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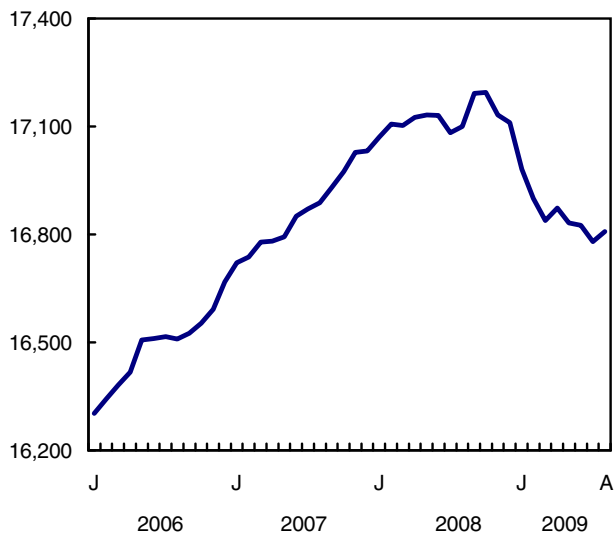
Labour Force Survey

August 2009

Employment increased by 27,000 in August, led by part-time work and among private sector employees. The unemployment rate edged up 0.1 percentage points to 8.7% as more people participated in the labour market.

Employment

thousands



Since employment peaked in October 2008, total employment has fallen by 387,000 (-2.3%). The trend in employment, however, has changed recently. Over the last five months, employment has fallen by 31,000, a much smaller decline than the 357,000 observed during the five months following October 2008.

In August, part-time employment rose by 31,000. Since October, full-time work has dropped

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.

by 486,000 (-3.5%), partially offset by increases in part time of 99,000 (+3.1%).

Employment among private sector employees increased by 49,000 in August, the first increase in this group since September 2008. Employment among both public sector employees and the self-employed edged down in August.

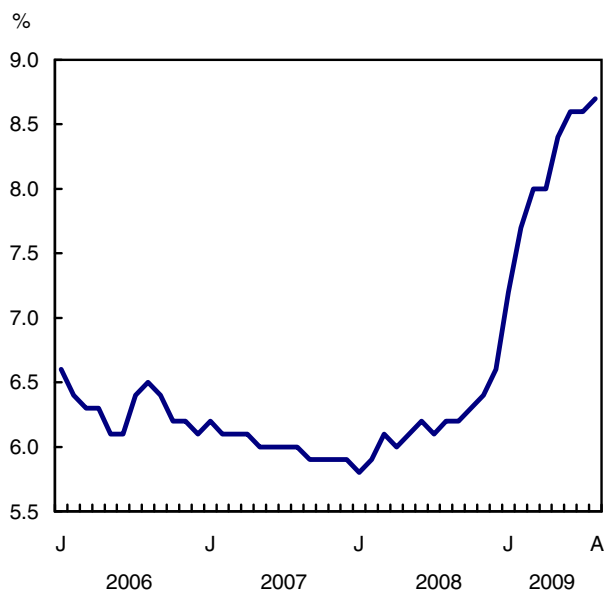
Increases were observed in a number of industries in August, including retail and wholesale trade, as well as finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. Total employment gains were partially offset by losses in business, building and other support services, as well as educational services.

In August, employment edged up in most provinces. Saskatchewan was the only province with a notable decline.

The employment increase in August was concentrated among women aged 25 to 54.

The 2009 summer labour market was one of the most challenging for students aged 15 to 24. Their average unemployment rate reached 19.2% over the summer months, the second highest rate since comparable data became available in 1977.

Average hourly wages were up 3.3% compared with August 2008, the lowest year-over-year growth in more than two years.

Unemployment rate**More workers in retail and wholesale trade**

There were employment increases in a number of industries in August, with the largest in retail and wholesale trade (+21,000) and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (+18,000). Total employment gains were partially offset by losses in business, building and other support services (-33,000), as well as educational services (-17,000).

Employment in the manufacturing sector continued its downward trend in August, while construction rose slightly.

In the five months following the employment peak of October 2008, employment fell in almost all industries, especially manufacturing and construction. In the past five months, however, while manufacturing has continued its decline, employment in construction has stabilized and it has increased in most service industries.

Employment edges up in most provinces

Manitoba's employment increased by 3,400 in August. However, the unemployment rate climbed 0.5 percentage points to 5.7% as more people looked for work.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, employment rose by 2,900 in August and the unemployment rate fell 1.5 percentage points to 15.6%. Since

October, employment in the province has declined by 3,200 (-1.5%).

