



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 6, 2006

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Labour Force Survey, December 2005

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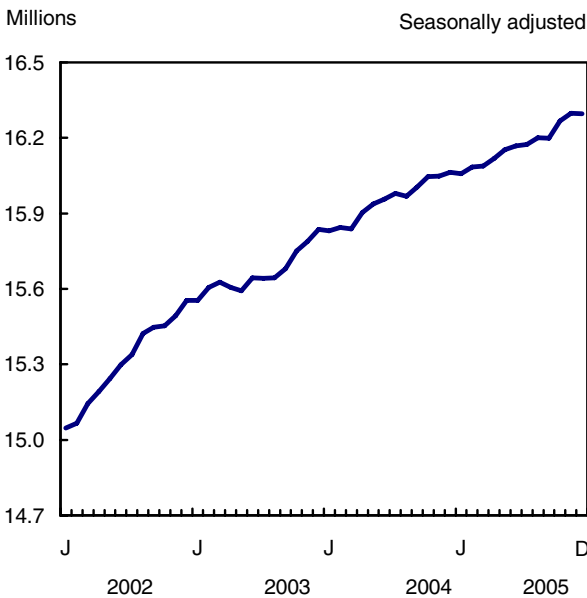
Releases

Labour Force Survey

December 2005

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Employment



In 2005, employment rose 1.4% (+233,000), similar to the growth rate observed during the previous year. Full-time job growth finished the year up 2.0% while part-time employment remained weak (-1.0%). Total hours worked in the economy were up 1.3% in 2005.

Average hourly wages in December were 3.8% higher than 12 months ago, while the most recent year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for November was 2.0%. Alberta, with a very tight labour market and an unemployment rate of only 4.1%, saw

Upcoming revisions to the Labour Force Survey

On Wednesday, January 25, 2006, there will be a revision affecting all Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates from January 1987 to December 2005.

There are three reasons for this revision. First, the revision will enable the use of improved population benchmarks in the LFS estimation process. These improved benchmarks will provide better information on the number of non-permanent residents. Second, there will be changes to the data for the public and private sectors from 1987 to 1999. Currently, the data on the public and private sectors for this period are based on an old definition of the public sector. The revised data will better reflect the current public sector definition, and therefore result in a longer time series for analysis.

Finally, the geographic coding of several small Census Agglomerations (CA) has been updated historically from 1996 urban centre boundaries to 2001 CA boundaries. This affects data from January 1987 to December 2004.

It is important to note that the changes to almost all estimates will be very minor, with the exception of the public sector series and some associated industries from 1987 to 1999. Rates of unemployment, employment and participation are essentially unchanged, as are all key labour market trends.

During the revision, CANSIM data for the LFS will be off-line from January 16 to January 24, 2006. To facilitate access to the revised data, LFS data on CANSIM will be free from January 25 to February 10, 2006.

Special tabulations produced through the Client Services unit at the Labour Force Survey will be revised free of charge.

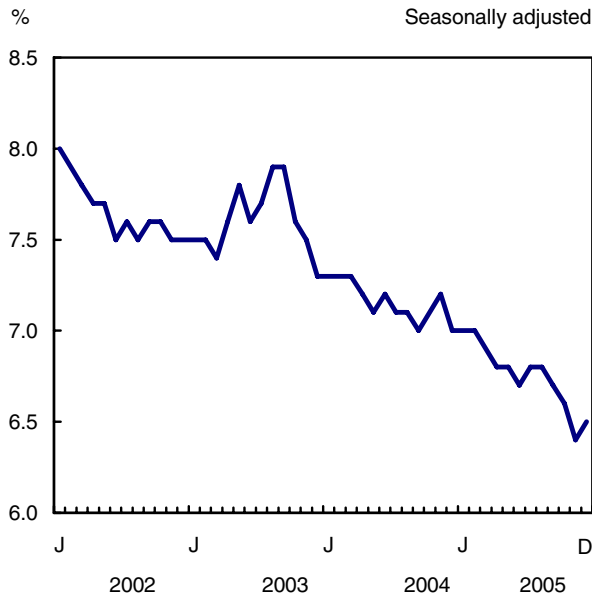
For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; 1-866-873-8788; labour@statcan.ca).

the largest increase in average hourly wages, up 7.5% from December 2004.

