

Labour Force Survey, September 2014

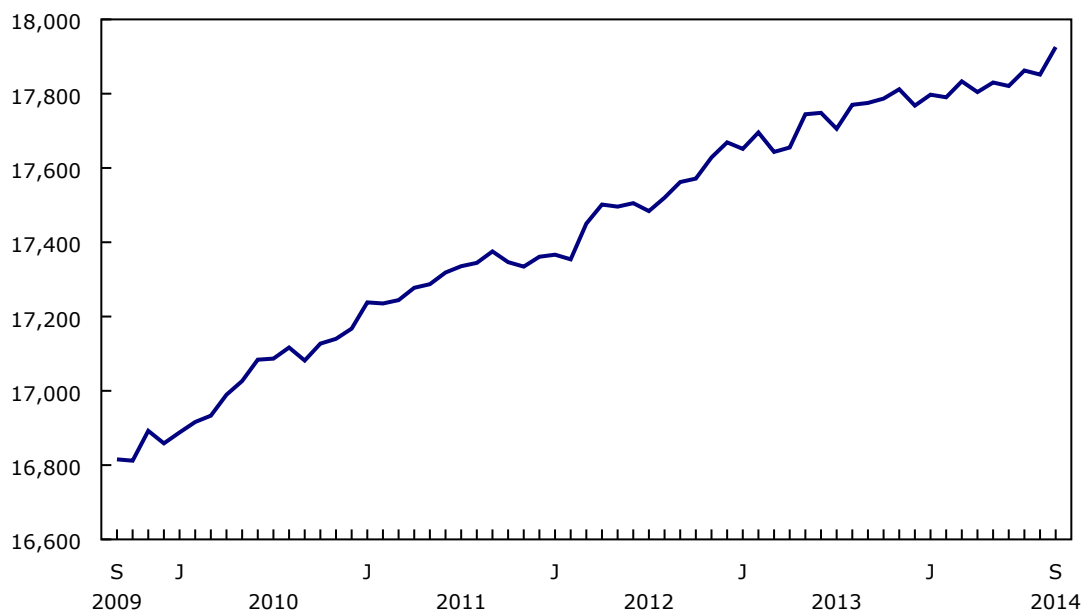
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, October 10, 2014

Employment increased by 74,000 in September, nearly all in full-time work. This pushed the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 6.8%, the lowest since December 2008.

In the 12 months to September, employment grew by an average of 13,000 per month, for a total increase of 150,000 (+0.8%). Over the same period, the number of hours worked rose slightly (+0.3%).

Chart 1 Employment

thousands



In September, employment increased among youths aged 15 to 24 and women aged 25 to 54.

Provincially, employment rose in Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan as well as Newfoundland and Labrador. There was little change in the other provinces.

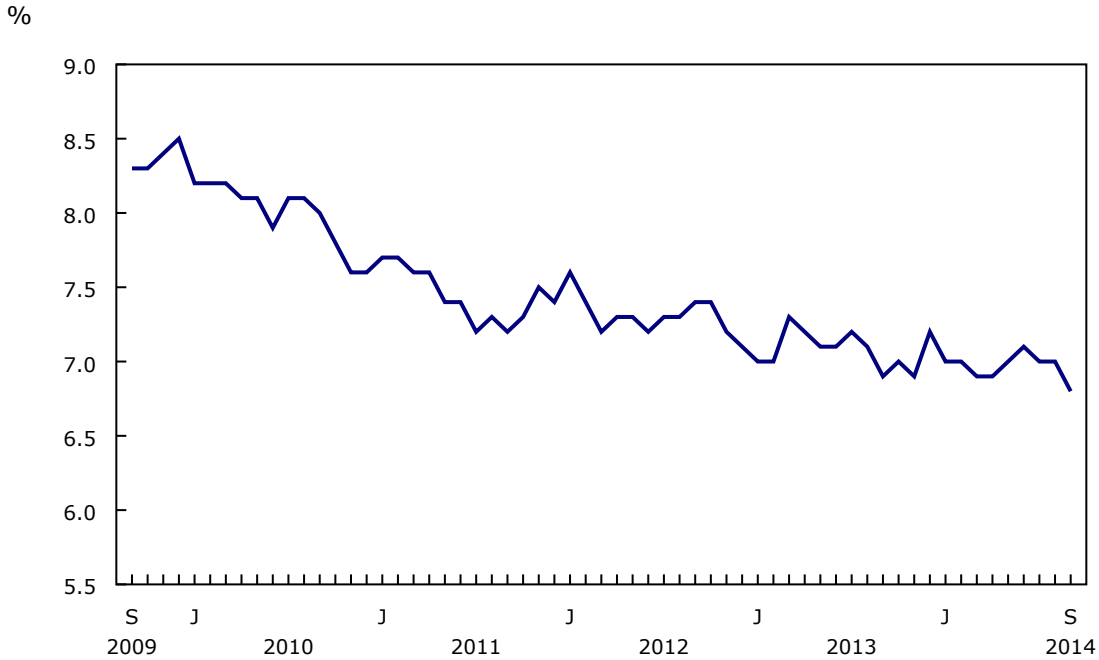
There were more people employed in accommodation and food services; health care and social assistance; construction; natural resources; as well as finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. At the same time, employment was down in educational services.

