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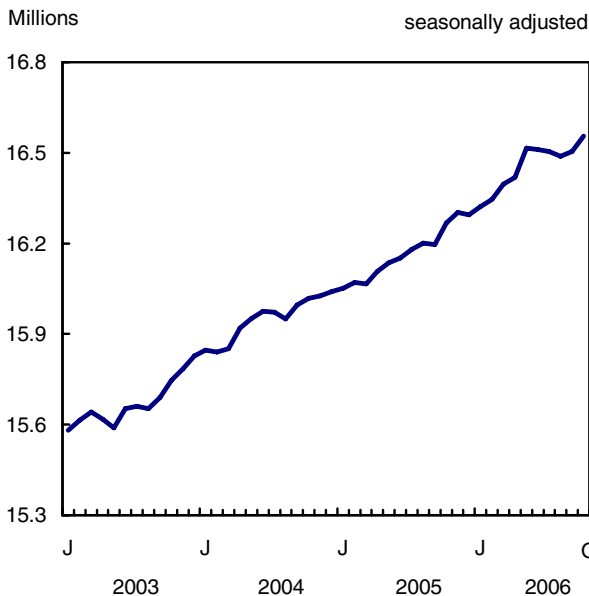
Releases

Labour Force Survey

October 2006

Employment increased by an estimated 51,000 in October following four months of little change. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points to 6.2%. Since the beginning of the year, employment has increased by 261,000 (+1.6%).

Employment



Full-time employment showed continued strength, jumping by 68,000 in October. For the first 10 months of 2006, full-time employment increased by 1.9% or 259,000 workers.

Full-time growth for youth was strong in October (+36,000), with one-third of the gains coming from Alberta.

Nationally, the unemployment rate for adult women set a record low, dropping to 4.9%, while for adult men it edged down to 5.4%.

The western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan continued to outpace the rest of the country in employment growth so far this year. In Alberta alone, employment for the month increased by 23,000 in October, while the unemployment rate hit a three-decade low of 3.0%.

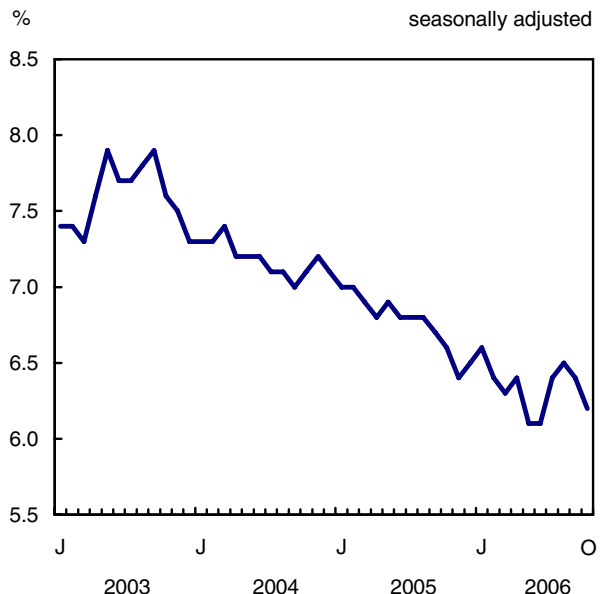
Manufacturing continued its downward trend in October. So far in 2006, there are 83,000 fewer factory

workers across Canada, with Central Canada being particularly hard hit.

In October, there were also losses in professional, scientific and technical services and agriculture; however, these declines were more than offset by increases in several industries including education; construction; business, building and other support services; as well as public administration.

Construction employment increased by 21,000 in October — with two-thirds of the growth coming from Alberta. Since the beginning of 2006, the national level of employment in the industry has remained relatively flat, following two years of rapid growth.

Unemployment rate



More Alberta youths working

Following four months of weakness, youth employment jumped by 34,000 in October, all in full time. Almost half of the employment growth came from Alberta, pushing the youth employment rate up 2.9 percentage points to 67.5%, the highest rate in the country.

Adult women continued to add to full-time employment in October, outpacing the rate of job growth for both adult men and youth so far this year.

