

商工会事務局より(From Shokokai)

カナダ統計局より、12月雇用統計発表:失業率 **5.7%(-0.2%)**

Labour Force Survey: December Unemployment 5.7%(-0.2%)

会員各位

1月5日、カナダ統計局(Statistics Canada)より、2017年12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 **5.7%(前月比 -0.2% 対前年同期比 -1.2%) * 1976年1月以降最低の失業率**
- ◎ 雇用者数 対前月比+79000人増(**パートタイム +55000**) 対前年比(2016年12月)
+423000人増(+2.3% フルタイム +394000 +2.7%) 年齢層: 25-54歳層男性失業率
4.8% 1981年以来の低さ 同女性 4.8% 55歳以上+33000
- ◎ 主要州別: ケベック州+27000 アルバータ州+26000
- ◎ 職種: 金融保険不動産賃貸リース+25000 教育+11000 運輸物流+9500

(以下概要原文抜粋引用)

Labour Force Survey, December 2017

Employment increased for a third consecutive month, **up 79,000 in December**. The unemployment rate continued on a downward trend, **decreasing by 0.2 percentage points to 5.7%**, the **lowest since comparable data became available in January 1976**.

The employment increase in December was concentrated in **part-time work, which rose by 55,000**.

The additional employment in December builds on growth observed in October and November. This boosted **gains for the fourth quarter to 193,000 or 1.0%**, the **most robust rate of quarterly growth since the second quarter of 2010**.

In the **12 months to December 2017**, employment was **up 423,000 (+2.3%)**, with nearly **all the gains in full-time work (+394,000 or +2.7%)**. Over the same period, total hours worked grew 3.1%.

The unemployment rate followed a downward trend in the 12 months to December, **falling 1.2 percentage points** over this period. A year-end review is presented in a separate section below.

