained among the lowest in almost three decades, edging down 0.1 percentage points in September to 6.7%.

Production of eggs and poultry, August 2005

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Steel primary forms, weekly data, week ending October 1, 2005

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## New products

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**Release dates:** October 11 to 14, 2005

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9



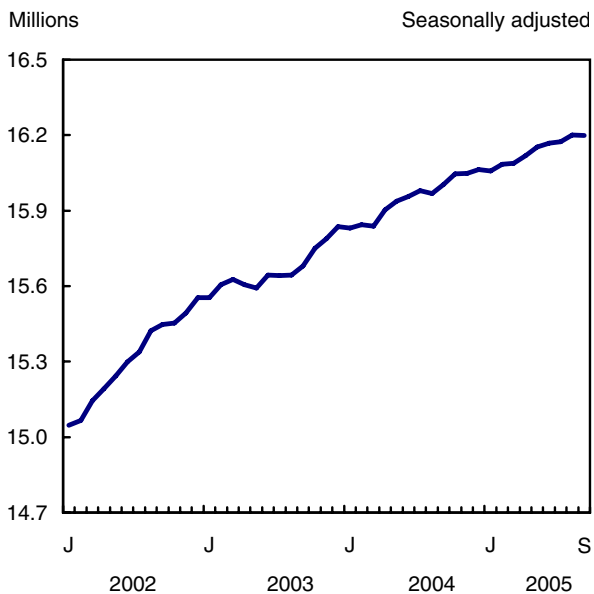
## Releases

### Labour Force Survey

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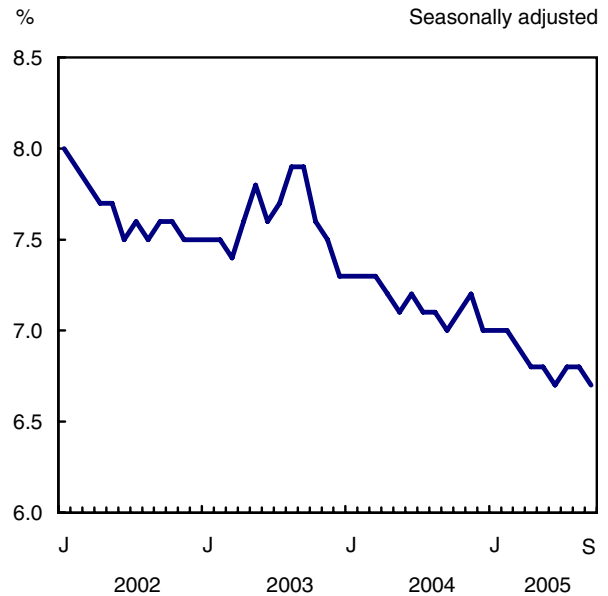
#### Employment



All of the 135,000 (+0.8%) job gains observed so far in 2005 have been in full-time employment and the number of hours worked over the same nine-month period has increased by 0.9%. On average, Canadians worked 33.4 hours per week in September, up nearly one-half hour compared to two years ago when hours worked started its upward trend.

Average hourly wages of employees have risen by 3.8% over the past 12 months, with the sharpest increases in natural resources and in professional, scientific and technical services. In comparison, the year-over-year increase for all goods and services in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket was 2.6% in August.

#### Unemployment rate



#### More jobs in information, culture and recreation and in educational services

In September, employment rose by 20,000 in information, culture and recreation, and was spread across most provinces. The increase was mainly in amusement, gambling and recreation. Despite this gain, employment in information, culture and recreation remains below the level of 12 months ago.

Employment in educational services rose by 14,000 in September, bringing total gains in the industry to 84,000 (+8.1%) from a year ago. Several provinces experienced job gains in educational services this September. However, the increase was particularly strong in Ontario.

There were 29,000 more people working in "other services" in September, with the largest increase in product repair and maintenance. Despite the increase in September, employment in "other services" is down slightly compared to 12 months ago.

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing fell by an estimated 29,000 in September, leaving the number of people working in the industry at about the same level as a year ago. The largest declines were in Ontario and British Columbia.

There were declines of 12,000 in September in business, building and other support services, mostly

in travel and employment services. Despite this recent decline, employment in the industry remains 4.6% above the level at the end of 2004.

The number of factory jobs edged down in September. Compared to 12 months ago, there were 114,000 (-5.0%) fewer people working in manufacturing.