No rest for the West

Alberta's unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 3.0% in October, the lowest in 30 years, driven by strong gains in employment (+23,000). The unemployment rate for adult men plummeted to 1.8%. The last time it was lower was in July 1976 at 1.5%. So far in 2006, 102,000 workers (+5.7%) have been added to the Alberta labour market, accounting for 39.2% of the growth in Canada's employment.

In October, Alberta's gains came from construction, educational services and natural resources. Over the first 10 months of 2006, employment in natural resources increased 15.6%, while construction rose by 14.3%.

British Columbia added 13,000 more workers in October, bringing total gains since the start of the year to 47,000 or 2.2%. The unemployment rate remains among the lowest in the country at 4.6%. Increases over the first 10 months of 2006 occurred in a number of industries, including business, building and other support services, health care and social assistance, and educational services.

Employment in Saskatchewan (+3,000) continued to increase in October. Since the start of the year, 21,000 workers (+4.3%) have been added, mostly in trade, accommodation and food services, and construction. This rate of growth is second only to Alberta. The unemployment rate declined 0.4 percentage points to 3.9%, a rate not seen since July 1981.

In the Atlantic region, New Brunswick's employment increased by 3,000 in October, regaining some of the losses from the previous four months. So far in 2006, employment has declined 0.7%, with weaknesses in trade, health and social assistance, as well as educational services.

Although there was little increase in October, Newfoundland and Labrador's employment has grown 4.0% (+9,000) since the start of 2006. Health care and social assistance, educational services, as well as natural resources were all strong contributors to this year's growth.

Manufacturing woes continue in Central Canada

Manufacturing employment continued its downward trend in October (-15,000) with the lion's share of the

losses in Ontario and Quebec. Over the first 10 months of 2006, losses have totaled 83,000 or down 3.8% across Canada.

In Ontario, despite losses in manufacturing (-18,000), overall employment was little changed in October. Employment gains in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, as well as educational services made up for the losses sustained in the manufacturing industry. The unemployment rate declined to 6.4% in October, the result of fewer people looking for work.

In Quebec, public administration as well as business, building and other support services all gained more workers for the month, which offset the drop in manufacturing (-8,000). In October, the unemployment rate edged down to a 30-year low of 7.7%.

Employment growth in both Quebec and Ontario is 0.8% so far in 2006, only half the national rate.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064, 282-0069 to 282-0099.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

Available at 7:00 a.m. online under *The Daily* module of our website.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XIE, free) is now available online for the week ending October 14. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free internet publications*, choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is also available.

Data tables are also now available online. From the *By Subject* module of our website choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on December 1.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 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 Jane Lin (613-951-9691), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	September 2006	October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,265.5	26,298.9	33.4	370.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,635.9	17,641.2	5.3	218.0	0.0	1.3
Employment	16,505.0	16,555.5	50.5	287.6	0.3	1.8
Full-time	13,549.9	13,617.5	67.6	336.2	0.5	2.5
Part-time	2,955.1	2,938.0	-17.1	-48.5	-0.6	-1.6
Unemployment	1,131.0	1,085.7	-45.3	-69.6	-4.0	-6.0
Participation rate	67.1	67.1	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.2	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	63.0	0.2	0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	17.9	17.7	-0.2	-0.7	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,328.2	4,332.1	3.9	36.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	2,865.3	2,871.5	6.2	33.5	0.2	1.2
Employment	2,513.1	2,547.4	34.3	51.2	1.4	2.1
Full-time	1,422.7	1,458.9	36.2	84.8	2.5	6.2
Part-time	1,090.4	1,088.5	-1.9	-33.7	-0.2	-3.0
Unemployment	352.2	324.1	-28.1	-17.6	-8.0	-5.2
Participation rate	66.2	66.3	0.1	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	11.3	-1.0	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	58.8	0.7	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	43.4	42.7	-0.7	-2.3	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,713.9	10,728.7	14.8	166.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,898.8	7,889.9	-8.9	61.6	-0.1	0.8
Employment	7,460.6	7,466.4	5.8	73.9	0.1	1.0
Full-time	6,979.5	6,991.2	11.7	83.0	0.2	1.2
Part-time	481.1	475.2	-5.9	-9.1	-1.2	-1.9
Unemployment	438.2	423.6	-14.6	-12.2	-3.3	-2.8
Participation rate	73.7	73.5	-0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.4	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.6	69.6	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.4	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,223.4	11,238.1	14.7	167.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,871.8	6,879.8	8.0	122.9	0.1	1.8
Employment	6,531.3	6,541.8	10.5	162.7	0.2	2.6
Full-time	5,147.7	5,167.4	19.7	168.4	0.4	3.4
Part-time	1,383.6	1,374.4	-9.2	-5.6	-0.7	-0.4
Unemployment	340.6	338.0	-2.6	-39.8	-0.8	-10.5
Participation rate	61.2	61.2	0.0	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.2	0.0	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	21.2	21.0	-0.2	-0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹)

