



## Et Les Emplois Au Moment Actuel?

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### **Jobless Rate Inches Up To 8.6%**

Canadians are creating their own work and finding part-time jobs in growing numbers in response to a recession that is still taking a hefty toll on full-time employment.

The jobless rate climbed in June to 8.6 per cent from 8.4 per cent a month earlier but only 7,400 jobs were lost in all, a much better showing than expected.

June's numbers brought total job losses in the second quarter of the year to 13,000, well down from the 273,000 killed in the first three months of the year, Statistics Canada said Friday.

In all, 47,500 full-time jobs were lost last month, while 40,100 part-time jobs were created. The number of self-employed Canadians rose by 37,200. Almost 1.6 million people are now unemployed.

Since the labour market peaked last October, more than 450,000 full-time jobs have been lost, only partly countered by the creation of 84,000 part-time positions.

Over that same period, self-employment has grown by 1.5 per cent, a sign of how some workers are adjusting to the slump.

Adam Gordan, 29, is one of many Canadians who has moved into self-employment, by necessity, in this recession. The recent university grad had planned to start a full-time job at a consultancy this fall, and work as an employee at his parent's Kingston, Ont.-based business this summer.

That plan went awry when his new employer delayed his start date to January, 2010, because of the downturn. Now, he's turned to self-employment, starting a Toronto franchise of his parent's moving and real-estate service for seniors.

Many of his friends from Queen's University's MBA program are turning to self-employment, he says. "It's forced many of us to go into what we like doing."

Today's overall job picture is one of easing, which could help lessen the anxiety among consumers whose spending is key to a recovery.

"This report is unambiguously better than expected, and it suggests that the state of the Canadian labour market may not be as dire as had been only a few months ago, though it still remains weak," said TD Securities economics strategist Millan Mulraine.

"And this message is consistent with the general tone of the other economic reports, which suggest that the Canadian economic recession may be easing."

The jobless rate is now at its highest since February, 1998, when it was also 8.6 per cent, although not near the 13-per-cent and 12.1-per-cent peaks in the recessions of the early 1980s and early 1990s, respectively.

Overall, Statistics Canada said, employment was virtually unchanged in June in all provinces but for Newfoundland and Labrador, where it increased.

While the manufacturing sector again suffered the biggest hit, losing almost 26,000 jobs, mostly in Quebec, work was created in the information and recreation sector, as well as the financial services and real estate industries.

"Today's job report, while hardly a walk in the park, compares favourably to the dire U.S. news from the same month," BMO Nesbitt Burns said in a research note. "Still, even if the job losses are gradually easing, it's obvious

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that recession has yet to let go its steely grip on the Canadian economy, with the squeeze remaining particularly intense in manufacturing."

Among the other provinces, full-time losses in Ontario of 56,000 were offset by the creation of 57,000 part-time jobs. Ontario's unemployment rate is now at 9.6 per cent, the highest in 15 years.

In Alberta and British Columbia, two provinces hard hit by the downturn, unemployment now stands at 6.8 per cent 8.1 per cent, respectively. Employment in Quebec was virtually unchanged.

Saskatchewan, where unemployment dipped to 4.6 per cent, now has the lowest jobless rate in the country.

Students and other young people are not faring well. Employment in the 15-to-24 age

range fell by 33,000 while the jobless rate rose a full percentage point to 15.9 per cent, the highest in 11 years. Since last October, employment among younger people has fallen the fastest of all age groups, the federal statistics gathering agency said. Statistics Canada also noted that the summer job market for students has soured, with an unemployment rate of 18.1 per cent.

"Considering the hit that RESPs took in the past year, students needed jobs even more this summer, and without employment the pressures on how to fund the coming year's tuition, books and lodging will be even more intense," said Andrew Pyle, a wealth adviser for ScotiaMcLeod. "This will likely mean parents will have to find resources to help them out, which will take away from purchases of other goods and services."

Older workers, in turn, gained work, with employment rising by 33,000.

#### Questions

Répondez en phrases complètes sur du papier ligné.

1. Nommez une statistique qui montre que la récession commence à trouver sa fin.
2. Le nombre de travailleurs autonomes au Canada s'est accru par quel numéro?
3. A quel pourcentage est-ce que la quantité de travailleurs autonomes a augmenté?
4. Pourquoi y a-t-il une énorme augmentation de travailleurs autonomes pendant une récession?
5. Quant à l'emploi cette récession a-t-elle été pire que les deux dernières récessions?
6. Quelles sortes d'emploi ont remplacé les 56 000 emplois à temps plein perdus en en Ontario?
7. Quel âge de travailleurs semble souffrir le plus en temps de récession?
8. Écrivez un paragraphe où vous réagissez à l'injustice soufferte par les jeunes en temps de récession. Est-ce juste que la règle « dernier embauché, premier remercié » est juste. Donnez trois points pour soutenir votre point de vue. (5 points)