Chart 1 
Employment

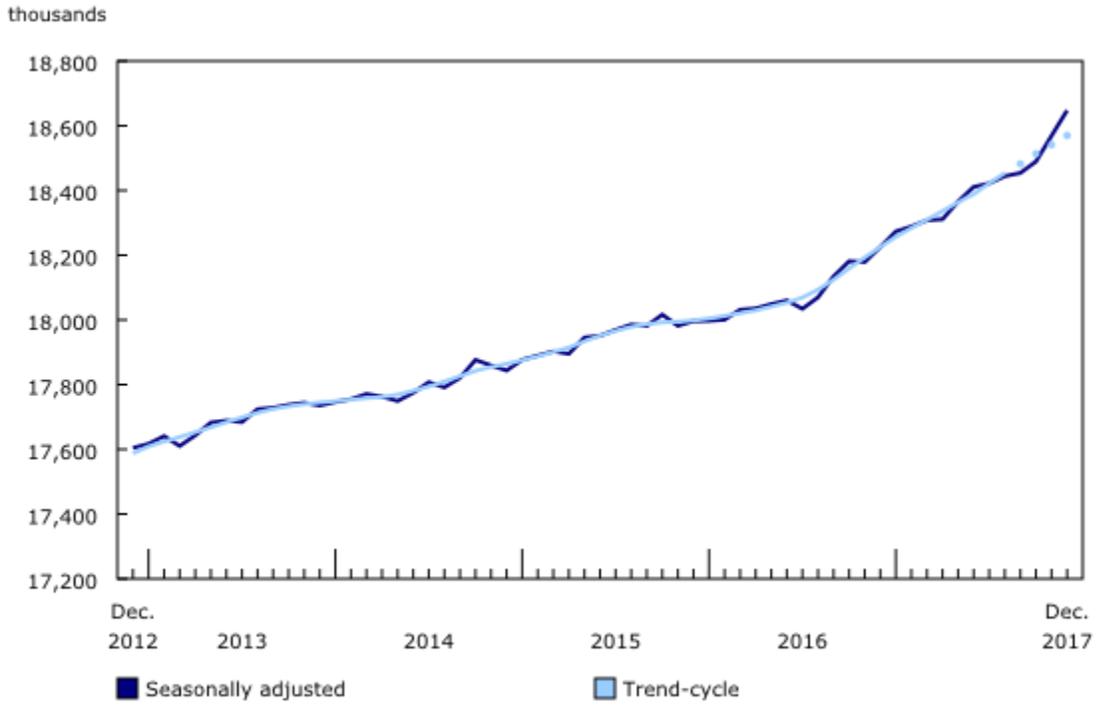
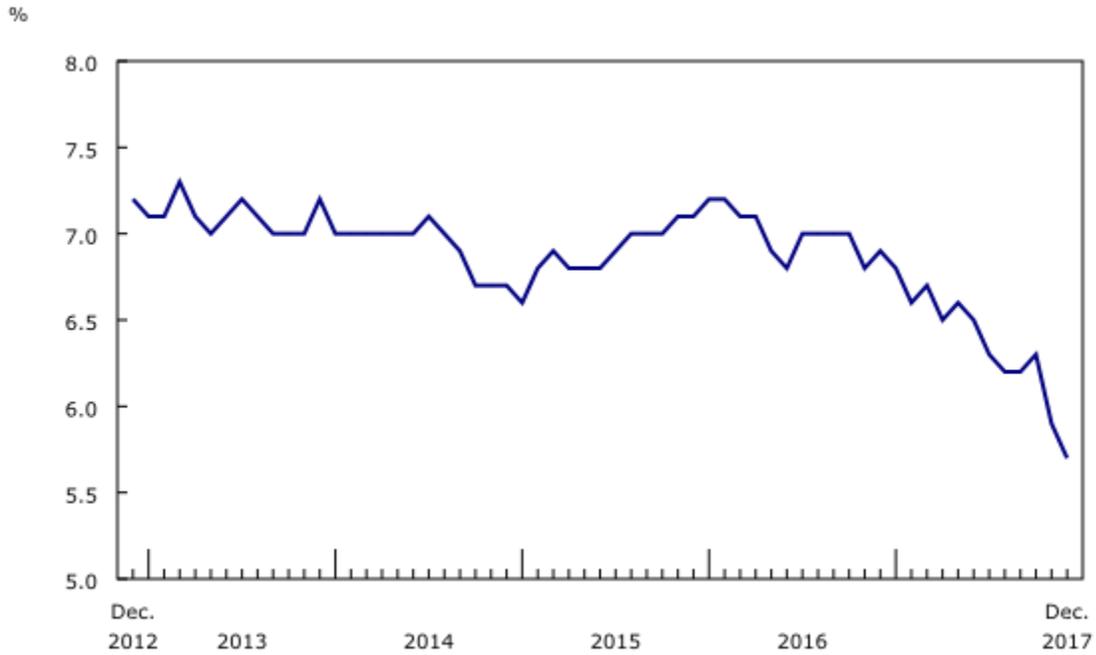


Chart 2 
Unemployment rate



Highlights

In December, employment **increased for men and women aged 25 to 54** as well as for people aged 55 and over. There was little overall change for youth aged 15 to 24.

The largest employment gains in December were **observed in Quebec and Alberta**, while there were smaller increases in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

There were more people **working in the services-producing sector**, led by finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing. Employment also increased in "other services", educational services, and transportation and warehousing.

In the **goods-producing sector**, there were more people employed in **natural resources**.

Employment gains in December were observed among **self-employed workers and public sector** employees. The number of **private sector employees held steady**.

More core-aged and older workers

In December, employment **increased by 52,000 among core-aged people (25 to 54)**, with gains of 33,000 for men and 19,000 for women.

The added employment for **core-aged men lowered their unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage points to 4.8%—the lowest rate since April 1981**. For women in the same age group, the unemployment rate was **little changed, also at 4.8%**, as the increase in their employment was matched by an additional number of core-aged women participating in the labour market.

In December, there were **33,000 more workers aged 55 and over**, including 18,000 men and 15,000 women. The unemployment rate was **little changed for this age group: 6.1% for men and 4.5% for women**.

Employment for youth aged 15 to 24 held steady in December, following two consecutive monthly gains. An increase in part-time employment (+31,000) was offset by a decline in full-time work (-37,000). Despite little overall employment change in December, the youth unemployment rate fell 0.5 percentage points to 10.3% as fewer youths searched for work.