	September 2006	October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,013.2	14,087.6	74.4	369.6	0.5	2.7
Self-employed	2,491.8	2,467.9	-23.9	-82.0	-1.0	-3.2
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,190.3	3,222.4	32.1	80.4	1.0	2.6
Private	10,822.9	10,865.2	42.3	289.2	0.4	2.7
All industries	16,505.0	16,555.5	50.5	287.6	0.3	1.8
Goods-producing sector	3,967.6	3,977.0	9.4	-17.2	0.2	-0.4
Agriculture	348.7	339.0	-9.7	-13.3	-2.8	-3.8
Natural resources	333.4	341.5	8.1	26.3	2.4	8.3
Utilities	121.6	127.1	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.5
Construction	1,058.5	1,079.2	20.7	43.5	2.0	4.2
Manufacturing	2,105.4	2,090.2	-15.2	-79.1	-0.7	-3.6
Service-producing sector	12,537.4	12,578.5	41.1	304.9	0.3	2.5
Trade	2,637.0	2,629.1	-7.9	40.2	-0.3	1.6
Transportation and warehousing	793.4	800.5	7.1	-2.2	0.9	-0.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,042.3	1,055.7	13.4	66.4	1.3	6.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,101.9	1,084.1	-17.8	6.2	-1.6	0.6
Business, building and other support services	697.5	712.9	15.4	48.0	2.2	7.2
Educational services	1,150.4	1,174.1	23.7	43.6	2.1	3.9
Health care and social assistance	1,802.6	1,803.0	0.4	45.8	0.0	2.6
Information, culture and recreation	752.2	748.3	-3.9	7.4	-0.5	1.0
Accommodation and food services	1,028.7	1,035.0	6.3	34.2	0.6	3.4
Other services	703.6	696.4	-7.2	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1
Public administration	827.7	839.3	11.6	15.6	1.4	1.9

