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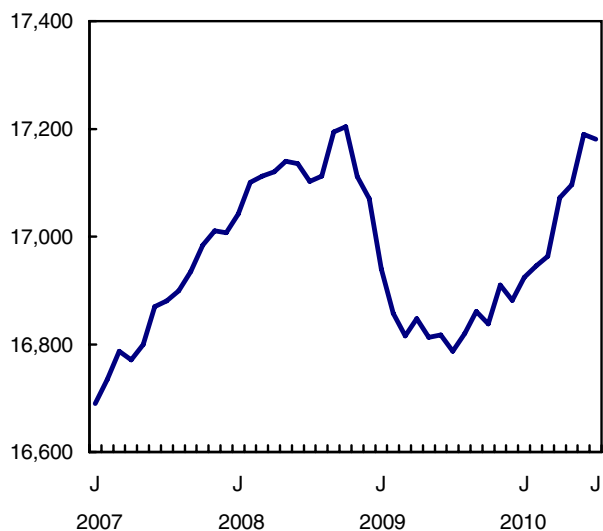
Labour Force Survey

July 2010

Following strong gains in recent months, employment was little changed in July, with large full-time declines mostly offset by part-time gains. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 8.0%.

Employment

thousands



Since the start of the upward trend in July 2009, employment has risen by 2.3% (+394,000).

Large full-time declines (-139,000) in July were mostly offset by part-time gains (+130,000). July's strong part-time increase brings total gains in part time to 177,000 since July 2009. Over the same period, full-time employment has grown by 216,000.

In July, employment decreased in educational services and in finance, insurance, real estate and

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).

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which eases comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

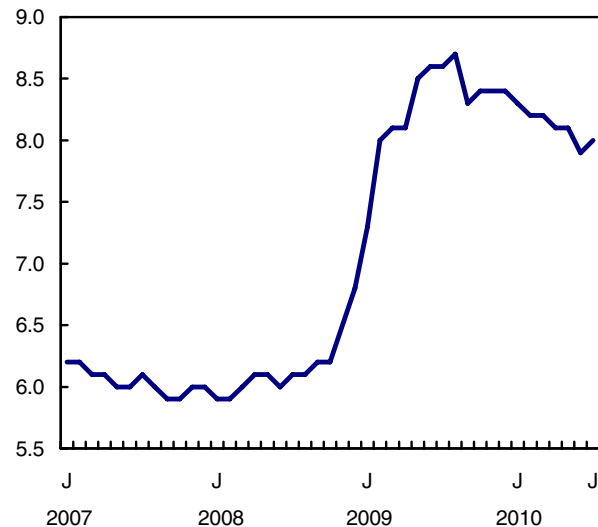
leasing. At the same time, there were increases in manufacturing and public administration.

Quebec posted employment losses in July, while Alberta and British Columbia had increases. In all other provinces, employment was little changed.

Average hourly wages were up 2.2% from July 2009, similar to the year-over-year increases of recent months.

Unemployment rate

%



Losses in services, gains in goods

The number of workers in the education sector was down by 65,000 in July. The large drop in educational services in July was spread across several occupation groups, including educational assistants, teachers and administrators in primary and secondary schools as well as custodial staff.

In July, employment decreased in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (-30,000), bringing employment in this industry back to its July 2009 level.

Factory employment rose by 29,000 in July, the largest increase for that sector in two years. With this increase, manufacturing employment returned to its level of a year earlier.

Employment also increased in public administration (+19,000) in July, bringing growth in this industry to 4.0% (+37,000) over the past 12 months.

Since the start of the upward trend in employment in July 2009, the industries with the fastest rates of growth were construction (+8.6%); professional, scientific and technical services (+7.5%); and health care and social assistance (+6.2%). Over the same period, the fastest declines were observed in agriculture (-4.9%) and "other services" (-3.0%) such as repair and maintenance.

There was virtually no change in the number of public or private sector employees in July, nor in self-employment. Over the past 12 months, employment has grown by 3.2% in the private sector and by 2.6% in the public sector, while self-employment has fallen by 1.5%.

