

The Daily

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Following gains in April, employment decreased by 42,000 in May, led by further manufacturing losses in Ontario. The unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 8.4%, the highest rate in 11 years. Since the employment peak of last October, employment has fallen by 363,000 or 2.1%.	
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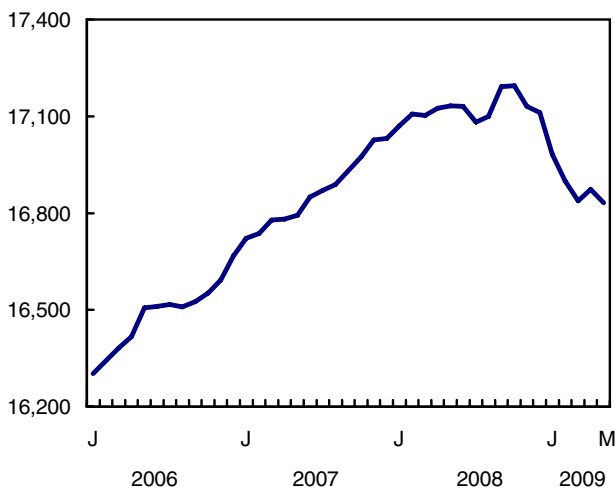
Labour Force Survey

May 2009

Following gains in April, employment decreased by 42,000 in May, led by further manufacturing losses in Ontario. The unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 8.4%, the highest rate in 11 years. Since the employment peak of last October, employment has fallen by 363,000 or 2.1%.

Employment

thousands



While there were pronounced losses in Ontario in May, employment increased in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, and was little changed in all other provinces.

In addition to manufacturing losses in May, transportation and warehousing also declined. Public administration was the only industry with a notable employment increase.

Employment declines in May affected mostly men and women aged 25 to 54, while there were employment increases among women aged 55 and over.

There were large declines in full-time employment (-59,000) in May, bringing total full-time losses since October to 406,000 (-2.9%). Over the same period, part-time employment has continued to trend up, increasing by 44,000 (+1.4%).

Note to readers

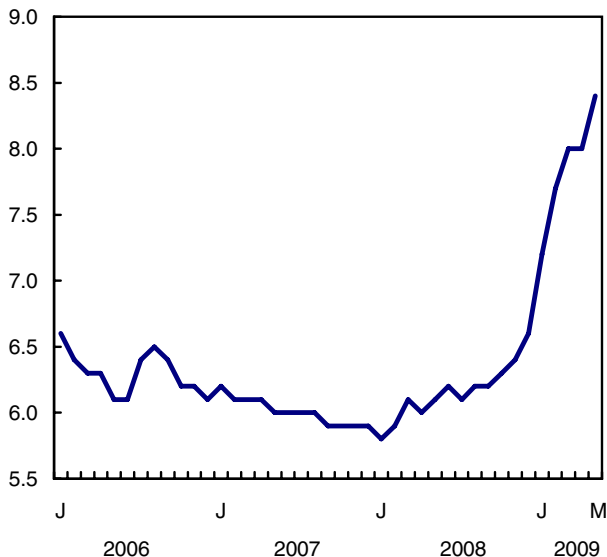
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates are based on a sample, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries will have more variability. For an explanation of sampling variability of estimates, and how to use standard errors to assess this variability,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

Changes in average hourly wages are affected by shifts in the composition of the Canadian labour force. For example, a drop in employment in low-wage occupations or industries will contribute to an increase in the national average hourly wage.

The average hourly wage for employees was 3.4% higher in May compared with the same month a year earlier, the lowest year-over-year increase in two years.

Unemployment rate

%



Continued employment losses in Ontario

Ontario was the only province to experience a substantial employment decline in May, down 60,000, bringing total losses since last October to 234,000 or 3.5%. While Ontario accounts for 39% of the total working-age population, it has experienced 64% of overall employment losses since the start of the labour market downturn.