The number of private sector employees increased in September, while self-employment fell.

Adjusted to the concepts used in the United States, the unemployment rate in Canada was 5.9% in September, the same as the US rate.



**Chart 2
Unemployment rate**



More youths working in September

Employment increased by 43,000 among youths aged 15 to 24. Despite this gain, the youth unemployment rate was little changed at 13.5%, the result of more youths participating in the labour force. Compared with 12 months earlier, youth employment was up slightly (+29,000 or +1.2%).

In September, employment increased by 16,000 among women aged 25 to 54, and their unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 5.1%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group was little changed.

Employment among men aged 25 to 54 was virtually unchanged in September. However, their unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage points to 5.9%, as fewer men in this age group searched for work. In the 12 months to September, employment for this group increased by 39,000 (+0.6%).

Among men and women aged 55 and over, employment was little changed in September and their unemployment rate was 5.7%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment for this group grew by 105,000 (+3.1%), the result of population ageing.

Provincial summary

In Ontario, employment increased by 25,000 in September and the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 7.1%, the lowest since October 2008. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province rose by 49,000 (+0.7%).

Employment in Alberta increased by 21,000, pushing the unemployment rate down 0.5 percentage points to 4.4%. On a year-over-year basis, employment in the province was up by 54,000 (+2.4%).

In Saskatchewan, employment increased by 7,000 in September, and the unemployment rate dropped 0.7 percentage points to 3.5%. Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in the province was up by 19,000 (+3.3%), the fastest growth rate of all provinces.

Employment in Newfoundland and Labrador increased by 3,800 in September, and the unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points to 12.7%. Compared with September 2013, employment in the province was little changed.

Industry perspective

Employment in accommodation and food services increased by 48,000 in September, bringing total gains since September 2013 to 64,000 (+5.7%).

In September, employment in health care and social assistance rose by 32,000, bringing employment gains in the industry to 69,000 (+3.2%) since September 2013.

There were 30,000 more construction workers in September. Despite recent gains, employment in the industry was little changed compared with 12 months earlier.

In September, employment in natural resources increased by 28,000, offsetting declines observed in the spring of 2014 and bringing employment back to its level of September 2013.

Employment in finance, insurance, real estate and leasing rose by 21,000 in September. However, employment in the industry was down 31,000 (-2.7%) on a year-over-year basis.

In educational services, employment declined by 44,000 in September. Prior to seasonal adjustment, the actual number of persons working in education increased between August and September but less than the typical increase observed between these two months. This resulted in a decline in employment on a seasonally-adjusted basis for this industry (see "Seasonal adjustment" and "Educational services" in the note to readers). Compared with 12 months earlier, employment in this industry was little changed.

The number of private sector employees increased by 124,000 in September, offsetting a decrease the month before. The most notable gains were in accommodation and food services; construction; natural resources; as well as finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. At the same time, self-employment fell by 56,000, with losses in professional, scientific and technical services as well as accommodation and food services.

The trends for private sector employees and self-employment have been relatively flat since the fall of 2013.

While public sector employment was virtually unchanged in September, on a year-over-year basis it was up 88,000 (+2.5%), mostly the result of added employment since February.

Quarterly update for the territories

The Labour Force Survey also collects labour market information about the territories. This information is produced monthly in the form of three-month moving averages. The following data are not seasonally adjusted; therefore, comparisons should only be made on a year-over-year basis.

In the third quarter of 2014, employment in Yukon increased by 1,200 (+6.1%) compared with the same period in 2013 and the unemployment rate fell by 1.6 percentage points to 2.8%.

Employment in the Northwest Territories declined by 1,000 (-4.3%) in the third quarter of 2014 compared with the same period a year earlier. At the same time, the unemployment rate was little changed at 7.6%, as fewer people were searching for work.

In Nunavut, employment was little changed over this period and the unemployment rate was 14.1%.