Declines in Quebec offset by gains in British Columbia and Alberta

In Quebec, employment decreased by 21,000 in July, the first notable decline in 12 months. The

unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 8.2%. Since July 2009, employment has risen by 2.5% (+96,000) in this province, slightly above the national average of 2.3%.

British Columbia posted gains of 16,000 in July, bringing the province's unemployment rate down 0.3 percentage points to 7.5%. Since July 2009, employment has grown by 3.0% (+67,000), one of the fastest growth rates of all provinces.

Employment increased in Alberta for the fourth consecutive month, up 9,000 in July. The unemployment rate fell 0.4 percentage points to 6.3%, the lowest since April 2009. Despite recent gains, employment growth in Alberta over the past year has been among the slowest in the country at 1.2%.

Following increases in recent months, employment in Ontario edged down by 15,000 in July, bringing the unemployment rate up 0.2 percentage points to 8.5%. Since July 2009, employment in this province has increased by 2.6% (+172,000).

Unemployment rate increases among those aged 55 and over

While employment was little changed among the different demographic groups in July, the unemployment rate rose for both women and men aged 55 and over, as more people in this age group entered the labour force. In July, the unemployment rate for women aged 55 and over increased by 1.3 percentage points to 6.4%, the highest in six years. For men of the same age group, the unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 7.1%.

Workers aged 55 and over had the fastest rate of employment growth (+5.7%) over the past 12 months. During the same period, employment grew by 1.6% among workers aged 25 to 54 and 2.0% among youths 15 to 24.

Labour market improves 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 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.

Employment increased by 4.5% (+56,000) for students aged 15 to 24 in July compared with 12 months earlier. The bulk of the gains were for students aged 20 to 24 years (+47,000).

Compared with July 2009, the unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 declined 4.1 percentage points to 16.8% in July. Despite this improvement, their unemployment rate remains above that of July 2008 (13.8%), a summer when student employment was particularly strong.

Younger students had a harder time finding employment in July than their older counterparts. The unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 16 was 28.2%, compared with 18.2% for 17 to 19 year-old students and 7.5% for 20 to 24 year-olds.

Available on CANSIM: tables 282-0001 to 282-0042, 282-0047 to 282-0064 and 282-0069 to 282-0108.

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 July 17. From the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*. LAN and bulk prices are available on request. The DVD-ROM *Labour Force Historical Review, 2009* (71F0004X, \$209), is now available. See *How to order products*.

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

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on September 10.

For more 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 Judy Hosein (613-951-5704; judy.hosein@statcan.gc.ca) or Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; vincent.ferrao@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.