The proportion of the working-age population who were employed (employment rate) in December was 62.7%. Throughout 2005, the employment rate remained near the record level of 62.8%, as the increase in employment in 2005 kept pace with population growth.

Employment growth in 2005, combined with lower labour force participation, pushed the unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points over the year. Towards the latter part of 2005, the unemployment rate fell to the lowest level in over 30 years.

Unemployment rate



Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing up in December

In December, employment increased by 23,000 in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. Despite this increase, employment in the industry showed little growth over the course of the year.

Employment rose by 21,000 in professional, scientific and technical services, bringing gains for the year to 4.7%. Strength over the year was primarily driven by architectural, engineering and design services.

Despite more people working in public administration in December (+11,000), employment in the industry is similar to the level at the end of 2004.

There was also more employment in December in natural resources (+6,000), mostly in support activities for mining, oil and gas extraction. This brings year-to-date gains in natural resources to 11,000 (+3.7%), with the increase concentrated in Alberta.

In December, there were employment losses in "other services" (-32,000), bringing declines over the year to 4.9%.

Employment also fell in December in health care and social assistance (-24,000). Over 2005, there was added employment in hospitals but fewer people were working in social assistance as well as in nursing and residential care facilities.

There were job losses in December in transportation and warehousing (-13,000), mostly in trucking. Even

with this decline, employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 1.5% in 2005.

More education jobs in 2005 and another strong year for construction

Educational services had the strongest employment growth in 2005, up 8.4% (+89,000). This increase was spread across a number of provinces.

The strength in construction employment observed over the past few years continued in 2005 with an increase of 5.7% (+57,000). Added employment in the industry coincides with more non-residential building construction.

In 2005, employment also increased in business, building and other support services (+5.0%), professional, scientific and technical services (+4.7%), and natural resources (+3.7%). There was also growth in Canada's largest industry, retail and wholesale trade (+3.5%). By the end of the year, an additional 88,000 people were working in this industry.

For the third year in a row, the manufacturing sector turned in a lackluster performance with employment down 4.4% (-100,000) in 2005.

Employment growth rate highest among self-employed in 2005

Although little changed in December, self-employment increased by 3.6% (+88,000) compared to the start of 2005. About one-fifth of this increase was associated with construction and real estate.

In December, the number of private sector employees fell by 31,000. However, employment among this group increased by 92,000 (+0.9%) in 2005.

Public sector employment rose by 26,000 in December, and grew by 53,000 (+1.7%) in 2005 with strong increases in educational services followed by transportation.

More adults working full time in 2005

In December, there were 20,000 more adult men working full time, however, this was partly offset by fewer part-time jobs, leaving overall employment for this group up 13,000. The unemployment rate among men aged 25 and over edged down 0.1 percentage points to 5.4%. In 2005, employment was up 1.8% (+131,000), about the same growth rate as in the previous year. Nearly all of the gains in 2005 were in full-time employment.

Among adult women, employment fell by 25,000 in December, with losses concentrated in part-time work.

This leaves employment for adult women in 2005 up by 1.2% (+74,000), similar to the growth rate in 2004. All of the increase in 2005 was in full-time jobs. Their unemployment rate rose 0.3 percentage points in December to 5.5%.

Although full-time employment among youths increased by 25,000 in December, this was largely offset by a decline in part-time jobs. With more youths in the labour force in search of work, their unemployment rate edged up 0.4 percentage points in December to 11.8%. In 2005, employment among youths rose by 1.1% (+28,000), slightly lower than the previous year. However, in the last quarter of 2005, the pace of employment growth for this group picked up.