Ontario's unemployment rate in May rose by 0.7 percentage points from the previous month to 9.4%, the highest in 15 years.

In May, both manufacturing and construction employment continued their downward trend in Ontario. Since October, the number of workers in manufacturing has fallen by 14.0%, while it has decreased by 9.3% in construction.

Employment in Quebec was unchanged in May. An increase in labour force participation pushed the unemployment rate up to 8.7%. Since last October, employment is down by 0.7% in Quebec.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan added employment in May with gains of 3,900 and 3,100 respectively. Both provinces had an unemployment rate of 4.9%, the lowest in the country, and are the only two provinces with an increase in employment since last October.

Following declines in the two previous months, employment increased by 3,600 in Nova Scotia in May.

Sharp decline in manufacturing employment

Manufacturing employment continued on its downward trend with a decline of 58,000 in May, mostly in Ontario. This brings losses since October to 186,000 or 9.4%, with the largest decline in transportation equipment manufacturing. Ontario has experienced the brunt of overall manufacturing losses over this period.

In May 2009, there were 778,000 factory workers in Ontario, the lowest level since comparable data became available in 1976. Manufacturing employment in Ontario reached a peak in November 2002 with 1,115,000 workers.

There was also a decline in transportation and warehousing (-16,000) in May, bringing total losses in that industry to 48,000 (-5.5%) since October. Public administration was the only industry with notable gains in May, up 19,000.

Self-employment fell by 32,000 in May, offsetting the gain in April. The number of private sector employees continued to decline, down 36,000 in May, while public sector employment was up 27,000, largely driven by the gains in public administration.

Since October, the number of private sector employees has fallen by 2.9% and public sector employment has declined by 1.3%. Over the same period, the number of self-employed has shown little change.

Fewer people aged 25 to 54 working

Employment fell by 50,000 in May for persons aged 25 to 54, with losses of 28,000 among men and 22,000 among women. Since the start of the labour market downturn, however, it is men in this age group

who have experienced most of the losses, down 3.4%, while employment among core-age women has fallen by 1.1% over the same period.

Employment for women aged 55 and over increased in May, up 16,000. Since last October, employment among older women has risen by 3.1%, while employment for older men has shown little change.

Although employment edged down among youths aged 15 to 24 in May, losses for this group have been substantial during the current labour market downturn, with losses since last October totalling 134,000 or 5.1%. In May, the unemployment rate for youths climbed to 14.9%, the highest rate since 1999.

A difficult start to the summer for students aged 20 to 24

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 who intend to return to school in the fall. The May survey results provide the first indicators of the summer job market, especially for students aged 20 to 24, as students aged 15 to 19 were not yet out of school for the summer. The data for June, July and August will provide further insight into the summer job market. The published estimates are not seasonally adjusted; therefore comparisons can only be made from one year to another.

The summer job market started in May for students aged 20 to 24. The number of employed students fell by 59,000 compared with a year earlier, all in full time. At the same time, their participation in the labour force fell substantially from 75.2% to 68.6%. May's unemployment rate was 18.3% for this group of students, compared with 15.4% in May 2008.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0100.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X, free) is now available online for the week ending May 16. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *All subjects*, choose *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The CD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review*, 2008 (71F0004X, \$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 July 10.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788;

613-951-4090; labour@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750;

vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca) or Judy Hosein (613-951-5704; judy.hosein@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	April 2009	May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes 15+						
Population	27,217.6	27,250.0	32.4	379.4	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,338.6	18,380.6	42.0	133.6	0.2	0.7
Employment	16,874.0	16,832.2	-41.8	-299.4	-0.2	-1.7
Full-time	13,656.8	13,598.1	-58.7	-376.5	-0.4	-2.7
Part-time	3,217.1	3,234.1	17.0	77.1	0.5	2.4
Unemployment	1,464.6	1,548.4	83.8	433.0	5.7	38.8
Participation rate	67.4	67.5	0.1	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.0	8.4	0.4	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	61.8	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Part-time rate	19.1	19.2	0.1	0.8	...	...
Youths 15 to 24						
Population	4,390.1	4,392.2	2.1	19.3	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,888.9	2,899.4	10.5	-54.3	0.4	-1.8
Employment	2,479.0	2,466.7	-12.3	-139.7	-0.5	-5.4
Full-time	1,335.2	1,302.0	-33.2	-141.8	-2.5	-9.8
Part-time	1,143.9	1,164.7	20.8	2.1	1.8	0.2
Unemployment	409.8	432.8	23.0	85.5	5.6	24.6
Participation rate	65.8	66.0	0.2	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	14.9	0.7	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	56.5	56.2	-0.3	-3.4	...	...
Part-time rate	46.1	47.2	1.1	2.6	...	...
Men 25+						
Population	11,159.8	11,174.9	15.1	181.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,184.9	8,215.8	30.9	92.5	0.4	1.1
Employment	7,560.6	7,536.9	-23.7	-168.3	-0.3	-2.2
Full-time	6,980.7	6,949.2	-31.5	-231.3	-0.5	-3.2
Part-time	579.9	587.7	7.8	63.0	1.3	12.0
Unemployment	624.3	678.8	54.5	260.7	8.7	62.4
Participation rate	73.3	73.5	0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.3	0.7	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	67.7	67.4	-0.3	-2.7	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	7.8	0.1	1.0	...	...
Women 25+						
Population	11,667.7	11,682.9	15.2	178.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,264.9	7,265.4	0.5	95.4	0.0	1.3
Employment	6,834.4	6,828.6	-5.8	8.6	-0.1	0.1
Full-time	5,341.0	5,346.9	5.9	-3.3	0.1	-0.1
Part-time	1,493.4	1,481.7	-11.7	11.9	-0.8	0.8
Unemployment	430.4	436.8	6.4	86.9	1.5	24.8
Participation rate	62.3	62.2	-0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	6.0	0.1	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.4	-0.2	-0.9	...	...
Part-time rate	21.9	21.7	-0.2	0.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS)¹

	April 2009	May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,187.2	14,177.4	-9.8	-339.6	-0.1	-2.3
Self-employed	2,686.8	2,654.8	-32.0	40.2	-1.2	1.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,391.1	3,417.8	26.7	4.7	0.8	0.1
Private	10,796.1	10,759.6	-36.5	-344.2	-0.3	-3.1
All industries	16,874.0	16,832.2	-41.8	-299.4	-0.2	-1.7
Goods-producing sector	3,783.5	3,717.5	-66.0	-316.6	-1.7	-7.8
Agriculture	328.3	324.0	-4.3	1.1	-1.3	0.3
Natural resources	318.8	315.6	-3.2	-21.9	-1.0	-6.5
Utilities	145.4	149.4	4.0	-1.3	2.8	-0.9
Construction	1,144.2	1,140.1	-4.1	-97.0	-0.4	-7.8
Manufacturing	1,846.8	1,788.4	-58.4	-197.5	-3.2	-9.9
Service-producing sector	13,090.5	13,114.7	24.2	17.2	0.2	0.1
Trade	2,621.5	2,633.3	11.8	-46.6	0.5	-1.7
Transportation and warehousing	838.8	823.1	-15.7	-27.7	-1.9	-3.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,073.4	1,064.2	-9.2	-10.0	-0.9	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,191.3	1,192.4	1.1	12.6	0.1	1.1
Business, building and other support services	685.0	687.1	2.1	-18.3	0.3	-2.6
Educational services	1,173.5	1,183.9	10.4	-6.4	0.9	-0.5
Health care and social assistance	1,956.2	1,951.1	-5.1	41.4	-0.3	2.2
Information, culture and recreation	764.4	770.6	6.2	16.4	0.8	2.2
Accommodation and food services	1,074.4	1,067.8	-6.6	-14.0	-0.6	-1.3
Other services	797.6	807.7	10.1	58.9	1.3	7.9
Public administration	914.5	933.5	19.0	10.9	2.1	1.2

