

商工会事務局より(From Shokokai)

カナダ統計局より、11月雇用統計発表:失業率 **5.9%(-0.4%)**

Labour Force Survey: November Unemployment 5.9%(-0.4%)

## 会員各位

12月1日、カナダ統計局(Statistics Canada)より、2017年11月の雇用統計が発表になりました。

下記概要ポイント仮訳は、あくまで商工会事務局で訳したものであり英語の微妙な表現を保証したものではありません。

英語原文にて確認の上ご利用ください。

(概要ポイント要旨仮訳)

- ◎ 失業率 **5.9%**(前月比 **-0.4%** 対前年同期比 **-0.9%**) \* 2008年2月以来の低い失業率
- ◎ 雇用者数 対前月比+80000人増 対前年比(2016年11月) +390000人増(+2.1%)
- ◎ 年齢層: 55歳以上女性(+32000)、15-24歳若者(+30000)、25-54歳男性(+27000)
- ◎ 主要州別: オンタリオ州(+44000)、ブリティッシュコロンビア州(+18000)、ケベック州(+16000)
- ◎ 職種 卸売り小売り(+39000)、製造業(+30000)、教育サービス(+21000)、建設(+16000)、農業(-5800)

(以下概要原文抜粋引用)

# Labour Force Survey, November 2017

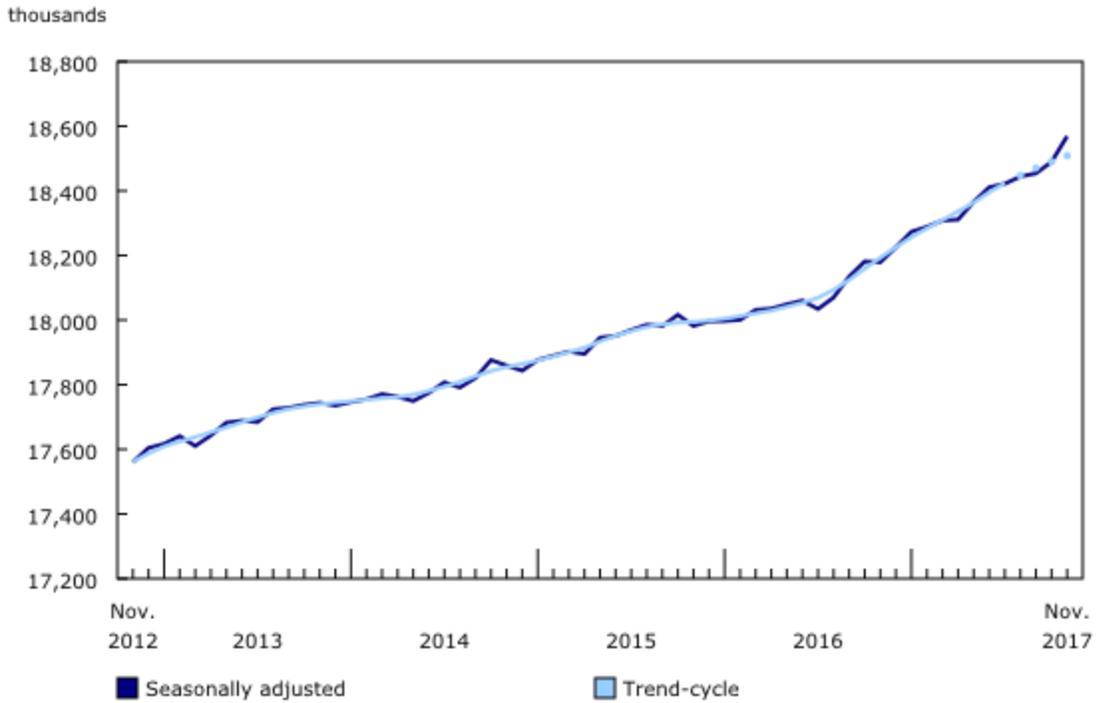
Employment increased for the second consecutive month, **up 80,000 in November**. The **unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points to 5.9%**, the lowest rate since February 2008.

In the 12 months to November, **employment was up by 390,000 (+2.1%)**, with all the gains attributable to **full-time work (+441,000 or +3.0%)** as part-time employment was down slightly. Over the same period, total hours worked grew by 1.0%.