### Self-employment trending up

The number of self-employed rose by 30,000 in September. However, this was offset by declines in the number of private and public sector employees. So far in 2005, self-employment has increased by 80,000 (+3.2%), while there were gains of only 38,000 (+0.4%) private sector employees and 18,000 (+0.6%) public sector workers.

### Fewer youths working

Youth employment continued to show weakness in September as the number of 15 to 24 year-olds with jobs edged down 15,000, all in part-time. So far in 2005, youth employment is down 1.0% (-25,000), in contrast to the first nine months of last year when it rose 1.2% (+28,000). In September 2005, the youth unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 12.7%.

The number of adult women aged 25 and over working full-time rose by 29,000 in September, but this was entirely offset by a decline in part-time employment. For adult men, a slight increase in employment and a drop in the number looking for work caused their unemployment rate to decline by 0.2 percentage points to 5.5%.

So far in 2005, employment among adults has increased by 160,000 (+1.2%) with gains of 101,000 (+1.4%) for adult men and 59,000 (+0.9%) for adult women. The increase over this period has been concentrated in full-time work for both adult men and women.

### Ontario's unemployment rate hits a four-year low

In September, employment in Ontario edged up by 17,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 6.4%, the lowest in four years. In the past 12 months, 101,000 jobs (+1.6%) have been added with the largest gains in educational services and construction. In contrast, the manufacturing sector now employs 42,000 (-3.8%) fewer people compared to September 2004.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment rose by 3,000 in September, partly offsetting the decline in August and leaving employment in the province at about the same level as at the start of the year. The job increase in September pushed the unemployment rate

down 1.4 percentage points to 15.3%. The employment increase in September was spread across a number of industries in the service sector.

Employment in Quebec was little changed in September following growth of 58,000 over the previous three months. Over the past year, job losses in manufacturing have been more than offset by gains in construction, business, building and other support services as well as educational services.

Although unchanged in September, employment in Alberta has increased by 16,000 (+0.9%) since the start of the year. Employment in natural resources has grown by 12,000 (+10.3%) over the same period with even stronger job growth in professional, scientific and technical services (+20,000 or 16.7%). These gains have been partly offset by losses in accommodation and food services. The unemployment rate, at 4.1% in September, remains the lowest of all provinces.

Employment was also little changed in British Columbia in September. However, the province has experienced the strongest employment growth rate (+2.2%) of any province so far this year. Retail and wholesale trade, educational services, transportation and warehousing as well as construction have all contributed to provincial growth.

In Nova Scotia, employment fell by 6,000, offsetting the increase in August. Job losses in September were mainly in retail and wholesale trade as well as in construction. The unemployment rate rose by 1.2 percentage points in September to 8.4%.

In Saskatchewan, employment fell by 4,000 in September, continuing the weakness observed since the start of the year. The largest declines in September were in retail and wholesale trade, and in manufacturing. These losses were only partly offset by gains in educational services. The unemployment rate rose to 6.0% in September from 5.2% in August.

Employment in the other provinces was little changed in September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0096 and 282-0098.**

**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*, is available today for the week ending September 17 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). 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 4.

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 Danielle Zietsma (613-951-4243) or Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

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

	August 2005	September 2005	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16,200.7</b>	<b>16,198.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	<b>4,024.9</b>	<b>4,010.4</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Agriculture	356.2	348.6	-7.6	30.2	-2.1	9.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	310.3	308.4	-1.9	21.7	-0.6	7.6
Utilities	131.9	128.3	-3.6	-3.2	-2.7	-2.4
Construction	1,035.5	1,041.9	6.4	80.6	0.6	8.4
Manufacturing	2,191.1	2,183.2	-7.9	-113.9	-0.4	-5.0
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	<b>12,175.8</b>	<b>12,188.0</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Trade	2,577.3	2,569.8	-7.5	47.6	-0.3	1.9
Transportation and warehousing	814.6	813.0	-1.6	8.1	-0.2	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,000.3	971.2	-29.1	-1.7	-2.9	-0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,046.2	1,049.0	2.8	45.1	0.3	4.5
Business, building and other support services	674.0	662.1	-11.9	25.1	-1.8	3.9
Educational services	1,104.0	1,117.7	13.7	84.1	1.2	8.1
Health care and social assistance	1,735.2	1,739.3	4.1	-10.0	0.2	-0.6
Information, culture and recreation	713.1	733.0	19.9	-8.2	2.8	-1.1
Accommodation and food services	992.8	990.5	-2.3	-10.9	-0.2	-1.1
Other services	675.1	703.8	28.7	-1.8	4.3	-0.3
Public administration	843.2	838.7	-4.5	2.3	-0.5	0.3
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Public sector employees	3,131.3	3,116.7	-14.6	43.4	-0.5	1.4
Private sector	13,069.4	13,081.7	12.3	151.6	0.1	1.2
Private employees	10,566.0	10,548.8	-17.2	72.8	-0.2	0.7
Self-employed	2,503.4	2,532.9	29.5	78.8	1.2	3.2