1. North American Industrial Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2009	May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	428.1	428.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	251.0	250.2	-0.8	-6.9	-0.3	-2.7
Employment	214.2	212.5	-1.7	-12.0	-0.8	-5.3
Full-time	184.2	182.9	-1.3	-9.1	-0.7	-4.7
Part-time	30.0	29.6	-0.4	-2.8	-1.3	-8.6
Unemployment	36.8	37.7	0.9	5.0	2.4	15.3
Participation rate	58.6	58.4	-0.2	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	15.1	0.4	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	49.6	-0.4	-3.1	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	115.5	115.8	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.5
Labour force	78.2	79.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9
Employment	68.6	68.7	0.1	-2.1	0.1	-3.0
Full-time	57.7	57.9	0.2	-1.1	0.3	-1.9
Part-time	10.8	10.8	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-9.2
Unemployment	9.7	10.4	0.7	2.9	7.2	38.7
Participation rate	67.7	68.3	0.6	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	13.1	0.7	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.3	-0.1	-2.8	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	771.9	772.1	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.5
Labour force	495.0	497.0	2.0	7.5	0.4	1.5
Employment	449.3	452.9	3.6	3.7	0.8	0.8
Full-time	367.5	373.5	6.0	8.0	1.6	2.2
Part-time	81.8	79.4	-2.4	-4.2	-2.9	-5.0
Unemployment	45.7	44.1	-1.6	3.7	-3.5	9.2
Participation rate	64.1	64.4	0.3	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	8.9	-0.3	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.7	0.5	0.2	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	620.9	621.1	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.6
Labour force	399.9	400.6	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.7
Employment	364.3	365.5	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.6
Full-time	306.5	307.5	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.7
Part-time	57.8	58.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Unemployment	35.6	35.1	-0.5	0.4	-1.4	1.2
Participation rate	64.4	64.5	0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.8	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.8	0.1	0.0	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,421.1	6,426.5	5.4	62.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,210.8	4,229.6	18.8	39.6	0.4	0.9
Employment	3,857.9	3,863.6	5.7	-14.2	0.1	-0.4
Full-time	3,131.1	3,130.1	-1.0	-27.8	0.0	-0.9
Part-time	726.8	733.5	6.7	13.7	0.9	1.9
Unemployment	352.9	366.0	13.1	53.7	3.7	17.2
Participation rate	65.6	65.8	0.2	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.7	0.3	1.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	60.1	0.0	-0.8	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	April 2009	May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009	April to May 2009	May 2008 to May 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,625.4	10,636.8	11.4	149.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,166.3	7,156.1	-10.2	-3.9	-0.1	-0.1
Employment	6,545.1	6,485.4	-59.7	-219.8	-0.9	-3.3
Full-time	5,283.2	5,233.1	-50.1	-219.3	-0.9	-4.0
Part-time	1,261.9	1,252.3	-9.6	-0.6	-0.8	0.0
Unemployment	621.2	670.7	49.5	215.9	8.0	47.5
Participation rate	67.4	67.3	-0.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.4	0.7	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.6	61.0	-0.6	-2.9	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	919.3	920.7	1.4	12.5	0.2	1.4
Labour force	633.3	639.1	5.8	8.1	0.9	1.3
Employment	604.2	608.1	3.9	3.5	0.6	0.6
Full-time	497.4	495.5	-1.9	3.0	-0.4	0.6
Part-time	106.8	112.6	5.8	0.6	5.4	0.5
Unemployment	29.1	31.0	1.9	4.6	6.5	17.4
Participation rate	68.9	69.4	0.5	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	4.9	0.3	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	66.0	0.3	-0.6	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	777.1	778.0	0.9	12.8	0.1	1.7
Labour force	547.4	550.2	2.8	18.7	0.5	3.5
Employment	520.1	523.2	3.1	13.4	0.6	2.6
Full-time	421.2	425.2	4.0	8.6	0.9	2.1
Part-time	99.0	98.0	-1.0	4.8	-1.0	5.2
Unemployment	27.3	27.1	-0.2	5.4	-0.7	24.9
Participation rate	70.4	70.7	0.3	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.9	-0.1	0.8	...	...
Employment rate	66.9	67.2	0.3	0.6	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,847.9	2,855.2	7.3	66.7	0.3	2.4
Labour force	2,119.5	2,135.3	15.8	52.0	0.7	2.5
Employment	1,992.9	1,993.5	0.6	-14.2	0.0	-0.7
Full-time	1,635.6	1,643.3	7.7	-37.9	0.5	-2.3
Part-time	357.3	350.2	-7.1	23.7	-2.0	7.3
Unemployment	126.6	141.8	15.2	66.2	12.0	87.6
Participation rate	74.4	74.8	0.4	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.6	0.6	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	70.0	69.8	-0.2	-2.2	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,690.4	3,695.7	5.3	63.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,437.1	2,443.2	6.1	14.9	0.3	0.6
Employment	2,257.4	2,258.8	1.4	-60.1	0.1	-2.6
Full-time	1,772.2	1,749.5	-22.7	-103.1	-1.3	-5.6
Part-time	485.1	509.3	24.2	43.0	5.0	9.2
Unemployment	179.8	184.5	4.7	75.1	2.6	68.6
Participation rate	66.0	66.1	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.6	0.2	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	61.1	-0.1	-2.7	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