British Columbia led the nation in job growth in 2005

Although employment in British Columbia was essentially unchanged in December, there was strong growth in 2005 (+3.8%) with gains in construction (+14.0%), trade (+13.3%), information, culture and recreation (+13.1%) as well as in educational services (+10.9%). The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points in December to 5.1% but still remained among the lowest in over three decades.

In December, New Brunswick capped the year with an increase of 5,000 in employment, the second consecutive monthly increase. Despite more people working, the unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 9.6%, as there was a strong increase in labour force participation in December. The recent increase in jobs follows a period of losses in the first half of the year and left employment in the province up 0.9% in 2005.

Full-time employment in December rose by 28,000 in Quebec, but this was partly offset by a loss of 18,000 part-time jobs. In 2005, employment rose by 1.4% with robust job growth in construction (+9.7%) and educational services (+5.9%). However, there were declines in manufacturing (-5.0%). The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 8.2% in December, as more people entered the labour force.

In Ontario, employment fell by 18,000 in December, the result of fewer part-time jobs. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.2%. In 2005, employment grew by 1.2% with gains in a number of industries, most notably educational services (+13.3%), business, building and other support services (+8.8%)

and construction (+6.4%) while manufacturing continued to shed jobs (-4.1%).

Despite little change in December, employment in Alberta rose by 1.8% in 2005. Employment jumped in professional, scientific and technical services (+21.5%) in 2005. Employment also increased in educational services (+11.2%) over the same period. Natural resources continued to strengthen (+5.4%), the result of intense oil and gas activities. The unemployment rate closed the year at 4.1%, unchanged from November.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment fell by an estimated 7,000 in December, more than offsetting the previous month's increase. This pushed the unemployment rate up 0.5 percentage points to 15.5%. The decline in December was spread across a number of industries. Employment growth within the province was weak over the course of 2005.

There was little change in both employment and the unemployment rate in the other provinces.

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 Statistics Canada's 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 December 10 (71-001-XIE, \$9/\$84). LAN and bulk prices are available on request.

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, February 10.

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), 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

	November 2005	December 2005	November to December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005	November to December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	'000			%		
All industries	16,297.7	16,295.6	-2.1	232.5	0.0	1.4
Goods-producing sector	4,013.4	4,019.5	6.1	-4.4	0.2	-0.1
Agriculture	342.9	348.4	5.5	26.7	1.6	8.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	306.5	312.4	5.9	11.2	1.9	3.7
Utilities	120.7	126.0	5.3	1.4	4.4	1.1
Construction	1,061.1	1,051.6	-9.5	56.6	-0.9	5.7
Manufacturing	2,182.3	2,181.1	-1.2	-100.4	-0.1	-4.4
Services-producing sector	12,284.3	12,276.1	-8.2	236.9	-0.1	2.0
Trade	2,607.0	2,612.2	5.2	88.0	0.2	3.5
Transportation and warehousing	810.7	798.1	-12.6	11.5	-1.6	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	981.8	1,004.9	23.1	20.5	2.4	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,057.0	1,078.0	21.0	48.2	2.0	4.7
Business, building and other support services	674.0	664.6	-9.4	31.8	-1.4	5.0
Educational services	1,139.7	1,145.8	6.1	89.1	0.5	8.4
Health care and social assistance	1,734.3	1,710.3	-24.0	-26.1	-1.4	-1.5
Information, culture and recreation	739.2	748.9	9.7	15.6	1.3	2.1
Accommodation and food services	1,017.0	1,010.5	-6.5	-6.2	-0.6	-0.6
Other services	699.7	667.9	-31.8	-34.1	-4.5	-4.9
Public administration	824.0	834.8	10.8	-1.4	1.3	-0.2
Class of worker						
Public sector employees	3,125.1	3,151.2	26.1	52.5	0.8	1.7
Private sector	13,172.6	13,144.4	-28.2	180.0	-0.2	1.4
Private employees	10,634.2	10,603.3	-30.9	92.3	-0.3	0.9
Self-employed	2,538.4	2,541.1	2.7	87.7	0.1	3.6

