

# Labour Force Survey, April 2020

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## Exceptional times continue in the labour market

In response to the increasing spread of the COVID-19 (novel coronavirus) in February, and the declaration of a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, a number of travel restrictions, business closures and physical distancing measures were put in place in Canada in March. The timing and extent of these measures varied by province, for example, the Ontario government announced a state of emergency on March 17 and the Quebec government mandated the closure of all non-essential businesses on March 23. Beginning on March 18, a number of economic benefit programs for people affected by COVID-19 were announced by the federal government. Over the following weeks, further details of these benefits were finalized and announced.

The actions taken by various levels of government to protect public health amounted to an intentional shutdown of the economy which resulted in a sudden shock to the Canadian labour market. This shock was only partially captured in the March Labour Force Survey (LFS) for the reference week of March 15 to 21. The April LFS results released today reflect labour market conditions during the week of April 12 to April 18. By then, the COVID-19 economic shutdown had been fully implemented in all provinces and territories.

Since the reference week of April 12 to April 18, some provinces have begun to plan the gradual reopening of parts of their economies. As measures related to travel, physical distancing and economic activity are modified over the coming months, the longer term impacts of COVID-19 on the Canadian labour market will become clearer.

## Measuring the labour market during this unprecedented period: new indicators introduced






To fully measure the shock to the Canadian labour market resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown, a series of survey enhancements were included for April, including additional questions on: working from home; concerns related to job loss; capacity to meet financial obligations; and applications to federal COVID-19 assistance programs.

As in March, the analysis included in this release integrates a number of indicators and sources. This includes the internationally standardized concepts such as employment, defined as those who work at a paid job or business, and unemployment, defined as those who are available to work. To ensure that the full scope of the labour market disruption is captured, supplementary indicators are also featured, including measures of the number of Canadians who kept their job but worked reduced hours, and the number who did not look for work because of the unique circumstances associated with the shutdown. To better understand the specific impact of COVID-19, measures of hours lost that can be directly attributed to COVID-19 have been introduced.

Data from the LFS are based on interviews with more than 50,000 households and approximately 100,000 individuals every month. In April, Statistics Canada continued to protect the health and safety of Canadians by adjusting the processes involved in conducting these interviews. We are deeply grateful for the participation of respondents, which ensures that we continue to paint an accurate and current portrait of the Canadian labour market and Canada's economic performance.







## Infographic 1 – Highlights part 1

COVID-19 economic shutdown continues to significantly impact the labour market		
In February 2020, the total number of Canadians <b>with a job or business</b> was 19.2 million.		In April, employment declined by nearly 2 million, <b>bringing cumulative employment losses since February to over 3 million.</b>
The number of Canadians who are employed but <b>absent from work</b> is relatively stable from month to month under typical circumstances.		The number of Canadians who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours for reasons related to COVID-19 <b>increased by 2.5 million</b> between February and April.  4 in 10 of these workers <b>feared that they might lose their job</b> . More than one quarter lived in households that <b>had difficulty meeting financial obligations</b> .
From March 2019 to February 2020, the <b>unemployment rate</b> varied between 5.4% and 5.9%.		In April, <b>the unemployment rate increased by 5.2 percentage points to 13.0%</b> , the second-highest on record.  The unemployment rate in April would be <b>17.8%</b> if those <b>who had worked recently and wanted a job but did not search for work</b> were included.
Impact spreads to the goods-producing sector		
In previous labour market downturns, employment losses have been driven by <b>goods-producing industries</b> .		In April, the impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown spread to the <b>construction and manufacturing industries</b> , with losses totalling <b>581,000</b> .
From March 2019 to February 2020, the <b>total number of hours worked across all industries</b> increased by an average of 0.1% each month.		From February to April, <b>total hours worked across all industries dropped by more than one quarter (-27.7%)</b> , led by declines in industries requiring physical contact with others and where working from home is not practical.

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

## Infographic 2 – Highlights part 2

Adaptations lead to continued employment and changes in work location		
In February, the vast majority of Canadians <b>worked at a location other than home.</b>		In April, 12.0 million Canadians were employed and worked more than half of their usual hours. <b>More than one-quarter (3.3 million; 27.5%) had adapted to the COVID-19 economic shutdown by beginning to work from home.</b>
Diverse labour market impacts		
In March, <b>women were more likely than men</b> to have experienced the labour market impact of COVID-19.		On a cumulative basis since February, <b>employment losses were similar for women (-1,537,000; -16.9%) and men (-1,468,000; -14.6%).</b>
From March 2019 to February 2020, <b>youth employment</b> increased by 54,700.		From February to April, <b>youth employment fell by 873,000 (-34.2%)</b> , the fastest decrease of any age group.  Among <b>students aged 15 to 24</b> , the unemployment rate increased to <b>31.7%</b> .
In March, most of the employment losses resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown were in <b>jobs offering less security, including temporary and lower-paid jobs.</b>		Employment losses in jobs offering less security continued in April, contributing to an increase in average hourly wages, as higher-paid workers made up a greater share of employment.  <b>From April 2019 to April 2020, average hourly earnings increased by 10.8%.</b>

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

## COVID-19 economic shutdown continues to significantly impact the labour market

### Continuing employment losses

Following a drop of over one million in March, employment fell by nearly two million in April, bringing the total employment decline since the beginning of the COVID-19 economic shutdown to over three million.

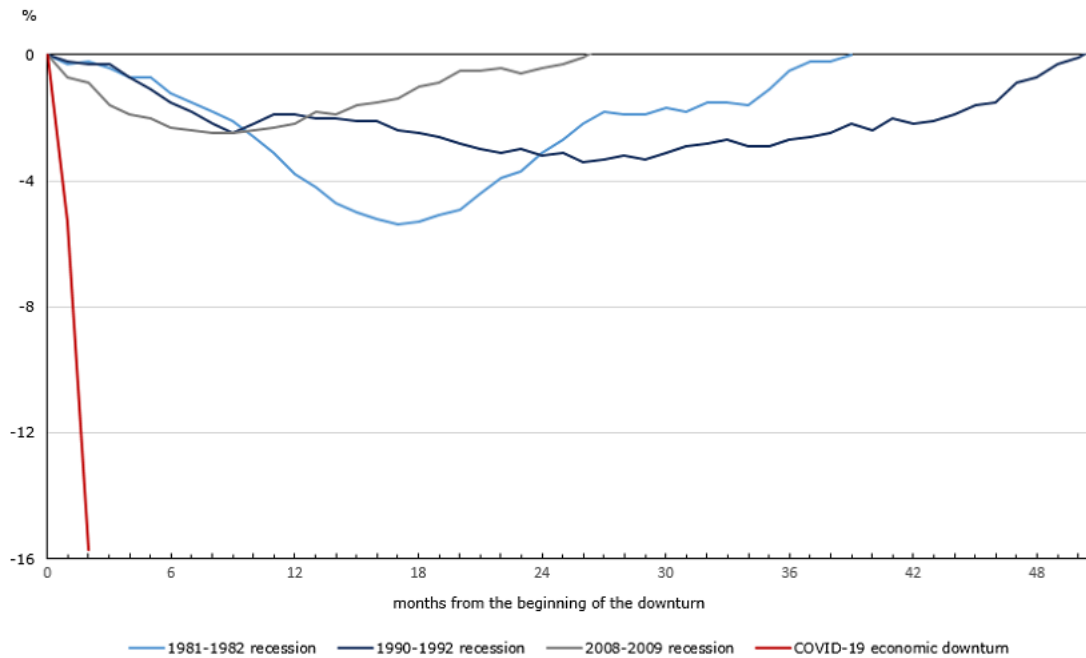
In addition, the number of people who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours for reasons related to COVID-19 increased by 2.5 million from February to April. As of the week of April 12, the cumulative effect of the COVID-19 economic shutdown—the number of Canadians who were either not employed or working substantially reduced hours—was 5.5 million, or more than one-quarter of February's employment level.

In April, both full-time (-1,472,000; -9.7%) and part-time (-522,000; -17.1%) employment fell. Cumulative losses since February totalled 1,946,000 (-12.5%) in full-time work and 1,059,000 (-29.6%) in part-time employment.

### Drop in employment is unprecedented

The magnitude of the decline in employment since February (-15.7%) far exceeds declines observed in previous labour market downturns. For example, the 1981-1982 recession resulted in a total employment decline of 612,000 (-5.4%) over approximately 17 months.

### Infographic 3 – Employment changes indexed from beginning of notable downturns, Canada



Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-01 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

#### Large increase in unemployment

The unemployment rate rose 5.2 percentage points in April to 13.0%. This followed an increase of 2.2 percentage points in March. Over the period since comparable data became available in 1976, the April unemployment rate was second only to the 13.1% observed in December 1982 (Infographic 4).

The April unemployment rate would be 17.8%, when adjusted to reflect those who were not counted as unemployed for reasons specific to the COVID-19 economic shutdown. During the week of April 12, 1.1 million people were not in the labour force but had worked recently (in March or April) and wanted to work. They were not counted as unemployed but were counted as not in the labour force because they did not look for work, presumably due to ongoing business closures and very limited opportunities to find new work.

## Infographic 4 – Unemployment rate increases during economic downturns, Canada, 1976 to 2020



Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-01 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

### Increase in unemployment driven by temporary layoffs

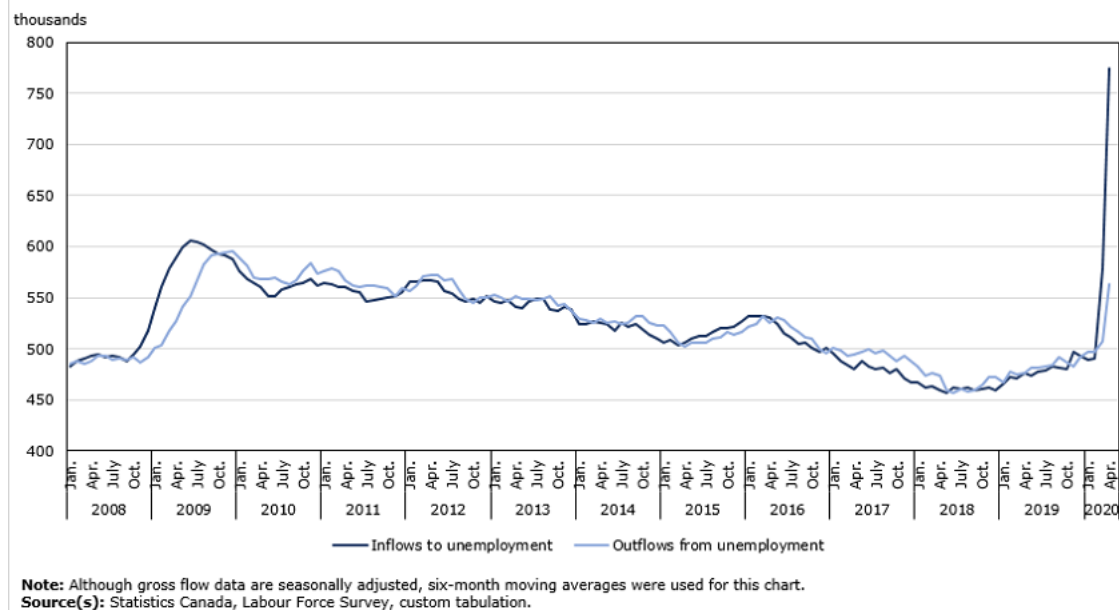
Total unemployment grew by 1,285,000 (+113.3%) from February to April. By comparison, during the 1981-1982 recession unemployment rose by 763,000 (+88.6%) over the course of 16 months. In April, almost all (97.0%) of the newly-unemployed were on temporary layoff (not seasonally adjusted), indicating that they expected to return to their former employer as the shutdown is relaxed.

In any given month, the net change in unemployment is the result of the difference between the number of people becoming unemployed and those leaving unemployment. Since the start of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, inflows into unemployment have been increasing sharply, due largely to a rise in the number of people moving from employment to unemployment (+1.1 million since February).

In April, outflows from unemployment also grew as the number of people moving from unemployment to being out of the labour force increased (+214,000). This includes people who wanted a job but stopped looking for one—including those who did not think that work was available—and those who assumed new pursuits, such as caring for family members.

Infographic 5 illustrates the dramatic increase in flows into and out of unemployment. Data are smoothed using six-month moving averages. For more information on the use of gross flows to interpret changes in labour market conditions, see [Labour market dynamics since the 2008/2009 recession](#).

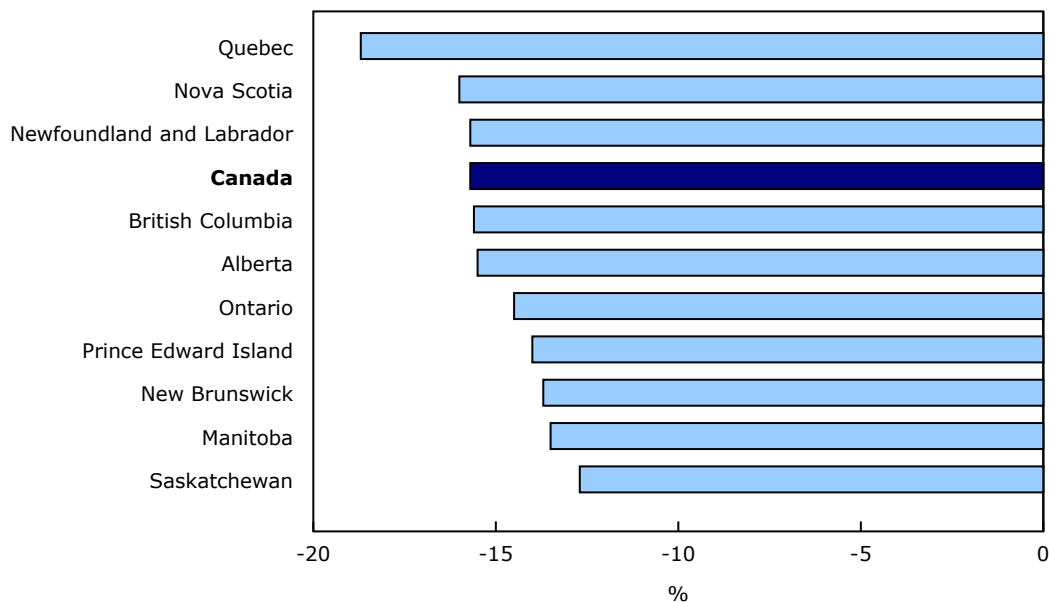
## Infographic 5 – Unemployment inflows and outflows, Canada, six-month moving average, seasonally adjusted



### All provinces have been hard-hit

Employment declined in all provinces for the second month in a row. Compared with February, employment declined by more than 10% in all provinces, led by Quebec (-18.7% or -821,000).

**Chart 1**  
**Employment change by province, February to April 2020**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

The unemployment rate rose markedly in all provinces in April. In Quebec, the rate rose to 17.0%, the highest rate in the province since comparable data became available in 1976, and the highest among all provinces. The number of unemployed people increased at a faster pace in Quebec (+101.0% or +367,000) than in other provinces. In April, the increase in the number of people on temporary layoff (not seasonally adjusted) was proportionately higher in Quebec than in other provinces, while the increase in the number of people out of the labour force was proportionately lower.

### Canada's largest cities face large COVID-19 labour market impacts

Employment dropped sharply from February to April in each of Canada's three largest census metropolitan area (CMAs). As a proportion of February employment, Montréal recorded the largest decline (-18.0%; -404,000), followed by Vancouver (-17.4%; -256,000) and Toronto (-15.2%; -539,000).

In the CMA of Montréal, the unemployment rate was 18.2% in April, an increase of 13.4 percentage points since February. In comparison, the unemployment rate in Montréal peaked at 10.2% during the 2008/2009 recession. In Toronto, the unemployment rate was 11.1% in April (up 5.6 percentage points since February) and in Vancouver it was 10.8% (up 6.2 percentage points).

### Number of solo self-employed little changed, but large drop in hours worked

The number of solo self-employed workers (2.0 million)—that is, those with no employees—was little changed in April compared with February (not adjusted for seasonality). For this group of workers, the impact of the COVID-19 shutdown has been felt through a significant loss of hours worked. In April, 59.4% of the solo self-employed (1.2 million) worked less than half of their usual hours during the week of April 12, including 38.4% who did not work any hours.

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At the onset of a sudden labour market employment shock, self-employed workers are likely to continue to report being employed, based on an attachment to their business, even as business conditions deteriorate. The federal measures announced in March and April aimed at providing temporary financial support to the self-employed may have helped to reinforce this attachment.

### **Most of those who were absent from work were not paid**

During the reference week of April 12 to 18, 2.4 million people were employed but absent for the full week. This was an increase of 2.1 million compared with February, with the increase being attributable to the COVID-19 economic shutdown. The number of people who worked some hours, but less than half of their usual hours, increased by 380,000, bringing the total increase in absences since February attributable to COVID-19 to 2.5 million.

About 60% of those who were absent for the entire reference week were employees, while the remainder were self-employed. Among employees, about three in four were not paid for the reference week, an increase since March, when 55.8% were not paid. Less than 1 in 10 self-employed workers who had an incorporated business received pay.

### **Summary: more than one-third of the potential labour force underutilized in April**

In April, more than one-third (36.7%) of the potential labour force did not work or worked less than half of their usual hours, illustrating the continuing impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown on the labour market. The "recent labour underutilization rate" combines those who were unemployed; those who were not in the labour force, who wanted a job, but did not look for one; and those who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours. In comparison, this rate was 11.3% in February.

## **Impact of COVID-19 economic shutdown spreads to the goods-producing sector**

### **Employment losses in goods-producing sector**

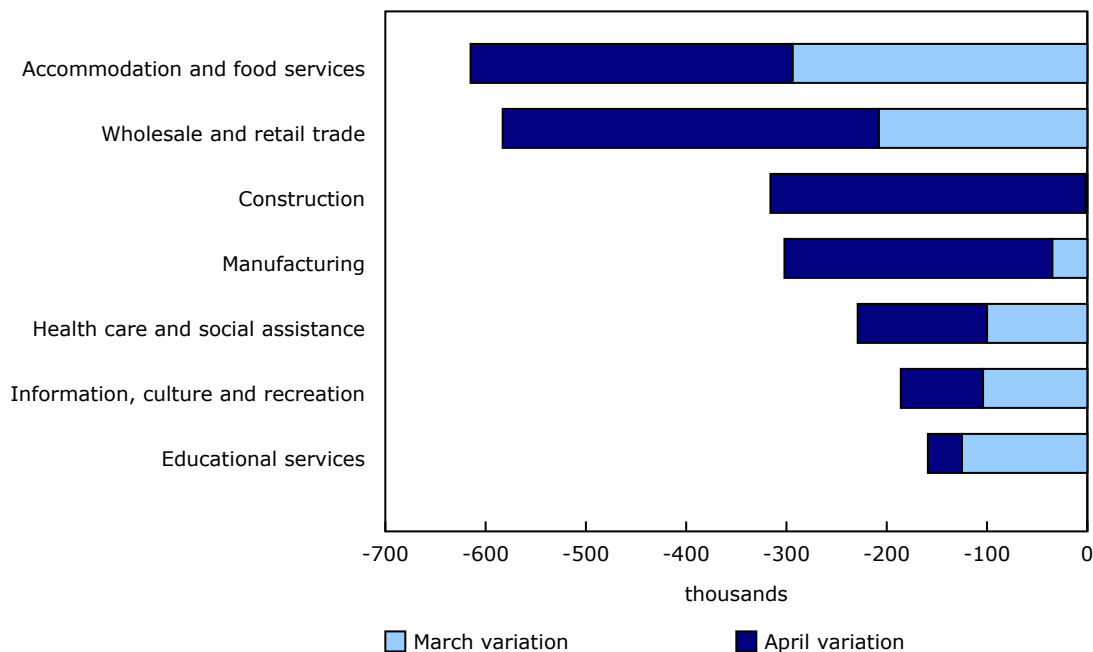
In March, almost all employment losses were observed in the services-producing sector. In April, by contrast, employment losses were proportionally larger in goods (-15.8%; -621,000) than in services (-9.6%; -1.4 million). Losses in the goods-producing sector were led by construction (-314,000; -21.1%) and manufacturing (-267,000; -15.7%).

