



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, September 8, 2006**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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Employment was little changed for the third consecutive month in August, marking the longest stretch without gains since the end of 2001. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.5%, still among the lowest in 30 years.	
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## Releases

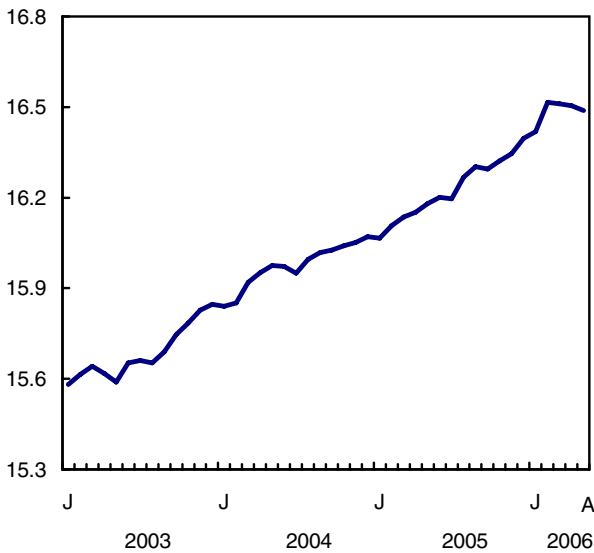
### Labour Force Survey

August 2006

Employment was little changed for the third consecutive month in August, marking the longest stretch without gains since the end of 2001. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 6.5%, still among the lowest in 30 years.

#### Employment

Millions Seasonally adjusted



The pause in employment growth over the last three months follows a period of very strong gains. So far this year, employment is up 194,000 (+1.2%), due entirely to increases in full time.

In August, full-time work jumped 47,000, but was more than offset by losses in part time (-63,000), especially for adult women and youth aged 15 to 24 years. Employment gains among adult women so far this year (+2.1%) have exceeded that for adult men (+0.6%).

The goods-producing industries have continued to be affected by waning foreign demand. Manufacturing employment declined in August, bringing losses to 87,000 since the beginning of 2006.

The service-producing side of the economy has fared much better in recent months. However, in August there were losses in education, and public

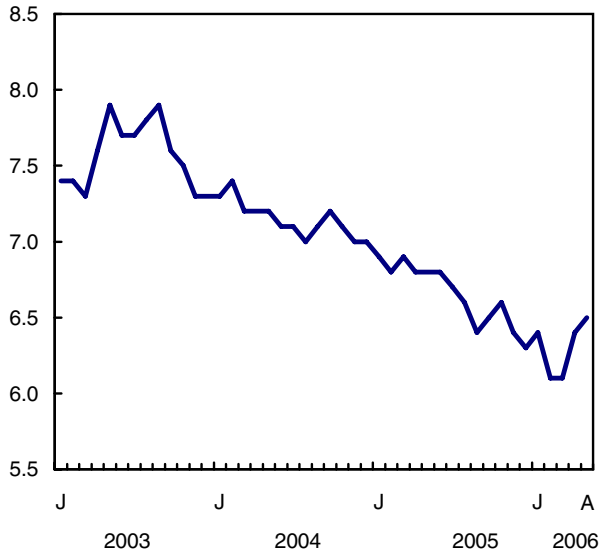
administration. Only professional, scientific and technical services posted a large employment increase.

Average hourly wages increased 3.7% from August of last year, remaining above the most recent year-over-year gain of 2.4% in the Consumer Price Index. Hourly earnings in Alberta were up 8.3% over the previous 12 months.

When adjusted for comparability to US definitions, employment growth in Canada paralleled that of the United States over the first eight months of the year (+1.3%). The unemployment rate also declined by a similar amount during this period.

#### Unemployment rate

% Seasonally adjusted



#### Employment in goods-producing industries weakens

Manufacturing has been shedding workers since 2002, with August marking the lowest level of employment for this industry since March 1998. Since the start of 2006, manufacturing declines have been widespread, with the largest decreases in food and motor vehicle and parts manufacturing.

While manufacturing losses have affected men and women equally, women have fared better with the expansion of the service sector so far this year. The latest gross domestic product estimates for the

second quarter of 2006 indicate continued strength in the service industries and weakening in the goods industries.

Employment in educational services declined by 20,000 in August, mainly in primary and secondary schools. The trend since the start of the year has been flat, after showing strong growth in 2005.

Employment also fell in public administration in August (-21,000), offsetting an increase of similar magnitude in the previous month. Part of the decline may be attributed to the winding down of Census 2006 activities. The industry has been keeping pace with overall employment since 2003.

