



Labour Market Bulletin

Manitoba

November 2016



This Labour Market Bulletin provides an analysis of Labour Force Survey results for the province of Manitoba, including the regions of Winnipeg, Northern Manitoba and Southern Manitoba.

OVERVIEW

Employment

Manitoba's labour market faltered in November, as many of the province's services-producing industries struggled. November's losses left employment in the province down 900 over the month and down 4,000 compared to the same time last year.

Monthly losses were entirely in full-time employment (-2,100), while the number of individuals employed part-time increased by 1,100. On an annual basis, both part-time and full-time employment fell by 1.0%.

The public sector accounted for all employment losses this month, while private sector employment and the number of self-employed persons were unchanged. On a year over year basis, only the public sector saw employment losses as the sector shed just over 10,000 positions.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons in Manitoba decreased in November (-2,000) and the province's unemployment rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 6.2%. On a yearly basis, the province's unemployment rate is up slightly from 6.1% in November 2015. Nonetheless, Manitoba and Quebec currently share the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada, behind only British Columbia (6.1%). Looking ahead, the Conference Board of Canada expects the province's unemployment rate to drop to 5.8% next year.¹

Youth unemployment remained high this month, with the unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 24 averaging 13.2%, nearly triple the rate of 4.8% for those aged 25 and older. Compared to this time last year, the youth unemployment rate rose considerably (+1.1 percentage points), while the rate for those 25 years and older was virtually unchanged.

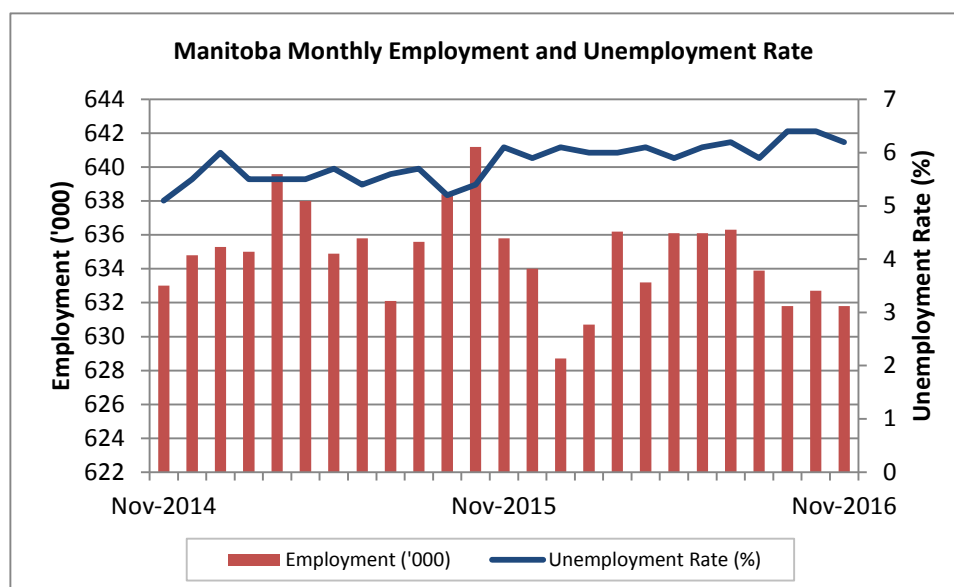
Looking at trends by gender and age, the unemployment rate remains the highest among young men (under 25 years of age) at 15.9%. Over the year, the unemployment rate for young men jumped 3.5 percentage points, up from 12.4% last November. Unemployment among young women also remains high at 10.4%.