Within the services sector, employment losses continued in several industries, led by wholesale and retail trade (-375,000; -14.0%) and accommodation and food services (-321,000; -34.3%).

Industries which continued to be relatively less affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown included utilities; public administration; and finance, insurance and real estate.



**Chart 2**  
**Employment variation from February to April 2020, Canada, selected sectors**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

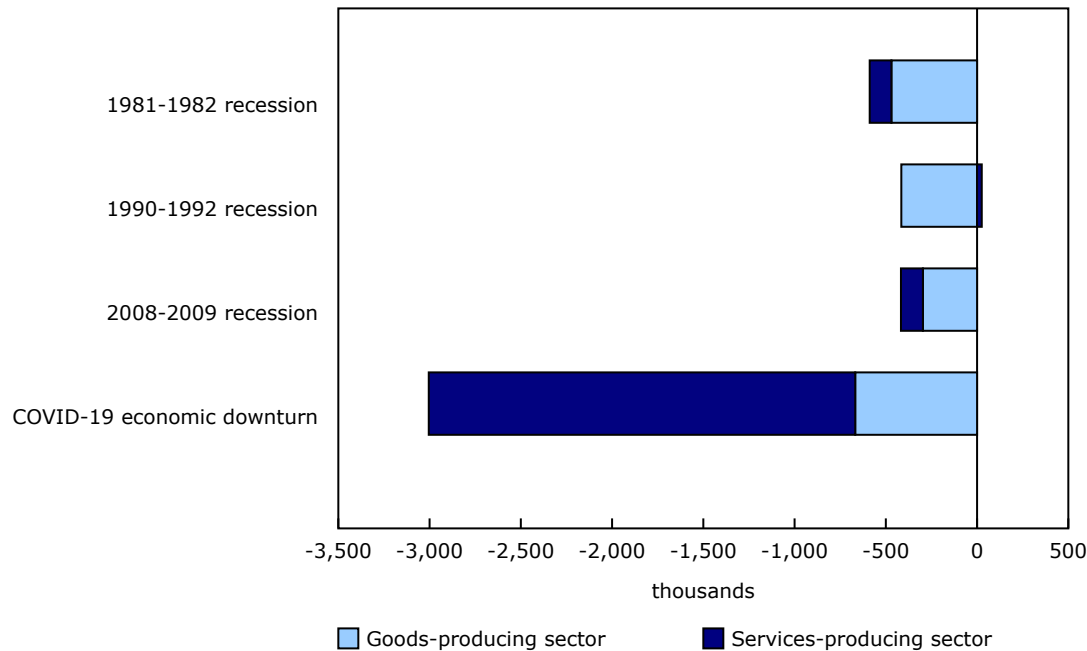
The spread of the impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown to the goods-producing sector in April resulted in a balancing of the cumulative impact of the shutdown across regions. From February to April, employment fell by 14.4% in regions outside CMAs and census agglomerations (CAs), where the goods-producing sector accounts for a relatively high proportion of employment (29.8%, compared with 17.7% in CMAs and CAs). Over the same period, employment fell by 15.6% in CMAs and CAs.

### Employment decreases in both goods and services surpass previous labour market downturns

In both the services-producing and the goods-producing sectors, the employment decreases observed in the two months since February were proportionally larger than the losses observed during each of the three significant labour market downturns since 1980.

As economic activity resumes industry by industry following the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the time required for recovery will be a critical question.

After the previous downturns, employment in services recovered relatively quickly, returning to pre-downturn levels in an average of four months. On the other hand, it took an average of more than six years for goods-producing employment to return to pre-recession levels following the 1981-1982 and 1990-1992 recessions. After the 2008-2009 global financial crisis, it took 10 years for employment in the goods-producing sector to return to pre-crisis levels.

**Chart 3****Larger employment declines since February 2020 than during any of the last three notable recessions**

Source(s): Table 14-10-0355-01 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0088).

**Employment losses spread to construction and manufacturing**

Employment in the construction sector declined by 314,000 or 21.1% in April, after being virtually unchanged in March. Construction in Quebec was particularly impacted, with employment in the sector declining by 38.6% in April. The Quebec provincial government directed all construction worksites to close on March 23, after the March LFS reference week, before allowing some of the residential construction sites to reopen on April 20, after the end of the April reference week.

Compared with February, employment in manufacturing decreased by 302,000 or 17.3% with almost all of the decline happening in April. Employment in transportation equipment, machinery and fabricated metal products decreased the most since February, hinting at bottlenecks in the supply chain and lower demand for some products. At the same time, employment in food manufacturing was relatively stable.

Employment in accommodation and food services declined by 50.0% (-615,000) from February to April. Employment in occupations such as food and beverage services, as well as kitchen staff, decreased the most. The number of managers declined to a lesser degree. The number of hours worked in accommodation and food services in April declined a further 38.6% after having declined in March. Since February, the number of hours worked in the sector decreased by 63.8%.

Employment in wholesale and retail trade fell by 582,000 or 20.2% in the two months to April. The number of hours worked declined by 31.0% over the same period. Employment in subsectors related to food and beverages has decreased since February, but proportionally less than in subsectors that were not deemed to be essential services.

Despite the considerable challenges facing health care workers on the front lines of treating COVID-19 patients, employment has remained stable in hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities since February. However, declines have been observed in other health care sectors, including ambulatory care, which includes offices of

physicians and dentists as well as medical and diagnostic laboratories. Substantial declines have also been observed in social assistance, which includes day care facilities, bringing net employment declines in the health care and social assistance industry grouping to 129,000 (-5.3%) since March and 229,000 (-9.1%) since February.

In March and April, domestic and international demand for oil dropped significantly, resulting in record-low prices. As of the week of April 12, employment in the capital-intensive oil and gas industry had proven to be resilient to these price shocks. Impacts may be observed in the coming months. Since February, employment in the broader natural resources sector has declined 7.4%, with mining and quarrying responsible for the largest variation in both employment and hours worked.

### **Small businesses facing significant COVID-19 impacts**

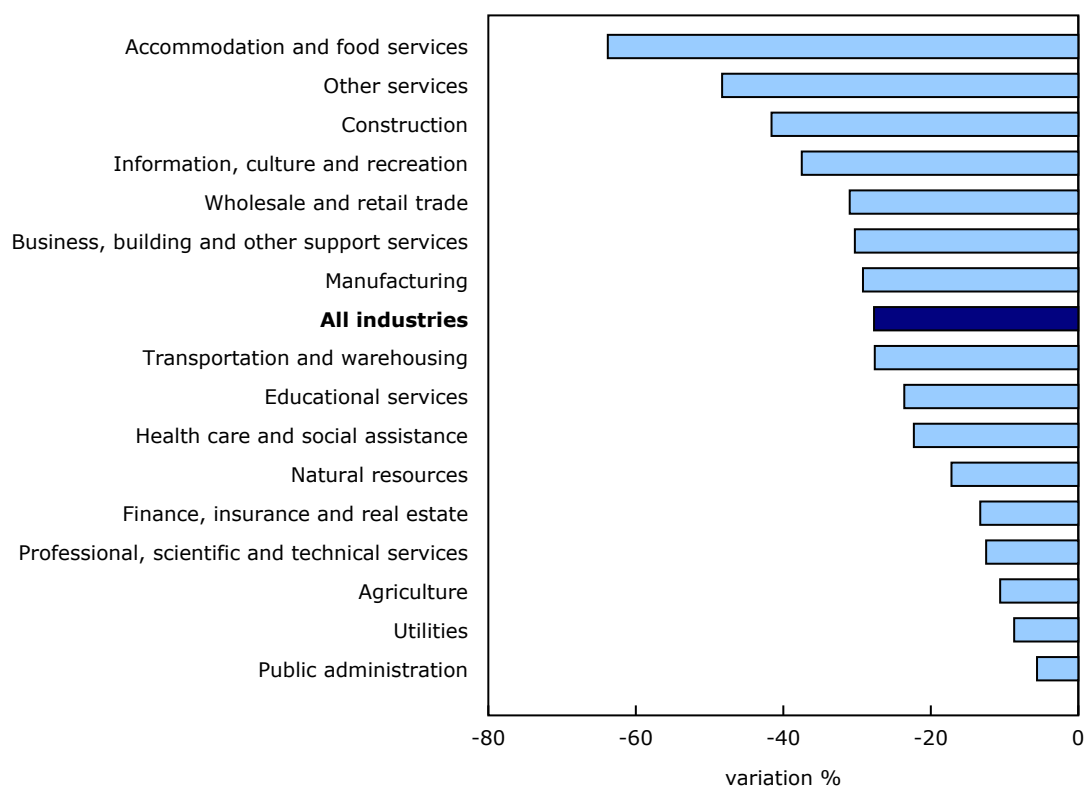
Larger firms and institutions seem to have been more able than smaller businesses to retain employees on payroll, likely due to their capacity to put measures in place to adjust to the COVID-19 economic shutdown. This pattern was observed across industries, including wholesale and retail trade; construction; manufacturing; and transportation and warehousing.

Overall, employment in firms of 100 employees or more declined by 12.6% (not adjusted for seasonality) from February to April. Employment in firms of between 20 and 99 employees declined by 25.1%, while in the smallest firms (less than 20 employees), it declined by 30.8%.

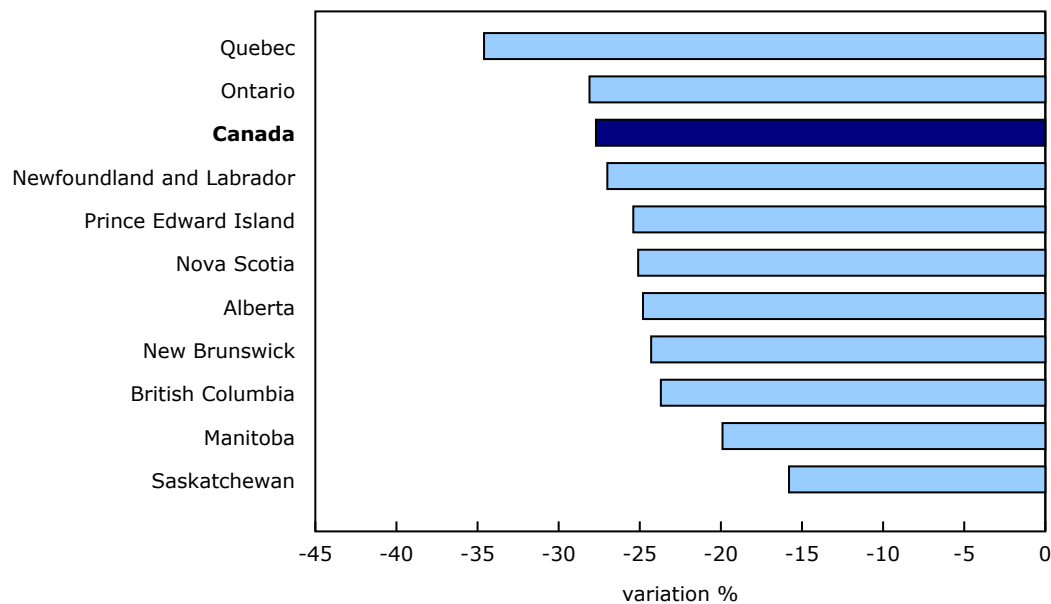
### **Continued impact on total hours worked**

Overall, the total number of hours worked decreased by 14.9% in April compared with March, and by 27.7% compared with February.

**Chart 4**  
**Hours worked variation (%), by industry, Canada, February to April 2020, seasonally adjusted**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

**Chart 5****Hours worked variation (%), by province, February to April 2020, seasonally adjusted**

Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

## Disruption and adaptation: Changes in work location

### An additional 3.3 million Canadians worked from home in April

To better understand the extent to which Canadian employers and workers have already adapted to the COVID-19 economic shutdown, and to shed light on the possibility of further adaptations, the April LFS included supplemental questions on working from home.

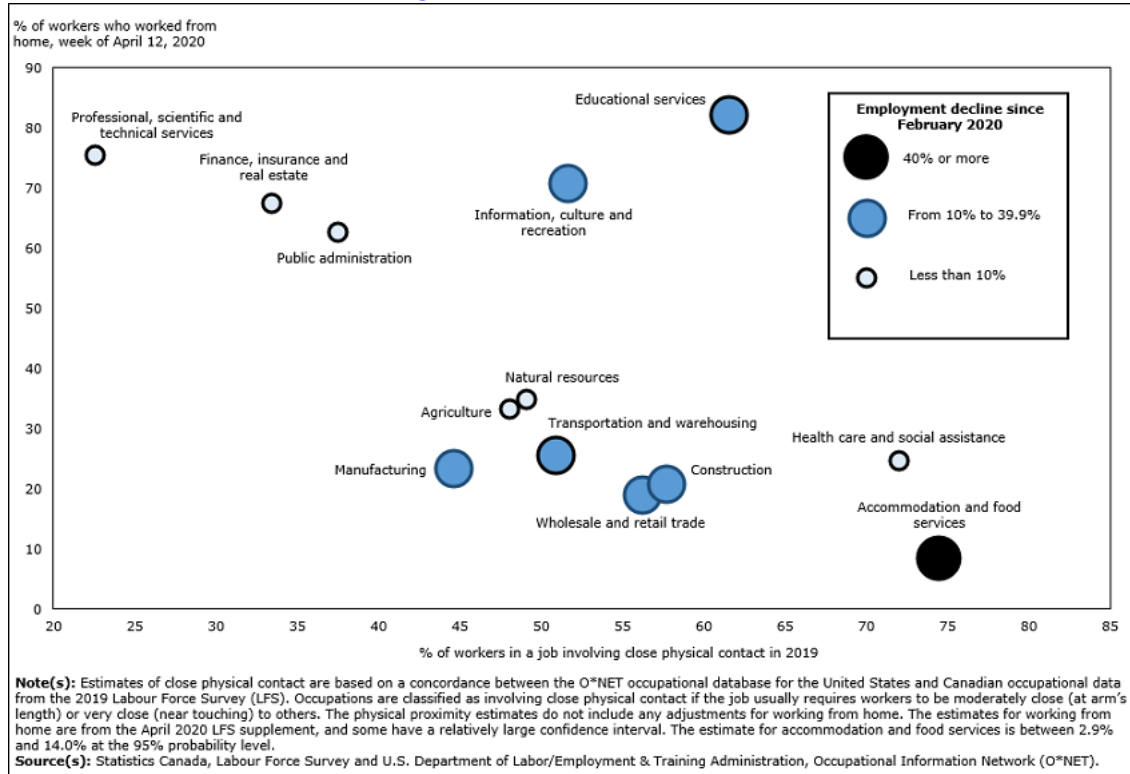
During the week of April 12, 12.0 million Canadians were employed and worked more than 50% of their usual hours. An estimated 5.0 million of these worked most of their hours from home. This included 3.3 million workers who usually worked at a location other than home. It can be reasonably assumed that these workers changed their workplace in response to the COVID-19 economic shutdown.

This ability to adapt in the short term was not balanced across the economy, however. Working from home varied widely by industry in April, reflecting a number of factors, including occupation-related requirements to come into close physical contact with others such as co-workers, clients and the public.

In most industries where such close contact is required, a relatively low proportion of workers who worked at least one hour did their jobs from home. This included accommodation and food services (8.4%), construction (19.0%) and wholesale and retail trade (20.8%). These same industries have experienced some of the largest employment declines since February (Infographic 6). As physical distancing directives are adjusted and economic activity gradually resumes sector by sector, it will be critical to measure the extent to which workplace adaptations, other than working from home, can be implemented in these industries.

In contrast, in industries where close contact with others is less necessary, more workers tended to do their job from home in April. This includes workers in professional, scientific, and technical services (75.5%); finance, insurance and real estate (67.4%); and public administration (62.6%). These same industries have experienced relatively fewer employment losses since February and may find it easier to resume full activity, either through continuing work from home or possibly through investments in workplace adaptations.

### Infographic 6 – Employment losses have been greater in industries where close physical contact is required and where working from home is less common



## Diverse labour market impacts

### Vulnerable workers continue to see greatest losses

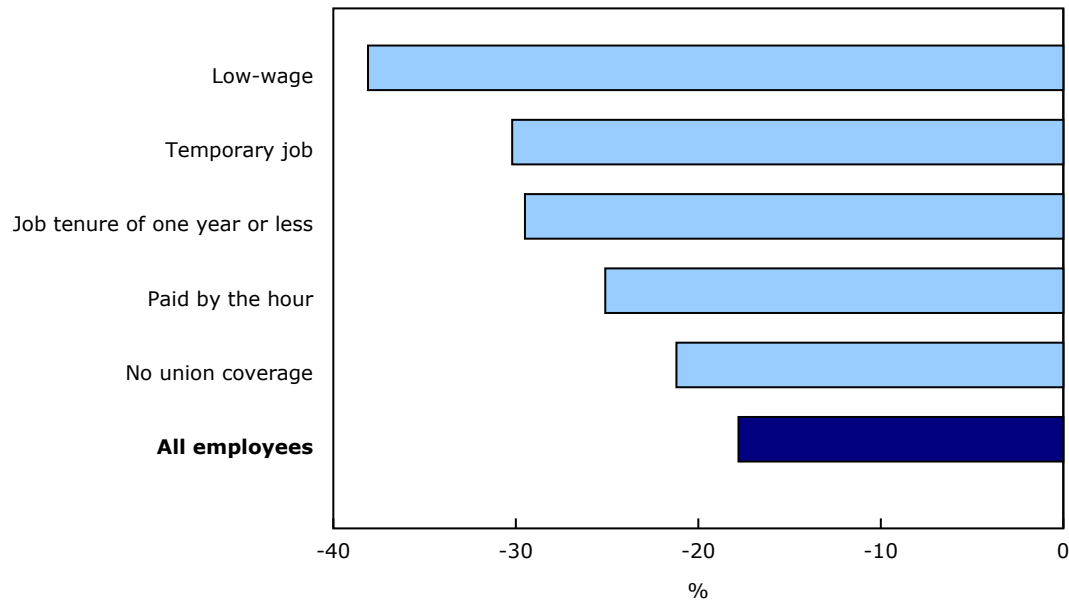
In April, employment losses continued to be more rapid in jobs offering less security, including temporary and non-unionized jobs.

