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Releases

Labour Force Survey

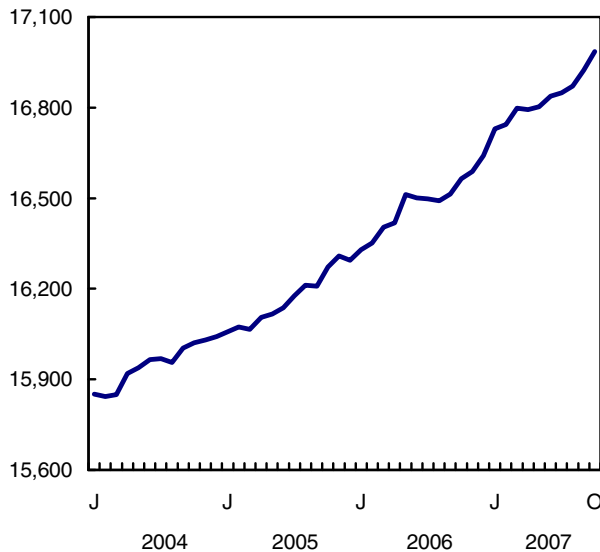
October 2007

Employment continued to rise in October, jumping an estimated 63,000, split between full and part time. At the same time, the unemployment rate fell to a 33-year low of 5.8%, down 0.1 of a percentage point from September.

Employment has increased 2.1% (+346,000) so far in 2007, the strongest January-to-October growth in the past five years. October's employment rate reached an all-time high of 63.7%.

Employment

Thousands



In October, women aged 25 and over posted a record employment rate (59.4%), along with the lowest unemployment rate (4.3%) in over 30 years.

Workers aged 55 and over accounted for the majority of the employment gain in October. With these gains, the proportion of persons aged 55 and over who were employed reached its highest level, at 32.2%. Employment for older workers has risen 6.9% since the start of 2007, in contrast to 1.2% for those aged 25 to 54.

For the second consecutive month, more than half the increase in employment occurred in Ontario. In October, employment increased 32,000 in this province, while the unemployment rate declined to 6.0%.

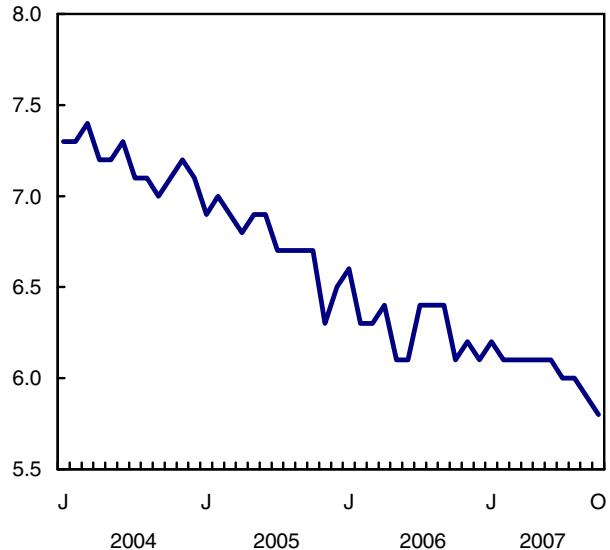
At the national level, October's employment increase was in the service sector, most notably in health care and social assistance, "other services", and public administration. However, this strength was tempered by losses in business, building and other support services, as well as accommodation and food services.

Spurred on by the gains in health care and public administration, employment growth in October was concentrated among public sector employees. With stronger growth in recent months, employment in the public sector has increased 5.6% so far in 2007.

Wage pressure continued to build in October, with the year-over-year increase in average hourly wages estimated at 4.1%, still well above the most recent year-over-year Consumer Price Index increase of 2.5%. October marks the third consecutive month with a year-over-year increase in employee wages above 4%.

Unemployment rate

%



Employment growth continues to be driven by service sector

In October, service sector employment grew by 66,000, boosting its growth in the last 12 months to 3.2%. According to the most recent statistics, the gross domestic product of the service sector grew 3.2%

in 12 months, compared with a growth rate of 0.8% for the goods-producing sector.

Of all industries, health care and social assistance posted the strongest estimated employment growth in October (+29,000). There was also an increase in "other services" (+24,000), an industry that covers a variety of activities, such as dry cleaning and laundry services, electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance, as well as grant-making and giving services. As well, public administration added an estimated 20,000 workers in October, all in Ontario.

In contrast to the growth in the service sector, there has been overall weakness in the goods-producing industries, where employment has edged down 0.5% since the start of the year. So far in 2007, significant losses in manufacturing have been almost completely offset by robust gains in construction and utilities. In October, utilities was the only industry in the goods-producing sector to show signs of strength. Utilities include electric power generation, transmission and distribution, natural gas distribution, and water supply and sewage systems.