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2006	October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	427.2	426.9	-0.3	-2.4	-0.1	-0.6
Labour force	253.1	255.6	2.5	3.0	1.0	1.2
Employment	217.4	219.4	2.0	5.2	0.9	2.4
Full-time	185.8	186.6	0.8	3.2	0.4	1.7
Part-time	31.5	32.8	1.3	2.0	4.1	6.5
Unemployment	35.7	36.2	0.5	-2.2	1.4	-5.7
Participation rate	59.2	59.9	0.7	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	14.2	0.1	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	50.9	51.4	0.5	1.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	112.5	112.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	76.8	76.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7
Employment	68.5	67.8	-0.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.6
Full-time	57.4	56.8	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.4
Part-time	11.1	11.0	-0.1	0.4	-0.9	3.8
Unemployment	8.3	8.5	0.2	-0.1	2.4	-1.2
Participation rate	68.3	67.8	-0.5	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.1	0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	60.3	-0.6	-0.7	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	763.1	763.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2
Labour force	476.3	480.2	3.9	-4.7	0.8	-1.0
Employment	439.4	441.0	1.6	-2.1	0.4	-0.5
Full-time	358.7	358.2	-0.5	-2.2	-0.1	-0.6
Part-time	80.7	82.8	2.1	0.1	2.6	0.1
Unemployment	36.9	39.2	2.3	-2.6	6.2	-6.2
Participation rate	62.4	62.9	0.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	8.2	0.5	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.6	57.8	0.2	-0.4	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	611.2	611.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	383.7	383.8	0.1	-6.1	0.0	-1.6
Employment	349.6	352.7	3.1	5.4	0.9	1.6
Full-time	294.7	297.9	3.2	7.2	1.1	2.5
Part-time	54.9	54.8	-0.1	-1.8	-0.2	-3.2
Unemployment	34.1	31.1	-3.0	-11.5	-8.8	-27.0
Participation rate	62.8	62.8	0.0	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.1	-0.8	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.7	0.5	0.9	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,266.6	6,272.6	6.0	68.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,107.8	4,101.7	-6.1	18.2	-0.1	0.4
Employment	3,777.3	3,784.5	7.2	40.8	0.2	1.1
Full-time	3,088.5	3,115.0	26.5	58.1	0.9	1.9
Part-time	688.7	669.4	-19.3	-17.4	-2.8	-2.5
Unemployment	330.6	317.2	-13.4	-22.6	-4.1	-6.7
Participation rate	65.6	65.4	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.7	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.3	0.0	0.0	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2006	October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006	September to October 2006	October 2005 to October 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,259.9	10,270.7	10.8	141.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	6,943.6	6,926.9	-16.7	37.4	-0.2	0.5
Employment	6,487.3	6,485.5	-1.8	35.6	0.0	0.6
Full-time	5,329.8	5,346.6	16.8	42.8	0.3	0.8
Part-time	1,157.5	1,138.9	-18.6	-7.2	-1.6	-0.6
Unemployment	456.3	441.4	-14.9	1.8	-3.3	0.4
Participation rate	67.7	67.4	-0.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	6.4	-0.2	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.1	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	892.9	893.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.3
Labour force	615.2	613.8	-1.4	6.1	-0.2	1.0
Employment	588.2	588.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	1.3
Full-time	471.9	468.5	-3.4	2.9	-0.7	0.6
Part-time	116.3	119.8	3.5	4.9	3.0	4.3
Unemployment	27.0	25.5	-1.5	-1.7	-5.6	-6.3
Participation rate	68.9	68.7	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	65.9	65.9	0.0	0.7	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	746.1	746.1	0.0	-2.7	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	519.4	520.6	1.2	15.4	0.2	3.0
Employment	497.3	500.3	3.0	21.5	0.6	4.5
Full-time	408.8	406.9	-1.9	23.5	-0.5	6.1
Part-time	88.5	93.4	4.9	-1.9	5.5	-2.0
Unemployment	22.1	20.3	-1.8	-6.2	-8.1	-23.4
Participation rate	69.6	69.8	0.2	2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	3.9	-0.4	-1.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	67.1	0.4	3.2	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,662.0	2,673.9	11.9	99.8	0.4	3.9
Labour force	1,948.2	1,960.6	12.4	92.0	0.6	4.9
Employment	1,879.5	1,902.1	22.6	108.6	1.2	6.1
Full-time	1,582.8	1,614.3	31.5	135.6	2.0	9.2
Part-time	296.7	287.8	-8.9	-27.0	-3.0	-8.6
Unemployment	68.8	58.5	-10.3	-16.6	-15.0	-22.1
Participation rate	73.2	73.3	0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.5	3.0	-0.5	-1.0	...	...
Employment rate	70.6	71.1	0.5	1.4	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,524.0	3,528.9	4.9	61.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,311.8	2,321.7	9.9	57.3	0.4	2.5
Employment	2,200.7	2,214.0	13.3	65.3	0.6	3.0
Full-time	1,771.2	1,766.5	-4.7	65.2	-0.3	3.8
Part-time	429.5	447.5	18.0	0.1	4.2	0.0
Unemployment	111.1	107.7	-3.4	-8.0	-3.1	-6.9
Participation rate	65.6	65.8	0.2	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.8	4.6	-0.2	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	62.4	62.7	0.3	0.7	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.