In the two months since February, employment (not adjusted for seasonality) declined by 17.8% among all paid employees. The pace of employment losses was above-average among employees with a temporary job (-30.2%), those with job tenure of one year or less (-29.5%) and those not covered by a union or collective agreement (-21.2%). There were also sharper declines for employees earning less than two-thirds of the 2019 median hourly wage of \$24.04 (-38.1%) and those who are paid by the hour (-25.1%).

This is consistent with the declines observed in accommodation and food services, and wholesale and retail trade, which generally have a higher proportion of workers with these characteristics. Despite these declines, there were approximately one million people in low-wage, non-unionized, hourly-paid jobs in April who worked at least some hours during the reference week. Of these, 89.1% worked at locations outside the home. Two-thirds of those working in locations outside the home were employed in accommodation and food services or wholesale and retail trade—both industries with relatively high proportions of workers in jobs usually requiring close physical contact.

**Chart 6**

**Employment change among paid employees by employment characteristic, Canada, February to April 2020, not adjusted for seasonality**



**Note(s):** Those in the low-wage category earned less than two-thirds of the 2019 median hourly wage of \$24.04.

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

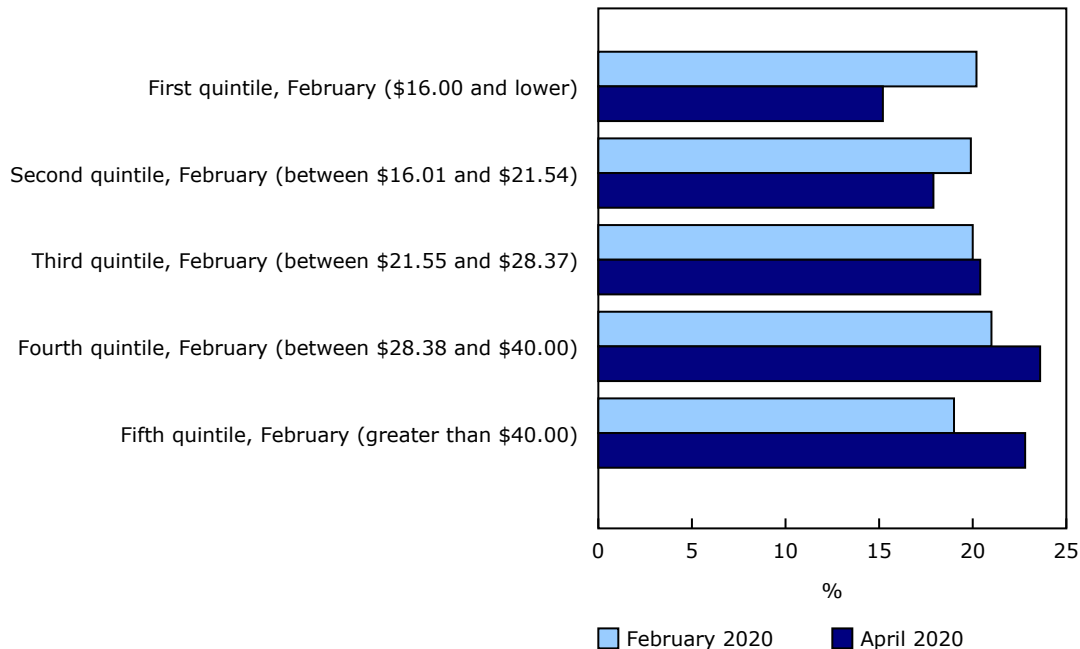
### Increase in average wages as lower-paid jobs disappear

Compared with one year earlier, average hourly wages rose 10.8% in April, mainly as a result of a 7.3% increase occurring from February to April. This increase was attributable in part to larger employment declines in relatively low-paying industries, which has had the result of raising average wages.

Since February, more than half of the employment decrease observed in the services-producing sector has been in accommodation and food services and in wholesale and retail trade, two of the lowest-paying industries. At the same time, relatively more people remained employed in industries where work can be done from home, such as public administration and professional, scientific and technical services, two of the highest-paying industries.

**Chart 7**

**Hourly wage distribution shifting as a result of larger employment declines in relatively low-paying industries, Canada, February to April 2020**



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulations.

### More people living in families where no one is employed

In the two months since February, the number of people aged 15 and older living in economic families (which includes people living alone) where no one is employed has increased by 23.5% (+1,655,000) (not adjusted for seasonality).

The number of people living in couples in which only one partner is employed increased by 27.3% (+1,134,000), while the number living in couples where neither partner is employed increased by 22.5% (+845,000). The number of single parents who are not employed increased by 53.9% (+126,000) (not adjusted for seasonality).

### Just over one in five Canadians live in households reporting difficulty meeting financial obligations

The relative concentration of COVID-related employment losses among less secure jobs raises important questions about the financial capacity of Canadians to adapt to the economic shutdown. To shed light on these challenges, a question on the ability of households to make basic payments such as rent, mortgage and groceries was added to the April LFS.

During the week of April 12, just over one in five Canadians (21.1%) lived in a household reporting difficulty meeting immediate financial obligations. In 2018, this same question was posed in the Canadian Housing Survey and results were similar.

Although the overall proportion of Canadians facing immediate financial hardship has remained relatively stable, the April LFS sheds light on groups of workers where financial difficulties are most common. Nearly one-third (32.1%) of unemployed people aged 15 to 69 lived in a household reporting difficulties, compared with 21.9% of those not in



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the labour force and 17.5% of those who were employed. Among the employed, the share living in households reporting difficulties was higher for those who worked less than half of their usual hours (26.1%), compared with those who were at work for most or all of the reference week (15.3%).

### **An initial profile of applicants to economic benefit programs**

On March 25, the federal government announced the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), aimed at complementing the Employment Insurance (EI) program and moderating the impact of lost employment resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown. To build a portrait of CERB and EI applicants, the April LFS included an additional question on applications to these programs.

Employment and Social Development Canada has announced that, as of April 19, the first day of April LFS interviews, 6.7 million Canadians had applied for either EI or CERB benefits since March 15.

Based on LFS results, about 6 in 10 (59.6%) of those who had applied for either CERB or regular EI benefits since March 15 were in the core-working age group of 25 to 54. About 1 in 5 applicants (19.7%) were youth aged 15 to 24. Applicants were equally likely to be women (50.8%) or men (49.2%).

Among those aged 15 to 69 who lived in a household reporting difficulty meeting financial obligations, 29.3% indicated that they had applied for either CERB or EI benefits since March 15. This compares to 13.9% of those who lived in a household that reported it was easy to meet financial obligations.

### **Employment declines the fastest among youth**

COVID-19 has disproportionately affected Canada's youth (aged 15 to 24). As a group, they are more likely to hold less secure jobs in hard-hit industries such as accommodation and food services. From February to April, employment among youth declined by 873,000 (-34.2%), while an additional 385,000 (or one in four) who remained employed in April lost all or the majority of their usual hours worked (not adjusted for seasonality). Employment declined faster among those aged 15 to 19 (-40.4%) than among those aged 20 to 24 (-31.1%), reflecting the less secure jobs held by those in the younger age category.

Among students aged 15 to 24 in April, the unemployment rate increased to 31.7% (not adjusted for seasonality), signalling that many could face difficulties in continuing to pay for their studies. Among non-student youth, a little more than half were employed in April, down from three-quarters in February (data not seasonally adjusted).

### **Employment losses more evenly split between men and women in April**

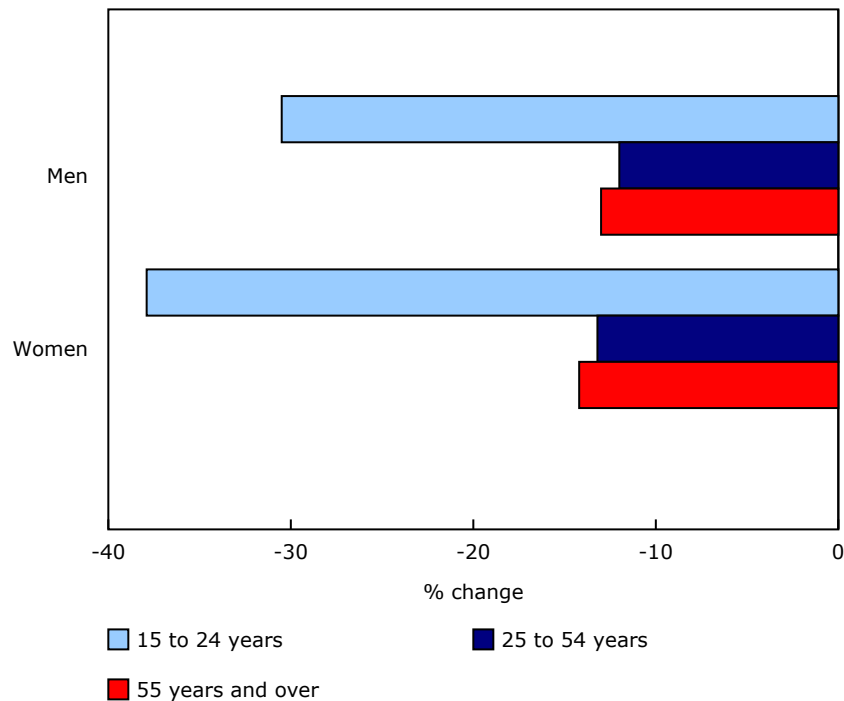
While women accounted for a disproportionate share of job losses in March, declines in April were larger among men, resulting in a narrowing of the gender gap in cumulative employment losses. Among the total population aged 15 and older, employment losses from February to April totalled 1,537,000 (-16.9%) for women and 1,468,000 (-14.6%) for men.

For core-aged women, employment fell by 790,000 (-13.2%) from February to April, while a further 1,057,000 (20.3%) remained employed in April but lost all or the majority of their usual hours worked (not adjusted for seasonality). The numbers were similar for core-aged men, with employment declining by 773,000 (-12.0%), and an additional 1,049,000 (18.6%) losing all or the majority of their usual hours (not adjusted for seasonality).

While core-aged men and women had somewhat comparable overall employment losses, nearly all (92.9%) of the employment decline for core-aged men from February to April was among full-time workers, compared with 69.9% for women. This, combined with the different industries in which men and women have lost their jobs—for example, more job losses among men have been in construction, and fewer have been in retail trade—signals that the challenges associated with recovering from the COVID-19 economic shutdown may be different for women and men.

## Chart 8

### Employment change by age group and sex, Canada, February to April 2020



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

### Very recent immigrants hit harder by labour market impacts of COVID-19

Employment among very recent immigrants (five years or less) fell more sharply from February to April (-23.2%) than it did for those born in Canada (-14.0%). This is partly because this group is more likely than people born in Canada to work in industries which have been particularly affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown, such as accommodation and food services, and less likely to work in less severely-impacted industries, such as public administration.

Employment among the total landed immigrant population declined by 18.0% from February to April (not adjusted for seasonality), as established immigrants (10 years or more) (-17.0%) and recent immigrants (more than 5 but less than 10 years) (-17.4%) fared better than their very recently-arrived counterparts.

### Few differences observed between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians

Compared with February, employment losses in April among the off-reserve Aboriginal population (-16.2%) were comparable to those in the non-Aboriginal population (-15.3%) (not adjusted for seasonality). In 2019, the employment rate for the off-reserve Aboriginal population was 57.5%, compared with 62.1% for the non-Aboriginal population. This disparity could affect the ability of these groups to recover from the COVID-19 economic shutdown.

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## Looking ahead: The future of the Canadian labour market

### Canadians fear future employment losses

As the restrictions associated with the COVID-19 economic shutdown are gradually adjusted and economic activity increases, a number of Canadian workers face an uncertain immediate future. To better understand this uncertainty, questions on perceived job security were added to the April LFS.

As of the week of April 12, about 4 in 10 Canadians (39.4%) who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours were concerned that they might lose their job or main source of self-employment income within four weeks. This proportion was notably higher than that observed among those who worked most or all of their usual hours who expressed the same concern (11.0%).

The proportion of workers concerned about their job security was highest among those who worked in the "other services" industry (29.2%), which includes personal care services, and in accommodation and food services (28.4%). These industries also had the highest proportions of workers who worked less than half of their usual hours.

There was little difference between men and women in the proportion who expressed concern about their continued employment. Core-aged workers (15.1%) were somewhat less likely to express concern compared with youth (19.8%) and older workers (19.0%).

### Ongoing job attachment may ease economic recovery

Over the medium and longer term, the ability of workers to reintegrate into the labour market will depend on a number of factors, including the degree to which they retain some degree of attachment to their most recent job.

In April, there were approximately 5.8 million people who did not work and who could reasonably be expected to return to work when public health and economic conditions allow (not seasonally adjusted). Of these, about two-thirds (3.8 million) had some type of attachment to a specific job, that is, they were employed but worked no hours for reasons related to COVID-19, or they had been temporarily laid off, suggesting that they expected to return to the same job within six months.

Approximately one-third (2.0 million) had no connection to a current or recent job. This includes those who were unemployed for reasons other than temporary layoff and those who left the labour force in March or April and reported that they wanted a job. The proportion of people who did not have a connection to a current or recent job was higher among youth aged 15 to 24 (44.6%) than among their core-aged (32.7%) and older (27.3%) counterparts. Men (35.2%) were slightly more likely than women (32.7%) to be in this situation.

## Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

The Labour Force Survey is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goals:



### Note to readers

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for April are for the week of April 12 to 18.

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."](#)

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

The LFS estimates are the first in a series of labour market indicators released by Statistics Canada, which includes indicators from programs such as the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH); Employment Insurance Statistics; and the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey. For more information on the conceptual differences between employment measures from the LFS and those from the SEPH, refer to section 8 of the Guide to the Labour Force Survey ([71-543-G](#)).

LFS estimates at the Canada level do not include the territories.

In March and April 2020, all face-to-face interviews were replaced by telephone interviews to protect the health of both interviewers and respondents. In addition, all telephone interviews were conducted by interviewers working from their home and none were done from Statistics Canada's call centres. In April, approximately 42,200 interviews were completed, compared with 44,000 in March.

The distribution of LFS interviews in April 2020 compared with March 2020, was as follows:

#### Personal face-to-face interviews

- March 2020 0.0%
- April 2020 0.0%

#### Telephone interviews – from call centres

- March 2020 0.0%
- April 2020 0.0%

#### Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- March 2020 71.0%
- April 2020 69.7%

#### Online interviews

- March 2020 29.0%
- April 2020 30.3%

The **employment rate** is the number of employed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. 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 of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

The **participation rate** is the number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population.

**Full-time employment** consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

**Part-time employment** consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

**Total hours worked** refers to the number of hours actually worked at the main job by the respondent during the reference week, including paid and unpaid hours. These hours reflect temporary decreases or increases in work hours (for example, hours lost due to illness, vacation, holidays or weather; or more hours worked due to overtime).

In general, month-to-month or year-to-year changes in the number of people employed in an age group reflect the net effect of two factors: (1) the number of people who changed employment status between reference periods, and (2) the number of employed people who entered or left the age group (including through aging, death or migration) between reference periods.

#### Supplementary indicators used in April 2020 analysis

**Employed, worked zero hours** includes employees and self-employed who have been away for a total of six or fewer weeks, but excludes people who have been away for reasons such as 'vacation,' 'maternity,' 'labour dispute.'

**Employed, worked less than 50% of their usual hours** includes both employees and self-employed, where only employees were asked to provide a reason for the absence. This excludes reasons for absence such as 'vacation,' 'labour dispute,' 'maternity,' 'holiday,' and 'weather.' Also excludes those who were away all week.

**Not in labour force but wanted work, last worked within the previous or the current month** includes those who worked in March or April and wanted work, but did not search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

**Not in labour force but wanted work, did not work during the previous or the current month** includes those who did not work in March or April and wanted work, but did not search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

**Recent labour underutilization rate**, combines all those who were unemployed with those who were not in the labour force but wanted a job and did not look for one; as well as those who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours as a proportion of the potential labour force.

**Potential labour force (special definition to measure the COVID-19 impact)** includes people in the labour force (all employed and unemployed people), and people not in the labour force who wanted a job but didn't search for reasons such as 'waiting for recall (to former job),' 'waiting for replies from employers,' 'believes no work available (in area, or suited to skills),' 'long-term future start,' and 'other.'

#### Seasonal adjustment

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

#### Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on June 5.

**Table 1**  
**Labour force characteristics by age group and sex, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>15 years and over, both sexes</b>							
Population	31,074.0	31,094.7	...	20.7	468.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	19,725.7	18,603.2	30.8	-1,122.5	-1,593.0	-5.7	-7.9
Employment	18,178.7	16,184.9	30.9	-1,993.8	-2,856.7	-11.0	-15.0
Full-time employment	15,134.8	13,662.8	41.9	-1,472.0	-1,767.9	-9.7	-11.5
Part-time employment	3,043.9	2,522.0	39.4	-521.9	-1,088.9	-17.1	-30.2
Unemployment	1,547.0	2,418.3	26.0	871.3	1,263.7	56.3	109.4
Participation rate	63.5	59.8	0.1	-3.7	-6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	13.0	0.1	5.2	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	52.1	0.1	-6.4	-10.1	...	...
<b>15 to 24 years, both sexes</b>							
Population	4,402.9	4,403.0	...	0.1	33.6	0.0	0.8
Labour force	2,598.3	2,306.8	17.8	-291.5	-532.2	-11.2	-18.7
Employment	2,160.5	1,680.4	16.9	-480.1	-863.5	-22.2	-33.9
Full-time employment	1,234.5	1,015.3	20.5	-219.2	-267.7	-17.8	-20.9
Part-time employment	926.0	665.1	22.1	-260.9	-595.8	-28.2	-47.3
Unemployment	437.8	626.4	14.9	188.6	331.3	43.1	112.3
Participation rate	59.0	52.4	0.4	-6.6	-12.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.8	27.2	0.5	10.4	16.8	...	...
Employment rate	49.1	38.2	0.4	-10.9	-20.0	...	...
<b>25 years and over, both sexes</b>							
Population	26,671.1	26,691.7	...	20.6	435.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	17,127.4	16,296.3	24.9	-831.1	-1,060.9	-4.9	-6.1
Employment	16,018.2	14,504.5	25.6	-1,513.7	-1,993.2	-9.4	-12.1
Full-time employment	13,900.3	12,647.5	36.4	-1,252.8	-1,500.2	-9.0	-10.6
Part-time employment	2,117.9	1,856.9	32.8	-261.0	-493.1	-12.3	-21.0
Unemployment	1,109.2	1,791.8	20.8	682.6	932.3	61.5	108.5
Participation rate	64.2	61.1	0.1	-3.1	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	11.0	0.1	4.5	6.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	54.3	0.1	-5.8	-8.5	...	...
<b>25 years and over, men</b>							
Population	13,065.9	13,076.7	...	10.8	222.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	9,116.0	8,650.0	16.3	-466.0	-516.8	-5.1	-5.6
Employment	8,579.5	7,718.7	17.2	-860.8	-970.1	-10.0	-11.2
Full-time employment	7,895.3	7,118.9	23.4	-776.4	-822.0	-9.8	-10.4
Part-time employment	684.2	599.8	19.7	-84.4	-148.2	-12.3	-19.8
Unemployment	536.5	931.3	15.3	394.8	453.3	73.6	94.8
Participation rate	69.8	66.1	0.1	-3.7	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	10.8	0.2	4.9	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.7	59.0	0.1	-6.7	-8.6	...	...
<b>25 years and over, women</b>							
Population	13,605.2	13,615.0	...	9.8	213.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,011.4	7,646.3	17.5	-365.1	-544.1	-4.6	-6.6
Employment	7,438.7	6,785.8	17.4	-652.9	-1,023.1	-8.8	-13.1
Full-time employment	6,005.0	5,528.7	27.5	-476.3	-678.1	-7.9	-10.9
Part-time employment	1,433.7	1,257.2	25.8	-176.5	-344.8	-12.3	-21.5
Unemployment	572.7	860.5	13.8	287.8	479.0	50.3	125.6
Participation rate	58.9	56.2	0.1	-2.7	-4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	11.3	0.2	4.2	6.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.7	49.8	0.1	-4.9	-8.5	...	...
<b>25 to 54 years, both sexes</b>							
Population	14,968.8	14,970.7	...	1.9	144.7	0.0	1.0
Labour force	12,848.4	12,203.9	23.5	-644.5	-775.5	-5.0	-6.0
Employment	11,999.6	10,862.6	24.8	-1,137.0	-1,485.9	-9.5	-12.0
Unemployment	848.8	1,341.3	18.7	492.5	710.4	58.0	112.6
Participation rate	85.8	81.5	0.2	-4.3	-6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	11.0	0.1	4.4	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	80.2	72.6	0.2	-7.6	-10.7	...	...
<b>25 to 54 years, men</b>							
Population	7,462.3	7,463.9	...	1.6	78.4	0.0	1.1
Labour force	6,733.1	6,366.9	15.0	-366.2	-375.7	-5.4	-5.6
Employment	6,335.1	5,689.4	16.5	-645.7	-715.3	-10.2	-11.2
Unemployment	398.0	677.6	13.6	279.6	339.7	70.3	100.5
Participation rate	90.2	85.3	0.2	-4.9	-6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	10.6	0.2	4.7	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	84.9	76.2	0.2	-8.7	-10.5	...	...