Quebec and Alberta leading employment growth

Employment in **Quebec** grew for a third consecutive month, **up 27,000 in December**. With more people employed and fewer searching for work, the unemployment rate fell

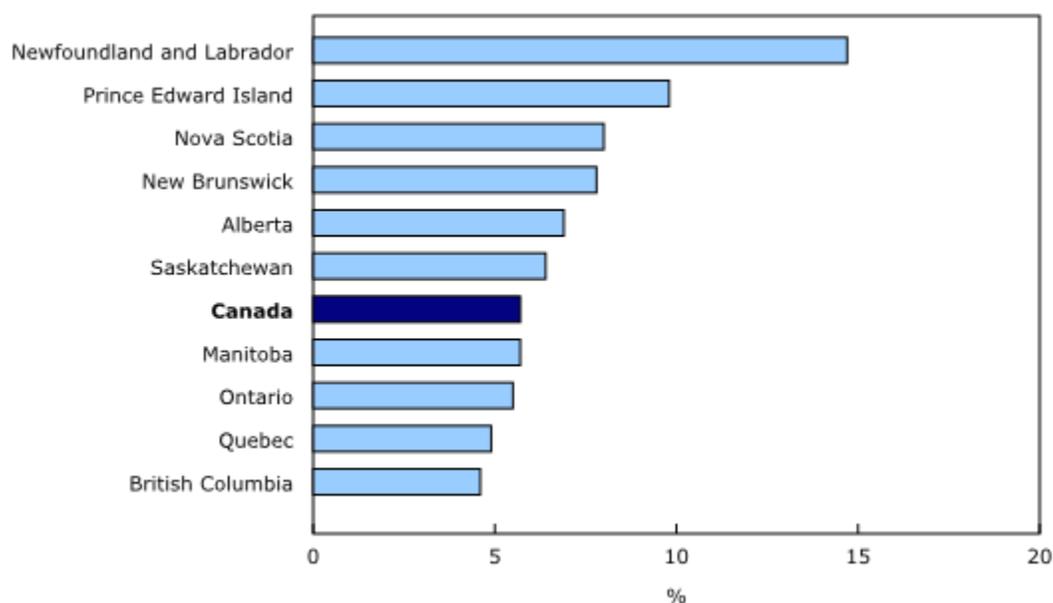
by 0.5 percentage points to 4.9%, continuing a notable downward trend that began at the start of 2016.

In **Alberta**, employment **increased by 26,000**, mostly in full-time work. The unemployment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points to 6.9%. Employment gains were observed in a number of industries, led by accommodation and food services, and by natural resources.

In **Ontario**, employment was **little changed** in December, after a notable increase the previous month. The unemployment rate in the province remained at **5.5%**.

Chart 3

Unemployment rate by province, December 2017



Employment gains in a number of industries

In December, 25,000 more people were employed in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing, following three months of little change.

Employment was up by 13,000 in the "other services" industry in December. "Other services" include services such as those related to civic and professional organizations, and personal and laundry services.

In educational services, employment rose by 11,000 in December, a second consecutive monthly increase.

In December, 9,500 additional people worked in transportation and warehousing, the first notable employment increase in the industry since the summer of 2017.

Employment in natural resources rose by 5,800 in December.

The number of self-employed workers increased by 28,000 in December. At the same time, public sector employment rose by 22,000, while the number of private sector employees was stable.

Year-end review, 2017

The following analysis focuses on changes from December 2016 to December 2017.

In 2017, employment increased by 423,000 (+2.3%), the fastest December-to-December growth rate since 2002. In comparison, employment grew by 229,000 (+1.3%) in 2016.

Full-time employment followed an upward trend in 2017, increasing by 394,000 (+2.7%), while part-time employment held relatively steady.

In the 12 months to December, the unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points to 5.7%, the lowest since comparable data became available in January 1976.