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

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

	December 2005	November to December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005	December 2005	November to December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005	December 2005	November to December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005
seasonally adjusted									
	Both sexes			Men			Women		
	'000								
Employment	16,295.6	-2.1	232.5	8,686.7	25.9	136.2	7,608.8	-28.1	96.2
Full-time	13,361.0	35.7	262.3	7,746.0	29.7	119.6	5,615.0	6.0	142.7
Part-time	2,934.6	-37.8	-29.8	940.8	-3.7	16.7	1,993.8	-34.1	-46.5
15-24	2,512.4	9.6	27.5	1,270.1	13.0	4.9	1,242.3	-3.4	22.6
25 and over	13,783.2	-11.7	205.0	7,416.7	13.0	131.4	6,366.5	-24.7	73.6
25-54	11,540.1	-7.1	108.2	6,113.7	13.4	78.3	5,426.4	-20.6	29.9
55 and over	2,243.1	-4.6	96.8	1,302.9	-0.5	53.0	940.1	-4.2	43.7

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	November 2005	December 2005	November to December 2005	November 2005	December 2005	November to December 2005
seasonally adjusted						
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,403.4	17,425.1	0.1	67.0	67.1	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	255.9	249.8	-2.4	59.6	58.2	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	76.6	76.8	0.3	68.5	68.6	0.1
Nova Scotia	482.4	482.5	0.0	63.3	63.3	0.0
New Brunswick	388.2	394.1	1.5	63.5	64.5	1.0
Quebec	4,069.7	4,090.3	0.5	65.5	65.8	0.3
Ontario	6,864.0	6,852.5	-0.2	67.7	67.5	-0.2
Manitoba	608.6	610.3	0.3	68.4	68.6	0.2
Saskatchewan	507.0	506.2	-0.2	67.7	67.6	-0.1
Alberta	1,872.0	1,877.4	0.3	72.5	72.6	0.1
British Columbia	2,278.9	2,285.2	0.3	65.6	65.7	0.1
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	16,297.7	16,295.6	0.0	62.8	62.7	-0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.6	211.1	-3.0	50.7	49.2	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	68.5	68.4	-0.1	61.2	61.1	-0.1
Nova Scotia	442.8	441.5	-0.3	58.1	57.9	-0.2
New Brunswick	351.5	356.2	1.3	57.5	58.3	0.8
Quebec	3,745.1	3,755.3	0.3	60.3	60.4	0.1
Ontario	6,447.0	6,429.3	-0.3	63.6	63.3	-0.3
Manitoba	583.4	584.4	0.2	65.5	65.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	480.3	479.5	-0.2	64.2	64.1	-0.1
Alberta	1,795.1	1,800.7	0.3	69.6	69.6	0.0
British Columbia	2,166.5	2,169.2	0.1	62.4	62.4	0.0
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,105.7	1,129.5	2.2	6.4	6.5	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.3	38.7	1.0	15.0	15.5	0.5
Prince Edward Island	8.1	8.4	3.7	10.6	10.9	0.3
Nova Scotia	39.6	40.9	3.3	8.2	8.5	0.3
New Brunswick	36.7	37.8	3.0	9.5	9.6	0.1
Quebec	324.6	335.0	3.2	8.0	8.2	0.2
Ontario	417.1	423.2	1.5	6.1	6.2	0.1
Manitoba	25.3	25.8	2.0	4.2	4.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	26.6	26.7	0.4	5.2	5.3	0.1
Alberta	76.9	76.7	-0.3	4.1	4.1	0.0
British Columbia	112.4	116.1	3.3	4.9	5.1	0.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics for both sexes, aged 15 and over