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

### Employment by type of work, age and sex

	September 2005	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	September 2005	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	September 2005	August to September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
<b>Employment</b>	<b>16,198.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>8,614.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>7,583.8</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>98.2</b>
Full-time	13,265.6	19.2	186.6	7,685.4	-10.7	73.1	5,580.1	29.8	113.5
Part-time	2,932.9	-21.4	8.5	929.2	19.7	23.8	2,003.7	-41.0	-15.3
15-24	2,459.8	-14.5	-20.1	1,227.8	-3.3	-33.9	1,232.0	-11.1	13.8
25 and over	13,738.6	12.2	215.1	7,386.7	12.2	130.7	6,351.8	-0.1	84.3
25-54	11,499.7	24.0	95.0	6,089.0	15.9	61.4	5,410.7	8.0	33.6
55 and over	2,238.8	-11.9	120.0	1,297.8	-3.7	69.4	941.1	-8.1	50.7

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over**

	August 2005	September 2005	August to September 2005	August 2005	September 2005	August to September 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,377.6</b>	<b>17,370.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	254.6	254.0	-0.2	59.3	59.2	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	76.2	76.5	0.4	68.2	68.5	0.3
Nova Scotia	481.0	480.9	0.0	63.2	63.2	0.0
New Brunswick	386.2	387.6	0.4	63.2	63.4	0.2
Quebec	4,076.0	4,069.2	-0.2	65.8	65.7	-0.1
Ontario	6,861.8	6,863.1	0.0	68.0	67.9	-0.1
Manitoba	608.7	608.1	-0.1	68.4	68.3	-0.1
Saskatchewan	508.5	508.8	0.1	67.9	67.9	0.0
Alberta	1,859.6	1,859.5	0.0	72.6	72.4	-0.2
British Columbia	2,264.9	2,262.5	-0.1	65.5	65.3	-0.2
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,200.7</b>	<b>16,198.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	212.2	215.1	1.4	49.4	50.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	67.6	67.9	0.4	60.5	60.8	0.3
Nova Scotia	446.3	440.5	-1.3	58.6	57.8	-0.8
New Brunswick	349.1	347.3	-0.5	57.2	56.8	-0.4
Quebec	3,735.6	3,727.8	-0.2	60.3	60.1	-0.2
Ontario	6,407.1	6,424.4	0.3	63.5	63.5	0.0
Manitoba	580.4	578.9	-0.3	65.2	65.0	-0.2
Saskatchewan	482.2	478.1	-0.9	64.4	63.8	-0.6
Alberta	1,787.2	1,783.9	-0.2	69.8	69.5	-0.3
British Columbia	2,132.9	2,134.5	0.1	61.7	61.7	0.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,176.9</b>	<b>1,171.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.4	38.9	-8.3	16.7	15.3	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	8.6	8.6	0.0	11.3	11.2	-0.1
Nova Scotia	34.8	40.4	16.1	7.2	8.4	1.2
New Brunswick	37.1	40.3	8.6	9.6	10.4	0.8
Quebec	340.4	341.4	0.3	8.4	8.4	0.0
Ontario	454.8	438.7	-3.5	6.6	6.4	-0.2
Manitoba	28.3	29.2	3.2	4.6	4.8	0.2
Saskatchewan	26.3	30.6	16.3	5.2	6.0	0.8
Alberta	72.5	75.7	4.4	3.9	4.1	0.2
British Columbia	132.0	127.9	-3.1	5.8	5.7	-0.1