Professional, scientific and technical services posted a large increase in employment for August (+19,000), with more workers added in architectural, engineering and design services. Despite August's growth, this industry has remained virtually flat since the start of 2006.

### Alberta responsible for hefty share of country's employment gains

Alberta has been responsible for 78,000 or 40% of all employment added in Canada since the start of 2006, eclipsing even Ontario's gain (+68,000 and 35%) during the first eight months of the year. This share is considerable, especially coming from a province that accounts for only 10% of the country's working-age population.

In August, employment edged up in Alberta (+8,000), but an increase in the number of people searching for work boosted the unemployment rate to 4.2%, up 0.6 percentage points from July.

Although employment was little changed in Ontario for August, so far this year, its 1.1% gain closely follows the national rate of growth. In comparison, Quebec's employment growth has been much slower over the first eight months of the year (+0.3%). Setbacks in manufacturing have hindered employment growth in both provinces, although for Ontario, strong gains in the service sector have more than counterbalanced the declines.

A large jump in full-time employment in Newfoundland and Labrador pushed the employment rate to a near-record high of 50.5% in August. The gains were spread across several industries.

New Brunswick posted an employment decline of 5,000 in August, bringing employment to about the same level as 12 months ago.

### Self-employment rallies

Following large declines early in the year, self-employment rebounded in August (+27,000),

mainly due to gains in construction, trade, as well as business, building and other support services.

### Students have best August in three summers

Older students (aged 20 to 24) experienced their best August for summer employment in three years. Their employment rate was 72.0%, up 2.6 percentage points from the previous year. Among those who were employed, nearly 70% had full-time work. Their unemployment rate was a low 5.5%, compared to 6.6% in the same month of last year.

Teens 17 to 19 years of age also fared well this August with 62.7% employed — the highest rate in three years. About half of these working teens were employed full time.

For the summer as a whole (average of May to August), students aged 17 to 19 had the largest employment increase from the previous summer. Their employment rate increase of 2.3 percentage points was nearly twice that for students in their early twenties.

**Note:** From May to August, the Labour Force Survey collects labour market information about young people aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March and intend to return to school in the fall. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, comparisons can only be made on a year-over-year basis.

**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.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XIE, free) is available today for the week ending 19 August. From the *Publications* page of our website under *Free Internet publications* choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The 2005 *Labour Force Historical Review on CD-ROM* (71F0004XCB, \$209) is also available.

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

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

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090 or toll-free 1-866-873-8788; [labour@statcan.ca](mailto: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 Jane Lin (613-951-9691), Labour Statistics Division. □

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	July 2006	August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Both sexes 15+</b>						
Population	26,196.9	26,232.5	35.6	373.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,641.5	17,629.7	-11.8	250.9	-0.1	1.4
Employment	16,504.8	16,488.8	-16.0	287.7	-0.1	1.8
Full-time	13,518.5	13,565.1	46.6	320.7	0.3	2.4
Part-time	2,986.3	2,923.7	-62.6	-33.0	-2.1	-1.1
Unemployment	1,136.7	1,140.9	4.2	-36.8	0.4	-3.1
Participation rate	67.3	67.2	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	6.5	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	62.9	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	18.1	17.7	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
<b>Youths 15 to 24</b>						
Population	4,320.9	4,324.6	3.7	38.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	2,871.0	2,876.8	5.8	59.8	0.2	2.1
Employment	2,529.5	2,523.6	-5.9	50.9	-0.2	2.1
Full-time	1,416.6	1,435.0	18.4	54.0	1.3	3.9
Part-time	1,112.8	1,088.7	-24.1	-2.9	-2.2	-0.3
Unemployment	341.6	353.1	11.5	8.7	3.4	2.5
Participation rate	66.4	66.5	0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	12.3	0.4	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.4	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	44.0	43.1	-0.9	-1.0	...	...
<b>Men 25+</b>						
Population	10,683.3	10,699.1	15.8	167.3	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,877.0	7,872.2	-4.8	53.8	-0.1	0.7
Employment	7,455.9	7,455.7	-0.2	83.0	0.0	1.1
Full-time	6,981.5	6,972.6	-8.9	65.9	-0.1	1.0
Part-time	474.4	483.1	8.7	17.1	1.8	3.7
Unemployment	421.2	416.5	-4.7	-29.2	-1.1	-6.6
Participation rate	73.7	73.6	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.3	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	69.8	69.7	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.5	0.1	0.2	...	...
<b>Women 25+</b>						
Population	11,192.6	11,208.8	16.2	167.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,893.4	6,880.7	-12.7	137.4	-0.2	2.0
Employment	6,519.4	6,509.5	-9.9	153.7	-0.2	2.4
Full-time	5,120.4	5,157.6	37.2	200.9	0.7	4.1
Part-time	1,399.0	1,351.9	-47.1	-47.2	-3.4	-3.4
Unemployment	374.0	371.2	-2.8	-16.4	-0.7	-4.2
Participation rate	61.6	61.4	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.4	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.1	-0.1	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	21.5	20.8	-0.7	-1.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087

**Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)**

	July 2006	August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>						
Employees	14,048.0	14,004.8	-43.2	298.3	-0.3	2.2
Self-employed	2,456.8	2,484.0	27.2	-10.6	1.1	-0.4
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,211.5	3,186.9	-24.6	50.6	-0.8	1.6
Private	10,836.5	10,817.8	-18.7	247.6	-0.2	2.3
<b>All industries</b>	16,504.8	16,488.8	-16.0	287.7	-0.1	1.8
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	3,967.8	3,949.9	-17.9	-54.9	-0.5	-1.4
Agriculture	345.0	346.2	1.2	-6.8	0.3	-1.9
Natural resources	325.9	328.5	2.6	20.1	0.8	6.5
Utilities	125.6	124.0	-1.6	-6.0	-1.3	-4.6
Construction	1,073.9	1,065.0	-8.9	33.9	-0.8	3.3
Manufacturing	2,097.4	2,086.1	-11.3	-96.1	-0.5	-4.4
<b>Service-producing sector</b>	12,536.9	12,538.9	2.0	342.5	0.0	2.8
Trade	2,630.3	2,634.3	4.0	58.4	0.2	2.3
Transportation and warehousing	786.8	794.5	7.7	-18.6	1.0	-2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,044.8	1,034.7	-10.1	42.1	-1.0	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,080.7	1,099.5	18.8	51.8	1.7	4.9
Business, building and other support services	689.7	700.3	10.6	23.9	1.5	3.5
Educational services	1,167.1	1,147.6	-19.5	37.6	-1.7	3.4
Health care and social assistance	1,811.3	1,802.5	-8.8	57.0	-0.5	3.3
Information, culture and recreation	750.0	757.6	7.6	32.3	1.0	4.5
Accommodation and food services	1,014.3	1,020.3	6.0	23.8	0.6	2.4
Other services	702.6	709.2	6.6	32.5	0.9	4.8
Public administration	859.5	838.4	-21.1	1.8	-2.5	0.2

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	July 2006	August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>						
Population	427.4	427.3	-0.1	-2.0	0.0	-0.5
Labour force	248.7	254.1	5.4	0.0	2.2	0.0
Employment	212.5	215.7	3.2	3.9	1.5	1.8
Full-time	178.6	188.5	9.9	6.4	5.5	3.5
Part-time	34.0	27.2	-6.8	-2.5	-20.0	-8.4
Unemployment	36.2	38.4	2.2	-3.9	6.1	-9.2
Participation rate	58.2	59.5	1.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.6	15.1	0.5	-1.5	...	...
Employment rate	49.7	50.5	0.8	1.2	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>						
Population	112.4	112.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	76.6	76.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7
Employment	67.9	68.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Full-time	58.2	57.8	-0.4	1.6	-0.7	2.8
Part-time	9.7	10.6	0.9	-0.9	9.3	-7.8
Unemployment	8.6	8.4	-0.2	-0.2	-2.3	-2.3
Participation rate	68.1	68.3	0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.9	-0.3	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	60.9	0.5	0.3	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>						
Population	762.7	763.1	0.4	1.9	0.1	0.2
Labour force	477.4	477.2	-0.2	-2.8	0.0	-0.6
Employment	437.7	437.1	-0.6	-6.9	-0.1	-1.6
Full-time	354.9	356.3	1.4	-3.5	0.4	-1.0
Part-time	82.8	80.8	-2.0	-3.4	-2.4	-4.0
Unemployment	39.7	40.0	0.3	4.0	0.8	11.1
Participation rate	62.6	62.5	-0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.4	0.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.3	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>						
Population	611.4	611.3	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1
Labour force	390.3	385.2	-5.1	-1.5	-1.3	-0.4
Employment	355.5	350.2	-5.3	1.1	-1.5	0.3
Full-time	299.4	294.6	-4.8	2.7	-1.6	0.9
Part-time	56.1	55.7	-0.4	-1.4	-0.7	-2.5
Unemployment	34.8	35.0	0.2	-2.6	0.6	-6.9
Participation rate	63.8	63.0	-0.8	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.1	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	57.3	-0.8	0.1	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>						
Population	6,254.0	6,260.5	6.5	68.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	4,105.3	4,091.4	-13.9	14.7	-0.3	0.4
Employment	3,772.2	3,766.4	-5.8	29.2	-0.2	0.8
Full-time	3,070.3	3,089.8	19.5	40.5	0.6	1.3
Part-time	701.8	676.6	-25.2	-11.3	-3.6	-1.6
Unemployment	333.2	325.0	-8.2	-14.6	-2.5	-4.3
Participation rate	65.6	65.4	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	7.9	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.3	60.2	-0.1	-0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087