Canada-United States comparison

Adjusted to US concepts, the unemployment rate in Canada was 5.9% in September, the same as the US rate. In the 12 months to September, the unemployment rate in Canada edged down 0.2 percentage points, while the rate in the United States fell 1.3 percentage points.

In September, the employment rate in Canada (adjusted to US concepts) was 62.1%, compared with 59.0% in the United States. On a year-over-year basis, the employment rate declined by 0.3 percentage points in Canada, while it increased by 0.4 percentage points in the United States. For further information on Canada-US comparisons, see "[The labour market in Canada and the United States since the last recession, 2007 to 2014](#)".

Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for September 2014 are for the week of September 14 to 20.

The LFS estimates are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling variability. As a result, monthly estimates will show more variability than trends observed over longer time periods. For more information, see "[Interpreting Monthly Changes in Employment from the Labour Force Survey](#)." Estimates for smaller geographic areas or industries also 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).

This analysis focuses on differences between estimates that are statistically significant at the 68% confidence level.

The **employment rate** is the number of employed persons as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The rate for a particular group (for example, youths aged 15 to 24) is the number employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

The **unemployment rate** is the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed as a percentage of the population. For more detailed information, see the Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G).

Seasonal adjustment

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted estimates, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Each year, LFS estimates for the previous three years are revised using the latest seasonal factors.

Educational services

The LFS seasonal adjustment process removes typical seasonal patterns in the monthly data, according to trends established in previous years. While there have been larger movements in educational services employment in summer months in recent years, there has not been a consistent pattern in the magnitude or direction of these changes.

**Table 1
Labour force characteristics by age and sex – Seasonally adjusted**

	August 2014	September 2014	Standard error ¹	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	29,098.7	29,126.8	...	28.1	363.9	0.1	1.3
Labour force	19,194.1	19,223.1	29.0	29.0	122.6	0.2	0.6
Employment	17,851.4	17,925.5	28.5	74.1	150.4	0.4	0.8
Full-time	14,409.5	14,478.8	38.8	69.3	73.1	0.5	0.5
Part-time	3,441.9	3,446.7	36.0	4.8	77.3	0.1	2.3
Unemployment	1,342.6	1,297.7	24.6	-44.9	-27.7	-3.3	-2.1
Participation rate	66.0	66.0	0.1	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.3	61.5	0.1	0.2	-0.3	...	...
Part-time rate	19.3	19.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	...	...
Youths, 15 to 24 years							
Population	4,418.2	4,412.9	...	-5.3	-34.1	-0.1	-0.8
Labour force	2,822.2	2,877.9	17.0	55.7	57.8	2.0	2.0
Employment	2,445.4	2,488.4	15.8	43.0	29.2	1.8	1.2
Full-time	1,258.4	1,287.6	18.7	29.2	10.8	2.3	0.8
Part-time	1,187.0	1,200.8	19.7	13.8	18.4	1.2	1.6
Unemployment	376.9	389.5	14.5	12.6	28.6	3.3	7.9
Participation rate	63.9	65.2	0.4	1.3	1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	56.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	...	...
Part-time rate	48.5	48.3	0.7	-0.2	0.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	12,091.8	12,108.2	...	16.4	202.1	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,721.0	8,703.1	15.3	-17.9	89.5	-0.2	1.0
Employment	8,179.3	8,187.7	16.3	8.4	111.3	0.1	1.4
Full-time	7,513.1	7,525.6	21.9	12.5	85.1	0.2	1.1
Part-time	666.2	662.1	18.1	-4.1	26.2	-0.6	4.1
Unemployment	541.7	515.3	14.5	-26.4	-21.9	-4.9	-4.1
Participation rate	72.1	71.9	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.2	5.9	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.6	67.6	0.1	0.0	-0.2	...	...
Part-time rate	8.1	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	12,588.7	12,605.7	...	17.0	195.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	7,650.8	7,642.2	16.8	-8.6	-24.6	-0.1	-0.3
Employment	7,226.8	7,249.3	16.3	22.5	9.8	0.3	0.1
Full-time	5,638.0	5,665.6	25.3	27.6	-22.8	0.5	-0.4
Part-time	1,588.8	1,583.7	23.9	-5.1	32.6	-0.3	2.1
Unemployment	424.1	392.9	13.5	-31.2	-34.4	-7.4	-8.1
Participation rate	60.8	60.6	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.4	57.5	0.1	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Part-time rate	22.0	21.8	0.3	-0.2	0.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X) for further explanations.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Table 2
Employment by class of worker and industry (based on NAICS¹) – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2014	September 2014	Standard error ²	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	15,096.8	15,226.4	35.6	129.6	150.2	0.9	1.0
Self-employed	2,754.7	2,699.1	25.9	-55.6	0.2	-2.0	0.0
Public/private sector employees							
Public	3,676.0	3,682.0	25.0	6.0	88.1	0.2	2.5
Private	11,420.8	11,544.4	38.2	123.6	62.0	1.1	0.5
All industries	17,851.4	17,925.5	28.5	74.1	150.4	0.4	0.8
Goods-producing sector	3,835.9	3,896.1	26.0	60.2	-12.8	1.6	-0.3
Agriculture	298.4	295.2	7.8	-3.2	-19.3	-1.1	-6.1
Natural resources ³	352.2	379.9	7.9	27.7	-1.1	7.9	-0.3
Utilities	150.2	148.9	5.3	-1.3	-2.9	-0.9	-1.9
Construction	1,322.7	1,352.6	17.6	29.9	13.3	2.3	1.0
Manufacturing	1,712.4	1,719.5	18.9	7.1	-2.9	0.4	-0.2
Services-producing sector	14,015.6	14,029.4	34.4	13.8	163.2	0.1	1.2
Trade	2,713.3	2,700.4	24.3	-12.9	-20.9	-0.5	-0.8
Transportation and warehousing	887.4	878.6	14.6	-8.8	18.9	-1.0	2.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,087.7	1,108.6	16.7	20.9	-31.1	1.9	-2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,391.2	1,376.2	18.7	-15.0	25.8	-1.1	1.9
Business, building and other support services	693.6	694.7	14.2	1.1	-33.5	0.2	-4.6
Educational services	1,331.1	1,286.9	16.2	-44.2	10.6	-3.3	0.8
Health care and social assistance	2,216.8	2,248.5	19.4	31.7	69.3	1.4	3.2
Information, culture and recreation	796.6	788.9	14.8	-7.7	-0.8	-1.0	-0.1
Accommodation and food services	1,149.3	1,196.9	17.1	47.6	64.2	4.1	5.7
Other services	770.3	775.6	13.5	5.3	-0.1	0.7	0.0
Public administration	978.5	974.2	12.4	-4.3	60.9	-0.4	6.7