Employment in Ontario increased slightly for a second consecutive month in August. Despite these gains, employment in Ontario has declined by 207,000 (-3.1%) since last October. The province's unemployment rate in August was 9.4%, up 0.1 percentage points.

Following a large drop in July, employment in Quebec was little changed in August. The unemployment rate was 9.1%, up 0.1 percentage points. Since last October, employment in the province has decreased by 60,000 (-1.5%).

In Saskatchewan, employment declined for the second consecutive month, down 3,200 in August. The unemployment rate, while up 0.3 percentage points, remained the lowest in Canada at 5.0%.

Employment up among core-aged women

Women aged 25 to 54 were the only demographic group with an employment increase in August (+23,000). Since last October, employment for this group has declined over the whole period, with losses totalling 77,000.

The largest employment decreases since October 2008, however, were for youths (-210,000) and men aged 25 to 54 (-194,000). While employment for youths has declined throughout the entire 10-month period, all the losses for men occurred during the first 5 months.

Among workers aged 55 and over, employment rose by 93,000 since last October, particularly in the last 5 months.

Unemployment rate for students one of the highest in summer of 2009

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.

In August, employment was down 128,000 (-9.5%) among students aged 15 to 24 compared with August 2008, the fastest year-over-year rate of decline for a month of August since 1983.

The unemployment rate reached 16.4% for students in August, up 5.0 percentage points compared with the same month last year. This was the highest August unemployment rate for these students since comparable data became available in 1977.

The 2009 summer labour market was one of the most challenging for students. The average unemployment rate for the summer was 19.2%, the second highest rate since comparable data became available in 1977. In addition to a high unemployment rate, the average number of hours worked during the summer by students was the lowest since 1977, at 23.4 hours per week.

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 August 15. 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 October 9.

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

	July 2009	August 2009	July to August 2009	August to August 2009	July to August 2009	August to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over						
Population	27,326.0	27,358.4	32.4	384.1	0.1	1.4
Labour force	18,363.2	18,412.3	49.1	191.4	0.3	1.1
Employment	16,780.3	16,807.4	27.1	-292.8	0.2	-1.7
Full-time	13,521.5	13,518.0	-3.5	-440.7	0.0	-3.2
Part-time	3,258.8	3,289.4	30.6	148.0	0.9	4.7
Unemployment	1,583.0	1,604.9	21.9	484.1	1.4	43.2
Participation rate	67.2	67.3	0.1	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	8.7	0.1	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	61.4	0.0	-2.0	...	...
Part-time rate	19.4	19.6	0.2	1.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years						
Population	4,396.1	4,396.8	0.7	18.3	0.0	0.4
Labour force	2,859.9	2,858.3	-1.6	-64.2	-0.1	-2.2
Employment	2,395.9	2,391.0	-4.9	-207.2	-0.2	-8.0
Full-time	1,231.4	1,213.3	-18.1	-215.9	-1.5	-15.1
Part-time	1,164.5	1,177.7	13.2	8.7	1.1	0.7
Unemployment	464.1	467.3	3.2	143.0	0.7	44.1
Participation rate	65.1	65.0	-0.1	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.2	16.3	0.1	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	54.4	-0.1	-4.9	...	...
Part-time rate	48.6	49.3	0.7	4.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over						
Population	11,211.6	11,228.2	16.6	185.2	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,255.6	8,272.1	16.5	129.1	0.2	1.6
Employment	7,568.8	7,576.8	8.0	-127.7	0.1	-1.7
Full-time	6,994.7	7,000.3	5.6	-175.3	0.1	-2.4
Part-time	574.1	576.5	2.4	47.6	0.4	9.0
Unemployment	686.8	695.3	8.5	256.8	1.2	58.6
Participation rate	73.6	73.7	0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.4	0.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	67.5	0.0	-2.3	...	...
Part-time rate	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over						
Population	11,718.3	11,733.4	15.1	180.5	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,247.7	7,281.9	34.2	126.4	0.5	1.8
Employment	6,815.6	6,839.6	24.0	42.2	0.4	0.6
Full-time	5,295.4	5,304.5	9.1	-49.4	0.2	-0.9
Part-time	1,520.2	1,535.1	14.9	91.6	1.0	6.3
Unemployment	432.1	442.3	10.2	84.3	2.4	23.5
Participation rate	61.8	62.1	0.3	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	0.1	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	58.3	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Part-time rate	22.3	22.4	0.1	1.2	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