Back-to-back gains in Ontario

After slow growth throughout most of 2007, employment grew strongly in Ontario for the second consecutive month, up 32,000 in October, mainly in part time. So far in 2007, employment in Ontario has risen an estimated 1.7%, still below the national average of 2.1%.

October's employment growth in Ontario was mainly in public administration and "other services". The growth in public administration was due, in part, to the provincial election, which coincided with the Labour Force Survey reference week.

Quebec's unemployment rate in October remained at 6.9%, the lowest level in 33 years. So far in 2007, employment has grown 2.2%, spurred on by gains in construction, accommodation and food services, and "other services". These gains have pushed the employment rate up, bringing it to a new record high of 61.2% in October.

Strong labour market across the West

In Manitoba, employment grew 0.6% (+3,600) in October, bringing the increase since the start of 2007 to 2.5%. In October, Manitoba's employment rate reached an all-time high of 66.8%. The province also had the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada (4.0%).

Although employment in British Columbia showed little change in October, it has grown 2.4% since the start of 2007, mainly due to strong growth in trade. In October,

the unemployment rate in the province stood at 4.4%, among the lowest rates in Canada.

Alberta's employment was little changed in October. However, the province continued to have the lowest unemployment rate in the country, at 3.4%, as well as Canada's highest employment rate (71.5%).

In Nova Scotia, October's employment increase (+5,300) was mainly attributable to full-time work. For the first 10 months of 2007, employment has grown mainly in information, culture and recreation, in health care and social assistance, and in professional, scientific and technical services.

Older workers lead the way

Employment increased by 32,000 among people 55 and over, with the gains distributed equally between men and women. So far in 2007, employment among this group has grown 6.9%, a much faster pace than that for core-age workers 25 to 54 years of age (+1.2%).

The participation rate in October for Canadians aged 55 and over reached an all-time high of 33.8%. This was due in large part to older women, who in October had their highest employment and participation rates in at least three decades.

Employment for men and women in the core-age group increased by an estimated 24,000 in October. Since the beginning of 2007, 70% of the employment increase for this group has been attributed to women. These gains have brought the unemployment rate for these women down to 4.2% in October, more than one percentage point below that of men (5.4%).

Note: The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, as well as how to use standard errors to assess this variability, consult the "Data quality" section of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free).

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-XWE, free), is now available online for the week ending October 13. 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, 2006*

(71F0004XCB, \$209), is now available. See *How to order products*.

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 7.

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 Jeannine Usalcas (613-951-4720), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	September 2007	October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	26,631.8	26,663.2	31.4	364.3	0.1	1.4
Labour force	17,976.7	18,029.2	52.5	380.5	0.3	2.2
Employment	16,923.0	16,986.0	63.0	421.6	0.4	2.5
Full-time	13,863.2	13,898.7	35.5	277.2	0.3	2.0
Part-time	3,059.9	3,087.4	27.5	144.5	0.9	4.9
Unemployment	1,053.6	1,043.1	-10.5	-41.2	-1.0	-3.8
Participation rate	67.5	67.6	0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.8	-0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.7	0.2	0.7	...	...
Part-time rate	18.1	18.2	0.1	0.4	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,359.8	4,363.1	3.3	31.0	0.1	0.7
Labour force	2,907.0	2,912.9	5.9	40.7	0.2	1.4
Employment	2,582.5	2,589.1	6.6	40.2	0.3	1.6
Full-time	1,426.2	1,422.8	-3.4	-35.4	-0.2	-2.4
Part-time	1,156.3	1,166.3	10.0	75.6	0.9	6.9
Unemployment	324.5	323.9	-0.6	0.6	-0.2	0.2
Participation rate	66.7	66.8	0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	11.1	-0.1	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	59.3	0.1	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	44.8	45.0	0.2	2.2	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	10,880.2	10,894.1	13.9	165.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	8,000.8	8,041.1	40.3	147.8	0.5	1.9
Employment	7,603.8	7,624.6	20.8	153.6	0.3	2.1
Full-time	7,118.7	7,137.6	18.9	143.0	0.3	2.0
Part-time	485.2	487.0	1.8	10.6	0.4	2.2
Unemployment	397.0	416.5	19.5	-5.9	4.9	-1.4
Participation rate	73.5	73.8	0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	5.2	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	70.0	0.1	0.4	...	...
Part-time rate	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,391.9	11,406.0	14.1	167.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,068.9	7,075.1	6.2	191.9	0.1	2.8
Employment	6,736.7	6,772.3	35.6	227.8	0.5	3.5
Full-time	5,318.3	5,338.3	20.0	169.6	0.4	3.3
Part-time	1,418.4	1,434.1	15.7	58.3	1.1	4.2
Unemployment	332.1	302.8	-29.3	-35.9	-8.8	-10.6
Participation rate	62.1	62.0	-0.1	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	4.3	-0.4	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.4	0.3	1.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.1	21.2	0.1	0.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related to CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	September 2007	October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,295.9	14,340.5	44.6	254.8	0.3	1.8
Self-employed	2,627.1	2,645.5	18.4	166.8	0.7	6.7
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,332.5	3,370.5	38.0	158.9	1.1	4.9
Private	10,963.5	10,970.0	6.5	95.9	0.1	0.9
All industries	16,923.0	16,986.0	63.0	421.6	0.4	2.5
Goods-producing sector	3,999.8	3,996.5	-3.3	13.0	-0.1	0.3
Agriculture	350.0	348.1	-1.9	9.0	-0.5	2.7
Natural resources	329.1	327.2	-1.9	-14.6	-0.6	-4.3
Utilities	141.9	146.6	4.7	19.5	3.3	15.3
Construction	1,143.7	1,143.0	-0.7	62.4	-0.1	5.8
Manufacturing	2,035.1	2,031.6	-3.5	-63.3	-0.2	-3.0
Service-producing sector	12,923.3	12,989.5	66.2	408.6	0.5	3.2
Trade	2,680.8	2,692.8	12.0	63.0	0.4	2.4
Transportation and warehousing	812.9	816.9	4.0	13.8	0.5	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,057.9	1,067.1	9.2	10.1	0.9	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,159.8	1,160.3	0.5	76.2	0.0	7.0
Business, building and other support services	718.7	696.9	-21.8	-16.9	-3.0	-2.4
Educational services	1,196.2	1,195.7	-0.5	21.8	0.0	1.9
Health care and social assistance	1,832.6	1,861.2	28.6	55.8	1.6	3.1
Information, culture and recreation	784.6	789.0	4.4	43.1	0.6	5.8
Accommodation and food services	1,083.5	1,069.6	-13.9	35.1	-1.3	3.4
Other services	715.5	739.3	23.8	42.6	3.3	6.1
Public administration	880.6	900.8	20.2	64.1	2.3	7.7