1. North American Industry Classification System.

2. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X) for further explanations.

3. Also referred to as forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas.

Note(s): Related CANSIM tables 282-0088 and 282-0089. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Table 3
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2014	September 2014	Standard error ¹	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	427.2	427.0	...	-0.2	-2.8	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	259.2	261.0	1.8	1.8	3.4	0.7	1.3
Employment	224.1	227.9	2.0	3.8	-2.7	1.7	-1.2
Full-time	189.8	192.1	2.4	2.3	-4.2	1.2	-2.1
Part-time	34.4	35.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	4.1	4.4
Unemployment	35.1	33.1	1.8	-2.0	6.1	-5.7	22.6
Participation rate	60.7	61.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.5	12.7	0.7	-0.8	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	53.4	0.5	0.9	-0.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	121.8	121.8	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	82.8	81.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8
Employment	74.5	74.0	0.7	-0.5	0.7	-0.7	1.0
Full-time	62.2	62.7	0.9	0.5	3.2	0.8	5.4
Part-time	12.3	11.3	0.7	-1.0	-2.5	-8.1	-18.1
Unemployment	8.3	7.8	0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-6.0	-16.1
Participation rate	68.0	67.2	0.5	-0.8	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.5	0.8	-0.5	-1.8	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	60.8	0.6	-0.4	0.2	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	780.8	780.9	...	0.1	-0.9	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	490.3	488.4	2.6	-1.9	-9.7	-0.4	-1.9
Employment	447.0	446.3	2.7	-0.7	-8.7	-0.2	-1.9
Full-time	362.6	363.2	3.5	0.6	-0.6	0.2	-0.2
Part-time	84.4	83.0	3.3	-1.4	-8.2	-1.7	-9.0
Unemployment	43.3	42.1	2.3	-1.2	-1.0	-2.8	-2.3
Participation rate	62.8	62.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	8.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	57.2	0.3	0.0	-1.0	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	620.1	620.2	...	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	386.5	391.7	2.2	5.2	-2.4	1.3	-0.6
Employment	353.0	354.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.4
Full-time	295.5	299.9	3.0	4.4	7.2	1.5	2.5
Part-time	57.5	54.2	2.5	-3.3	-5.7	-5.7	-9.5
Unemployment	33.5	37.6	2.2	4.1	-3.9	12.2	-9.4
Participation rate	62.3	63.2	0.4	0.9	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	9.6	0.5	0.9	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.9	57.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	...	...
Quebec							
Population	6,752.6	6,757.1	...	4.5	53.9	0.1	0.8
Labour force	4,361.6	4,363.8	15.0	2.2	15.6	0.1	0.4
Employment	4,024.5	4,031.0	14.9	6.5	12.1	0.2	0.3
Full-time	3,217.0	3,214.2	19.8	-2.8	-30.9	-0.1	-1.0
Part-time	807.4	816.8	18.5	9.4	43.0	1.2	5.6
Unemployment	337.2	332.8	12.9	-4.4	3.5	-1.3	1.1
Participation rate	64.6	64.6	0.2	0.0	-0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.6	0.3	-0.1	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	59.7	0.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...