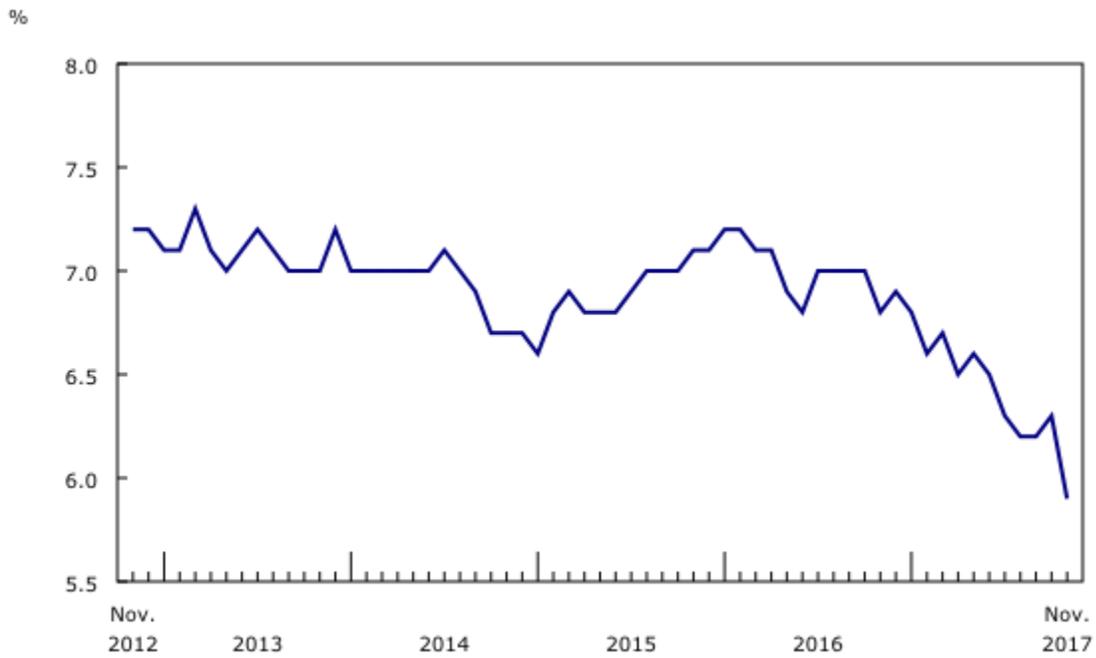
The unemployment rate trended downwards in **the 12 months to November, falling 0.9 percentage points** over this period.

Chart 1 

Employment



**Chart 2**  Unemployment rate



# Highlights

In November, employment **increased for women 55 and older**, for **youth aged 15 to 24**, and for **core-aged men (25 to 54)**. There was little change for the other demographic groups.

Employment **rose in Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec** and Prince Edward Island. At the same time, fewer people were employed in New Brunswick, while there was little change in the other provinces.

A number of goods- and services-producing industries recorded employment gains: **wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, educational services, and construction**. On the other hand, a **decrease was observed in agriculture**.

The employment increase in November was largely among private sector employees, as both public sector employment and the number of self-employed were little changed.

## Employment gains for older women, youth and core-aged men

In November, employment for **women aged 55 and older rose by 32,000**, and their unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 4.6%. On a year-over-year basis, employment for older women was up 94,000 (+5.4%). For men aged 55 and older, employment held steady and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.2%. In the 12 months to November, employment for older men was up 81,000 (+3.9%).

Among workers aged 55 and older, 8 out of 10 were between the ages of 55 and 64. Their estimated year-over-year rate of employment growth (unadjusted for seasonality) was 4.1%, twice the rate of their population growth (+2.0%). In comparison, people aged 65 and older comprised a smaller share of older workers, but their proportion has been increasing over the past decade. This group had the fastest year-over-year rate of employment growth among the major demographic groups in November, rising 8.1% and outpacing their rate of population growth (+3.7%). For more information about recent trends among older workers, see [Labour in Canada: Key results from the 2016 Census](#) and "[The impact of aging on labour market participation rates](#)."

Employment for **youth aged 15 to 24 increased for the second consecutive month, up 30,000** in November, bringing year-over-year gains up to 50,000 (+2.0%). In November, the youth employment rate (share of the 15- to 24-year-old population that was working) rose by 0.7 percentage points to 57.3%—continuing an upward trend that began in mid-2016. The youth unemployment rate was little changed in November at 10.8%, well below the rate of 12.9% recorded 12 months earlier.

Employment also increased for **core-aged men, up 27,000** in November. With more of them working and fewer searching for work, their unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage points to 5.0%—the lowest rate since May 2008. In the 12 months to November, employment for men aged 25 to 54 was up 81,000 (+1.3%).

## Ontario leading employment growth

The lion's share of national employment growth in November was recorded in **Ontario**, with **44,000** more people employed, mostly in wholesale and retail trade as well as in manufacturing.

The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points to 5.5%, the lowest rate since July 2000. Ontario has seen a downward trend in the unemployment rate since the start of 2016. Year-over-year employment gains in the province totalled 181,000 (+2.6%), all in full-time work.