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

	July 2009	August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker						
Employees	14,053.5	14,091.2	37.7	-385.6	0.3	-2.7
Self-employed	2,726.8	2,716.2	-10.6	92.8	-0.4	3.5
Public/private sector employees						
Public	3,408.1	3,396.6	-11.5	-20.1	-0.3	-0.6
Private	10,645.4	10,694.6	49.2	-365.5	0.5	-3.3
All industries	16,780.3	16,807.4	27.1	-292.8	0.2	-1.7
Goods-producing sector	3,675.2	3,668.4	-6.8	-361.6	-0.2	-9.0
Agriculture	323.7	320.0	-3.7	7.1	-1.1	2.3
Natural resources	316.0	319.3	3.3	-18.2	1.0	-5.4
Utilities	149.3	148.0	-1.3	-12.8	-0.9	-8.0
Construction	1,130.1	1,142.2	12.1	-106.4	1.1	-8.5
Manufacturing	1,756.2	1,738.9	-17.3	-231.3	-1.0	-11.7
Services-producing sector	13,105.1	13,139.0	33.9	68.8	0.3	0.5
Trade	2,639.7	2,660.9	21.2	-9.8	0.8	-0.4
Transportation and warehousing	810.7	819.0	8.3	-40.5	1.0	-4.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,092.8	1,110.3	17.5	35.1	1.6	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,202.5	1,212.9	10.4	16.4	0.9	1.4
Business, building and other support services	682.6	649.9	-32.7	-7.2	-4.8	-1.1
Educational services	1,187.2	1,170.5	-16.7	-26.4	-1.4	-2.2
Health care and social assistance	1,937.4	1,940.9	3.5	57.8	0.2	3.1
Information, culture and recreation	786.2	795.4	9.2	40.7	1.2	5.4
Accommodation and food services	1,042.6	1,044.6	2.0	-63.5	0.2	-5.7
Other services	791.1	800.2	9.1	51.9	1.2	6.9
Public administration	932.4	934.3	1.9	14.4	0.2	1.6

1. North American Industry Classification System.

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

Labour force characteristics by province

	July 2009	August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Population	428.8	429.2	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.7
Labour force	256.0	254.7	-1.3	1.4	-0.5	0.6
Employment	212.2	215.1	2.9	-3.6	1.4	-1.6
Full-time	182.7	189.1	6.4	-1.6	3.5	-0.8
Part-time	29.5	25.9	-3.6	-2.1	-12.2	-7.5
Unemployment	43.8	39.7	-4.1	5.1	-9.4	14.7
Participation rate	59.7	59.3	-0.4	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.1	15.6	-1.5	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.5	50.1	0.6	-1.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island						
Population	116.2	116.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.4
Labour force	78.9	79.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1
Employment	69.2	68.5	-0.7	-1.8	-1.0	-2.6
Full-time	56.8	55.5	-1.3	-4.4	-2.3	-7.3
Part-time	12.4	13.0	0.6	2.6	4.8	25.0
Unemployment	9.7	10.9	1.2	2.7	12.4	32.9
Participation rate	67.9	68.2	0.3	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	13.7	1.4	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	58.8	-0.8	-2.4	...	...
Nova Scotia						
Population	772.5	772.8	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.4
Labour force	496.4	500.5	4.1	8.1	0.8	1.6
Employment	450.9	453.2	2.3	1.1	0.5	0.2
Full-time	371.4	371.2	-0.2	-4.1	-0.1	-1.1
Part-time	79.6	82.1	2.5	5.3	3.1	6.9
Unemployment	45.5	47.3	1.8	7.1	4.0	17.7
Participation rate	64.3	64.8	0.5	0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.5	0.3	1.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	58.6	0.2	-0.2	...	...
New Brunswick						
Population	621.7	621.8	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.5
Labour force	402.7	402.4	-0.3	2.0	-0.1	0.5
Employment	364.9	364.9	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-0.4
Full-time	306.2	306.8	0.6	-1.3	0.2	-0.4
Part-time	58.7	58.1	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-0.5
Unemployment	37.8	37.5	-0.3	3.7	-0.8	10.9
Participation rate	64.8	64.7	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.3	-0.1	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.7	58.7	0.0	-0.5	...	...
Quebec						
Population	6 438.4	6 444.3	5.9	64.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4 201.1	4 212.8	11.7	32.2	0.3	0.8
Employment	3 821.9	3 830.2	8.3	-31.3	0.2	-0.8
Full-time	3 095.0	3 099.3	4.3	-41.7	0.1	-1.3
Part-time	726.9	730.9	4.0	10.4	0.6	1.4
Unemployment	379.2	382.6	3.4	63.5	0.9	19.9
Participation rate	65.3	65.4	0.1	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	9.1	0.1	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	59.4	0.0	-1.1	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Labour force characteristics by province