March 2009

The number of take-offs and landings at the 117 airports without air traffic control towers reached 45,156 movements in March, up 3.6% compared with the 43,577 take-offs and landings for the 121 airports reported in March 2008. Guelph, Ontario, was the most active site in March with 2,779 movements.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

The March 2009 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Trucking Commodity Origin and Destination Survey

2007 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 2007 and revised data for 2006 from the Trucking Commodity Origin and Destination Survey are now available.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2741.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jan Patenaude (613-951-4889; jan.patenaude@statcan.gc.ca) or Client Services (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.gc.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Postcensal estimates of population for census divisions, census metropolitan areas and economic regions

As of July 1, 2008 (preliminary)

Annual postcensal demographic estimates by age and sex for census metropolitan areas and economic regions for July 1, 2006, to July 1, 2008, are now available.

These estimates are based on the 2006 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage (including adjustment for incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and population reviews).

These estimates are based on the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0046 to 051-0054.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3608.

Annual demographic estimates by age and sex for census divisions for July 1, 2006, to July 1, 2008, are also available on CANSIM.

For more information, to obtain additional data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-767-5611; 613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; demography@statcan.gc.ca), Demography Division. ■

Capital expenditures by type of asset

2007

Capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction are now available for 2007.

Available on CANSIM: tables 029-0039 and 029-0040.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2803.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; saineti@statcan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Innovation Analysis Bulletin

June 2009

The June 2009 edition of the *Innovation Analysis Bulletin* contains four articles focusing on trends in science, technology and the information society.

The first article explores differences in the characteristics of innovative and non-innovative manufacturing plants using results from the 2005 Survey of Innovation.

A second article takes an international and inter-provincial look at Internet use, comparing Canadian use rates for 2005 and 2007 with those in selected countries, and across provinces.

Two other articles examine gross domestic expenditures on research and development, and

how general university funds fit into research and development statistics.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4218.

The *Innovation Analysis Bulletin*, Vol. 11, no. 1 (88-003-X, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ben Veenhof (613-951-5067; ben.veenhof@statcan.gc.ca), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. ■

New products

Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141), March 2009
Catalogue number 51-008-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Building Permits, April 2009, Vol. 53, no. 4
Catalogue number 64-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Labour Force Information, May 10 to 16, 2009
Catalogue number 71-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Innovation Analysis Bulletin, Vol. 11, no. 1
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Release date	Title	Reference period
8	The Canada Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating	2007
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	April 2009
10	New Housing Price Index	April 2009
11	Canadian Economic Observer	June
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 2009