Travel Activities and Motivation Survey 2006

Patterns of vacation travel have undergone a major shift during the past six years, according to new data from the Travel Activities and Motivation Survey. The survey collects information on travel habits and motivators, and participation in recreational activities.

The biggest change occurred in the proportion of adults who reported taking vacations to overseas nations in the two years prior to the survey, which was conducted between January and June this year.

In 1999, when the survey was last conducted, only 19.5% of the adult population reported that they had taken a vacation to a country other than the United States. By 2006, this proportion had jumped to 27.5%.

Proportions rose in all major destinations of travel. Just over one-third (35.5%) reported that they took a vacation to the United States, up from 29.0% in 1999. Overall, 41.3% took a vacation to parts of Canada other than the province they lived in, up from 36.3%. Within province of residence was cited by 59.2% of adults as a vacation destination, up from 48.4%.

In all, slightly more than 18 million people, or 74.4% of the adult population, reported traveling for overnight pleasure or vacation purposes in the two years prior to the survey. This was up slightly from 72.6% in 1999.

Younger adults and those living in households with above average incomes reported higher incidences of overnight vacation travel than their older counterparts or those in lower income households.

Overall, 80.3% of adults aged 18 to 34 reported overnight vacation travel, compared with 66.1% among those aged 55 and older. Only 58.8% of respondents living in low-income households did so, compared with 87.8% living in high-income households.

Adults born in Canada tended to be slightly more likely to report taking overnight vacations than those

born outside of Canada. However, those born outside Canada were almost twice as likely to report taking international vacations than their Canadian born counterparts.

Approximately 6 out of every 10 adults who had taken an overnight vacation indicated that the decision about their destination was very or extremely important, rating it at least as important as deciding how much to spend on a car or house.

Respondents were asked to indicate what other conditions were important in choosing a destination for an out-of-town vacation. Most frequently cited was "feeling safe at the destination," which perhaps reflects international developments during recent years.

The survey also asked vacationing respondents to report the benefits they sought from vacation travel. At the top of the list were getting a break from the day-to-day environment, and relaxing and relieving stress.

Note: The survey was conducted by Statistics Canada with the cooperation and support of eight provincial and territorial ministries and agencies responsible for tourism, as well as the Canadian Tourism Commission, Parks Canada, Canadian Heritage and the Atlantic Tourism Partnership. It asked adults aged 18 and older in all provinces about their travel habits during the previous two years.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4439.

Data from the 2006 Travel Activities and Motivation Survey are now available.

For more information on related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-461-9050; 613-951-3321; fax: 613-951-4527; ssd@statcan.ca), Special Surveys Division. □

Proportion of population reporting at least one overnight, out-of-town vacation in the past two years

	At least one out-of-town, overnight vacation				
	All locations	In province of residence	To other parts of Canada	To United States	To countries other than United States
	%				
1999					
Total, 18+	72.6	48.4	36.3	29.0	19.5
2006					
Total, 18+	74.4	59.2	41.3	35.5	27.5
18 to 34	80.3	65.2	44.2	36.4	28.8
35 to 54	76.4	62.2	41.7	35.8	28.7
55+	66.1	49.5	37.9	34.2	24.7
Male	74.0	59.3	41.1	35.6	26.8
Female	74.8	59.2	41.4	35.3	28.2
Less than \$40,000	58.8	45.2	30.1	20.1	15.2
\$40,000 to \$80,000	78.4	63.3	41.0	33.9	25.4
Greater than \$80,000	87.8	70.9	53.5	52.7	42.0
Born in Canada	75.7	62.4	43.0	35.2	23.5
Born outside Canada	69.7	47.5	35.0	36.7	42.3

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending October 28, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending October 28 totaled 274 055 metric tonnes, down 13.2% from 315 876 tonnes a week earlier and down 12.8% from 314 382 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of October 28 was 13 046 538 tonnes, up 2.4% from 12 735 947 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

September 2006

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for September. Data are available upon request only.

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products

July 2006

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The July 2006 issue of *The Supply and Disposition of Refined Petroleum Products in Canada*, Vol. 61, no. 7 (45-004-XIE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

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