Provincial perspective

In **Ontario, employment grew 2.5% (+176,000) in 2017**, just over double the growth rate recorded in each of the previous two years. Full-time employment accounted for nearly all of the employment gains in 2017. There were more workers in a number of industries, led by wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing; professional, scientific and technical services; and transportation and warehousing. The unemployment rate in the province fell by 0.9 percentage points in 2017 to cap the year at 5.5%.

In 2017, employment in **Quebec rose 2.1% (+87,000)**, slightly below the 2.3% national growth rate. Gains in full-time work accounted for nearly all of the employment growth in the province and coincided with a 1.6 percentage point decrease in the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate has been on a two-year downward trend, falling to 4.9% at the end of 2017, the lowest since comparable data became available in January 1976. See chart [Unemployment rate in Quebec, January 1976 to December 2017](#).

In 2017, **British Columbia** closed out the year with an employment growth rate of **3.4% (+83,000)**, similar to that of 2016. The gains in 2017 were almost all in full-time work, and were mainly in health care and social assistance; construction; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing. In the 12 months to December, the unemployment rate in British Columbia fell by 1.2 percentage points to 4.6%, the lowest among all provinces.

Following a slide in employment from the autumn of 2015 to the summer of 2016, the labour market in **Alberta** added workers in 2017, with a growth rate of **2.4% (+55,000)**, the best performance since 2014. The employment gains were attributable to manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; natural resources; finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and transportation and warehousing. The unemployment rate fell from 8.5% at the end of 2016 to 6.9% at the end of 2017.

Focus on industries

In the 12 months to December, employment **increased by 3.5% in the goods-producing sector and by 2.0% in the services-producing sector.**

In the goods-producing sector, employment grew in **manufacturing (+5.1% or +86,000)**, **natural resources (+4.6% or +15,000)** and **construction (+3.6% or +51,000)**.

Employment increases in natural resources in 2017 followed heavy losses recorded over the previous two years (-6.4% in 2015 and -7.3% in 2016).

In the services-producing sector, employment grew in a number of industries, led by **transportation and warehousing (+6.3% or +57,000)**; **finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (+4.6% or +53,000)**; and **professional, scientific and technical services (+3.8% or +53,000)**. Smaller growth rates were recorded in wholesale and retail trade (+2.9%); educational services (+2.1%); and health care and social assistance (+1.3%).

More workers aged 55 and over

In the 12 months to December, the number of employed people aged 55 and over increased 5.3% (+203,000), exceeding the rate of population growth for this group (+2.9% or +311,000).

For women aged 55 and over, employment rose 6.3% (+110,000) in 2017, while their population increased 2.8% (+157,000). The participation rate for this group rose by 0.9 percentage points to 33.5%, and the unemployment rate fell 0.7 percentage points to 4.5% at the end of 2017.

Among men aged 55 and over, employment grew 4.5% (+93,000) in 2017, and the population increased 3.0% (+154,000). Their unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 6.1%. The participation rate for men in this age group was little changed at 43.9% at the end of 2017.

Among workers aged 55 and over, 8 out of 10 are between the ages of 55 and 64. The estimated year-over-year rate of employment growth in 2017 (unadjusted for seasonality) for this group was 5.4%, while the rate of their population growth was 2.0%.

In comparison, people aged 65 and over comprise 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 December, rising 7.8% and outpacing its rate of population growth (+3.7%). For people aged 25 to 54, employment increased 1.6% (+186,000) in 2017, while their population rose 0.3% (+50,000).

Employment rose 1.7% (+107,000) among men aged 25 to 54, and their unemployment rate fell by 1.4 percentage points to 4.8%. The participation rate for this group was unchanged at 90.9%.

For women aged 25 to 54, employment increased 1.4% (+78,000) in the 12 months to December, and their unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 4.8%. Their participation rate edged up 0.3 percentage points to 82.9%.

In 2017, employment among young people aged 15 to 24 rose 1.4% (+34,000), while their population declined 0.5% (-20,000). As a result, their employment rate increased 1.1 percentage points to 57.2%. The youth unemployment rate fell by 2.3 percentage points to 10.3%, as 66,000 fewer people searched for work.

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/180105/dq180105a-eng.htm?HPA=1>

トロント日本商工会
事務局