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2007	October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	423.3	423.6	0.3	-3.3	0.1	-0.8
Labour force	250.4	250.7	0.3	-4.9	0.1	-1.9
Employment	216.3	216.8	0.5	-2.6	0.2	-1.2
Full-time	187.3	187.5	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.6
Part-time	29.0	29.3	0.3	-3.7	1.0	-11.2
Unemployment	34.0	33.9	-0.1	-2.3	-0.3	-6.4
Participation rate	59.2	59.2	0.0	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	13.5	-0.1	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	51.2	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	113.6	113.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	77.4	77.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.5	0.8
Employment	69.2	70.2	1.0	2.3	1.4	3.4
Full-time	57.9	57.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.9
Part-time	11.3	12.3	1.0	1.2	8.8	10.8
Unemployment	8.1	6.8	-1.3	-1.7	-16.0	-20.0
Participation rate	68.1	67.7	-0.4	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	8.8	-1.7	-2.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.7	0.8	1.3	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	764.9	765.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2
Labour force	483.6	487.5	3.9	7.2	0.8	1.5
Employment	445.0	450.3	5.3	8.7	1.2	2.0
Full-time	360.1	364.8	4.7	5.9	1.3	1.6
Part-time	84.9	85.5	0.6	2.8	0.7	3.4
Unemployment	38.6	37.2	-1.4	-1.5	-3.6	-3.9
Participation rate	63.2	63.7	0.5	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.6	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.9	0.7	1.0	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	614.0	614.5	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.6
Labour force	395.7	393.6	-2.1	9.5	-0.5	2.5
Employment	363.1	363.8	0.7	10.8	0.2	3.1
Full-time	305.4	307.0	1.6	8.8	0.5	3.0
Part-time	57.7	56.9	-0.8	2.0	-1.4	3.6
Unemployment	32.6	29.8	-2.8	-1.3	-8.6	-4.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.1	-0.3	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.2	7.6	-0.6	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	59.2	0.1	1.4	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,325.8	6,330.3	4.5	57.7	0.1	0.9
Labour force	4,148.5	4,163.3	14.8	61.3	0.4	1.5
Employment	3,864.2	3,874.3	10.1	89.0	0.3	2.4
Full-time	3,131.3	3,158.5	27.2	41.9	0.9	1.3
Part-time	732.9	715.8	-17.1	47.1	-2.3	7.0
Unemployment	284.3	289.0	4.7	-27.7	1.7	-8.7
Participation rate	65.6	65.8	0.2	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.9	0.0	-0.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.2	0.1	0.9	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related to CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	September 2007	October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007	September to October 2007	October 2006 to October 2007
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,391.0	10,403.9	12.9	133.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	7,058.1	7,082.2	24.1	151.9	0.3	2.2
Employment	6,623.7	6,656.0	32.3	164.7	0.5	2.5
Full-time	5,440.8	5,447.2	6.4	98.6	0.1	1.8
Part-time	1,182.9	1,208.8	25.9	66.1	2.2	5.8
Unemployment	434.4	426.1	-8.3	-12.9	-1.9	-2.9
Participation rate	67.9	68.1	0.2	0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	6.0	-0.2	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.7	64.0	0.3	0.8	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	900.6	901.5	0.9	8.4	0.1	0.9
Labour force	624.7	627.7	3.0	14.0	0.5	2.3
Employment	598.7	602.3	3.6	14.2	0.6	2.4
Full-time	488.4	486.9	-1.5	18.5	-0.3	3.9
Part-time	110.3	115.3	5.0	-4.3	4.5	-3.6
Unemployment	26.0	25.4	-0.6	-0.2	-2.3	-0.8
Participation rate	69.4	69.6	0.2	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	4.0	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	66.8	0.3	1.0	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	753.6	755.1	1.5	9.0	0.2	1.2
Labour force	522.6	525.1	2.5	5.0	0.5	1.0
Employment	502.5	502.6	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.5
Full-time	411.6	416.3	4.7	9.8	1.1	2.4
Part-time	90.9	86.3	-4.6	-7.1	-5.1	-7.6
Unemployment	20.0	22.5	2.5	2.4	12.5	11.9
Participation rate	69.3	69.5	0.2	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.6	-0.1	-0.4	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,759.9	2,764.1	4.2	90.2	0.2	3.4
Labour force	2,046.2	2,045.9	-0.3	84.7	0.0	4.3
Employment	1,973.3	1,977.1	3.8	74.4	0.2	3.9
Full-time	1,660.1	1,656.6	-3.5	42.0	-0.2	2.6
Part-time	313.2	320.5	7.3	32.5	2.3	11.3
Unemployment	72.9	68.9	-4.0	10.4	-5.5	17.8
Participation rate	74.1	74.0	-0.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.6	3.4	-0.2	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	71.5	71.5	0.0	0.3	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,585.2	3,591.4	6.2	62.5	0.2	1.8
Labour force	2,369.5	2,376.2	6.7	51.1	0.3	2.2
Employment	2,266.8	2,272.6	5.8	57.4	0.3	2.6
Full-time	1,820.0	1,816.0	-4.0	49.7	-0.2	2.8
Part-time	446.8	456.6	9.8	7.6	2.2	1.7
Unemployment	102.6	103.6	1.0	-6.3	1.0	-5.7
Participation rate	66.1	66.2	0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	4.4	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	63.3	0.1	0.5	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related to CANSIM table 282-0087.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