**Table 1 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by age group and sex, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>25 to 54 years, women</b>							
Population	7,506.4	7,506.8	...	0.4	66.2	0.0	0.9
Labour force	6,115.2	5,836.9	17.0	-278.3	-399.9	-4.6	-6.4
Employment	5,664.5	5,173.2	17.4	-491.3	-770.7	-8.7	-13.0
Unemployment	450.8	663.7	12.5	212.9	370.7	47.2	126.5
Participation rate	81.5	77.8	0.2	-3.7	-6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	11.4	0.2	4.0	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	75.5	68.9	0.2	-6.6	-11.0	...	...
<b>55 years and over, both sexes</b>							
Population	11,702.3	11,721.0	...	18.7	290.7	0.2	2.5
Labour force	4,279.1	4,092.5	19.7	-186.6	-285.3	-4.4	-6.5
Employment	4,018.7	3,641.9	19.9	-376.8	-507.3	-9.4	-12.2
Unemployment	260.4	450.5	10.4	190.1	221.8	73.0	97.0
Participation rate	36.6	34.9	0.2	-1.7	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	11.0	0.2	4.9	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	34.3	31.1	0.2	-3.2	-5.2	...	...
<b>55 years and over, men</b>							
Population	5,603.6	5,612.8	...	9.2	143.9	0.2	2.6
Labour force	2,382.9	2,283.1	13.1	-99.8	-141.1	-4.2	-5.8
Employment	2,244.4	2,029.3	13.3	-215.1	-254.9	-9.6	-11.2
Unemployment	138.5	253.8	7.8	115.3	113.7	83.2	81.2
Participation rate	42.5	40.7	0.2	-1.8	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	11.1	0.3	5.3	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	40.1	36.2	0.2	-3.9	-5.6	...	...
<b>55 years and over, women</b>							
Population	6,098.8	6,108.1	...	9.3	146.7	0.2	2.5
Labour force	1,896.2	1,809.4	13.6	-86.8	-144.2	-4.6	-7.4
Employment	1,774.3	1,612.6	13.7	-161.7	-252.4	-9.1	-13.5
Unemployment	121.9	196.8	6.6	74.9	108.2	61.4	122.1
Participation rate	31.1	29.6	0.2	-1.5	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	10.9	0.3	4.5	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	29.1	26.4	0.2	-2.7	-4.9	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0287-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

**Table 2**  
**Employment by class of worker and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Class of worker</b>							
Employees	15,304.1	13,353.4	37.4	-1,950.7	-2,806.6	-12.7	-17.4
Public sector employees	3,756.7	3,679.9	22.0	-76.8	-151.0	-2.0	-3.9
Private sector employees	11,547.4	9,673.4	38.0	-1,874.0	-2,655.7	-16.2	-21.5
Self-employed	2,874.6	2,831.5	26.4	-43.1	-50.1	-1.5	-1.7
<b>Total employed, all industries</b>	<b>18,178.7</b>	<b>16,184.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>-1,993.8</b>	<b>-2,856.7</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
Goods-producing sector	3,932.6	3,312.1	17.4	-620.5	-672.4	-15.8	-16.9
Agriculture	290.7	279.5	5.5	-11.2	-7.9	-3.9	-2.7
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	316.2	287.6	5.2	-28.6	-54.8	-9.0	-16.0
Utilities	133.5	133.5	2.5	0.0	-9.7	0.0	-6.8
Construction	1,487.5	1,173.9	12.0	-313.6	-290.1	-21.1	-19.8
Manufacturing	1,704.7	1,437.6	11.3	-267.1	-309.9	-15.7	-17.7
Services-producing sector	14,246.1	12,872.8	29.7	-1,373.3	-2,184.3	-9.6	-14.5
Wholesale and retail trade	2,673.8	2,299.1	15.6	-374.7	-562.7	-14.0	-19.7
Transportation and warehousing	992.7	889.9	9.2	-102.8	-144.7	-10.4	-14.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,221.1	1,198.0	9.3	-23.1	-2.8	-1.9	-0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,559.6	1,488.7	12.4	-70.9	-41.1	-4.5	-2.7
Business, building and other support services	742.3	668.0	10.4	-74.3	-126.6	-10.0	-15.9
Educational services	1,260.2	1,225.8	11.1	-34.4	-125.5	-2.7	-9.3
Health care and social assistance	2,416.9	2,287.8	11.8	-129.1	-164.9	-5.3	-6.7
Information, culture and recreation	675.0	593.0	10.7	-82.0	-186.4	-12.1	-23.9
Accommodation and food services	935.0	614.4	12.0	-320.6	-592.9	-34.3	-49.1
Other services (except public administration)	765.3	622.3	8.5	-143.0	-210.0	-18.7	-25.2
Public administration	1,004.3	985.8	7.5	-18.5	-26.7	-1.8	-2.6

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

2. Also referred to as "Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction."

**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Tables 14-10-0288-02 and 14-10-0355-02 (formerly CANSIM tables 282-0089 and 282-0088).



**Table 3**  
**Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	439.8	439.7	...	-0.1	-1.5	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	246.3	224.1	2.0	-22.2	-35.0	-9.0	-13.5
Employment	217.4	188.2	2.1	-29.2	-40.3	-13.4	-17.6
Full-time employment	186.9	159.6	2.5	-27.3	-34.2	-14.6	-17.6
Part-time employment	30.4	28.7	1.9	-1.7	-6.0	-5.6	-17.3
Unemployment	28.9	35.8	1.9	6.9	5.2	23.9	17.0
Participation rate	56.0	51.0	0.4	-5.0	-7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	16.0	0.7	4.3	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.4	42.8	0.5	-6.6	-9.0	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Population	130.7	130.9	...	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.4
Labour force	85.9	77.7	0.6	-8.2	-7.4	-9.5	-8.7
Employment	78.5	69.3	0.6	-9.2	-8.6	-11.7	-11.0
Full-time employment	67.3	60.2	0.8	-7.1	-5.4	-10.5	-8.2
Part-time employment	11.2	9.1	0.7	-2.1	-3.2	-18.8	-26.0
Unemployment	7.4	8.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	13.5	15.1
Participation rate	65.7	59.4	0.5	-6.3	-7.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.8	0.7	2.2	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	52.9	0.5	-7.2	-8.1	...	...
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	814.3	814.8	...	0.5	10.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	490.2	449.6	2.6	-40.6	-50.3	-8.3	-10.1
Employment	446.2	395.6	2.7	-50.6	-69.6	-11.3	-15.0
Full-time employment	372.6	333.8	3.5	-38.8	-44.1	-10.4	-11.7
Part-time employment	73.6	61.8	3.2	-11.8	-25.5	-16.0	-29.2
Unemployment	44.1	54.0	2.3	9.9	19.3	22.4	55.6
Participation rate	60.2	55.2	0.3	-5.0	-6.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	12.0	0.4	3.0	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	48.6	0.3	-6.2	-9.2	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Population	635.3	635.7	...	0.4	5.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	379.2	358.7	2.2	-20.5	-28.2	-5.4	-7.3
Employment	345.8	311.4	2.3	-34.4	-44.5	-9.9	-12.5
Full-time employment	300.1	272.2	2.9	-27.9	-26.7	-9.3	-8.9
Part-time employment	45.7	39.3	2.4	-6.4	-17.7	-14.0	-31.1
Unemployment	33.3	47.2	2.0	13.9	16.3	41.7	52.8
Participation rate	59.7	56.4	0.4	-3.3	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	13.2	0.5	4.4	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	49.0	0.4	-5.4	-7.5	...	...
<b>Quebec</b>							
Population	7,102.4	7,106.8	...	4.4	70.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,483.3	4,293.3	15.4	-190.0	-274.0	-4.2	-6.0
Employment	4,120.5	3,564.0	15.6	-556.5	-778.3	-13.5	-17.9
Full-time employment	3,485.4	3,033.9	21.2	-451.5	-482.6	-13.0	-13.7
Part-time employment	635.1	530.1	19.2	-105.0	-295.7	-16.5	-35.8
Unemployment	362.8	729.4	12.6	366.6	504.4	101.0	224.2
Participation rate	63.1	60.4	0.2	-2.7	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	17.0	0.3	8.9	12.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	50.1	0.2	-7.9	-11.6	...	...
<b>Ontario</b>							
Population	12,289.1	12,298.2	...	9.1	223.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	7,737.9	7,285.6	21.3	-452.3	-601.7	-5.8	-7.6
Employment	7,152.3	6,463.1	21.0	-689.2	-959.3	-9.6	-12.9
Full-time employment	5,945.5	5,481.1	28.1	-464.4	-550.3	-7.8	-9.1
Part-time employment	1,206.8	982.0	26.9	-224.8	-409.0	-18.6	-29.4
Unemployment	585.6	822.4	17.9	236.8	357.5	40.4	76.9
Participation rate	63.0	59.2	0.2	-3.8	-6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	11.3	0.2	3.7	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	52.6	0.2	-5.6	-8.9	...	...
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Population	1,046.3	1,046.2	...	-0.1	11.8	0.0	1.1
Labour force	682.7	648.4	2.9	-34.3	-41.4	-5.0	-6.0
Employment	638.9	574.7	2.8	-64.2	-79.6	-10.0	-12.2
Full-time employment	515.3	477.7	4.0	-37.6	-45.4	-7.3	-8.7
Part-time employment	123.5	97.0	3.8	-26.5	-34.2	-21.5	-26.1
Unemployment	43.9	73.7	2.2	29.8	38.2	67.9	107.6
Participation rate	65.2	62.0	0.3	-3.2	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	11.4	0.3	5.0	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	54.9	0.3	-6.2	-8.4	...	...

**Table 3 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by province, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	894.7	894.6	...	-0.1	6.2	0.0	0.7
Labour force	603.6	571.6	2.5	-32.0	-42.6	-5.3	-6.9
Employment	559.8	506.9	2.5	-52.9	-73.7	-9.4	-12.7
Full-time employment	469.2	429.3	3.6	-39.9	-50.4	-8.5	-10.5
Part-time employment	90.5	77.6	3.3	-12.9	-23.3	-14.3	-23.1
Unemployment	43.8	64.7	2.2	20.9	31.1	47.7	92.6
Participation rate	67.5	63.9	0.3	-3.6	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	11.3	0.3	4.0	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	56.7	0.3	-5.9	-8.7	...	...
<b>Alberta</b>							
Population	3,566.7	3,569.5	...	2.8	58.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,423.3	2,273.3	9.7	-150.0	-246.1	-6.2	-9.8
Employment	2,212.8	1,969.0	10.3	-243.8	-381.9	-11.0	-16.2
Full-time employment	1,854.8	1,672.3	14.3	-182.5	-261.7	-9.8	-13.5
Part-time employment	358.0	296.7	13.2	-61.3	-120.3	-17.1	-28.8
Unemployment	210.5	304.3	9.2	93.8	135.8	44.6	80.6
Participation rate	67.9	63.7	0.3	-4.2	-8.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	13.4	0.4	4.7	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	55.2	0.3	-6.8	-11.8	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Population	4,154.4	4,158.3	...	3.9	80.4	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,593.4	2,421.0	11.0	-172.4	-266.2	-6.6	-9.9
Employment	2,406.7	2,142.6	10.9	-264.1	-420.9	-11.0	-16.4
Full-time employment	1,937.6	1,742.7	15.3	-194.9	-267.1	-10.1	-13.3
Part-time employment	469.1	399.9	14.4	-69.2	-153.8	-14.8	-27.8
Unemployment	186.7	278.4	8.5	91.7	154.7	49.1	125.1
Participation rate	62.4	58.2	0.3	-4.2	-7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	11.5	0.3	4.3	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	51.5	0.3	-6.4	-11.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

Table 4

## Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	439.8	439.7	...	-0.1	-1.5	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	246.3	224.1	2.0	-22.2	-35.0	-9.0	-13.5
Employment	217.4	188.2	2.1	-29.2	-40.3	-13.4	-17.6
Full-time employment	186.9	159.6	2.5	-27.3	-34.2	-14.6	-17.6
Unemployment	28.9	35.8	1.9	6.9	5.2	23.9	17.0
Participation rate	56.0	51.0	0.4	-5.0	-7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	16.0	0.7	4.3	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.4	42.8	0.5	-6.6	-9.0	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	53.3	53.2	...	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
Labour force	27.7	26.7	0.9	-1.0	-5.8	-3.6	-17.8
Employment	22.9	19.9	0.8	-3.0	-6.4	-13.1	-24.3
Unemployment	4.8	6.8	0.8	2.0	0.6	41.7	9.7
Participation rate	52.0	50.2	1.7	-1.8	-10.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.3	25.5	2.4	8.2	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	43.0	37.4	1.5	-5.6	-11.7	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	187.7	187.6	...	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	114.4	103.0	1.2	-11.4	-17.1	-10.0	-14.2
Employment	98.5	83.0	1.4	-15.5	-21.0	-15.7	-20.2
Unemployment	15.9	19.9	1.3	4.0	3.8	25.2	23.6
Participation rate	60.9	54.9	0.6	-6.0	-8.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	19.3	1.0	5.4	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	44.2	0.7	-8.3	-11.0	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	198.9	198.9	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	104.1	94.4	1.1	-9.7	-12.1	-9.3	-11.4
Employment	95.9	85.3	1.1	-10.6	-12.9	-11.1	-13.1
Unemployment	8.2	9.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	11.0	9.6
Participation rate	52.3	47.5	0.5	-4.8	-6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	9.6	0.9	1.7	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	48.2	42.9	0.6	-5.3	-6.4	...	...
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	130.7	130.9	...	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.4
Labour force	85.9	77.7	0.6	-8.2	-7.4	-9.5	-8.7
Employment	78.5	69.3	0.6	-9.2	-8.6	-11.7	-11.0
Full-time employment	67.3	60.2	0.8	-7.1	-5.4	-10.5	-8.2
Unemployment	7.4	8.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	13.5	15.1
Participation rate	65.7	59.4	0.5	-6.3	-7.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.8	0.7	2.2	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	52.9	0.5	-7.2	-8.1	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	19.1	19.2	...	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.3
Labour force	12.4	10.0	0.3	-2.4	-2.5	-19.4	-20.0
Employment	11.1	8.6	0.3	-2.5	-2.6	-22.5	-23.2
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	16.7
Participation rate	64.9	52.1	1.8	-12.8	-15.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	14.0	2.1	2.7	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.1	44.8	1.8	-13.3	-16.1	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	54.0	54.0	...	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3
Labour force	37.9	35.2	0.4	-2.7	-2.3	-7.1	-6.1
Employment	34.3	31.8	0.4	-2.5	-2.0	-7.3	-5.9
Unemployment	3.6	3.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-8.3	-10.8
Participation rate	70.2	65.2	0.7	-5.0	-5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.4	1.0	-0.1	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	58.9	0.7	-4.6	-5.1	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	57.6	57.6	...	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8
Labour force	35.6	32.5	0.3	-3.1	-2.6	-8.7	-7.4
Employment	33.1	28.8	0.4	-4.3	-4.0	-13.0	-12.2
Unemployment	2.5	3.7	0.3	1.2	1.4	48.0	60.9
Participation rate	61.8	56.4	0.6	-5.4	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	11.4	0.9	4.4	4.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	50.0	0.6	-7.5	-8.0	...	...