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

**Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over**

	September 2004	September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005	September 2004	September 2005	September 2004 to September 2005
	unadjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>17,176.2</b>	<b>17,345.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	255.0	255.7	0.3	59.3	59.6	0.3
Prince Edward Island	76.3	77.2	1.2	68.7	69.1	0.4
Nova Scotia	486.9	482.0	-1.0	64.3	63.3	-1.0
New Brunswick	392.5	390.3	-0.6	64.6	63.9	-0.7
Quebec	4,039.9	4,069.7	0.7	65.9	65.7	-0.2
Ontario	6,732.7	6,836.1	1.5	67.8	67.6	-0.2
Manitoba	612.2	608.7	-0.6	69.3	68.4	-0.9
Saskatchewan	508.1	507.7	-0.1	68.1	67.8	-0.3
Alberta	1,853.1	1,856.7	0.2	73.7	72.3	-1.4
British Columbia	2,219.6	2,261.3	1.9	65.3	65.3	0.0
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>16,067.0</b>	<b>16,266.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	220.3	222.2	0.9	51.2	51.8	0.6
Prince Edward Island	70.1	70.8	1.0	63.1	63.4	0.3
Nova Scotia	449.3	444.6	-1.0	59.3	58.4	-0.9
New Brunswick	362.0	357.2	-1.3	59.5	58.5	-1.0
Quebec	3,735.7	3,757.0	0.6	61.0	60.6	-0.4
Ontario	6,307.6	6,417.5	1.7	63.5	63.5	0.0
Manitoba	580.4	581.9	0.3	65.7	65.4	-0.3
Saskatchewan	483.0	479.7	-0.7	64.7	64.1	-0.6
Alberta	1,775.8	1,788.4	0.7	70.6	69.6	-1.0
British Columbia	2,082.7	2,146.8	3.1	61.2	62.0	0.8
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>	<b>1,079.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.7	33.5	-3.5	13.6	13.1	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	6.2	6.3	1.6	8.1	8.2	0.1
Nova Scotia	37.6	37.4	-0.5	7.7	7.8	0.1
New Brunswick	30.5	33.1	8.5	7.8	8.5	0.7
Quebec	304.2	312.7	2.8	7.5	7.7	0.2
Ontario	425.1	418.6	-1.5	6.3	6.1	-0.2
Manitoba	31.7	26.8	-15.5	5.2	4.4	-0.8
Saskatchewan	25.1	28.0	11.6	4.9	5.5	0.6
Alberta	77.3	68.3	-11.6	4.2	3.7	-0.5
British Columbia	136.8	114.4	-16.4	6.2	5.1	-1.1

**Note:** Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

### **Production of eggs and poultry**

August 2005 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 50.0 million dozen in August, up 9.1% from August 2004.

Poultry meat production reached 100.4 million kilograms in August, up 9.4% from August 2004.

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

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](mailto:sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca)) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; [barbara.bowen@statcan.ca](mailto:barbara.bowen@statcan.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■

### **Steel primary forms, weekly data**

Week ending October 1, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 1 totalled 299 156 metric tonnes, up 4.2% from 287 021 tonnes a week earlier and down 4.6% from 313 647 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of October 1 was 11 580 978 tonnes, down 5.2% from 12 222 059 tonnes in the same period of 2004.

**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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

**Industry Price Indexes**, August 2005, Vol. 31, no. 8  
**Catalogue number 62-011-XIE** (\$19/\$175).

**Industry Price Indexes**, August 2005, Vol. 31, no. 8  
**Catalogue number 62-011-XPE** (\$24/\$233).

**Building Permits**, August 2005, Vol. 49, no. 8  
**Catalogue number 64-001-XIE** (\$15/\$156).

**Labour Force Information**, Week ending  
 September 17, 2005  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

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11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE

**The Daily**  
 Statistics Canada

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

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1996** 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 rides 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**

- **Map-worn index**, May 1997 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 9
- **Steel primary tones, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production**, Apr 8, 1997 13

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

Statistics Canada

### Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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*The Daily, October 7, 2005*

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**Release dates: October 11 to 14, 2005**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
11	<b>Investment in non-residential building construction</b>	Third quarter 2005
11	<b>University enrolment</b>	2003/04
11	<b>New Housing Price Index</b>	August 2005
12	<b>Energy supply and demand</b>	2004 preliminary
13	<b>Canadian international merchandise trade</b>	August 2005
13	<b>Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada</b>	December 2002 to November 2003
14	<b>Monthly Survey of Manufacturing</b>	August 2005
14	<b>New motor vehicle sales</b>	August 2005

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