Manitoba Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	November 2016	October 2016	November 2015	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	1,003.6	1,002.8	991.5	0.8	0.1	12.1	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	673.3	676.2	676.8	-2.9	-0.4	-3.5	-0.5
Employment ('000)	631.8	632.7	635.8	-0.9	-0.1	-4.0	-0.6
Full-Time ('000)	504.4	506.5	509.7	-2.1	-0.4	-5.3	-1.0
Part-Time ('000)	127.3	126.2	126.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0
Unemployment ('000)	41.5	43.5	41.0	-2.0	-4.6	0.5	1.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	6.4	6.1	-0.2	-	0.1	-
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	67.4	68.3	-0.3	-	-1.2	-
Employment Rate (%)	63.0	63.1	64.1	-0.1	-	-1.1	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0087



Manitoba Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	November 2016 (%)	October 2016 (%)	November 2015 (%)	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
				(% points)	(% points)
Total	6.2	6.4	6.1	-0.2	0.1
25 years and over	4.8	5.2	4.9	-0.4	-0.1
Men - 25 years and over	5.4	5.7	5.2	-0.3	0.2
Women - 25 years and over	4.1	4.6	4.6	-0.5	-0.5
15 to 24 years	13.2	13.0	12.1	0.2	1.1
Men - 15 to 24 years	15.9	14.9	12.4	1.0	3.5
Women - 15 to 24 years	10.4	11.2	11.6	-0.8	-1.2

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0087

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Manitoba's good-producing sector employed 400 fewer people in November compared to the previous month, but employment remains up 4,300 compared to November 2015. The sector's poor monthly performance can largely be attributed to losses in manufacturing, which now employs 900 fewer people. The industry has been slowly recovering from the 2009 recession, growing alongside a recovering U.S. economy and bolstered by a weakened Canadian dollar. Manufacturing currently employs 500 fewer individuals compared to a year ago. Sizeable losses (-800) in agriculture also negatively affected growth in the goods-sector in November. Nonetheless, agriculture employed 1,300 more people this month compared to November 2015.

Construction industry employment increased for the second straight month in November (+1,300), leaving employment up considerably on an annual basis (+1,500). And the outlook for construction employment in the near-term is positive. A number of hydro projects representing over \$11-billion of construction spending will drive activity throughout the province, while several large-scale developments in Winnipeg will keep that region's labour market busy. Meanwhile, the Manitoba government released a 5-year highway infrastructure spending plan worth \$2.5-billion. The province estimates the 2017-2018 capital program alone will generate roughly 5,000 jobs and contribute \$400-million to Manitoba's GDP.²

The utilities industry saw the largest yearly growth rate (+14.0%) among industries in November. Increased hydro activity throughout the province has translated into 1,200 more people employed in the industry now compared to last November.

A number of large gains and losses across services-producing industries balanced out and left overall employment in the sector mostly unchanged (-500) in November. Noteworthy is a decrease in educational services, which saw month over month employment drop by 1,400. Employment in the industry is also down on an annual basis (-4,700). Conversely, the other two public sector industries saw large gains in November, with public administration adding 1,000 people and healthcare and social assistance adding 1,100. In spite of these recent gains, both industries employ fewer people over the year.

On a yearly basis, employment is up significantly in finance, insurance and real estate (+10.2%) and in professional, scientific and technical services (+9.0%). In contrast, employment in wholesale and retail trade is down 3.1%, or 2,800 fewer people employed over the year. Employment in Manitoba's trade industry has trended downwards in recent years. November's losses mean that industry employment levels are now similar to those at the time of the 2009 recession.