Table 4 - continued

**Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	814.3	814.8	...	0.5	10.3	0.1	1.3
Labour force	490.2	449.6	2.6	-40.6	-50.3	-8.3	-10.1
Employment	446.2	395.6	2.7	-50.6	-69.6	-11.3	-15.0
Full-time employment	372.6	333.8	3.5	-38.8	-44.1	-10.4	-11.7
Unemployment	44.1	54.0	2.3	9.9	19.3	22.4	55.6
Participation rate	60.2	55.2	0.3	-5.0	-6.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.0	12.0	0.4	3.0	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	48.6	0.3	-6.2	-9.2	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	108.7	108.7	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	68.0	58.6	1.5	-9.4	-15.9	-13.8	-21.3
Employment	56.3	43.1	1.4	-13.2	-21.3	-23.4	-33.1
Unemployment	11.7	15.5	1.3	3.8	5.5	32.5	55.0
Participation rate	62.6	53.9	1.4	-8.7	-15.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.2	26.5	1.7	9.3	13.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	39.7	1.3	-12.1	-20.0	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	339.6	339.7	...	0.1	4.7	0.0	1.4
Labour force	216.5	202.2	1.5	-14.3	-15.6	-6.6	-7.2
Employment	199.0	182.4	1.6	-16.6	-20.3	-8.3	-10.0
Unemployment	17.5	19.8	1.4	2.3	4.7	13.1	31.1
Participation rate	63.8	59.5	0.4	-4.3	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.8	0.6	1.7	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	53.7	0.5	-4.9	-6.8	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	366.1	366.4	...	0.3	4.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	205.8	188.8	1.5	-17.0	-18.8	-8.3	-9.1
Employment	190.8	170.0	1.5	-20.8	-28.1	-10.9	-14.2
Unemployment	14.9	18.7	1.2	3.8	9.2	25.5	96.8
Participation rate	56.2	51.5	0.4	-4.7	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.9	0.6	2.7	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	46.4	0.4	-5.7	-8.4	...	...
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	635.3	635.7	...	0.4	5.8	0.1	0.9
Labour force	379.2	358.7	2.2	-20.5	-28.2	-5.4	-7.3
Employment	345.8	311.4	2.3	-34.4	-44.5	-9.9	-12.5
Full-time employment	300.1	272.2	2.9	-27.9	-26.7	-9.3	-8.9
Unemployment	33.3	47.2	2.0	13.9	16.3	41.7	52.8
Participation rate	59.7	56.4	0.4	-3.3	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	13.2	0.5	4.4	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	49.0	0.4	-5.4	-7.5	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	80.1	80.2	...	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Labour force	50.5	44.6	1.2	-5.9	-9.3	-11.7	-17.3
Employment	42.6	35.2	1.2	-7.4	-12.3	-17.4	-25.9
Unemployment	8.0	9.4	1.0	1.4	3.0	17.5	46.9
Participation rate	63.0	55.6	1.5	-7.4	-11.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.8	21.1	1.8	5.3	9.2	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	43.9	1.5	-9.3	-15.3	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	269.4	269.5	...	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.1
Labour force	171.4	161.8	1.3	-9.6	-10.4	-5.6	-6.0
Employment	157.2	141.5	1.5	-15.7	-16.1	-10.0	-10.2
Unemployment	14.2	20.3	1.3	6.1	5.6	43.0	38.1
Participation rate	63.6	60.0	0.5	-3.6	-4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	12.5	0.7	4.2	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	52.5	0.5	-5.9	-6.6	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	285.8	286.0	...	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	157.2	152.3	1.2	-4.9	-8.4	-3.1	-5.2
Employment	146.0	134.7	1.2	-11.3	-16.2	-7.7	-10.7
Unemployment	11.2	17.6	1.1	6.4	7.7	57.1	77.8
Participation rate	55.0	53.3	0.4	-1.7	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	11.6	0.7	4.5	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.1	47.1	0.4	-4.0	-6.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

**Table 5**  
**Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	7,102.4	7,106.8	...	4.4	70.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,483.3	4,293.3	15.4	-190.0	-274.0	-4.2	-6.0
Employment	4,120.5	3,564.0	15.6	-556.5	-778.3	-13.5	-17.9
Full-time employment	3,485.4	3,033.9	21.2	-451.5	-482.6	-13.0	-13.7
Unemployment	362.8	729.4	12.6	366.6	504.4	101.0	224.2
Participation rate	63.1	60.4	0.2	-2.7	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	17.0	0.3	8.9	12.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	50.1	0.2	-7.9	-11.6	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	891.5	891.4	...	-0.1	-5.9	0.0	-0.7
Labour force	611.3	570.1	8.0	-41.2	-41.9	-6.7	-6.8
Employment	501.6	373.7	7.7	-127.9	-194.1	-25.5	-34.2
Unemployment	109.7	196.3	6.7	86.6	152.1	78.9	344.1
Participation rate	68.6	64.0	0.9	-4.6	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.9	34.4	1.0	16.5	27.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	41.9	0.9	-14.4	-21.4	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	3,071.3	3,073.9	...	2.6	41.9	0.1	1.4
Labour force	2,050.4	1,933.0	8.8	-117.4	-161.1	-5.7	-7.7
Employment	1,938.1	1,658.2	9.6	-279.9	-325.4	-14.4	-16.4
Unemployment	112.3	274.8	8.3	162.5	164.2	144.7	148.5
Participation rate	66.8	62.9	0.3	-3.9	-6.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	14.2	0.4	8.7	8.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	53.9	0.3	-9.2	-11.5	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	3,139.6	3,141.5	...	1.9	34.8	0.1	1.1
Labour force	1,821.6	1,790.2	8.9	-31.4	-71.0	-1.7	-3.8
Employment	1,680.8	1,532.1	8.8	-148.7	-258.9	-8.8	-14.5
Unemployment	140.8	258.2	7.0	117.4	188.0	83.4	267.8
Participation rate	58.0	57.0	0.3	-1.0	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	14.4	0.4	6.7	10.6	...	...
Employment rate	53.5	48.8	0.3	-4.7	-8.8	...	...
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	12,289.1	12,298.2	...	9.1	223.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	7,737.9	7,285.6	21.3	-452.3	-601.7	-5.8	-7.6
Employment	7,152.3	6,463.1	21.0	-689.2	-959.3	-9.6	-12.9
Full-time employment	5,945.5	5,481.1	28.1	-464.4	-550.3	-7.8	-9.1
Unemployment	585.6	822.4	17.9	236.8	357.5	40.4	76.9
Participation rate	63.0	59.2	0.2	-3.8	-6.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.6	11.3	0.2	3.7	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.2	52.6	0.2	-5.6	-8.9	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	1,844.6	1,844.6	...	0.0	23.1	0.0	1.3
Labour force	1,005.2	894.4	12.9	-110.8	-244.0	-11.0	-21.4
Employment	846.4	679.6	12.2	-166.8	-320.9	-19.7	-32.1
Unemployment	158.9	214.9	10.8	56.0	77.0	35.2	55.8
Participation rate	54.5	48.5	0.7	-6.0	-14.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.8	24.0	0.9	8.2	11.9	...	...
Employment rate	45.9	36.8	0.7	-9.1	-18.1	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	5,059.5	5,064.2	...	4.7	102.9	0.1	2.1
Labour force	3,567.0	3,398.2	10.7	-168.8	-135.8	-4.7	-3.8
Employment	3,367.0	3,088.7	11.1	-278.3	-275.6	-8.3	-8.2
Unemployment	200.0	309.5	10.0	109.5	139.8	54.8	82.4
Participation rate	70.5	67.1	0.2	-3.4	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	9.1	0.3	3.5	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	66.5	61.0	0.2	-5.5	-6.8	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	5,385.1	5,389.4	...	4.3	97.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	3,165.7	2,992.9	11.8	-172.8	-222.0	-5.5	-6.9
Employment	2,939.0	2,694.9	11.7	-244.1	-362.7	-8.3	-11.9
Unemployment	226.7	298.1	9.7	71.4	140.9	31.5	89.6
Participation rate	58.8	55.5	0.2	-3.3	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	10.0	0.3	2.8	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	50.0	0.2	-4.6	-7.8	...	...

Table 5 - continued

## Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	1,046.3	1,046.2	...	-0.1	11.8	0.0	1.1
Labour force	682.7	648.4	2.9	-34.3	-41.4	-5.0	-6.0
Employment	638.9	574.7	2.8	-64.2	-79.6	-10.0	-12.2
Full-time employment	515.3	477.7	4.0	-37.6	-45.4	-7.3	-8.7
Unemployment	43.9	73.7	2.2	29.8	38.2	67.9	107.6
Participation rate	65.2	62.0	0.3	-3.2	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	11.4	0.3	5.0	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.1	54.9	0.3	-6.2	-8.4	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	167.1	166.9	...	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2
Labour force	102.2	91.3	1.6	-10.9	-18.4	-10.7	-16.8
Employment	88.3	68.8	1.6	-19.5	-30.0	-22.1	-30.4
Unemployment	13.9	22.5	1.3	8.6	11.6	61.9	106.4
Participation rate	61.2	54.7	1.0	-6.5	-11.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	24.6	1.2	11.0	14.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.8	41.2	0.9	-11.6	-18.1	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	432.1	432.1	...	0.0	5.7	0.0	1.3
Labour force	315.4	303.7	1.5	-11.7	-7.7	-3.7	-2.5
Employment	298.6	275.9	1.5	-22.7	-23.2	-7.6	-7.8
Unemployment	16.8	27.7	1.4	10.9	15.4	64.9	125.2
Participation rate	73.0	70.3	0.3	-2.7	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	9.1	0.4	3.8	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	63.9	0.4	-5.2	-6.2	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	447.1	447.2	...	0.1	5.8	0.0	1.3
Labour force	265.0	253.4	1.6	-11.6	-15.4	-4.4	-5.7
Employment	251.9	230.0	1.6	-21.9	-26.4	-8.7	-10.3
Unemployment	13.1	23.4	1.2	10.3	11.0	78.6	88.7
Participation rate	59.3	56.7	0.4	-2.6	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	9.2	0.4	4.3	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	51.4	0.4	-4.9	-6.7	...	...
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	894.7	894.6	...	-0.1	6.2	0.0	0.7
Labour force	603.6	571.6	2.5	-32.0	-42.6	-5.3	-6.9
Employment	559.8	506.9	2.5	-52.9	-73.7	-9.4	-12.7
Full-time employment	469.2	429.3	3.6	-39.9	-50.4	-8.5	-10.5
Unemployment	43.8	64.7	2.2	20.9	31.1	47.7	92.6
Participation rate	67.5	63.9	0.3	-3.6	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	11.3	0.3	4.0	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	62.6	56.7	0.3	-5.9	-8.7	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	131.7	131.6	...	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	83.0	74.2	1.4	-8.8	-11.5	-10.6	-13.4
Employment	69.4	56.6	1.3	-12.8	-19.6	-18.4	-25.7
Unemployment	13.6	17.6	1.3	4.0	8.1	29.4	85.3
Participation rate	63.0	56.4	1.1	-6.6	-8.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.4	23.7	1.4	7.3	12.6	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	43.0	1.0	-9.7	-14.9	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	382.2	382.2	...	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.9
Labour force	285.4	272.5	1.4	-12.9	-15.4	-4.5	-5.3
Employment	268.3	248.1	1.5	-20.2	-25.3	-7.5	-9.3
Unemployment	17.2	24.3	1.3	7.1	9.7	41.3	66.4
Participation rate	74.7	71.3	0.4	-3.4	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	8.9	0.4	2.9	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	70.2	64.9	0.4	-5.3	-7.3	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	380.9	380.8	...	-0.1	2.9	0.0	0.8
Labour force	235.1	225.0	1.4	-10.1	-15.6	-4.3	-6.5
Employment	222.0	202.2	1.5	-19.8	-28.8	-8.9	-12.5
Unemployment	13.0	22.8	1.1	9.8	13.2	75.4	137.5
Participation rate	61.7	59.1	0.4	-2.6	-4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	10.1	0.5	4.6	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	53.1	0.4	-5.2	-8.0	...	...

Table 5 - continued

## Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia)

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	3,566.7	3,569.5	...	2.8	58.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	2,423.3	2,273.3	9.7	-150.0	-246.1	-6.2	-9.8
Employment	2,212.8	1,969.0	10.3	-243.8	-381.9	-11.0	-16.2
Full-time employment	1,854.8	1,672.3	14.3	-182.5	-261.7	-9.8	-13.5
Unemployment	210.5	304.3	9.2	93.8	135.8	44.6	80.6
Participation rate	67.9	63.7	0.3	-4.2	-8.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.7	13.4	0.4	4.7	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	55.2	0.3	-6.8	-11.8	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	510.8	511.0	...	0.2	5.4	0.0	1.1
Labour force	291.0	249.7	5.7	-41.3	-74.1	-14.2	-22.9
Employment	231.1	177.3	5.2	-53.8	-114.1	-23.3	-39.2
Unemployment	60.0	72.4	5.0	12.4	40.0	20.7	123.5
Participation rate	57.0	48.9	1.1	-8.1	-15.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	20.6	29.0	1.4	8.4	19.0	...	...
Employment rate	45.2	34.7	1.0	-10.5	-22.9	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,530.3	1,531.5	...	1.2	24.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	1,170.9	1,111.7	5.3	-59.2	-85.2	-5.1	-7.1
Employment	1,092.6	989.3	6.0	-103.3	-130.2	-9.5	-11.6
Unemployment	78.3	122.4	5.7	44.1	45.0	56.3	58.1
Participation rate	76.5	72.6	0.3	-3.9	-6.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	11.0	0.5	4.3	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	71.4	64.6	0.4	-6.8	-9.7	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,525.6	1,527.0	...	1.4	29.1	0.1	1.9
Labour force	961.4	911.9	6.0	-49.5	-86.9	-5.1	-8.7
Employment	889.2	802.4	6.1	-86.8	-137.7	-9.8	-14.6
Unemployment	72.2	109.5	4.9	37.3	50.8	51.7	86.5
Participation rate	63.0	59.7	0.4	-3.3	-7.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	12.0	0.5	4.5	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	52.5	0.4	-5.8	-10.3	...	...
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes, 15 years and over</b>							
Population	4,154.4	4,158.3	...	3.9	80.4	0.1	2.0
Labour force	2,593.4	2,421.0	11.0	-172.4	-266.2	-6.6	-9.9
Employment	2,406.7	2,142.6	10.9	-264.1	-420.9	-11.0	-16.4
Full-time employment	1,937.6	1,742.7	15.3	-194.9	-267.1	-10.1	-13.3
Unemployment	186.7	278.4	8.5	91.7	154.7	49.1	125.1
Participation rate	62.4	58.2	0.3	-4.2	-7.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	11.5	0.3	4.3	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	51.5	0.3	-6.4	-11.4	...	...
<b>Both sexes, 15 to 24 years</b>							
Population	596.0	596.2	...	0.2	9.5	0.0	1.6
Labour force	346.8	287.2	6.4	-59.6	-108.9	-17.2	-27.5
Employment	290.8	217.6	6.0	-73.2	-142.2	-25.2	-39.5
Unemployment	56.0	69.6	5.1	13.6	33.3	24.3	91.7
Participation rate	58.2	48.2	1.1	-10.0	-19.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.1	24.2	1.3	8.1	15.0	...	...
Employment rate	48.8	36.5	1.0	-12.3	-24.8	...	...
<b>Men, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,739.9	1,741.9	...	2.0	36.2	0.1	2.1
Labour force	1,186.7	1,129.0	5.6	-57.7	-65.8	-4.9	-5.5
Employment	1,126.0	1,019.7	5.9	-106.3	-131.2	-9.4	-11.4
Unemployment	60.7	109.2	4.8	48.5	65.3	79.9	148.7
Participation rate	68.2	64.8	0.3	-3.4	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	9.7	0.4	4.6	6.0	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	58.5	0.3	-6.2	-9.0	...	...
<b>Women, 25 years and over</b>							
Population	1,818.4	1,820.2	...	1.8	34.6	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,059.9	1,004.8	6.1	-55.1	-91.4	-5.2	-8.3
Employment	989.9	905.3	6.2	-84.6	-147.5	-8.5	-14.0
Unemployment	70.0	99.5	4.6	29.5	56.1	42.1	129.3
Participation rate	58.3	55.2	0.3	-3.1	-6.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.9	0.4	3.3	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	49.7	0.3	-4.7	-9.3	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0287-03 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

**Table 6**  
**Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Total employed, all industries	217.4	188.2	2.1	-29.2	-40.3	-13.4	-17.6
Goods-producing sector	44.3	33.8	1.3	-10.5	-13.6	-23.7	-28.7
Agriculture	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	12.5	5.9
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	13.1	9.0	0.7	-4.1	-5.5	-31.3	-37.9
Utilities	2.5	2.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-4.0	-7.7
Construction	18.2	14.1	0.9	-4.1	-6.1	-22.5	-30.2
Manufacturing	9.0	6.5	0.6	-2.5	-1.9	-27.8	-22.6
Services-producing sector	173.1	154.4	1.8	-18.7	-26.7	-10.8	-14.7
Wholesale and retail trade	34.0	28.9	0.8	-5.1	-5.9	-15.0	-17.0
Transportation and warehousing	11.7	9.1	0.5	-2.6	-3.4	-22.2	-27.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	7.0	5.9	0.3	-1.1	-1.5	-15.7	-20.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.3	8.8	0.4	-0.5	-1.4	-5.4	-13.7
Business, building and other support services	7.2	6.7	0.6	-0.5	-0.9	-6.9	-11.8
Educational services	16.6	16.3	0.6	-0.3	0.7	-1.8	4.5
Health care and social assistance	38.5	37.1	0.8	-1.4	-3.3	-3.6	-8.2
Information, culture and recreation	5.4	5.0	0.5	-0.4	-2.8	-7.4	-35.9
Accommodation and food services	15.4	12.6	0.7	-2.8	-4.6	-18.2	-26.7
Other services (except public administration)	11.6	8.7	0.6	-2.9	-0.6	-25.0	-6.5
Public administration	16.4	15.3	0.6	-1.1	-3.0	-6.7	-16.4
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
Total employed, all industries	78.5	69.3	0.6	-9.2	-8.6	-11.7	-11.0
Goods-producing sector	19.9	17.6	0.5	-2.3	-2.8	-11.6	-13.7
Agriculture	4.7	3.9	0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-17.0	-9.3
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	1.9	1.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-10.5	-34.6
Utilities	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-33.3
Construction	6.9	5.9	0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-14.5	-7.8
Manufacturing	6.2	6.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-3.2	-10.4
Services-producing sector	58.6	51.6	0.6	-7.0	-5.9	-11.9	-10.3
Wholesale and retail trade	11.4	9.2	0.3	-2.2	-2.0	-19.3	-17.9
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-7.4	-19.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	3.0	2.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-10.0	-6.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.4	4.0	0.2	-0.4	0.8	-9.1	25.0
Business, building and other support services	2.4	2.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-8.3	-12.0
Educational services	5.5	5.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-5.5	-3.7
Health care and social assistance	11.2	10.0	0.2	-1.2	-1.0	-10.7	-9.1
Information, culture and recreation	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	11.1	5.3
Accommodation and food services	4.5	2.5	0.3	-2.0	-3.0	-44.4	-54.5
Other services (except public administration)	3.5	3.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-5.7	-5.7
Public administration	8.1	7.9	0.2	-0.2	0.5	-2.5	6.8
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
Total employed, all industries	446.2	395.6	2.7	-50.6	-69.6	-11.3	-15.0
Goods-producing sector	87.8	78.3	1.6	-9.5	-8.9	-10.8	-10.2
Agriculture	5.4	5.5	0.5	0.1	-0.8	1.9	-12.7
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	10.3	10.4	0.9	0.1	-0.8	1.0	-7.1
Utilities	3.7	3.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-5.4	-7.9
Construction	34.1	29.4	1.0	-4.7	-4.9	-13.8	-14.3
Manufacturing	34.3	29.6	0.9	-4.7	-2.0	-13.7	-6.3
Services-producing sector	358.3	317.2	2.5	-41.1	-60.8	-11.5	-16.1
Wholesale and retail trade	70.8	57.5	1.3	-13.3	-24.9	-18.8	-30.2
Transportation and warehousing	20.0	18.0	0.6	-2.0	-1.6	-10.0	-8.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	23.1	22.7	0.6	-0.4	1.6	-1.7	7.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.7	28.1	0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-2.1	-0.7
Business, building and other support services	17.0	16.6	0.8	-0.4	0.2	-2.4	1.2
Educational services	33.6	33.3	0.9	-0.3	-5.4	-0.9	-14.0
Health care and social assistance	73.7	68.6	1.0	-5.1	-4.1	-6.9	-5.6
Information, culture and recreation	17.0	12.0	0.9	-5.0	-6.5	-29.4	-35.1
Accommodation and food services	29.4	18.1	1.1	-11.3	-15.3	-38.4	-45.8
Other services (except public administration)	15.4	12.2	0.7	-3.2	-5.3	-20.8	-30.3
Public administration	29.4	30.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.1	3.8



