



For immediate release

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## Part-time Jobs, Part-time Hope

OTTAWA – “Part-time jobs don’t help you much if you have a full-time life!” says Ken Georgetti, president of the Canadian Labour Congress about the latest job numbers.

“Nationwide, last month, we see the loss of full-time jobs. Job creation, even in Alberta, is mostly part-time employment! Part-time jobs are usually precarious jobs and, by their very nature, do not provide living wages. These jobs can only offer part-time hope to someone who’s trying to make a living.”

“Working Canadians worry about the silence in Ottawa about the four years of losses of manufacturing jobs that pay an average of 21 dollars per hour. These jobs are not being replaced by decent employment with good wages. The country needs a long-term, made-in-Canada job creation strategy.”

**The unemployment numbers** – Statistics Canada’s *Labour Force Survey* reports that in November 2006 the unemployment rate rose to 6.3% from 6.2% the previous month, because newcomers to the job market did not find work. Most of the 22,000 new jobs are part-time. Last month, in seasonally-adjusted numbers, there were 1,109,300 Canadians who wanted to work but did not have a job.

### **Economist Erin Weir’ Analysis**

- Across Canada, the total number of full-time jobs declined by 18,100 between October and November. This decline was masked by a large increase in part-time employment.
- Employment is up in Alberta, but interestingly 9 out of 10 new jobs are part time. Still these 8,900 new part-time jobs in Alberta are 40% of the total net job creation for the country (22,000) last month.
- Outside Alberta, the labour market is markedly slow. British Columbia alone suffered a severe loss of 14,600 full-time jobs. Full-time employment also declined in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

- If overall there is little change in the manufacturing employment, the numbers for Ontario are still worsening with a further dip of 4.4% last month, a total loss of 63,000 manufacturing jobs so far in 2006.
- Wages reflected regional imbalances in Canada's economy. From November 2005 through November 2006, average hourly wages increased by 6.3% in Alberta, but only by 2.4% in Ontario and 1.0% in Quebec.

The Canadian Labour Congress, the national voice of the labour movement, represents 3.2 million Canadian workers. The CLC brings together Canada's national and international unions along with the provincial and territorial federations of labour and 135 district labour councils. Web site:

[www.canadianlabour.ca](http://www.canadianlabour.ca)

Contacts: Jean Wolff, Communications, 613-526-7431 and 878-6040  
Erin Weir, Economist, 613-526-7412