Manitoba Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	November 2016	October 2016	November 2015	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	631.8	632.7	635.8	-0.9	-0.1	-4.0	-0.6
Goods-producing sector	152.9	153.3	148.6	-0.4	-0.3	4.3	2.9
Agriculture	24.9	25.7	23.6	-0.8	-3.1	1.3	5.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	6.5	6.3	5.8	0.2	3.2	0.7	12.1
Utilities	9.8	10.1	8.6	-0.3	-3.0	1.2	14.0
Construction	47.1	45.8	45.6	1.3	2.8	1.5	3.3
Manufacturing	64.6	65.5	65.1	-0.9	-1.4	-0.5	-0.8
Services-producing sector	478.9	479.4	487.2	-0.5	-0.1	-8.3	-1.7
Trade	87.7	88.2	90.5	-0.5	-0.6	-2.8	-3.1
Transportation and warehousing	35.5	35.7	36.8	-0.2	-0.6	-1.3	-3.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	35.7	36.3	32.4	-0.6	-1.7	3.3	10.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.8	27.4	25.5	0.4	1.5	2.3	9.0
Business, building and other support services	18.6	18.2	19.0	0.4	2.2	-0.4	-2.1
Educational services	48.1	49.5	52.8	-1.4	-2.8	-4.7	-8.9
Health care and social assistance	100.4	99.3	102.6	1.1	1.1	-2.2	-2.1
Information, culture and recreation	23.6	23.9	23.2	-0.3	-1.3	0.4	1.7
Accommodation and food services	40.5	41.7	41.2	-1.2	-2.9	-0.7	-1.7
Other services	27.1	26.5	28.4	0.6	2.3	-1.3	-4.6
Public administration	33.7	32.7	34.7	1.0	3.1	-1.0	-2.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0088

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Southeast was the only region in Manitoba to see employment growth (+3.4%) over the past year. The region's unemployment rate is also down from last November and now sits well below the provincial average. The majority of Southeast region's employment growth was in the goods-producing sector, with the largest gain in agriculture.

Employment in Parklands and Northern region was essentially unchanged over the year, while its unemployment rate dropped from 4.5% to 4.0%. A number of the large-scale layoff announcements the region endured in recent months are receiving attention from interested parties, which may lessen, or negate their impact. Most

recently, Tolko found a purchaser for their pulp and paper mill in The Pas, likely averting the loss of 320 direct jobs and a significant negative impact on the local economy.³

Employment in Winnipeg region is down 0.4% year over year, due mostly to a sharp drop in employment in the services-producing sector. The region's finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing industry led employment growth over the past year. Manufacturing also saw strong employment growth and a number of new developments will likely keep the industry busy going forward. For example, New Flyer Industries recently won bus contracts with a number of U.S. states, General Electric is upgrading its airplane engine testing facility, and Amstead Rail will produce over 1-million wheels over the next ten years at its Winnipeg plant.

The largest percentage drop in employment was in Southwest region, where employment is down 6.8% compared to November 2015. Not surprisingly, the region's unemployment rate jumped 0.5 percentage points to 4.9% during the past year.

Manitoba Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	November 2016 ('000)	November 2015 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	November 2016 (%)	November 2015 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Manitoba	634.9	640.5	-0.9	5.8	5.1	0.7
Economic Regions						
Southeast	60.1	58.1	3.4	3.5	4.4	-0.9
South Central and North Central	53.0	54.0	-1.9	4.0	4.3	-0.3
Southwest	54.8	58.8	-6.8	4.9	4.4	0.5
Winnipeg	383.7	385.1	-0.4	6.8	5.6	1.2
Interlake	47.1	48.2	-2.3	5.0	3.8	1.2
Parklands and Northern	36.3	36.4	-0.3	4.0	4.5	-0.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0122

Note: In preparing this document, the authors have taken care to provide clients with labour market information that is timely and accurate at the time of publication. Since labour market conditions are dynamic, some of the information presented here may have changed since this document was published. Users are encouraged to also refer to other sources for additional information on the local economy and labour market. Information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect official policies of Employment and Social Development Canada.

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For information on the Labour Force Survey, please visit the Statistics Canada Web site at: www.statcan.gc.ca

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¹ Conference Board of Canada, Provincial Outlook: Autumn 2016

² Province of Manitoba, accessed December 5, 2016

<http://news.gov.mb.ca/news/index.html?item=39871&posted=2016-11-18>

³ Winnipeg Free Press, (accessed November 07, 2016)

<http://www.winnipegfreepress.com/local/tolko-employees-vote-in-favour-of-concessions-plant-purchase-imminent-400070281.html>