	July 2009	August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009	July to August 2009	August 2008 to August 2009
Seasonally adjusted						
	thousands		change in thousands		% change	
Ontario						
Population	10,665.2	10,677.4	12.2	147.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	7,165.4	7,186.0	20.6	47.7	0.3	0.7
Employment	6,500.3	6,512.5	12.2	-170.4	0.2	-2.5
Full-time	5,227.6	5,204.0	-23.6	-227.7	-0.5	-4.2
Part-time	1,272.7	1,308.5	35.8	57.4	2.8	4.6
Unemployment	665.1	673.5	8.4	218.1	1.3	47.9
Participation rate	67.2	67.3	0.1	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.4	0.1	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	61.0	0.1	-2.5	...	...
Manitoba						
Population	923.8	925.0	1.2	13.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	641.0	648.5	7.5	18.0	1.2	2.9
Employment	607.9	611.3	3.4	5.9	0.6	1.0
Full-time	490.3	489.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2
Part-time	117.6	121.7	4.1	6.6	3.5	5.7
Unemployment	33.1	37.2	4.1	12.1	12.4	48.2
Participation rate	69.4	70.1	0.7	0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.7	0.5	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	65.8	66.1	0.3	-0.3	...	...
Saskatchewan						
Population	780.2	781.0	0.8	11.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	546.0	544.2	-1.8	7.1	-0.3	1.3
Employment	520.1	516.9	-3.2	3.8	-0.6	0.7
Full-time	417.1	415.0	-2.1	-5.9	-0.5	-1.4
Part-time	103.0	101.9	-1.1	9.8	-1.1	10.6
Unemployment	25.9	27.3	1.4	3.2	5.4	13.3
Participation rate	70.0	69.7	-0.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.7	5.0	0.3	0.5	...	...
Employment rate	66.7	66.2	-0.5	-0.5	...	...
Alberta						
Population	2,870.2	2,876.0	5.8	72.3	0.2	2.6
Labour force	2,139.7	2,136.8	-2.9	56.2	-0.1	2.7
Employment	1,985.8	1,979.1	-6.7	-27.8	-0.3	-1.4
Full-time	1,624.5	1,613.2	-11.3	-74.8	-0.7	-4.4
Part-time	361.2	365.9	4.7	46.9	1.3	14.7
Unemployment	153.9	157.7	3.8	84.0	2.5	114.0
Participation rate	74.5	74.3	-0.2	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.4	0.2	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	69.2	68.8	-0.4	-2.8	...	...
British Columbia						
Population	3,709.1	3,714.5	5.4	63.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,436.0	2,447.0	11.0	17.8	0.5	0.7
Employment	2,247.1	2,255.7	8.6	-67.0	0.4	-2.9
Full-time	1,750.0	1,774.8	24.8	-78.0	1.4	-4.2
Part-time	497.1	480.8	-16.3	10.8	-3.3	2.3
Unemployment	188.9	191.3	2.4	84.8	1.3	79.6
Participation rate	65.7	65.9	0.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.8	0.0	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	60.7	0.1	-2.9	...	...

... not applicable

Note: Related CANSIM table 282-0087.

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

July 2009 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products in July totalled 8 556.9 thousand cubic metres, down 667.2 thousand cubic metres (-7.2%) from July 2008. (One cubic metre equals a thousand litres.)

In July, six of the seven major petroleum product groups posted declines compared with the same month a year earlier. The decrease in total product sales was led by diesel fuel oil, down 314.7 thousand cubic metres (-12.5%), and petrochemical feedstock, down 214.4 thousand cubic metres (-45.6%).

Motor gasoline was the only product in the major petroleum product group to post higher sales,

up 158.9 thousand cubic metres (+4.3%) from July 2008, and the fifth consecutive month-over-month increase in motor gasoline sales.

Note: Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are not available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 2008 ^r	July 2009 ^p	July 2008 to July 2009
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	9 224.1	8 556.9	-7.2
Motor gasoline	3 680.4	3 839.3	4.3
Diesel fuel oil	2 514.1	2 199.4	-12.5
Light fuel oil	162.5	121.3	-25.4
Heavy fuel oil	467.8	357.5	-23.6
Aviation turbo fuels	797.6	740.3	-7.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	469.6	255.2	-45.6
All other refined products	1 132.1	1 043.8	-7.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

New products

Labour Force Information, August 9 to 15, 2009
Catalogue number **71-001-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Building permits	July 2009
9	Stocks of grain	July 31, 2009
10	Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2009
10	Canadian Economic Observer	September 2009
11	Canada's international investment position	Second quarter 2009
11	New Housing Price Index	July 2009