□

Labour force characteristics by age and sex

	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,696.6	27,735.2	38.6	409.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	18,665.0	18,673.6	8.6	309.1	0.0	1.7
Employment	17,189.8	17,180.5	-9.3	393.7	-0.1	2.3
Full-time	13,884.6	13,745.6	-139.0	216.4	-1.0	1.6
Part-time	3,305.2	3,434.9	129.7	177.3	3.9	5.4
Unemployment	1,475.2	1,493.1	17.9	-84.6	1.2	-5.4
Participation rate	67.4	67.3	-0.1	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.0	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.1	61.9	-0.2	0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	19.2	20.0	0.8	0.6	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,405.8	4,407.4	1.6	11.3	0.0	0.3
Labour force	2,876.6	2,846.2	-30.4	-11.9	-1.1	-0.4
Employment	2,457.5	2,445.5	-12.0	47.5	-0.5	2.0
Full-time	1,265.5	1,247.8	-17.7	12.4	-1.4	1.0
Part-time	1,192.0	1,197.7	5.7	35.1	0.5	3.0
Unemployment	419.1	400.7	-18.4	-59.4	-4.4	-12.9
Participation rate	65.3	64.6	-0.7	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.6	14.1	-0.5	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.8	55.5	-0.3	1.0	...	...
Part-time rate	48.5	49.0	0.5	0.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,393.4	11,411.8	18.4	200.2	0.2	1.8
Labour force	8,374.5	8,392.5	18.0	141.4	0.2	1.7
Employment	7,771.3	7,776.8	5.5	204.5	0.1	2.7
Full-time	7,173.5	7,124.5	-49.0	132.7	-0.7	1.9
Part-time	597.8	652.3	54.5	71.8	9.1	12.4
Unemployment	603.2	615.6	12.4	-63.2	2.1	-9.3
Participation rate	73.5	73.5	0.0	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.3	0.1	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.2	68.1	-0.1	0.6	...	...
Part-time rate	7.7	8.4	0.7	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,897.4	11,916.0	18.6	197.7	0.2	1.7
Labour force	7,414.0	7,434.9	20.9	179.7	0.3	2.5
Employment	6,961.1	6,958.1	-3.0	141.6	0.0	2.1
Full-time	5,445.7	5,373.3	-72.4	71.3	-1.3	1.3
Part-time	1,515.4	1,584.9	69.5	70.4	4.6	4.6
Unemployment	452.9	476.8	23.9	38.0	5.3	8.7
Participation rate	62.3	62.4	0.1	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.4	0.3	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	58.4	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	21.8	22.8	1.0	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,495.2	14,490.0	-5.2	434.2	0.0	3.1
Self-employed	2,694.7	2,690.5	-4.2	-40.5	-0.2	-1.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,498.8	3,498.2	-0.6	89.5	0.0	2.6
Private	10,996.4	10,991.8	-4.6	344.7	0.0	3.2
All industries	17,189.8	17,180.5	-9.3	393.7	-0.1	2.3
Goods-producing sector	3,735.3	3,777.3	42.0	103.6	1.1	2.8
Agriculture	300.4	306.1	5.7	-15.9	1.9	-4.9
Natural resources	328.0	332.1	4.1	17.2	1.3	5.5
Utilities	147.8	148.5	0.7	2.9	0.5	2.0
Construction	1,223.7	1,226.5	2.8	96.8	0.2	8.6
Manufacturing	1,735.5	1,764.0	28.5	2.4	1.6	0.1
Services-producing sector	13,454.5	13,403.2	-51.3	290.1	-0.4	2.2
Trade	2,716.4	2,702.0	-14.4	54.1	-0.5	2.0
Transportation and warehousing	798.5	810.6	12.1	-0.4	1.5	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,122.1	1,092.3	-29.8	-6.4	-2.7	-0.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,287.2	1,291.6	4.4	90.5	0.3	7.5
Business, building and other support services	702.3	694.5	-7.8	12.3	-1.1	1.8
Educational services	1,229.0	1,163.7	-65.3	-13.2	-5.3	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	2,049.1	2,062.8	13.7	120.5	0.7	6.2
Information, culture and recreation	767.5	779.9	12.4	-6.1	1.6	-0.8
Accommodation and food services	1,067.7	1,070.1	2.4	25.8	0.2	2.5
Other services	764.5	766.9	2.4	-24.0	0.3	-3.0
Public administration	950.2	968.9	18.7	37.1	2.0	4.0