Table 3 - continued
Labour force characteristics by province – Seasonally adjusted

	August 2014	September 2014	Standard error ¹	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014	August to September 2014	September 2013 to September 2014
Ontario							
Population	11,355.1	11,366.9	...	11.8	130.6	0.1	1.2
Labour force	7,486.0	7,487.2	19.8	1.2	34.5	0.0	0.5
Employment	6,932.4	6,957.1	18.7	24.7	48.7	0.4	0.7
Full-time	5,596.5	5,615.6	26.0	19.1	36.5	0.3	0.7
Part-time	1,335.9	1,341.5	24.2	5.6	12.2	0.4	0.9
Unemployment	553.6	530.1	17.1	-23.5	-14.2	-4.2	-2.6
Participation rate	65.9	65.9	0.2	0.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.1	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	61.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	988.1	989.2	...	1.1	13.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	669.6	669.0	2.7	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	-0.2
Employment	632.6	633.8	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
Full-time	508.2	515.2	3.8	7.0	5.6	1.4	1.1
Part-time	124.3	118.6	3.5	-5.7	-5.0	-4.6	-4.0
Unemployment	37.0	35.2	2.1	-1.8	-1.9	-4.9	-5.1
Participation rate	67.8	67.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	5.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	64.1	0.3	0.1	-0.8	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Population	844.6	845.4	...	0.8	15.4	0.1	1.9
Labour force	591.4	594.2	2.5	2.8	13.6	0.5	2.3
Employment	566.7	573.7	2.6	7.0	18.5	1.2	3.3
Full-time	470.7	475.6	3.5	4.9	12.4	1.0	2.7
Part-time	96.0	98.1	3.2	2.1	6.1	2.2	6.6
Unemployment	24.7	20.6	1.8	-4.1	-4.8	-16.6	-18.9
Participation rate	70.0	70.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.2	3.5	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	67.9	0.3	0.8	1.0	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,296.9	3,303.2	...	6.3	103.7	0.2	3.2
Labour force	2,386.6	2,395.7	9.4	9.1	57.2	0.4	2.4
Employment	2,269.2	2,290.4	10.0	21.2	54.2	0.9	2.4
Full-time	1,887.6	1,900.2	12.8	12.6	27.9	0.7	1.5
Part-time	381.6	390.2	11.5	8.6	26.3	2.3	7.2
Unemployment	117.4	105.2	7.4	-12.2	2.9	-10.4	2.8
Participation rate	72.4	72.5	0.3	0.1	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.4	0.3	-0.5	0.0	...	...
Employment rate	68.8	69.3	0.3	0.5	-0.6	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	3,911.4	3,915.2	...	3.8	50.2	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,480.1	2,490.3	10.3	10.2	12.5	0.4	0.5
Employment	2,327.6	2,337.2	10.3	9.6	25.5	0.4	1.1
Full-time	1,819.5	1,840.1	14.7	20.6	15.9	1.1	0.9
Part-time	508.1	497.1	13.8	-11.0	9.6	-2.2	2.0
Unemployment	152.5	153.0	8.3	0.5	-13.1	0.3	-7.9
Participation rate	63.4	63.6	0.3	0.2	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	6.1	0.3	0.0	-0.6	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	59.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error for change in two consecutive months. See "Sampling variability of estimates" in the section "About the Labour Force Survey" at the end of the publication *Labour Force Information* (71-001-X) for further explanations.

Note(s): Related CANSIM table 282-0087. The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

Available in CANSIM: tables [282-0001 to 282-0042](#), [282-0047 to 282-0051](#), [282-0054](#), [282-0055](#), [282-0060 to 282-0063](#), [282-0069 to 282-0089](#), [282-0092 to 282-0095](#), [282-0100 to 282-0121](#) and [282-0200 to 282-0225](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3701](#).

A more detailed summary, *Labour Force Information (71-001-X)*, is now available online for the week ending September 20. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Labour*.

[Data tables](#) are also now available online. From the *Browse by subject* module of our website, choose *Labour*.

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on November 7.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

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