In **British Columbia, 18,000 more** people were employed in November, bringing year-over-year gains to 92,000 (+3.8%), mostly in full-time work. The unemployment rate was 4.8% in November, little changed from the previous month, though still the lowest among the provinces.

Employment in **Quebec grew for the second consecutive month, up 16,000** in November. Most of the increase was in manufacturing and construction. With more people employed and fewer searching for work, the unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage points to 5.4%, continuing a notable downward trend that began at the start of 2016. The November unemployment rate in Quebec was also the lowest recorded since January 1976—when comparable data became available. In the 12 months to November, employment gains in the province totalled 78,000 (+1.9%), all in full-time work.

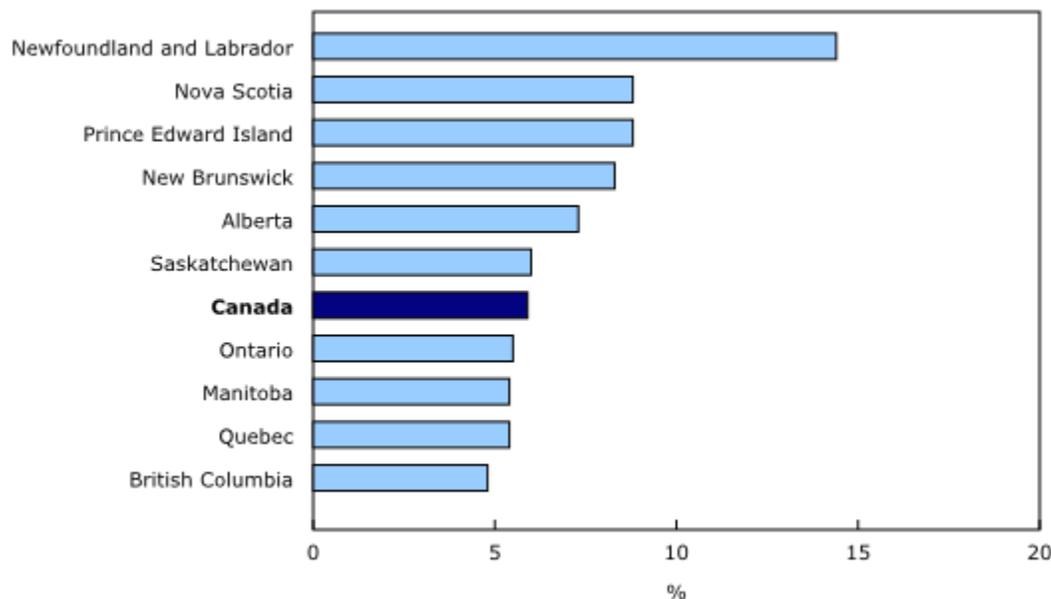
In Prince Edward Island, 1,400 more people were employed in November, reducing the unemployment rate to a record low of 8.8% (-1.5 percentage points). In the 12 months to November, employment gains in the province totalled 2,500 (+3.5%).

Following gains in October, employment in New Brunswick fell by 2,700 in November, all in part-time work. The unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 8.3%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was little changed.

Employment in Alberta held steady in November, and the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 7.3% as fewer people looked for work. Year-over-year employment growth in the province totalled 34,000 (+1.5%), all in full-time work.

### Chart 3

Unemployment rate by province, November 2017



# Employment gains in both goods- and service-producing sectors

In November, **39,000 more people were employed in wholesale and retail trade**, offsetting the decrease in October. In the 12 months to November, employment in this industry was up by 82,000 (+3.0%).

Employment in **manufacturing increased by 30,000**, bringing year-over-year gains to 91,000 (+5.4%). Employment in this industry has been trending up since the start of 2017. Growth in the 12 months to November was spread across several subsectors such as electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing as well as printing and related support activities.

In **educational services, employment rose by 21,000** in November but was little changed from 12 months earlier.

Employment in **construction increased for the second consecutive month, up 16,000** in November. This brings year-over-year gains to 50,000 (+3.6%). Employment in this industry has been trending up since the summer of 2017.

On the other hand, the number of people employed in **agriculture decreased by 5,800**, offsetting an increase the previous month. After trending downwards since the autumn of 2013, employment in agriculture has been virtually unchanged since the spring of 2017.

The number of private sector employees increased by 72,000 in November, while both public sector employment and the number of self-employed were little changed. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of private sector employees rose by 218,000 (+1.8%), while public sector employment rose by 88,000 (+2.4%) and self-employment was up by 85,000 (+3.1%).

原文詳細は以下のサイトを参照ください。

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/171201/dq171201a-eng.htm?CMP=mstatcan>

トロント日本商工会  
事務局