Labour force characteristics by province

	July 2006	August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006	July to August 2006	August 2005 to August 2006
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
<b>Ontario</b>						
Population	10,235.6	10,248.4	12.8	150.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	6,969.0	6,947.8	-21.2	85.5	-0.3	1.2
Employment	6,516.4	6,501.2	-15.2	95.8	-0.2	1.5
Full-time	5,371.9	5,363.8	-8.1	84.0	-0.2	1.6
Part-time	1,144.5	1,137.3	-7.2	11.7	-0.6	1.0
Unemployment	452.6	446.6	-6.0	-10.3	-1.3	-2.3
Participation rate	68.1	67.8	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.4	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	63.4	-0.3	0.0	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>						
Population	892.6	892.9	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	614.9	616.0	1.1	7.9	0.2	1.3
Employment	586.0	588.4	2.4	8.2	0.4	1.4
Full-time	469.7	470.2	0.5	3.6	0.1	0.8
Part-time	116.3	118.2	1.9	4.6	1.6	4.0
Unemployment	28.9	27.6	-1.3	-0.3	-4.5	-1.1
Participation rate	68.9	69.0	0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.5	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	65.9	0.2	0.7	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>						
Population	745.9	746.1	0.2	-2.7	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	514.8	518.1	3.3	9.6	0.6	1.9
Employment	490.8	490.3	-0.5	8.5	-0.1	1.8
Full-time	402.1	405.9	3.8	16.5	0.9	4.2
Part-time	88.8	84.4	-4.4	-8.0	-5.0	-8.7
Unemployment	24.0	27.8	3.8	1.1	15.8	4.1
Participation rate	69.0	69.4	0.4	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.4	0.7	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	65.8	65.7	-0.1	1.4	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>						
Population	2,641.3	2,651.4	10.1	89.3	0.4	3.5
Labour force	1,940.5	1,959.0	18.5	99.5	1.0	5.4
Employment	1,870.0	1,877.7	7.7	90.7	0.4	5.1
Full-time	1,566.9	1,577.6	10.7	97.3	0.7	6.6
Part-time	303.1	300.1	-3.0	-6.6	-1.0	-2.2
Unemployment	70.4	81.3	10.9	8.8	15.5	12.1
Participation rate	73.5	73.9	0.4	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	4.2	0.6	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	70.8	70.8	0.0	1.1	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>						
Population	3,513.7	3,519.2	5.5	63.2	0.2	1.8
Labour force	2,303.9	2,304.1	0.2	37.5	0.0	1.7
Employment	2,195.6	2,193.4	-2.2	56.4	-0.1	2.6
Full-time	1,746.8	1,760.6	13.8	71.4	0.8	4.2
Part-time	448.8	432.8	-16.0	-15.0	-3.6	-3.3
Unemployment	108.3	110.8	2.5	-18.9	2.3	-14.6
Participation rate	65.6	65.5	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.8	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	62.3	-0.2	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087



## Production of eggs and poultry

July 2006 (preliminary)

Egg production was estimated at 49.9 million dozen in July, down 0.3% from July 2005.

Poultry meat production reached 97.5 million kilograms in July, up 1.6% from July 2005.

**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)), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

## Natural gas transportation and distribution

February 2006

Data on natural gas transportation and distribution are now available for February.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2149.**

For more information, to order data, 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; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Functional foods and nutraceuticals

2005

Data on product types, distribution, exports and sales of functional foods and nutraceuticals are now available for 2005. Other selected data about firms with activities related to these products are also available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5038.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the analyst (613-951-6617; [sieid@statcan.ca](mailto:sieid@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■



## New products

**Building Permits**, July 2006, Vol. 50, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 64-001-XIE**  
(free).

**Labour Force Information**, week ending  
August 19, 2006  
**Catalogue number 71-001-XIE**  
(free).

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

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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
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