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	431.6	431.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	256.5	258.7	2.2	2.5	0.9	1.0
Employment	218.8	219.8	1.0	7.1	0.5	3.3
Full-time	186.3	184.5	-1.8	2.8	-1.0	1.5
Part-time	32.5	35.4	2.9	4.4	8.9	14.2
Unemployment	37.7	38.8	1.1	-4.7	2.9	-10.8
Participation rate	59.4	59.9	0.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.7	15.0	0.3	-2.0	...	...
Employment rate	50.7	50.9	0.2	1.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	117.2	117.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.0
Labour force	81.0	80.5	-0.5	1.6	-0.6	2.0
Employment	71.0	71.8	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.6
Full-time	58.0	58.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.3
Part-time	12.9	13.8	0.9	1.2	7.0	9.5
Unemployment	10.0	8.7	-1.3	-0.9	-13.0	-9.4
Participation rate	69.1	68.6	-0.5	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	10.8	-1.5	-1.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	61.2	0.6	1.6	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	775.7	776.3	0.6	3.8	0.1	0.5
Labour force	502.0	505.4	3.4	9.3	0.7	1.9
Employment	457.7	458.2	0.5	7.7	0.1	1.7
Full-time	374.8	366.3	-8.5	-4.7	-2.3	-1.3
Part-time	82.9	91.9	9.0	12.4	10.9	15.6
Unemployment	44.3	47.2	2.9	1.6	6.5	3.5
Participation rate	64.7	65.1	0.4	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.3	0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	59.0	0.0	0.7	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	624.4	624.8	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.5
Labour force	398.7	398.8	0.1	-2.9	0.0	-0.7
Employment	361.6	363.0	1.4	-2.1	0.4	-0.6
Full-time	307.4	306.9	-0.5	0.5	-0.2	0.2
Part-time	54.2	56.1	1.9	-2.6	3.5	-4.4
Unemployment	37.1	35.8	-1.3	-0.8	-3.5	-2.2
Participation rate	63.9	63.8	-0.1	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.0	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	58.1	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6,511.1	6,518.8	7.7	80.4	0.1	1.2
Labour force	4,275.0	4,270.4	-4.6	71.8	-0.1	1.7
Employment	3,939.7	3,918.8	-20.9	95.6	-0.5	2.5
Full-time	3,177.4	3,111.6	-65.8	17.6	-2.1	0.6
Part-time	762.4	807.2	44.8	78.0	5.9	10.7
Unemployment	335.2	351.6	16.4	-23.8	4.9	-6.3
Participation rate	65.7	65.5	-0.2	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.2	0.4	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	60.1	-0.4	0.7	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	June 2010	July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010	June to July 2010	July 2009 to July 2010
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,807.9	10,823.2	15.3	158.0	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,301.4	7,302.7	1.3	133.9	0.0	1.9
Employment	6,693.6	6,678.6	-15.0	171.8	-0.2	2.6
Full-time	5,405.8	5,375.8	-30.0	136.2	-0.6	2.6
Part-time	1,287.9	1,302.7	14.8	35.6	1.1	2.8
Unemployment	607.8	624.2	16.4	-37.8	2.7	-5.7
Participation rate	67.6	67.5	-0.1	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.5	0.2	-0.7	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	61.7	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	936.0	937.6	1.6	13.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	655.7	657.4	1.7	14.8	0.3	2.3
Employment	620.7	620.6	-0.1	12.7	0.0	2.1
Full-time	499.4	496.0	-3.4	6.7	-0.7	1.4
Part-time	121.3	124.6	3.3	6.0	2.7	5.1
Unemployment	35.0	36.8	1.8	2.1	5.1	6.1
Participation rate	70.1	70.1	0.0	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.6	0.3	0.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.3	66.2	-0.1	0.4	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	791.0	792.1	1.1	11.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	558.5	554.2	-4.3	9.2	-0.8	1.7
Employment	528.1	526.0	-2.1	7.3	-0.4	1.4
Full-time	430.5	424.1	-6.4	9.2	-1.5	2.2
Part-time	97.6	101.9	4.3	-1.9	4.4	-1.8
Unemployment	30.5	28.1	-2.4	1.8	-7.9	6.8
Participation rate	70.6	70.0	-0.6	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	-0.4	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	66.4	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,924.1	2,929.2	5.1	59.0	0.2	2.1
Labour force	2,143.0	2,142.5	-0.5	4.6	0.0	0.2
Employment	1,999.8	2,008.6	8.8	24.0	0.4	1.2
Full-time	1,648.3	1,635.3	-13.0	12.1	-0.8	0.7
Part-time	351.5	373.2	21.7	11.9	6.2	3.3
Unemployment	143.2	134.0	-9.2	-19.4	-6.4	-12.6
Participation rate	73.3	73.1	-0.2	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.4	68.6	0.2	-0.5	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,777.4	3,784.3	6.9	75.2	0.2	2.0
Labour force	2,493.2	2,503.0	9.8	64.3	0.4	2.6
Employment	2,298.9	2,315.2	16.3	67.1	0.7	3.0
Full-time	1,796.7	1,787.2	-9.5	34.8	-0.5	2.0
Part-time	502.2	528.0	25.8	32.3	5.1	6.5
Unemployment	194.3	187.9	-6.4	-2.6	-3.3	-1.4
Participation rate	66.0	66.1	0.1	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.5	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.2	0.3	0.6	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Activities of foreign affiliates

2008

Current dollar sales of goods and services by foreign affiliates of Canadian enterprises rose for a fifth consecutive year in 2008 (+5.5%), though at a slower pace than in the previous two years. Following a strong increase in 2007, employment at Canadian foreign affiliates edged down, likely a reflection of the weakened global financial and economic environment in the latter half of 2008.