	December 2004	December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005	December 2004	December 2005	December 2004 to December 2005
	unadjusted					
	Labour force			Participation rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	17,130.7	17,286.6	0.9	66.9	66.5	-0.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	245.0	242.3	-1.1	56.9	56.5	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	74.3	74.8	0.7	66.8	66.8	0.0
Nova Scotia	482.5	478.5	-0.8	63.6	62.8	-0.8
New Brunswick	380.6	386.0	1.4	62.5	63.1	0.6
Quebec	4,009.0	4,056.2	1.2	65.3	65.3	0.0
Ontario	6,766.7	6,797.1	0.4	67.9	66.9	-1.0
Manitoba	607.8	607.9	0.0	68.7	68.3	-0.4
Saskatchewan	508.1	499.2	-1.8	68.0	66.7	-1.3
Alberta	1,842.7	1,873.5	1.7	72.9	72.4	-0.5
British Columbia	2,214.1	2,271.1	2.6	64.9	65.3	0.4
	Employment			Employment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	15,989.6	16,231.5	1.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	208.9	203.9	-2.4	48.5	47.5	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	65.6	65.8	0.3	59.0	58.8	-0.2
Nova Scotia	442.6	440.4	-0.5	58.3	57.8	-0.5
New Brunswick	346.1	350.8	1.4	56.9	57.4	0.5
Quebec	3,665.0	3,721.0	1.5	59.7	59.9	0.2
Ontario	6,345.8	6,421.2	1.2	63.6	63.2	-0.4
Manitoba	578.2	582.8	0.8	65.3	65.5	0.2
Saskatchewan	481.4	474.5	-1.4	64.5	63.4	-1.1
Alberta	1,766.3	1,799.5	1.9	69.9	69.6	-0.3
British Columbia	2,089.7	2,171.5	3.9	61.2	62.4	1.2
	Unemployment			Unemployment rate		
	'000		% change	%		change
Canada	1,141.1	1,055.2	-7.5	6.7	6.1	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.1	38.4	6.4	14.7	15.8	1.1
Prince Edward Island	8.7	9.1	4.6	11.7	12.2	0.5
Nova Scotia	39.8	38.1	-4.3	8.2	8.0	-0.2
New Brunswick	34.5	35.1	1.7	9.1	9.1	0.0
Quebec	344.0	335.2	-2.6	8.6	8.3	-0.3
Ontario	420.9	375.8	-10.7	6.2	5.5	-0.7
Manitoba	29.6	25.1	-15.2	4.9	4.1	-0.8
Saskatchewan	26.7	24.7	-7.5	5.3	4.9	-0.4
Alberta	76.4	74.0	-3.1	4.1	3.9	-0.2
British Columbia	124.4	99.6	-19.9	5.6	4.4	-1.2

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



Poultry and eggs

November 2005 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.3 million dozen in November, up 8.0% from November 2004.

Poultry meat production reached 92.5 million kilograms in November, down 8.0% from November 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) or Barbara Bowen (613-951-3716; barbara.bowen@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

November 2005

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for November.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0059.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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 primary forms, weekly data

Week ending December 24, 2005 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending December 24 totalled 285 186 metric tonnes, up 3.1% from 276 739 tonnes a week earlier and up 5.1% from 271 469 tonnes in the same week of 2004.

The year-to-date total as of December 24 was 14 965 931 tonnes, down 5.5% from 15 843 725 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), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Labour Force Information, Week ending
December 10, 2005
Catalogue number **71-001-XIE** (\$9/\$84).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Catalogue 11-006 (if single) 11-001-XIE 11-004-037-045



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 the average of about 100 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 was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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

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The Daily, January 6, 2006

Release dates: January 9 to 13, 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
10	National tourism indicators	Third quarter 2005
10	Building permits	November 2005
10	New Housing Price Index	November 2005
11	Offences against the administration of justice	1994/95 to 2003/04
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	November 2005
13	New motor vehicle sales	November 2005