**Table 6 - continued**  
**Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
Total employed, all industries	345.8	311.4	2.3	-34.4	-44.5	-9.9	-12.5
Goods-producing sector	73.9	64.1	1.5	-9.8	-10.2	-13.3	-13.7
Agriculture	6.5	5.5	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-15.4	1.9
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	10.8	10.1	0.7	-0.7	0.3	-6.5	3.1
Utilities	3.6	3.5	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-2.8	12.9
Construction	24.6	20.2	0.9	-4.4	-5.0	-17.9	-19.8
Manufacturing	28.5	24.8	0.9	-3.7	-6.0	-13.0	-19.5
Services-producing sector	271.9	247.4	2.0	-24.5	-34.2	-9.0	-12.1
Wholesale and retail trade	53.7	45.9	1.1	-7.8	-7.1	-14.5	-13.4
Transportation and warehousing	17.2	16.3	0.5	-0.9	-2.3	-5.2	-12.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.7	15.7	0.5	-1.0	-0.4	-6.0	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	17.1	15.8	0.5	-1.3	-0.3	-7.6	-1.9
Business, building and other support services	17.2	13.3	0.7	-3.9	-3.2	-22.7	-19.4
Educational services	23.0	23.4	0.7	0.4	-2.6	1.7	-10.0
Health care and social assistance	58.4	56.8	1.0	-1.6	-3.9	-2.7	-6.4
Information, culture and recreation	11.6	9.7	0.6	-1.9	-3.6	-16.4	-27.1
Accommodation and food services	18.1	13.5	0.8	-4.6	-8.8	-25.4	-39.5
Other services (except public administration)	13.6	11.2	0.6	-2.4	-3.0	-17.6	-21.1
Public administration	25.4	25.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.0	4.0
<b>Quebec</b>							
Total employed, all industries	4,120.5	3,564.0	15.6	-556.5	-778.3	-13.5	-17.9
Goods-producing sector	899.0	668.2	8.8	-230.8	-209.7	-25.7	-23.9
Agriculture	53.7	52.7	2.6	-1.0	-5.0	-1.9	-8.7
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	40.8	33.0	2.2	-7.8	-9.6	-19.1	-22.5
Utilities	23.8	23.5	1.0	-0.3	-3.8	-1.3	-13.9
Construction	279.2	171.4	6.1	-107.8	-83.5	-38.6	-32.8
Manufacturing	501.5	387.7	6.0	-113.8	-107.9	-22.7	-21.8
Services-producing sector	3,221.5	2,895.8	14.9	-325.7	-568.6	-10.1	-16.4
Wholesale and retail trade	632.1	531.6	8.2	-100.5	-146.7	-15.9	-21.6
Transportation and warehousing	233.1	201.9	4.6	-31.2	-32.3	-13.4	-13.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	251.2	235.7	4.4	-15.5	-5.4	-6.2	-2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	352.9	329.3	6.0	-23.6	-14.7	-6.7	-4.3
Business, building and other support services	155.9	144.1	5.6	-11.8	-51.2	-7.6	-26.2
Educational services	245.4	263.1	5.5	17.7	-38.6	7.2	-12.8
Health care and social assistance	586.2	551.2	6.1	-35.0	-48.7	-6.0	-8.1
Information, culture and recreation	156.8	138.7	5.4	-18.1	-33.1	-11.5	-19.3
Accommodation and food services	199.3	130.3	5.9	-69.0	-118.8	-34.6	-47.7
Other services (except public administration)	165.8	127.5	3.8	-38.3	-61.4	-23.1	-32.5
Public administration	242.9	242.4	3.9	-0.5	-17.7	-0.2	-6.8
<b>Ontario</b>							
Total employed, all industries	7,152.3	6,463.1	21.0	-689.2	-959.3	-9.6	-12.9
Goods-producing sector	1,440.8	1,248.7	11.1	-192.1	-234.2	-13.3	-15.8
Agriculture	73.4	74.1	3.1	0.7	3.0	1.0	4.2
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	32.9	32.5	1.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.2	-2.1
Utilities	46.5	48.9	1.9	2.4	-8.1	5.2	-14.2
Construction	558.2	464.4	7.4	-93.8	-82.4	-16.8	-15.1
Manufacturing	729.8	628.9	7.9	-100.9	-145.9	-13.8	-18.8
Services-producing sector	5,711.5	5,214.4	20.6	-497.1	-725.1	-8.7	-12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,028.3	885.0	10.8	-143.3	-223.9	-13.9	-20.2
Transportation and warehousing	393.0	351.9	6.2	-41.1	-44.6	-10.5	-11.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	598.0	595.2	6.8	-2.8	10.2	-0.5	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	684.9	657.8	8.8	-27.1	-6.0	-4.0	-0.9
Business, building and other support services	329.4	303.9	7.3	-25.5	-4.1	-7.7	-1.3
Educational services	523.1	486.5	7.8	-36.6	-59.4	-7.0	-10.9
Health care and social assistance	868.7	830.5	8.0	-38.2	-55.8	-4.4	-6.3
Information, culture and recreation	278.6	244.9	7.4	-33.7	-66.5	-12.1	-21.4
Accommodation and food services	328.9	232.7	8.4	-96.2	-227.2	-29.2	-49.4
Other services (except public administration)	287.2	244.4	5.6	-42.8	-54.5	-14.9	-18.2
Public administration	391.4	381.7	5.3	-9.7	6.8	-2.5	1.8

**Table 6 - continued**  
**Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Manitoba</b>							
Total employed, all industries	638.9	574.7	2.8	-64.2	-79.6	-10.0	-12.2
Goods-producing sector	148.7	135.9	1.7	-12.8	-18.2	-8.6	-11.8
Agriculture	27.8	28.5	0.9	0.7	2.9	2.5	11.3
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	5.1	3.7	0.4	-1.4	-1.4	-27.5	-27.5
Utilities	6.6	6.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-3.0	0.0
Construction	47.2	41.1	1.1	-6.1	-11.2	-12.9	-21.4
Manufacturing	62.0	56.2	1.0	-5.8	-8.5	-9.4	-13.1
Services-producing sector	490.2	438.9	2.7	-51.3	-61.4	-10.5	-12.3
Wholesale and retail trade	88.5	74.6	1.3	-13.9	-11.8	-15.7	-13.7
Transportation and warehousing	40.6	35.7	0.8	-4.9	-7.4	-12.1	-17.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	32.8	32.2	0.7	-0.6	-2.7	-1.8	-7.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.1	29.8	0.8	-1.3	0.7	-4.2	2.4
Business, building and other support services	22.1	20.6	0.8	-1.5	-2.6	-6.8	-11.2
Educational services	52.4	52.2	1.1	-0.2	2.1	-0.4	4.2
Health care and social assistance	104.2	93.0	1.3	-11.2	-12.3	-10.7	-11.7
Information, culture and recreation	19.7	15.3	0.9	-4.4	-7.4	-22.3	-32.6
Accommodation and food services	36.8	25.4	1.1	-11.4	-17.4	-31.0	-40.7
Other services (except public administration)	26.7	25.6	0.8	-1.1	-2.1	-4.1	-7.6
Public administration	35.4	34.4	0.8	-1.0	-0.6	-2.8	-1.7
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
Total employed, all industries	559.8	506.9	2.5	-52.9	-73.7	-9.4	-12.7
Goods-producing sector	137.0	128.2	1.7	-8.8	-20.3	-6.4	-13.7
Agriculture	37.9	38.2	1.0	0.3	-2.5	0.8	-6.1
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	19.4	17.7	0.7	-1.7	-4.9	-8.8	-21.7
Utilities	5.8	5.8	0.3	0.0	-1.2	0.0	-17.1
Construction	43.5	38.3	1.1	-5.2	-9.3	-12.0	-19.5
Manufacturing	30.3	28.1	0.7	-2.2	-2.6	-7.3	-8.5
Services-producing sector	422.8	378.7	2.4	-44.1	-53.4	-10.4	-12.4
Wholesale and retail trade	83.5	72.9	1.2	-10.6	-14.1	-12.7	-16.2
Transportation and warehousing	24.3	22.9	0.7	-1.4	-4.2	-5.8	-15.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	30.3	29.4	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.4	27.0	0.7	-1.4	-0.5	-4.9	-1.8
Business, building and other support services	16.1	14.0	0.7	-2.1	-2.6	-13.0	-15.7
Educational services	44.7	41.4	0.9	-3.3	-2.7	-7.4	-6.1
Health care and social assistance	80.0	74.6	1.0	-5.4	-5.8	-6.8	-7.2
Information, culture and recreation	21.5	16.7	0.8	-4.8	-4.6	-22.3	-21.6
Accommodation and food services	32.0	20.8	1.0	-11.2	-19.1	-35.0	-47.9
Other services (except public administration)	29.2	26.5	0.7	-2.7	-1.5	-9.2	-5.4
Public administration	33.0	32.6	0.7	-0.4	1.9	-1.2	6.2
<b>Alberta</b>							
Total employed, all industries	2,212.8	1,969.0	10.3	-243.8	-381.9	-11.0	-16.2
Goods-producing sector	583.7	513.9	6.7	-69.8	-83.6	-12.0	-14.0
Agriculture	48.8	44.3	2.5	-4.5	-4.5	-9.2	-9.2
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	144.7	133.0	3.6	-11.7	-19.5	-8.1	-12.8
Utilities	23.4	21.2	0.8	-2.2	-2.4	-9.4	-10.2
Construction	230.7	197.5	4.9	-33.2	-37.3	-14.4	-15.9
Manufacturing	136.2	117.9	3.2	-18.3	-19.9	-13.4	-14.4
Services-producing sector	1,629.2	1,455.1	9.7	-174.1	-298.4	-10.7	-17.0
Wholesale and retail trade	310.0	260.2	4.8	-49.8	-77.9	-16.1	-23.0
Transportation and warehousing	126.3	109.2	3.1	-17.1	-28.8	-13.5	-20.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	104.0	102.9	2.4	-1.1	-2.2	-1.1	-2.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	185.8	169.3	3.8	-16.5	-12.2	-8.9	-6.7
Business, building and other support services	74.3	69.3	3.2	-5.0	-20.5	-6.7	-22.8
Educational services	157.5	147.7	3.7	-9.8	-4.6	-6.2	-3.0
Health care and social assistance	286.2	271.0	3.8	-15.2	-17.1	-5.3	-5.9
Information, culture and recreation	61.1	63.1	2.9	2.0	-10.3	3.3	-14.0
Accommodation and food services	113.1	77.5	3.9	-35.6	-66.6	-31.5	-46.2
Other services (except public administration)	103.9	80.2	3.4	-23.7	-43.4	-22.8	-35.1
Public administration	107.0	104.9	2.5	-2.1	-14.5	-2.0	-12.1

**Table 6**  
**Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>British Columbia</b>							
Total employed, all industries	2,406.7	2,142.6	10.9	-264.1	-420.9	-11.0	-16.4
Goods-producing sector	480.1	433.2	6.0	-46.9	-61.6	-9.8	-12.4
Agriculture	30.7	24.6	2.1	-6.1	-1.5	-19.9	-5.7
Natural resources <sup>2</sup>	37.7	37.5	2.0	-0.2	-10.8	-0.5	-22.4
Utilities	15.5	17.9	0.6	2.4	5.9	15.5	49.2
Construction	233.9	199.8	4.4	-34.1	-41.2	-14.6	-17.1
Manufacturing	162.4	153.5	3.6	-8.9	-13.9	-5.5	-8.3
Services-producing sector	1,926.5	1,709.3	10.6	-217.2	-359.4	-11.3	-17.4
Wholesale and retail trade	363.2	327.7	5.6	-35.5	-53.4	-9.8	-14.0
Transportation and warehousing	131.4	123.2	3.3	-8.2	-16.8	-6.2	-12.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	153.4	150.6	3.5	-2.8	-5.3	-1.8	-3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	215.5	217.4	4.5	1.9	-8.1	0.9	-3.6
Business, building and other support services	99.1	84.4	3.3	-14.7	-33.3	-14.8	-28.3
Educational services	169.1	160.5	3.9	-8.6	-12.1	-5.1	-7.0
Health care and social assistance	307.0	286.6	4.2	-20.4	-22.7	-6.6	-7.3
Information, culture and recreation	101.4	84.0	4.1	-17.4	-52.3	-17.2	-38.4
Accommodation and food services	158.7	83.0	4.3	-75.7	-110.2	-47.7	-57.0
Other services (except public administration)	113.5	84.4	3.1	-29.1	-37.3	-25.6	-30.6
Public administration	114.4	107.5	2.3	-6.9	-7.8	-6.0	-6.8

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

2. Also referred to as "Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction."

**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0355-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0088).

**Table 7**  
**Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
Population	187.0	187.2	...	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6
Labour force	122.6	118.7	0.9	-3.9	-7.6	-3.2	-6.0
Employment	112.4	107.2	0.9	-5.2	-9.2	-4.6	-7.9
Unemployment	10.2	11.5	0.5	1.3	1.6	12.7	16.2
Participation rate	65.6	63.4	0.5	-2.2	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.7	0.4	1.4	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	57.3	0.5	-2.8	-5.3	...	...
<b>Halifax, Nova Scotia</b>							
Population	379.6	380.3	...	0.7	9.2	0.2	2.5
Labour force	256.0	248.2	1.4	-7.8	-2.3	-3.0	-0.9
Employment	238.5	226.0	1.4	-12.5	-11.5	-5.2	-4.8
Unemployment	17.5	22.2	0.7	4.7	9.2	26.9	70.8
Participation rate	67.4	65.3	0.4	-2.1	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.9	0.3	2.1	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	62.8	59.4	0.4	-3.4	-4.6	...	...
<b>Moncton, New Brunswick</b>							
Population	133.0	133.2	...	0.2	2.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	87.8	86.0	0.9	-1.8	-0.8	-2.1	-0.9
Employment	82.8	80.0	0.9	-2.8	-1.7	-3.4	-2.1
Unemployment	5.0	6.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	20.0	17.6
Participation rate	66.0	64.6	0.7	-1.4	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	60.1	0.7	-2.2	-2.5	...	...
<b>Saint John, New Brunswick</b>							
Population	107.7	107.8	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	68.6	66.6	0.8	-2.0	-5.2	-2.9	-7.2
Employment	63.6	60.3	0.8	-3.3	-7.2	-5.2	-10.7
Unemployment	5.0	6.3	0.4	1.3	2.0	26.0	46.5
Participation rate	63.7	61.8	0.7	-1.9	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.3	9.5	0.5	2.2	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	55.9	0.7	-3.2	-7.5	...	...
<b>Saguenay, Quebec</b>							
Population	133.4	133.3	...	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	79.8	77.6	0.9	-2.2	0.2	-2.8	0.3
Employment	74.6	69.0	0.9	-5.6	-4.8	-7.5	-6.5
Unemployment	5.2	8.6	0.3	3.4	4.9	65.4	132.4
Participation rate	59.8	58.2	0.7	-1.6	0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.5	11.1	0.4	4.6	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	51.8	0.7	-4.1	-3.3	...	...
<b>Québec, Quebec</b>							
Population	690.1	690.4	...	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.6
Labour force	451.4	441.8	3.3	-9.6	-38.0	-2.1	-7.9
Employment	426.6	400.0	3.4	-26.6	-64.6	-6.2	-13.9
Unemployment	24.9	41.8	1.3	16.9	26.6	67.9	175.0
Participation rate	65.4	64.0	0.5	-1.4	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	9.5	0.3	4.0	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	57.9	0.5	-3.9	-9.8	...	...
<b>Sherbrooke, Quebec</b>							
Population	189.4	189.6	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	118.2	115.9	1.1	-2.3	0.0	-1.9	0.0
Employment	111.7	105.1	1.1	-6.6	-6.9	-5.9	-6.2
Unemployment	6.4	10.7	0.4	4.3	6.8	67.2	174.4
Participation rate	62.4	61.1	0.6	-1.3	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.4	9.2	0.4	3.8	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	55.4	0.6	-3.6	-4.5	...	...
<b>Trois-Rivières, Quebec</b>							
Population	135.6	135.6	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Labour force	84.6	82.7	0.8	-1.9	2.5	-2.2	3.1
Employment	79.2	74.6	0.9	-4.6	-1.2	-5.8	-1.6
Unemployment	5.3	8.1	0.3	2.8	3.6	52.8	80.0
Participation rate	62.4	61.0	0.6	-1.4	1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	9.8	0.4	3.5	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	58.4	55.0	0.6	-3.4	-1.2	...	...
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>							
Population	3,546.1	3,551.0	...	4.9	54.1	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,330.0	2,290.0	8.3	-40.0	-41.6	-1.7	-1.8
Employment	2,180.2	2,049.6	8.5	-130.6	-154.9	-6.0	-7.0
Unemployment	149.8	240.4	4.6	90.6	113.3	60.5	89.1
Participation rate	65.7	64.5	0.2	-1.2	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.4	10.5	0.2	4.1	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.5	57.7	0.2	-3.8	-5.3	...	...