Sales of foreign affiliates in the goods producing sector (+9.1%) were led by resources. The mining and oil and gas sectors' sales (+20.2%) were supported by strong gains in natural resource commodity prices in the first half of the year. Sales of manufactured goods (+3.3%) were also up.

Foreign affiliate sales in the services sector (-1.9%) weakened in 2008. The wholesale and retail trade industries declined, reflecting deteriorating economic conditions and consumer demand in many economies over the course of 2008. The finance sector also weakened as the global credit concerns took hold. However, the transportation sector advanced strongly, reflecting global demand for natural resources commodities and other goods in the year.

Growth in foreign affiliate sales in 2008 was led by the large grouping of "other countries," with the United States in second place. The European Union posted small declines.

Employment at foreign affiliates of Canadian enterprises in goods producing industries declined 2.9%. Employment at service producing industries rose marginally (+0.9%), led by professional scientific and technical services, as well as by transportation. Jobs in the manufacturing sector

declined by 4.9%, while employment increased by 3.7% in the mining and oil and gas industries. Geographically, employment declined in all regions, led by the United Kingdom and the United States.

Note: The strong growth in Canadian direct investment abroad, evidenced since the mid-1990s, has given rise to interest in understanding the activities of foreign affiliates of Canadian enterprises. This release provides some perspective on the sales and employment of foreign affiliates, including both industry and geographical detail. All sales are in nominal dollars and are expressed in Canadian currency, and are affected by international price changes and exchange rate fluctuations. To be consistent with the international practice for measuring the activities of foreign affiliates, also known as FATS (Foreign Affiliate Trade Statistics), only the data on majority-owned foreign affiliates are included. For operational reasons, depository institutions and foreign branches of firms are excluded from the estimates. Sales and employment figures of majority-owned foreign affiliates represent 100% of the sales and employment, even if the Canadian ownership is less than 100%.

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0060 and 376-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1539.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; infobalance@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062; christian.lajule@statcan.gc.ca), Balance of Payments Division.

□

Sales of foreign affiliates

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	\$ billions				
Goods-producers	250	267	300	322	352
Service-producers	131	134	144	159	156
Total	381	402	444	481	508
United States	219	224	235	244	259
European Union	82	88	87	93	92
Other countries	81	90	121	144	157
Total	381	402	444	481	508

Employment of foreign affiliates

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	thousands				
Goods-producers	596	687	687	702	681
Service-producers	354	403	396	456	460
Total	950	1,090	1,083	1,158	1,141
United States	549	603	578	621	610
European Union	189	221	227	218	213
Other countries	213	266	279	319	318
Total	950	1,090	1,083	1,158	1,141

Production of poultry and eggs

June 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production of poultry and eggs are now available for June.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.

The second quarter 2010 issue of the *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 2 (23-015-X, free), will soon be available.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Capital expenditures by type of asset

2008

Capital expenditures by type of asset for building and engineering construction are now available for 2008.

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 Les Shinder (613-951-2030; les.shinder@stacan.gc.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

New products and studies

Building Permits, June 2010, Vol. 54, no. 6
Catalogue number 64-001-X (PDF, free; HTML, free)

Labour Force Information, July 11 to 17, 2010
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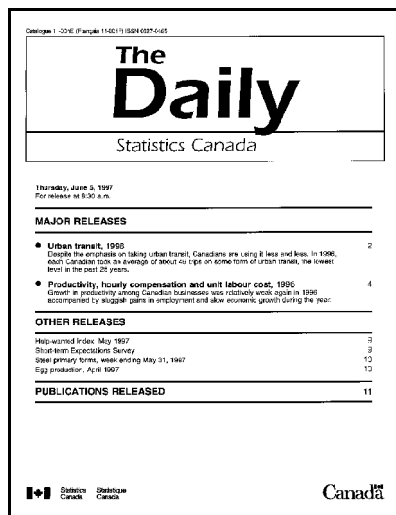
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Release date	Title	Reference period
10	New Housing Price Index	June 2010
11	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2010
13	New motor vehicle sales	June 2010