January to April 2007

From January to April, the number of aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports without air traffic control towers reached 175,407 movements. This is an increase of 4.3% compared with the 168,251 take-offs and landings recorded during the same period in 2006.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) increased 4.4% (+5,325 movements) in the first four months of 2007 compared with the same period in 2006.

Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) decreased 16.3% (-7,617 movements) in the first four months of 2007 compared with the same period in 2006.

Data for small airports for January to April 2007 are now available. The monthly publications will be released over the next few weeks. The January 2007 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers*, Vol. 2, no. 1 (51-008-XWE, free), will be available soon.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Public colleges and institutes enrolments and graduates

2003/2004 and 2004/2005

Tables on public college and institute full-time enrolment and graduation counts from the new Survey of Colleges and Institutes are now available upon request. The

enrolment data are available by gender, and the graduate data are available by gender and type of credential.

This survey covers enrolment in publicly funded colleges and institutes only. Universities are excluded. Colleges and institutes are institutions created under the authority of either a province's *Colleges Act* or equivalent, or under a *Societies Act* or equivalent, with education as a primary purpose. These institutions offer certificate, diploma, and transfer or continuing education programs, as well as professional development programs.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5143.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

July 2007

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.

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; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases

January to April 2007

Data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available for January to April.

Available on CANSIM: table 132-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Marketing and Dissemination Section (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

New products

Exports by Commodity, August 2007, Vol. 64, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-004-XCB (\$40/\$387).

Exports by Commodity, August 2007, Vol. 64, no. 8
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Labour Force Information, October 7 to 13, 2007
Catalogue number 71-001-XWE
 (free).

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; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995 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.	4
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The Daily, November 2, 2007

Release dates: November 5 to 9, 2007

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Release date	Title	Reference period
6	Building permits	September 2007
7	Sound recording and music publishing	2005
8	Canadian Economic Observer (Internet)	November 2007
8	Provincial and territorial economic accounts	2006
8	New Housing Price Index	September 2007
9	Canadian international merchandise trade	September 2007