**Table 7 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec</b>							
Population	1,186.5	1,188.2	...	1.7	24.0	0.1	2.1
Labour force	799.5	783.5	4.5	-16.0	-9.2	-2.0	-1.2
Employment	758.8	729.6	4.5	-29.2	-19.9	-3.8	-2.7
Unemployment	40.7	53.9	2.0	13.2	10.7	32.4	24.8
Participation rate	67.4	65.9	0.4	-1.5	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.1	6.9	0.2	1.8	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.0	61.4	0.4	-2.6	-3.0	...	...
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec</b>							
Population	283.4	283.6	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	189.5	186.2	1.5	-3.3	-6.9	-1.7	-3.6
Employment	178.6	169.7	1.5	-8.9	-12.8	-5.0	-7.0
Unemployment	10.9	16.5	0.6	5.6	5.9	51.4	55.7
Participation rate	66.9	65.7	0.5	-1.2	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.9	0.3	3.1	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.0	59.8	0.5	-3.2	-5.3	...	...
<b>Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec</b>							
Population	903.1	904.5	...	1.4	20.7	0.2	2.3
Labour force	610.0	597.3	4.3	-12.7	-2.3	-2.1	-0.4
Employment	580.2	559.9	4.3	-20.3	-7.1	-3.5	-1.3
Unemployment	29.8	37.4	1.9	7.6	4.8	25.5	14.7
Participation rate	67.5	66.0	0.5	-1.5	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.9	6.3	0.3	1.4	0.9	...	...
Employment rate	64.2	61.9	0.5	-2.3	-2.3	...	...
<b>Kingston, Ontario</b>							
Population	147.4	147.6	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	91.1	88.4	0.8	-2.7	-4.2	-3.0	-4.5
Employment	85.9	81.4	0.8	-4.5	-6.8	-5.2	-7.7
Unemployment	5.2	7.0	0.3	1.8	2.6	34.6	59.1
Participation rate	61.8	59.9	0.6	-1.9	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.9	0.3	2.2	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	55.1	0.6	-3.2	-5.7	...	...
<b>Peterborough, Ontario</b>							
Population	108.4	108.5	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	58.1	56.1	1.3	-2.0	-10.5	-3.4	-15.8
Employment	54.2	51.8	1.3	-2.4	-10.8	-4.4	-17.3
Unemployment	3.9	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	10.3	7.5
Participation rate	53.6	51.7	1.2	-1.9	-10.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	47.7	1.2	-2.3	-10.8	...	...
<b>Oshawa, Ontario</b>							
Population	350.0	350.5	...	0.5	6.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	235.4	231.3	2.0	-4.1	-5.5	-1.7	-2.3
Employment	217.0	211.6	2.0	-5.4	-13.5	-2.5	-6.0
Unemployment	18.3	19.7	0.9	1.4	8.0	7.7	68.4
Participation rate	67.3	66.0	0.6	-1.3	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.5	0.4	0.7	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.0	60.4	0.6	-1.6	-5.1	...	...
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>							
Population	5,649.2	5,658.8	...	9.6	139.2	0.2	2.5
Labour force	3,712.4	3,581.1	11.0	-131.3	-108.4	-3.5	-2.9
Employment	3,489.5	3,298.9	11.1	-190.6	-149.0	-5.5	-4.3
Unemployment	223.0	282.2	6.3	59.2	40.6	26.5	16.8
Participation rate	65.7	63.3	0.2	-2.4	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.9	0.2	1.9	1.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	58.3	0.2	-3.5	-4.2	...	...
<b>Hamilton, Ontario</b>							
Population	684.6	685.2	...	0.6	9.8	0.1	1.5
Labour force	449.4	440.4	3.5	-9.0	5.7	-2.0	1.3
Employment	424.0	407.4	3.7	-16.6	-10.1	-3.9	-2.4
Unemployment	25.4	32.9	1.4	7.5	15.7	29.5	91.3
Participation rate	65.6	64.3	0.5	-1.3	-0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	7.5	0.3	1.8	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	59.5	0.5	-2.4	-2.3	...	...
<b>St. Catharines-Niagara, Ontario</b>							
Population	360.2	360.5	...	0.3	4.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	210.2	203.5	2.2	-6.7	-5.9	-3.2	-2.8
Employment	193.7	183.3	2.2	-10.4	-12.7	-5.4	-6.5
Unemployment	16.5	20.2	0.9	3.7	6.9	22.4	51.9
Participation rate	58.4	56.4	0.6	-2.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	9.9	0.4	2.1	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	50.8	0.6	-3.0	-4.3	...	...

**Table 7 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario</b>							
Population	454.0	454.6	...	0.6	8.8	0.1	2.0
Labour force	326.1	314.7	2.4	-11.4	-3.6	-3.5	-1.1
Employment	306.6	290.2	2.4	-16.4	-12.5	-5.3	-4.1
Unemployment	19.5	24.5	1.1	5.0	9.0	25.6	58.1
Participation rate	71.8	69.2	0.5	-2.6	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.8	0.3	1.8	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	67.5	63.8	0.5	-3.7	-4.1	...	...
<b>Brantford, Ontario</b>							
Population	119.2	119.4	...	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.5
Labour force	77.6	77.3	0.8	-0.3	-4.8	-0.4	-5.8
Employment	73.0	70.0	0.9	-3.0	-8.1	-4.1	-10.4
Unemployment	4.6	7.3	0.4	2.7	3.2	58.7	78.0
Participation rate	65.1	64.7	0.7	-0.4	-5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	9.4	0.5	3.5	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	58.6	0.7	-2.6	-7.8	...	...
<b>Guelph, Ontario</b>							
Population	141.5	141.7	...	0.2	3.6	0.1	2.6
Labour force	93.5	93.9	1.1	0.4	-4.6	0.4	-4.7
Employment	88.5	85.8	1.2	-2.7	-8.9	-3.1	-9.4
Unemployment	5.0	8.1	0.5	3.1	4.2	62.0	107.7
Participation rate	66.1	66.3	0.8	0.2	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	8.6	0.5	3.3	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	62.5	60.6	0.8	-1.9	-8.0	...	...
<b>London, Ontario</b>							
Population	452.6	453.1	...	0.5	8.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	278.9	270.6	2.6	-8.3	10.6	-3.0	4.1
Employment	262.7	246.4	2.6	-16.3	-1.0	-6.2	-0.4
Unemployment	16.3	24.1	1.1	7.8	11.4	47.9	89.8
Participation rate	61.6	59.7	0.6	-1.9	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.9	0.4	3.1	4.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	54.4	0.6	-3.6	-1.2	...	...
<b>Windsor, Ontario</b>							
Population	298.3	298.6	...	0.3	5.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	180.2	169.6	1.9	-10.6	-16.3	-5.9	-8.8
Employment	161.2	147.8	1.9	-13.4	-27.5	-8.3	-15.7
Unemployment	19.0	21.8	0.9	2.8	11.2	14.7	105.7
Participation rate	60.4	56.8	0.7	-3.6	-6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	12.9	0.5	2.4	7.2	...	...
Employment rate	54.0	49.5	0.7	-4.5	-10.2	...	...
<b>Barrie, Ontario</b>							
Population	182.4	182.7	...	0.3	3.8	0.2	2.1
Labour force	135.7	134.9	2.0	-0.8	10.9	-0.6	8.8
Employment	128.0	122.6	1.9	-5.4	7.2	-4.2	6.2
Unemployment	7.7	12.3	0.9	4.6	3.7	59.7	43.0
Participation rate	74.4	73.8	1.1	-0.6	4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.7	9.1	0.7	3.4	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	70.2	67.1	1.1	-3.1	2.6	...	...
<b>Greater Sudbury, Ontario</b>							
Population	141.3	141.2	...	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1
Labour force	88.6	85.2	0.8	-3.4	-6.4	-3.8	-7.0
Employment	83.6	79.4	0.8	-4.2	-7.2	-5.0	-8.3
Unemployment	5.0	5.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	16.0	18.4
Participation rate	62.7	60.3	0.6	-2.4	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.8	0.4	1.2	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	59.2	56.2	0.6	-3.0	-5.2	...	...
<b>Thunder Bay, Ontario</b>							
Population	104.6	104.6	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
Labour force	65.2	62.7	0.6	-2.5	-2.1	-3.8	-3.2
Employment	61.2	57.5	0.6	-3.7	-3.6	-6.0	-5.9
Unemployment	4.0	5.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	30.0	36.8
Participation rate	62.3	59.9	0.6	-2.4	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.3	0.4	2.2	2.4	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	55.0	0.5	-3.5	-3.4	...	...
<b>Winnipeg, Manitoba</b>							
Population	704.3	704.9	...	0.6	11.5	0.1	1.7
Labour force	475.3	465.4	1.4	-9.9	-4.0	-2.1	-0.9
Employment	449.3	429.5	1.5	-19.8	-15.6	-4.4	-3.5
Unemployment	26.0	35.8	0.8	9.8	11.5	37.7	47.3
Participation rate	67.5	66.0	0.2	-1.5	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.7	0.2	2.2	2.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	60.9	0.2	-2.9	-3.3	...	...

**Table 7 - continued**  
**Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
<b>Regina, Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	215.0	215.4	...	0.4	4.1	0.2	1.9
Labour force	146.3	142.5	1.0	-3.8	-7.7	-2.6	-5.1
Employment	135.8	130.2	1.0	-5.6	-13.0	-4.1	-9.1
Unemployment	10.5	12.2	0.5	1.7	5.2	16.2	74.3
Participation rate	68.0	66.2	0.5	-1.8	-4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	8.6	0.3	1.4	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.2	60.4	0.5	-2.8	-7.4	...	...
<b>Saskatoon, Saskatchewan</b>							
Population	279.9	280.4	...	0.5	6.5	0.2	2.4
Labour force	196.2	192.2	1.1	-4.0	0.8	-2.0	0.4
Employment	182.3	173.3	1.1	-9.0	-6.6	-4.9	-3.7
Unemployment	13.9	18.9	0.6	5.0	7.4	36.0	64.3
Participation rate	70.1	68.5	0.4	-1.6	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.1	9.8	0.3	2.7	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	65.1	61.8	0.4	-3.3	-3.9	...	...
<b>Calgary, Alberta</b>							
Population	1,292.8	1,295.0	...	2.2	31.0	0.2	2.5
Labour force	914.1	888.2	4.3	-25.9	-48.1	-2.8	-5.1
Employment	835.1	792.4	4.4	-42.7	-75.1	-5.1	-8.7
Unemployment	79.0	95.7	2.6	16.7	26.9	21.1	39.1
Participation rate	70.7	68.6	0.3	-2.1	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.8	0.3	2.2	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	61.2	0.3	-3.4	-7.4	...	...
<b>Edmonton, Alberta</b>							
Population	1,203.0	1,204.9	...	1.9	27.8	0.2	2.4
Labour force	834.4	803.6	3.8	-30.8	-51.9	-3.7	-6.1
Employment	768.3	723.6	4.1	-44.7	-72.5	-5.8	-9.1
Unemployment	66.1	80.0	2.5	13.9	20.7	21.0	34.9
Participation rate	69.4	66.7	0.3	-2.7	-6.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	10.0	0.3	2.1	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	60.1	0.3	-3.8	-7.5	...	...
<b>Kelowna, British Columbia</b>							
Population	168.5	168.8	...	0.3	4.0	0.2	2.4
Labour force	108.2	105.1	1.4	-3.1	-5.8	-2.9	-5.2
Employment	101.9	96.6	1.5	-5.3	-9.5	-5.2	-9.0
Unemployment	6.4	8.5	0.6	2.1	3.7	32.8	77.1
Participation rate	64.2	62.3	0.9	-1.9	-5.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	8.1	0.5	2.2	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.5	57.2	0.9	-3.3	-7.2	...	...
<b>Abbotsford-Mission, British Columbia</b>							
Population	160.1	160.5	...	0.4	4.6	0.2	3.0
Labour force	103.7	100.7	0.9	-3.0	-4.1	-2.9	-3.9
Employment	98.9	94.8	0.9	-4.1	-4.2	-4.1	-4.2
Unemployment	4.8	5.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	22.9	1.7
Participation rate	64.8	62.7	0.6	-2.1	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	5.9	0.3	1.3	0.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	59.1	0.6	-2.7	-4.4	...	...
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>							
Population	2,302.5	2,306.4	...	3.9	51.2	0.2	2.3
Labour force	1,514.5	1,458.0	5.8	-56.5	-87.7	-3.7	-5.7
Employment	1,434.1	1,348.8	5.9	-85.3	-128.4	-5.9	-8.7
Unemployment	80.4	109.2	3.2	28.8	40.8	35.8	59.6
Participation rate	65.8	63.2	0.3	-2.6	-5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.3	7.5	0.2	2.2	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	62.3	58.5	0.3	-3.8	-7.0	...	...
<b>Victoria, British Columbia</b>							
Population	324.8	325.3	...	0.5	6.6	0.2	2.1
Labour force	207.5	202.2	1.8	-5.3	4.8	-2.6	2.4
Employment	197.9	187.7	1.7	-10.2	-3.6	-5.2	-1.9
Unemployment	9.6	14.5	0.6	4.9	8.4	51.0	137.7
Participation rate	63.9	62.2	0.5	-1.7	0.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.6	7.2	0.3	2.6	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	57.7	0.5	-3.2	-2.3	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey (71-543-G)* for more information.

**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0294-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0135).

**Table 8**  
**Labour force characteristics by Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas, monthly, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Montréal, Quebec</b>							
Population	3,551.6	3,555.6	...	4.0	54.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,279.4	2,240.4	17.0	-39.0	-92.5	-1.7	-4.0
Employment	2,078.0	1,833.6	17.1	-244.4	-377.6	-11.8	-17.1
Unemployment	201.3	406.9	11.2	205.6	285.2	102.1	234.3
Participation rate	64.2	63.0	0.5	-1.2	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	18.2	0.5	9.4	13.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	51.6	0.5	-6.9	-11.6	...	...
<b>Toronto, Ontario</b>							
Population	5,660.9	5,667.6	...	6.7	135.4	0.1	2.4
Labour force	3,592.0	3,390.9	22.8	-201.1	-310.6	-5.6	-8.4
Employment	3,327.2	3,015.2	22.8	-312.0	-447.0	-9.4	-12.9
Unemployment	264.8	375.7	15.3	110.9	136.4	41.9	57.0
Participation rate	63.5	59.8	0.4	-3.7	-7.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.4	11.1	0.4	3.7	4.6	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	53.2	0.4	-5.6	-9.4	...	...
<b>Vancouver, British Columbia</b>							
Population	2,307.1	2,309.8	...	2.7	51.0	0.1	2.3
Labour force	1,465.6	1,364.5	12.1	-101.1	-176.2	-6.9	-11.4
Employment	1,356.0	1,216.9	11.9	-139.1	-260.5	-10.3	-17.6
Unemployment	109.6	147.6	7.6	38.0	84.3	34.7	133.2
Participation rate	63.5	59.1	0.5	-4.4	-9.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	10.8	0.5	3.3	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.8	52.7	0.5	-6.1	-12.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

**Note(s):** The sum of individual categories may not always add up to the total as a result of rounding.

**Source(s):** Table 14-10-0295-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0136).



**Table 9**

**Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average ending in April 2019 and April 2020, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
<b>Canada</b>							
2019	30,586.9	19,937.2	18,726.4	1,210.9	65.2	6.1	61.2
2020	31,065.5	19,367.6	17,595.0	1,772.6	62.3	9.2	56.6
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
2019	441.5	254.1	220.9	33.3	57.6	13.1	50.0
2020	439.8	235.9	200.9	35.0	53.6	14.8	45.7
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.5	148.9	133.7	15.3	62.7	10.3	56.3
2020	237.8	140.3	123.5	16.8	59.0	12.0	51.9
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	119.1	59.1	47.5	11.6	49.6	19.6	39.9
2020	117.9	52.8	42.6	10.1	44.8	19.1	36.1
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.9	46.1	39.7	6.4	54.3	13.9	46.8
2020	84.0	42.8	34.7	8.1	51.0	18.9	41.3
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
2019	127.5	82.3	72.4	9.9	64.5	12.0	56.8
2020	130.7	81.1	71.4	9.7	62.1	12.0	54.6
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
2019	803.9	491.3	454.9	36.5	61.1	7.4	56.6
2020	814.2	477.2	427.0	50.2	58.6	10.5	52.4
Cape Breton							
2019	104.1	55.6	47.1	8.5	53.4	15.3	45.2
2020	103.7	53.8	45.0	8.8	51.9	16.4	43.4
North Shore							
2019	127.7	72.2	66.5	5.6	56.5	7.8	52.1
2020	128.1	69.6	62.4	7.2	54.3	10.3	48.7
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.3	61.8	57.3	4.5	59.8	7.3	55.5
2020	103.9	56.1	50.3	5.9	54.0	10.5	48.4
Southern							
2019	97.7	54.9	50.6	4.3	56.2	7.8	51.8
2020	98.2	52.2	46.5	5.7	53.2	10.9	47.4
Halifax							
2019	371.1	246.9	233.4	13.5	66.5	5.5	62.9
2020	380.3	245.5	222.9	22.6	64.6	9.2	58.6
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
2019	629.3	381.5	345.8	35.7	60.6	9.4	54.9
2020	635.3	368.3	327.2	41.1	58.0	11.2	51.5
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	126.9	66.2	55.9	10.2	52.2	15.4	44.1
2020	126.9	64.2	53.4	10.8	50.6	16.8	42.1
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	183.0	116.6	106.2	10.4	63.7	8.9	58.0
2020	185.8	113.5	103.1	10.4	61.1	9.2	55.5
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	142.7	91.7	85.5	6.2	64.3	6.8	59.9
2020	144.1	87.0	77.7	9.3	60.4	10.7	53.9
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	113.9	70.0	64.2	5.8	61.5	8.3	56.4
2020	115.6	66.3	59.7	6.6	57.4	10.0	51.6
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	62.8	37.0	33.9	3.1	58.9	8.4	54.0
2020	63.0	37.2	33.2	4.0	59.0	10.8	52.7
<b>Quebec</b>							
2019	7,031.1	4,514.6	4,253.4	261.2	64.2	5.8	60.5
2020	7,101.4	4,420.8	3,954.3	466.5	62.3	10.6	55.7
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.8	36.4	30.0	6.4	48.0	17.6	39.6
2020	75.2	34.8	28.1	6.7	46.3	19.3	37.4
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.8	97.6	89.4	8.2	58.2	8.4	53.3
2020	167.4	90.7	80.2	10.6	54.2	11.7	47.9
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	630.1	430.6	411.4	19.2	68.3	4.5	65.3
2020	633.2	391.8	351.8	40.0	61.9	10.2	55.6
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	353.5	220.9	211.5	9.4	62.5	4.3	59.8
2020	354.9	227.6	207.8	19.8	64.1	8.7	58.6
Estrée							
2019	276.5	165.4	158.5	6.9	59.8	4.2	57.3
2020	279.3	167.6	151.9	15.7	60.0	9.4	54.4
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	203.8	130.5	121.3	9.2	64.0	7.0	59.5
2020	204.9	132.1	121.2	11.0	64.5	8.3	59.2
Montréal							
2019	1,285.7	835.7	791.6	44.1	65.0	5.3	61.6

Table 9 - continued

**Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average ending in April 2019 and April 2020, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,297.1	836.2	752.1	84.0	64.5	10.0	58.0
Montréal							
2019	1,743.0	1,137.8	1,059.7	78.1	65.3	6.9	60.8
2020	1,778.3	1,138.7	1,018.7	119.9	64.0	10.5	57.3
Laval							
2019	366.1	243.0	229.6	13.4	66.4	5.5	62.7
2020	371.4	218.1	193.7	24.4	58.7	11.2	52.2
Lanaudière							
2019	422.8	262.1	249.0	13.1	62.0	5.0	58.9
2020	425.8	292.0	260.7	31.3	68.6	10.7	61.2
Laurentides							
2019	514.9	341.7	326.3	15.4	66.4	4.5	63.4
2020	521.5	290.2	254.8	35.4	55.6	12.2	48.9
Outaouais							
2019	327.0	219.9	205.8	14.1	67.2	6.4	62.9
2020	330.1	207.2	186.7	20.5	62.8	9.9	56.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	120.0	80.9	77.3	3.6	67.4	4.4	64.4
2020	119.7	72.9	66.0	6.9	60.9	9.5	55.1
Mauricie							
2019	225.5	127.5	119.5	8.0	56.5	6.3	53.0
2020	225.8	135.3	120.3	15.0	59.9	11.1	53.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.5	130.4	121.5	8.9	56.8	6.8	52.9
2020	228.5	131.0	111.7	19.4	57.3	14.8	48.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	89.3	54.2	51.1	3.1	60.7	5.7	57.2
2020	88.2	54.7	48.7	6.0	62.0	11.0	55.2
<b>Ontario</b>							
2019	12,054.2	7,768.2	7,304.3	463.8	64.4	6.0	60.6
2020	12,284.9	7,590.2	6,968.7	621.5	61.8	8.2	56.7
Ottawa							
2019	1,155.4	758.4	718.2	40.2	65.6	5.3	62.2
2020	1,176.2	743.8	696.6	47.2	63.2	6.3	59.2
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	386.2	233.6	221.0	12.6	60.5	5.4	57.2
2020	389.8	220.7	198.7	22.0	56.6	10.0	51.0
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	337.4	181.6	170.3	11.3	53.8	6.2	50.5
2020	341.7	178.2	160.6	17.7	52.2	9.9	47.0
Toronto							
2019	5,775.9	3,834.2	3,587.1	247.2	66.4	6.4	62.1
2020	5,917.3	3,721.0	3,420.8	300.2	62.9	8.1	57.8
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,149.2	777.4	734.0	43.4	67.6	5.6	63.9
2020	1,174.3	786.3	725.0	61.2	67.0	7.8	61.7
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,257.2	782.3	744.6	37.7	62.2	4.8	59.2
2020	1,276.4	769.6	702.3	67.4	60.3	8.8	55.0
London							
2019	580.2	349.5	331.6	18.0	60.2	5.2	57.2
2020	589.9	355.0	325.4	29.6	60.2	8.3	55.2
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	537.0	324.2	303.4	20.9	60.4	6.4	56.5
2020	542.5	293.3	259.0	34.3	54.1	11.7	47.7
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	249.5	151.6	142.6	8.9	60.8	5.9	57.2
2020	251.2	163.4	150.2	13.3	65.0	8.1	59.8
Northeast							
2019	454.6	268.0	250.5	17.5	59.0	6.5	55.1
2020	454.0	259.8	240.0	19.9	57.2	7.7	52.9
Northwest							
2019	171.7	107.4	101.2	6.2	62.6	5.8	58.9
2020	171.6	99.0	90.2	8.8	57.7	8.9	52.6
<b>Manitoba</b>							
2019	1,033.2	682.9	646.9	36.0	66.1	5.3	62.6
2020	1,045.8	670.4	619.0	51.4	64.1	7.7	59.2
Southeast							
2019	95.2	62.5	60.1	2.4	65.7	3.8	63.1
2020	96.6	60.5	56.7	3.8	62.6	6.3	58.7
South Central and North Central							
2019	87.7	58.2	55.6	2.6	66.4	4.5	63.4
2020	88.5	56.6	53.3	3.3	64.0	5.8	60.2
Southwest							
2019	90.3	60.7	57.6	3.1	67.2	5.1	63.8
2020	90.8	57.0	52.3	4.7	62.8	8.2	57.6
Winnipeg							
2019	631.0	421.8	398.7	23.1	66.8	5.5	63.2
2020	642.0	418.3	384.6	33.7	65.2	8.1	59.9

Table 9 - continued

**Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average ending in April 2019 and April 2020, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.2	45.8	43.3	2.5	60.1	5.5	56.8
2020	76.5	46.5	42.5	4.0	60.8	8.6	55.6
Parklands and North							
2019	52.8	34.0	31.8	2.3	64.4	6.8	60.2
2020	51.4	31.6	29.6	2.0	61.5	6.3	57.6
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
2019	888.1	604.3	569.9	34.4	68.0	5.7	64.2
2020	894.3	591.7	540.0	51.7	66.2	8.7	60.4
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	274.6	197.5	188.3	9.2	71.9	4.7	68.6
2020	277.8	185.2	169.2	15.9	66.7	8.6	60.9
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.7	52.2	49.3	2.9	64.7	5.6	61.1
2020	80.2	53.9	49.5	4.5	67.2	8.3	61.7
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	314.9	213.9	201.1	12.8	67.9	6.0	63.9
2020	320.6	214.5	193.0	21.5	66.9	10.0	60.2
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.5	37.4	35.2	2.3	62.9	6.1	59.2
2020	58.6	37.7	35.1	2.6	64.3	6.9	59.9
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	158.4	103.3	96.1	7.2	65.2	7.0	60.7
2020	157.0	100.4	93.2	7.2	63.9	7.2	59.4
<b>Alberta</b>							
2019	3,505.9	2,497.0	2,320.1	176.9	71.2	7.1	66.2
2020	3,565.9	2,389.9	2,148.0	241.9	67.0	10.1	60.2
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	232.0	146.2	136.9	9.3	63.0	6.4	59.0
2020	234.3	141.2	131.6	9.6	60.3	6.8	56.2
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.7	95.9	87.0	8.9	60.4	9.3	54.8
2020	158.5	105.9	96.2	9.8	66.8	9.3	60.7
Calgary							
2019	1,352.2	981.5	907.6	74.0	72.6	7.5	67.1
2020	1,385.3	939.5	838.0	101.5	67.8	10.8	60.5
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.4	198.9	188.1	10.8	72.8	5.4	68.8
2020	272.4	191.3	171.9	19.4	70.2	10.1	63.1
Red Deer							
2019	175.1	119.0	111.4	7.7	68.0	6.5	63.6
2020	176.7	119.0	105.8	13.2	67.3	11.1	59.9
Edmonton							
2019	1,201.4	865.8	805.2	60.6	72.1	7.0	67.0
2020	1,228.4	812.0	729.9	82.1	66.1	10.1	59.4
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	113.0	89.6	84.0	5.6	79.3	6.3	74.3
2020	110.4	81.0	74.6	6.4	73.4	7.9	67.6
<b>British Columbia</b>							
2019	4,072.2	2,661.0	2,537.8	123.2	65.3	4.6	62.3
2020	4,153.1	2,542.1	2,338.5	203.6	61.2	8.0	56.3
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	682.8	398.5	383.7	14.8	58.4	3.7	56.2
2020	694.9	389.8	357.1	32.7	56.1	8.4	51.4
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,566.0	1,732.4	1,654.8	77.6	67.5	4.5	64.5
2020	2,626.6	1,642.0	1,518.7	123.3	62.5	7.5	57.8
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	450.7	280.5	265.5	15.0	62.2	5.3	58.9
2020	458.4	277.2	252.2	25.0	60.5	9.0	55.0
Kootenay							
2019	123.2	78.3	73.2	5.0	63.6	6.4	59.4
2020	123.7	72.9	64.7	8.3	58.9	11.4	52.3
Cariboo							
2019	127.9	85.2	79.8	5.3	66.6	6.2	62.4
2020	128.4	79.0	71.2	7.7	61.5	9.7	55.5
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	45.1	43.4	1.7	68.2	3.8	65.7
2020	66.0	41.8	38.1	3.7	63.3	8.9	57.7
Northeast							
2019	55.5	41.1	37.5	3.7	74.1	9.0	67.6
2020	55.0	39.4	36.5	2.9	71.6	7.4	66.4

1. For geographic descriptions of economic regions, refer to the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G).

Source(s): Table 14-10-0293-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0122).

**Table 10**  
**Labour force characteristics by territory, three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	March 2020	April 2020	Standard error <sup>1</sup>	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020	March to April 2020	April 2019 to April 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
<b>Yukon</b>							
Population	30.0	30.1	...	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3
Labour force	21.7	21.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-4.1
Employment	21.0	20.8	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-1.9
Unemployment	0.7	0.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-28.6	-50.0
Participation rate	72.3	70.8	0.6	-1.5	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	3.2	2.3	0.5	-0.9	-2.2	...	...
Employment rate	70.0	69.1	0.7	-0.9	-2.3	...	...
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
Population	32.4	32.4	...	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3
Labour force	23.1	22.5	0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-2.6	-3.0
Employment	21.0	20.5	0.2	-0.5	-1.0	-2.4	-4.7
Unemployment	2.1	2.0	0.2	-0.1	0.3	-4.8	17.6
Participation rate	71.3	69.4	0.7	-1.9	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.9	0.7	-0.2	1.6	...	...
Employment rate	64.8	63.3	0.7	-1.5	-2.9	...	...
<b>Nunavut</b>							
Population	26.4	26.4	...	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3
Labour force	16.6	15.4	0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-7.2	-3.1
Employment	14.0	12.6	0.2	-1.4	-1.0	-10.0	-7.4
Unemployment	2.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.8	22.7
Participation rate	62.8	58.2	0.7	-4.6	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	17.7	0.8	2.2	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	47.9	0.6	-5.2	-5.1	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change in two consecutive months. See the "Data Quality" section of the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* (71-543-G) for more information.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0292-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0100).

**Table 11**  
**Average usual hours and wages of employees by selected characteristics, unadjusted for seasonality**

	Employees				Full-time			Part-time		
	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Average hourly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages	Number	Average weekly hours	Average weekly wages
	thousands		current dollars		thousands		current dollars	thousands		current dollars
<b>April 2020</b>										
15 years and over	13,193.5	35.9	1,131.36	30.71	11,290.3	39.0	1,254.70	1,903.2	17.9	399.70
15 to 24 years	1,484.2	28.3	540.21	18.08	817.0	38.3	777.49	667.1	16.0	249.61
25 years and over	11,709.3	36.9	1,206.29	32.32	10,473.2	39.0	1,291.93	1,236.1	19.0	480.70
Males	6,715.8	37.8	1,250.07	32.47	6,063.4	40.0	1,345.93	652.4	17.3	359.11
Females	6,477.7	34.0	1,008.29	28.90	5,226.9	37.8	1,148.87	1,250.9	18.3	420.86
<b>Union coverage</b>										
Union coverage	4,434.4	35.8	1,188.57	32.87	3,842.6	38.3	1,288.15	591.7	19.5	541.90
No union coverage	8,759.2	36.0	1,102.40	29.62	7,447.7	39.3	1,237.44	1,311.5	17.2	335.53
<b>Job permanency</b>										
Permanent employees	11,867.6	36.6	1,171.57	31.35	10,458.6	39.0	1,272.62	1,409.0	18.8	421.54
Temporary employees	1,325.9	29.7	771.46	25.05	831.7	38.1	1,029.39	494.3	15.6	337.44
<b>Occupation</b>										
Management occupations	998.3	39.1	1,864.63	47.63	975.6	39.6	1,894.61	22.6	18.3	572.54
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,544.6	36.1	1,090.22	29.82	2,282.6	38.2	1,166.32	262.0	17.6	427.31
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,337.8	38.2	1,530.14	40.07	1,297.8	38.9	1,555.22	39.9	17.3	715.47
Health occupations	1,098.7	34.5	1,124.03	32.35	889.6	37.9	1,245.47	209.1	20.0	607.41
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,770.0	34.3	1,262.83	36.28	1,486.0	37.5	1,400.22	284.0	17.1	544.02
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	211.4	33.5	989.79	28.59	163.3	38.7	1,171.24	48.1	15.6	373.88
Sales and services occupations	2,806.9	32.0	666.08	19.83	1,933.7	38.3	839.20	873.2	17.9	282.68
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,628.4	39.9	1,153.65	28.51	1,525.1	41.4	1,204.99	103.3	19.0	395.47
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	215.8	40.2	1,096.28	26.41	181.6	44.5	1,236.60	34.2	17.4	351.10
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	581.8	39.2	996.91	25.12	555.1	40.3	1,030.52	26.8	16.3	299.70
<b>April 2019</b>										
15 years and over	15,982.1	35.1	1,007.17	27.69	13,049.2	39.1	1,156.95	2,932.8	16.9	340.73
15 to 24 years	2,329.8	25.7	467.87	17.04	1,066.1	38.7	759.73	1,263.7	14.7	221.62
25 years and over	13,652.3	36.7	1,099.20	29.51	11,983.1	39.2	1,192.29	1,669.2	18.5	430.91
Males	8,043.9	37.3	1,130.83	29.46	7,055.2	40.3	1,246.11	988.6	16.4	308.16
Females	7,938.2	32.8	881.87	25.90	5,994.0	37.8	1,052.02	1,944.2	17.2	357.30
<b>Union coverage</b>										
Union coverage	4,917.2	35.6	1,129.31	31.23	4,205.3	38.4	1,237.42	711.9	18.8	490.68
No union coverage	11,064.9	34.8	952.89	26.12	8,843.9	39.5	1,118.69	2,221.0	16.3	292.67
<b>Job permanency</b>										
Permanent employees	14,062.0	36.0	1,052.09	28.37	11,996.9	39.2	1,171.02	2,065.1	17.8	361.23
Temporary employees	1,920.1	28.1	678.17	22.71	1,052.4	39.0	996.65	867.8	14.8	291.95
<b>Occupation</b>										
Management occupations	1,035.2	39.4	1,766.20	44.86	1,009.6	40.0	1,796.50	25.6	16.9	571.27
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,730.8	35.6	1,000.31	27.63	2,366.0	38.3	1,093.99	364.8	17.4	392.76
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,369.2	38.3	1,439.56	37.59	1,321.2	39.1	1,470.18	48.0	17.0	596.65
Health occupations	1,176.0	33.9	1,035.77	30.18	914.4	37.8	1,162.88	261.6	20.4	591.39
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,955.8	33.8	1,141.51	33.06	1,580.5	37.8	1,298.63	375.3	16.9	479.92
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	330.2	28.5	780.07	25.24	208.0	38.9	1,111.52	122.2	10.7	216.05
Sales and services occupations	4,117.5	30.4	586.19	18.30	2,621.4	38.3	777.91	1,496.1	16.5	250.27
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,210.1	39.7	1,085.74	27.00	2,040.8	41.5	1,147.46	169.3	18.4	341.70
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	260.4	40.7	1,077.58	25.40	223.1	44.9	1,214.42	37.3	15.8	257.97
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	796.9	39.3	958.21	24.03	764.3	40.3	986.50	32.6	16.9	295.68

Source(s): Table 14-10-0320-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0167).

**Table 12****Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

May 10, 2020 to June 6, 2020

	%
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	
St. John's	9.6
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	16.4
<b>Prince Edward Island<sup>3</sup></b>	
Charlottetown	7.7
Prince Edward Island <sup>4</sup>	10.3
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	
Eastern Nova Scotia	15.3
Western Nova Scotia	9.1
Halifax	9.1
<b>New Brunswick</b>	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	8.3
Madawaska–Charlotte	9.2
Restigouche–Albert	13.6
<b>Quebec</b>	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	17.0
Québec	9.8
Trois-Rivières	9.8
South Central Quebec	7.9
Sherbrooke	9.4
Montréal	8.3
Montréal	10.7
Central Quebec	8.9
North Western Quebec	10.0
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	10.3
Hull	8.5
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	11.4
<b>Ontario</b>	
Ottawa	6.3
Eastern Ontario	6.9
Kingston	8.2
Central Ontario	8.7
Oshawa	8.6
Toronto	8.0
Hamilton	7.8
St. Catharines	10.1
London	8.8
Niagara	11.3
Windsor	13.0
Kitchener	7.9
Huron	8.9
South Central Ontario	6.7
Sudbury	6.8
Thunder Bay	8.3
Northern Ontario	12.0
<b>Manitoba</b>	
Winnipeg	7.8
Southern Manitoba	8.8
Northern Manitoba	35.8
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	
Regina	8.5
Saskatoon	9.9
Southern Saskatchewan	9.5

Table 12 - continued

**Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,<sup>1</sup> three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted**

	May 10, 2020 to June 6, 2020
Northern Saskatchewan	19.7
<b>Alberta</b>	
Calgary	11.0
Edmonton	10.1
Northern Alberta	12.6
Southern Alberta	9.7
<b>British Columbia</b>	
Southern Interior British Columbia	10.1
Abbotsford	6.0
Vancouver	7.7
Victoria	8.1
Southern Coastal British Columbia	10.3
Northern British Columbia	12.2
<b>Territories<sup>3,5</sup></b>	
Whitehorse	2.9
Yukon <sup>6</sup>	7.5
Yellowknife	4.5
Northwest Territories <sup>7</sup>	14.1
Iqaluit	7.8
Nunavut <sup>8</sup>	23.3

1. The boundaries of these employment insurance regions are determined by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). For geographic descriptions and maps of these regions, see the [ESDC](#) website.

2. This region excludes St. John's.

3. Prince Edward Island as well as the territories are each comprised of two regions effective October 12, 2014.

4. This region excludes Charlottetown.

5. The monthly regional unemployment rate for EI purposes in the territories is subject to the highest between the seasonally adjusted three-month moving average and twelve-month moving average.

6. This region excludes Whitehorse.

7. This region excludes Yellowknife.

8. This region excludes Iqaluit.

**Note(s):** All regions are based on the 1996 Census boundaries, with the exception of those in Prince Edward Island and in the territories, which respect the 2011 Census boundaries.

**Source(s):** Table [14-10-0354-01](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0168).

Available tables: [14-10-0017-01](#), [14-10-0019-01](#), [14-10-0021-01](#), [14-10-0022-01](#), [14-10-0026-01](#), [14-10-0028-01](#), [14-10-0030-01](#), [14-10-0032-01](#), [14-10-0034-01](#), [14-10-0036-01](#), [14-10-0042-01](#), [14-10-0045-01](#), [14-10-0048-01](#), [14-10-0050-01](#), [14-10-0054-01](#), [14-10-0058-01](#), [14-10-0063-01](#), [14-10-0065-01](#), [14-10-0067-01](#), [14-10-0069-01](#), [14-10-0071-01](#), [14-10-0075-01](#), [14-10-0077-01](#), [14-10-0082-01](#), [14-10-0084-01](#), [14-10-0086-01](#), [14-10-0088-01](#), [14-10-0091-01](#), [14-10-0095-01](#), [14-10-0097-01](#), [14-10-0105-01](#), [14-10-0107-01](#), [14-10-0109-01](#), [14-10-0113-01](#), [14-10-0117-01](#), [14-10-0119-01](#), [14-10-0121-01](#), [14-10-0123-01](#), [14-10-0125-01](#), [14-10-0127-01](#), [14-10-0286-01](#) to [14-10-0289-01](#), [14-10-0291-01](#) to [14-10-0296-01](#), [14-10-0298-01](#), [14-10-0300-01](#), [14-10-0302-01](#), [14-10-0304-01](#), [14-10-0306-01](#), [14-10-0308-01](#), [14-10-0310-01](#), [14-10-0311-01](#), [14-10-0313-01](#), [14-10-0315-01](#), [14-10-0317-01](#), [14-10-0320-01](#), [14-10-0342-01](#), [14-10-0354-01](#) and [14-10-0355-01](#).

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

The infographic "[COVID-19 and the labour market in April 2020](#)" is now available.

More information about the concepts and use of the Labour Force Survey is available online in the *Guide to the Labour Force Survey* ([71-543-G](#)).

The product "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app](#)" ([14200001](#)) is also available. This interactive visualization application provides seasonally adjusted estimates available by province, sex, age group and industry. Historical estimates going back five years are also included for monthly employment changes and unemployment rates. The interactive application allows users to quickly and easily explore and personalize the information presented. Combine multiple provinces, sexes and age groups to create your own labour market domains of interest.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province and census metropolitan area, seasonally adjusted](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This interactive dashboard provides easy, customizable access to key labour market indicators. Users can now configure an interactive map and chart showing labour force characteristics at the national, provincial or census metropolitan area level.

The product "[Labour Market Indicators, by province, territory and economic region, unadjusted for seasonality](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is also available. This dynamic web application provides access to Statistics Canada's labour market indicators for Canada, by province, territory and economic region and allows users to view a snapshot of key labour market indicators, observe geographical rankings for each indicator using an interactive map and table, and easily copy data into other programs.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; [STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca](mailto:STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca)).